

阅读空间 · 新课标英语分级读物

英语课程标准第四级

4

英 汉 对 照 版

The Story of Anne Frank

安妮的故事

→ Jane Dolman ←



中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会推荐

中国电力出版社
www.sjdf.com.cn

CENTURY ORIENTAL 世纪东方

阅读空间 · 新课标英语分级读物

英汉对照版

— 第 4 级 —

The Story of Anne Frank

安妮的故事

翻译：李金玉

中国电力出版社

www.sjdf.com.cn

CENTURY
ORIENTAL 世纪东方

京权图字 01-2004-1799

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

安妮的故事 = The Story of Anne Frank / (德) 德尔曼 (Dolman, J.) 著; 李金玉译. — 北京: 中国电力出版社, 2004

(阅读空间·新课标英语分级读物·4级)

ISBN 7-5083-2791-8

I. 安… II. ①德…②李… III. 英语—阅读教学—中学—课外读物

IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 105826 号

The Story of Anne Frank by Jane Dolman

©La Spiga Languages 2003

Chinese Translation Copyright © China Electric Power Press 2004

All rights reserved.

The Chinese language edition published by arrangement with La Spiga Languages through Beijing Walker Publishing Consultancy, Ltd.

安妮的故事

原著: Jane Dolman

翻译: 李金玉

丛书策划: 北京行走出版咨询有限公司

责任编辑: 赵筱妹

出版发行: 中国电力出版社

社 址: 北京市西城区三里河路 6 号 (100044)

网 址: <http://www.sjdf.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京地矿印刷厂

开本尺寸: 130 × 200

印 张: 1.5

字 数: 48 千字

版 次: 2005 年 1 月第 1 版 2005 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5083-2791-8

定 价: 3.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

如有印装质量问题, 出版社负责调换。联系电话: 010-62193493

出·版·说·明

这是一套针对英语为外语的学生而出版的世界文学名著分级读物。丛书的编写紧密结合新《英语课程标准》的要求,按难易程度分为6个级别,适合3至8级(即初一至高三)学生的阅读需求,帮助学生在语言技能、语言知识、学习策略和文化意识等方面达到新课标的培养目标。

这套书的英文注释版出版后,引起社会广泛关注,被迅速选定为国家教育部专项任务项目——“中小学英语真实阅读教学推广实验”的推荐用书;经中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会推荐,各地中小学英语教研员和教师正积极参与课题实验。相信该英汉对照版同样会成为各层次读者英语学习的首选。

丛书主要有以下特点:

囊括西方经典文学名著,在帮助学生提高语言水平的同时,能通过阅读与自己外语水平相当的简写本一窥文学名著之全貌。

按新课标分级,英汉对照版的各册词汇量从700词到3500词,满足中学生的阅读需要。语言难度循序渐进,有助于教师拓展学生的语言知识和文化背景信息,提升学生的英语阅读技能。

语言浅显、生动、地道,以英汉对照的形式出版,既保留了英文的原汁原味,中英文双语又可为读者在阅读英文时扫除语言障碍,能够充分调动读者的阅读兴趣,使英语阅读更轻松。

希望本丛书能够高效地增强我国学生的英语阅读能力,提升他们的文学素养。



序

随着国家《英语课程标准》的颁布和实施，中小学英语教学进入了一个新的阶段。新课标对学生课外阅读量和阅读目标都提出了更高的要求。作为课堂阅读的继续和延伸，课外阅读是中学英语阅读教学中的一个重要环节。新课标对课外阅读的新要求需要广大英语教师更好地解决以下三个问题：

- ❶ 如何激发和持久地保持学生的阅读兴趣？
 - ❷ 如何将课外阅读活动与课堂阅读活动有效地结合？
 - ❸ 如何在有限的课堂教学指导下监控和评价学生的课外阅读效果？
- 要解决上述问题，可以从以下几个方面考虑：

