

3000词读遍天下书

BEDTIME READING

床头灯英语学习读本IV



MADAME BOVARY

包法利夫人

美国作家改编 纯英文版

原著 Gustave Flaubert
[法] 古斯塔夫·福楼拜
改编 Robert Williams

航空工业出版社

8元丛书

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

床头灯. 4:英语学习读本/王若平等主编. -北京:
航空工业出版社, 2004.11 (2006.3 重印)

ISBN 7-80183-488-7

I. 床... II. 王... III. 英语—高等学校—水平考
试—自学参考资料 IV. H310.42

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 112957 号

床头灯. 4:英语学习读本

Chuangtoudeng. 4: Yingyu Xuexi Duben

航空工业出版社出版发行

(北京市安定门外小关东里 14 号 100029)

发行电话:010-64978486 010-64919539

北京富生印刷厂印刷

全国各地新华书店经售

2004 年 12 月第 1 版

2006 年 3 月第 3 次印刷

开本:787×1092 1/32 印张:60 字数:1330 千字

印数:12001—15000

(全 10 册)定价:80.00 元

本社图书如有缺页、倒页、脱页、残页等情况,请与本社发行部联系负责
调换。对本书任何形式的侵权均由李文律师代理。电话:13601002700。

考试虫丛书学术委员会

主 编:王若平

高级编审人员:

辛润蕾(北京外国语大学)	李木全(北京大学)
丰 仁(中国人民大学)	孙田庆(北京交通大学)
朱曼华(首都经贸大学)	崔 刚(清华大学)
林 健(中国政法大学)	李庆华(解放军指挥学院)
杨慎生(国际关系学院)	姜绍禹(北京广播学院)
赵慧聪(北京邮电大学)	李力行(北京师范大学)
章 文(中央财经大学)	李安林(北京航空航天大学)

考试虫丛书学术委员会由北京外国语大学、北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、北京交通大学等著名高校的语言学、测试学、记忆学以及心理学共 117 名专家、学者组成。

写在前面的话

——中国人学英语现状分析

◆英语是语言的帝国

全球 60 亿人中,有 8 亿人的母语是英语;2.5 亿人的第二母语是英语。12.3 亿人学习英语,33.6 亿人和英语有关。全世界电视节目的 75%、E-mail 的 80%、网络的 85%、软件源代码的 100% 使用英语。40~50 年后,全球 50% 的人精通英语。全球约 6000 种语言,本世纪末其中的 90% 将消亡。届时英语作为主导语言的地位将进一步得到提升。

目前中国大约有 3 亿人在学英语,超过英国和美国的人口总和,这是中国努力与时代接轨、与国际接轨的一个重要标志。大量中国人熟练掌握国际通用语言是中华民族走向繁荣富强的必要保障。

◆英语学习的远期目标

在中国,英语已经远远超出一个学科的范畴,一个人英语水平的高低总是和事业、前途、地位,甚至命运联系在一起。对于个人来讲,英语在人生旅途中具有战略意义,不失时机地在英语上投入时间、投入精力、投入金钱符合与时俱进的潮流,是明智之举。

◆目前存在的问题

尽管在中国学习英语的人很多,但收效却令人担忧,学了这么多年英语,能够运用自如的人实在是凤毛麟角。由于运用能力差,无法品尝到英语学习成功的快乐,很多人不得不承认学英语的目的只是为了“考试”。

◆考试的压力对英语学习的积极影响

在我国,与个人命运休戚相关的各类考试,如中考、高考、四六级、

硕士研究生入学考试、博士研究生入学考试、职称考试、出国考试,都考或只考英语。目前,很多人把中国人学不好英语的责任推到英语考试身上,好像中国人学不好英语就是因为有了英语考试,甚至有人还产生了将英语考试废除的想法。

大家可以冷静地反思一下:如果没有各种各样的英语考试,哪里有这么多人坚持学英语?国家正是利用了考试这个指挥棒引导很多人去学英语。说句实话,你不能指望每个中国人都怀着与国际接轨的远大抱负去学英语。中国曾经取消过考试,结果造成了10年的人才断层。所以,我的看法是在谈论考试的不足时,首先应该承认它在选拔人才、培养人才方面的不可替代的作用。英语考试对中国人学英语起到了很大的积极作用,功不可没。但必须承认:如果真想把英语学好,光会做几道考试题是远远不够的。

◆不可缺少的环节

没有几百万字的输入无法学好英语。语言的习得是一个长期的过程,需要大量的“输入”。一个由汉语武装起来的头脑,没有几百万字英文的输入,即使要达到一般水平也难。绝大多数的英语学习者正是由于缺少了这一环节,所以停留在一个无奈的水平上。