阅读选材 阅读材料的题材和难度是影响学生阅读兴趣的主要因素，因此教师在选择和推荐课外阅读材料时，首先应注意阅读材料是否符合学生的认知水平和语言水平，并在两者间找到平衡点。许多材料容易读懂，但对该年龄段的学生可能内容太过浅显，引不起学生的兴趣；也许材料符合学生的心理和认知水平，但语言太难，使学生望而却步。另外，阅读材料还应给学生提供更多的英语国家文化背景知识。许多英语文学名著、寓言故事等在英语国家家喻户晓，人们在言谈、写作时往往予以引用，如同我们引用古诗词和成语一样。如果学生对此毫不了解，就会造成交流和理解上的困难。这套百本之巨的《阅读空间·新课标英语分级读物》（西方文学名著系列）是在《英语课程标准》推广以来出版规模最大的一套中小学生英语阅读丛书，选题的设计者严格按照新课标的各个级别遴选阅读材料，提倡让英语阅读更轻松、更系统、更高效，这样的主导思想和策划方案无疑是正确的。这套丛书分级明确，语言浅显、地道，且与《英语课程标准》的分级标准相匹配，教师可以根据学生的外语水平和兴趣爱好帮助学生选择。

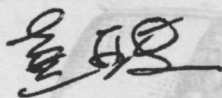
练习活动 阅读的练习和活动形式也是影响学生阅读兴趣的另一个重要因素。在以往的阅读教学中，由于教学时间的限制和应试的压力，阅读的练习和活动形式往往局限于单一的限时应试练习，给学生带来很强的压迫感，严重地影响了他们的阅读兴趣。因此，教师应该设计类型丰富、形式活泼的练习与活动，使学生从被动的阅读者转变为积极的参

与者，并使学生获得更多实践英语和使用英语的机会，如此才能激发和增强他们的阅读热情和兴趣。《阅读空间·新课标英语分级读物》丛书检测方式灵活，其多样化的阅读训练题型，对有意识地培养学生正确的学习策略很有意义。这套丛书的检测训练层级清晰，从初级的看图配话、趣味学用、拼字游戏、常识判断，到较深层的读前思考、推论归纳、背景探索，加上组对练习与互动讨论，明确地突出了学生语言应用能力的培养。

系统性与连续性 阅读材料的系统性，是指根据《英语课程标准》，从语言知识、语言技能、文化意识和学习策略等几个方面，对阅读材料进行科学分级，使学生能够循序渐进，拾级而上。阅读材料的连续性，则是指阅读材料的篇幅和内容的关联性能够让课堂阅读活动延续并拓展到课外。阅读教学中经常采用的短篇限时阅读，虽然容易控制时间，提高阅读速度，但是因学生的阅读能力存在差异而不能“面向全体”，且阅读限时和单一的应试练习形式也很难将课堂阅读活动延伸到课外。市面上的英文名著简写本版本虽多，但像《阅读空间·新课标英语分级读物》这样内容系统、分级明确，并配有大量形式多样、活泼的分项练习的，确实不多。它弥补了短篇阅读理解内容相对独立，不具有连续性的缺陷，使阅读活动能够从课堂延伸到课外。学生可以自己选择他们喜欢的、适合自己水平的读本，教师可以通过诸如写故事梗概、预测故事情节、进行小组讨论等多样、互动的阅读练习与活动，将学生在课堂中的思维延伸到课外，并在下一次课堂教学中检验和评价学生上一次课外阅读活动的结果。

希望有更多的一线教师积极总结自身的教学经验，广泛开展和参与阅读教学的课题研究与探讨，总结出更好、更有效率的阅读教学方法。

中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会理事长
人民教育出版社外语分社社长



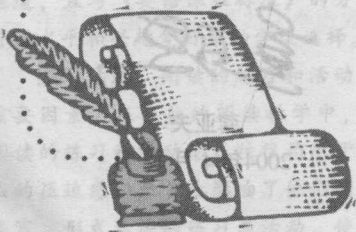
龚亚夫

2004年4月18日

Introduction

When *The Diary of Anne Frank* was first published in 1947, it was entitled *Het Achterhuis* which in Dutch means “The House Behind”. Many people claimed that the diary was not authentic, saying that a 15-year-old girl could never have written so well. To prove that **Anne Frank** had really existed, all her photos, manuscripts and other materials included in the book were scientifically examined and the results made public — there is absolutely no doubt about its authenticity. In 1986 a second version was published which included almost all Anne’s manuscripts plus an account of her arrest and deportation.

Her tragic personal account of those years forms an essential part of the literature — fact and fiction — which chronicles the atrocities, the pain and suffering endured, that should never be forgotten by the generations of the future.

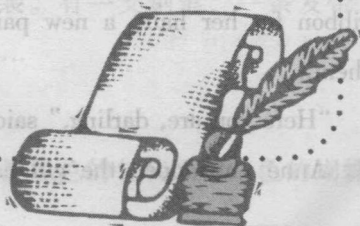


简

介

当《安妮日记》在1947年首次出版时，书名是 *Het Achterhuis*，荷兰语的意思是“后面的房子”。很多人称这本日记是假的，认为一个15岁的女孩子绝不可能写得这么好。为了证明安妮·弗兰克确实存在，日记中的照片、手稿和其他材料接受了科学审验，结果公诸于世——它的真实性是毫无疑问的。1986年，该书的第二版出版，里面包括了安妮的绝大部分手稿以及一份有关她被捕和遭驱逐的报告。

报告记载了安妮在那个年代所经历的悲惨境遇，这是该作品的核心组成部分——包括事实和故事。文中按时序记载的人们所遭受的种种暴行、痛楚和苦难是子孙后代永远不应忘记的。





The Diary

Happy birthday to you, happy birthday to you, happy birthday dear Anne, happy birthday to you."

"Hooray," they all shouted as Anne blew out all thirteen candles in one go.

"Cut the cake now! And make a wish!"

"I wish that we weren't Jewish," thought Anne, but she didn't tell anybody of course. She felt ashamed even of thinking it.

"What did you wish?" asked Barbara.

"She can't tell you, silly," said Mary, "or else it won't come true."

Her friends and family were all sitting round the table waiting for a slice of cake. It was a real treat. Chocolate, too! They didn't often get chocolate these days. Anne's mother had saved up to buy the ingredients and she had made the cake the day before — 11th June 1942.

"Now it's time to open the presents," said Margot. Margot was Anne's sister. She was sixteen.

Anne began unwrapping her presents. There was a pen, a ribbon for her hair, a new pair of stockings, some sweets and then...

"Here you are, darling," said her mother.

Anne unwrapped the gift carefully. She wanted to keep the



日记本

“祝你生日快乐/祝你生日快乐/祝安妮生日快乐/祝你生日快乐。”

“好哇!”当安妮一口气吹灭全部的 13 根蜡烛时,大家欢呼起来。

“现在切蛋糕吧!先许个愿!”

“我希望我们不是犹太人,”安妮想,她当然不会把这个愿望告诉任何人。即使有这个想法,都已经让她感到羞愧了。

“你许的什么愿?”芭芭拉问。

“傻瓜,不能说的,”玛丽说道,“讲出来就不灵了。”

安妮的朋友和家人们围坐在桌子旁,等待着分一小块蛋糕。这简直是一种盛情款待。还有巧克力呢!这些日子以来,他们很少吃到巧克力。安妮的妈妈存钱买了原料,在她生日的前一天就把蛋糕做好了,那是 1942 年 6 月 11 日。

“现在该拆封礼物了,”玛格特说。她是安妮的姐姐,今年 16 岁。

安妮一件件地拆开礼物的包装。有一支钢笔,一条发带,一双新袜子,一些糖果,还有……

“给你,宝贝儿,”妈妈说。

安妮小心地打开外封。她想将彩色的包装纸和红色的蝴蝶





nice coloured wrapping paper and the red bow.

"It's a book I think," she said, laughing. Everyone knew how much Anne enjoyed reading.

But she was wrong. It wasn't a book but a diary.

"OOH!" cried Anne. "How lovely! Now I can write down all my thoughts." It was true that Anne loved reading but she also loved writing, too.

Yet she never imagined that one day the whole world would read that diary and the tragic story it told.

The Frank Family

Anne Frank was born in Frankfurt, Germany, in 1929. Her father's family came from Frankfurt but her mother came from a small town near the border with Holland. They were Jewish Liberals, which means that they followed their religion, the festivities and so on, but were not strict practicing Jews. They had many friends who were not Jewish — some of them were Catholic and others were Protestant.

Otto Frank, Anne's father, came from a middle class family and was an industrialist. They lived in a semi-detached house with a garden in a nice, green district of the city. Anne and Margot spent a lot of time outside in the fresh air, playing with their friends. It was a happy family.

But 1929 was not a happy period for anyone in Europe. There was a very bad economic crisis in all the European countries and poverty and unemployment were increasing. Otto Frank and his



结留起来。

“我想这是一本书，”她笑着说。大家都知道安妮很喜欢读书。

但她错了。那不是书，而是一个日记本。

“啊，”安妮叫了起来。“太漂亮了！我可以把我所有的想法都写下来了。”安妮的确非常喜欢读书，但她也非常热爱写作。

不过她从来没有想到，有一天全世界的人都会读到这本日记和里面讲述的悲惨故事。

弗兰克一家

安妮·弗兰克 1929 年出生于德国的法兰克福。她爸爸的家乡就在法兰克福，而她妈妈来自一个离荷兰边境很近的小镇上。他们是犹太自由主义者，意思是说他们信奉自己的信仰，庆祝自己的宗教节日等等，但不是严格的犹太教徒。他们有很多非犹太人的朋友——有些是天主教徒，有些是新教徒。

安妮的爸爸奥托·弗兰克出身于中产阶级家庭，是一个实业家。他们住在城市中一个环境优美、翠绿一片的地区，有一所带花园的半独立式的房子。安妮和玛格特大多数时间都和朋友们在空气清新的户外玩耍。这是一个幸福的家庭。

可是，1929 年对所有欧洲人来说都不是一个快乐的时期。各欧洲国家都发生了严重的经济危机，贫困加剧，失业人数不





wife, Edith, were extremely worried.

“Otto, I heard that terrible man, Hitler, speaking in the square, today,” Edith said to her husband one evening. “He really frightens me. He says such horrid things about the Jews. I’m afraid.”

“Don’t worry, darling,” her husband tried to reassure her. But, deep in his heart, he was afraid too. The man seemed so powerful and the people listened to him. “I’m sure he won’t get elected,” he added, unconvincingly.

Hitler Comes to Power

Adolf Hitler was leader of the National Socialist Workers Party (NSDAP) which was founded in 1920. Hitler claimed that the Germans were a superior race — the best and the most powerful. He said that it was right that other peoples and races should be their slaves. He promised the German population a magnificent future. He said that it was the fault of the Jews if there was so much poverty and unemployment. He said they were dangerous, evil, infamous traitors. Many people were willing to believe him. They liked the idea of being a superior race, too. Others did not take his words very seriously but the party’s manifesto appealed to the masses because it promised jobs for everyone and, therefore, money.

In fact, in January 1933 the NSDAP won the elections and Adolf Hitler took over the Government. It was then that the true aim of the party was revealed: they wanted to destroy democracy. The first



断上升。奥托和他的妻子伊迪丝都极为担心。

“奥托，我今天听到那个可怕的希特勒在广场上讲话了，”一天晚上伊迪丝对她丈夫说，“他简直把我吓坏了。在有关犹太人的问题上他说了许多不堪入耳的话。我很害怕。”

“别担心，亲爱的，”她丈夫试图安慰她，但在内心深处，他也很害怕。那个人看起来很有势力，人们都听他的。“我肯定他不会当选的，”他补充了一句，语调很牵强。

希特勒上台

阿道夫·希特勒是国家社会主义工人党（简称为纳粹党）的领导人，该党组建于1920年。希特勒声称德国人属于上等民族——是最优越、最强大的民族。他说其他民族和种族理所当然应成为他们的奴隶。他向德国人民承诺了一个宏伟的未来，并说之所以有这么多贫困和失业，全是犹太人的过错。他还说犹太人是危险的、邪恶的、臭名昭著的叛国者。很多人都相信他。毕竟，他们喜欢那种做上等民族的念头。其他人并没有把他的话当真，但该党的宣言吸引了大众，因为它向人们保证人人都有工作，也就是说，人人都有钱。

结果，在1933年1月，纳粹党赢得了大选，阿道夫·希特勒掌权。这时该党的真正目的才显露出来：他们想摧毁民主





thing Hitler did was to ban all the other political parties. His followers — the Nazis, an abbreviation of the German word for National-Socialists — massacred the members of the opposing parties or threw them into jail. But soon the prisons were full and so concentration camps were established.

Meanwhile, Hitler continued his campaign against the Jews; using the mass media, he convinced more and more people that the Jewish people were to blame for all their hardship. The result was that many Jewish men and women began losing their jobs and their children had to sit at separate desks in school. And this was just the beginning!

Kitty

I hope I'll be able to confide in you, writing all my secrets, like I've never been able to do with anyone till now. And I hope you'll be a great comfort to me.

These were the first words that Anne wrote in her diary. "I'm going to call you Kitty," she said to herself, but really she was talking to that lovely diary with its red and white checked cover and tiny padlock. "And you're going to be my best friend, aren't you?"

"Who's that you're talking to?" said her father, coming into the room.

"Oh, no-one, Pim," replied Anne. "Look, do you like this photo of me? Shall I stick it here on the first page of my diary?"

"Good idea, darling. Then everyone will know who it belongs to."



制。希特勒上台后做的第一件事就是取缔所有其他政党。他的追随者——纳粹分子（“国家社会主义者”的德文缩写）——屠杀反对党的成员或者把他们投进监狱。然而，很快监狱里就装满了犯人，于是他们建起了集中营。

同时，希特勒继续着他的反犹太人运动；通过大众传媒，他使愈来愈多的人相信他们的苦难全部归咎于犹太人。结果，很多犹太人丢掉了工作，而且他们的子女在学校里被迫与其他学生分桌而坐。可怕的是，这仅仅是开始！

猫 咪

我希望可以向你吐露心声，写下我所有的秘密。这是至今

为止我不曾对任何人做的事。希望这将对是我的一大安慰。

这是安妮第一次在日记本里写的话。“我以后就叫你猫咪，”她对着自己说，其实她是在和那个有红白格子封面和一把小挂锁的心爱的日记本说话，“你会是我最好的朋友，对吗？”

“你在和谁说话？”她爸爸走进来，问道。

“哦，没有谁，爸爸，”安妮回答说，“看，你喜欢我这张照片吗？我把它贴到日记本的第一页好吗？”

“好主意，亲爱的。这样大家就知道日记本是谁的了。”





“Well, no-one must open it anyway. It's PRIVATE and CONFIDENTIAL.”

But her father wasn't listening any more. He was getting more and more distracted these days. Life was becoming really hard for Jewish people and he was very, very worried. He thought he had saved his family by leaving Germany and going to live in Holland, but things were now much worse than he could ever have dreamed possible. It was a nightmare. He and Edith tried not to worry the girls too much but Margot was old enough now to understand what was going on and he knew that Anne was well aware of the situation, too. They just preferred not to talk about it too much. That was almost like pretending nothing was happening. But for Otto Frank it was different. He had to find a solution in order to save his family, even at the cost of sacrificing himself. No wonder he was distracted.

At night in bed Anne and Margot often lay awake talking softly and Anne spent a lot of time writing her thoughts in her diary as well as sticking in photos, old and new, and recalling past events.

“Tell me what Frankfurt was like,” she asked Margot one evening as she looked at a photo of the two of them taken in 1931.

“Oh, we used to have a lot of fun there,” began Margot, sighing. “We lived near the park and the hills weren't far away. We always went tobogganing in the winter. I remember one day...”

“Good idea, darling. Then everyone will know who it belongs to.”