◆“圣人”学英语的做法

在学英语的长远目标和考试的压力共同作用下,自然会产生学好英语的强烈愿望,但这一愿望的实现需要有很强的“韧劲(自我约束力)”。春来不是读书天,夏日炎炎正好眠,秋有蚊虫冬又冷,收起书包待明年。随着物质文明的繁荣,总有一些理由使人不能安心学习。这样下去,我们的英语之树永远长不高。古人云:人静而后安,安而能后定,定而能后慧,慧而能后悟,悟而能后得。很有道理。在四川大足佛教石刻艺术中,有一组大型佛雕《牧牛图》,描绘了一个牧童和牛由斗争、对抗到逐渐协调、融合,最后合而为一的故事。佛祖说:“人的心魔难伏,就像牛一样,私心杂念太多太多,修行者就要像牧童训练他们,驯

服他们,以完美自己的人生。”那些具有很强心力的人,我们姑且称其为“圣人”,他们能够驯服那些影响我们学习的大牛、小牛,抵制各种诱惑,集中精力,专心学习,到达成功的彼岸。

◆凡人的困惑

在目前的教育体系中,学好英语是需要坚韧不拔的毅力的。但问题是我们大多数平凡的人无法和圣人相比,所以在学英语的征途上,失败者多,成功者少。客观地讲,即使采用不太高的标准来衡量在中国英语学习的失败率应该在 99% 以上,有的人说难道我们不能把大多数的人都变成圣人吗,这样大多数人就可以学好英语了。我们不得不承认大多数凡夫俗子是不能够成为圣人的。值得我们深思的是,目前的英语学习体系没有给大多数人提供一条平坦的道路。

◆兴趣——英语学习成功的真正源泉

我和大家一样都是凡人,我也曾经遇到过学英语的困惑,干巴巴的课文无论怎样都激不起我的兴趣。幸运的是我有一个在国外生活多年的姐姐,有一次她回国,给我带来很多浅显有趣的读物。我拿起一本一读,觉得很简单,一个星期就读完了。就英语学习而言,一部英文小说其实就是用英语建构的一个“虚拟世界”。那里有人,有人的心灵和人与人之间关系的揭示,有人与自然、与社会的冲突和调和。走进一部英文小说,你实际上就已经“生活”在一个“英语世界”里了,不愁没有东西可学。经典作品要读,写得好的当代通俗小说也要读。我一共读了 50 本,从此对英语产生了兴趣,英语水平有了很大的提高。还是爱因斯坦说得好:“兴趣是最好的老师。”

◆《新概念英语》的主编 L. G. Alexander 的启示

中国人读英语书有个特点,越读不懂越读,习惯于读满篇都是生词的文章。L. G. Alexander 先生是世界著名的英语教学专家,他的经典之作《新概念英语》对于中国的英语教学产生了深远的影响。针对这一现状 Alexander 先生说过:“记住,你的接受型词汇量(即你听或阅读英

语时能理解的部分)比你的积极词汇量(即你在说或写时能自如运用的部分)要大得多。如果要扩大词汇量,最好的办法是多听英语,多读英语,但不要超出自己的水平,即阅读那些比你目前水平稍低的书。”这才是提高英语运用能力的诀窍。

本套读物的特色:

●情节曲折:本书选材的时候非常注意作品的吸引力。比方说:

《查泰莱夫人的情人》(Lady Chatterley's Lover):我当年读大学的时候,班上每个同学都买一本看。有的同学甚至熄灯后,打着手电筒躲在被窝里看。

《吸血鬼》(Dracula):这个故事真吓人,我看完以后好几天没睡好觉。后来我的一个学生说他对英语从来不感兴趣,我就把这本小说推荐给他。后来他对我说:“这是我一口气读完的第一本英语书,就是太吓人了。老师,能不能再给我来一本?”

《呼啸山庄》(Wuthering Heights):讲述的是一个骇人听闻的复仇故事,当初没有想到这本书的作者竟然是一个生活在几乎与世隔绝环境中的女孩。

《飘》(Gone with the Wind):几乎所有的美国女孩都读过这本书,主人公斯佳丽是美国女孩的偶像,可以说我见过的每个美国女孩都是一个 Scarlett。

.....

本套丛书收入的都是你在一生中值得去读的作品,读这些作品不但可以提高你的英语水平,而且能够提高你的个人修养。

●语言地道:本套读物均由美国作家执笔,用流畅的现代英语写成。他们写作功底深厚,这是母语为非英语的作者很难达到的。

●通俗易懂:本书是用 3300 个最常用的英语单词写成,易读懂,对于难词均有注释,你躺在床上不用翻字典就能顺利地读下去。

●配有高质量的音带:这样大家可以在读懂的基础上进行听的训

练,请注意:阅读需要量,听力更需要量。大量的语音输入是用英语深入交谈的源泉。

这套读物供你在下课后或下班后闲暇时阅读,其优点是帮你实现英语学习的生活化,使英语成为你生活的一部分。这才是英语成功的真谛,更是任何有难度事情成功的真谛。

王若平 于北京

本系列丛书学习指导咨询中心:

北京汉英达外语信息咨询中心

地 址:北京市海淀区中关村东路华清商务会馆 1501 室

邮 编:100083

E-mail: wrx1@vip.sina.com

网 址: www.sinoexam.com

故事梗概

作者古斯塔夫·福楼拜(1821-1880),是法国现实主义文学大师。他出生于一个医生世家,看惯了手术刀的他不相信宗教,崇拜真实——这在他的小说中都有充分的反映。他把真实地反映现实生活作为小说创造的最高原则,认为小说是“反映社会现实生活的一面镜子”。在福楼拜看来,“美就意味着真实,虽说真实的东西不一定美,可是最美的东西,永远是真实的。”《包法利夫人》被誉为世界十大文学名著之一,是福楼拜的代表作。它再现了19世纪中叶法国的外省生活场景,是当时法国社会的一幅现实主义的画卷。福楼拜对形形色色的资产阶级的“精华”做了淋漓尽致的揭露,无情的鞭挞和嘲弄。在这部小说中,作者以简洁而细腻的文笔,描写了好幻想,渴望浪漫爱情的爱玛因不满夫妻生活的平淡无奇而通奸,最后身败名裂,服毒自杀的故事。这是一个爱情和婚姻的悲剧,其故事梗概如下:

包法利先生是一位乡镇医生。他虽然生性羞怯,愚钝木讷,但为人谨慎,受人爱戴。在医治卢奥老爹的腿伤时,爱上了他的女儿爱玛。爱玛天生好幻想、感情热烈、想象丰富,还受过修道院的良好教育。当时爱玛也以为自己爱上了他,在包法利的前妻去世之后,爱玛就成了包法利夫人。

可是婚后,爱玛对平淡无奇的生活渐渐产生了反感,她发现婚姻带给她的并不是她所憧憬的幸福。包法利因循守旧、谈吐平庸、感情迟钝,与爱玛幻想中的骑士相差甚远,为此爱玛非常苦闷。正当这时,他们接到了一个到沃比萨参加舞会的邀请,这是爱玛生活的一个转折点。在豪华的贵族男女的舞会上,一位举止优雅的侯爵邀爱玛共舞。那天晚上她看到了上流社会人们的生活方式。从那以后,爱玛满脑子里都是沃比萨的舞会,她对舞会的奢华十分向往,幻想着自己也能过贵妇人那样的生活,当然最不能忘怀的是和她跳舞的侯爵。

包法利先生出于对爱玛健康状况的考虑，举家搬到荣镇。爱玛在那里生下了一个小女孩。此时，年轻的职员莱昂出现在她的生活里。他英俊潇洒，而且也有着浪漫主义思想。他们一见如故、情投意合、聊天特别投机，还经常一起读诗。可是由于莱昂太年轻，始终把对爱玛的爱埋在心底，错把她当成了可望而不可及、冷若冰霜的贤妻良母，就离开荣镇到巴黎去寻求发展了。爱玛灰心失望，生活也更加烦闷了。

平静的生活使爱玛窒息，她常常独自掉泪，发泄心中的不满。此时，情场老手罗多夫见她长得漂亮，丈夫又那么木讷，便想乘虚而入，勾引爱玛。他善于投其所好，说一些浪漫的花言巧语，还跟爱玛一起去看农业展览会，并教她骑马，和她频繁约会。这样爱玛不可自拔地掉入了罗多夫设计好的爱情陷阱里。爱玛疯狂地爱上了罗多夫，给他买了很多礼物，还要求他带她私奔。一开始罗多夫答应了。爱玛就大把花钱，私底下悄悄准备行装。可是最后罗多夫反悔了，给她写了一封信，就离开了荣镇。爱玛的梦想破灭了，大病一场。包法利医生放弃了自己的工作，天天守在她身边照料，直到她病愈。

包法利先生带她散心，领她去卢昂看戏，不料在剧场碰到了莱昂。而莱昂早已今非昔比，不再是当年那个羞羞答答、含情脉脉的青年了。他向爱玛求爱，两个人就这样开始缠绵了。从此，爱玛借口学钢琴，奔走在荣镇和卢昂之间。她毫无顾忌地花钱，欠账越来越多，最后债台高筑，如果再不归还，就得扣押财产了。

为了向丈夫隐瞒真相，她四处奔走借钱。她请求莱昂帮忙，甚至暗示他盗用公款，莱昂表面上同意了，但是并不采取行动。然后她又去找公证人居约曼先生，没想到，他是个好色之徒，想利用机会占便宜，却遭到爱玛的拒绝。绝望之中，她想起了罗多夫，便满怀希望地来到他的住处。罗多夫过着豪华奢侈的生活，嘴上还说着他爱她，却又说没有钱借给她。走投无路的情况下，爱玛悔恨交加，服毒自杀；包法利先生悲痛欲绝，只能抱怨命运不公。最后诊所破产了，包法利先生也抑郁而终。

目 录

Part One

Chapter One	(1)
Chapter Two	(12)
Chapter Three	(18)
Chapter Four	(22)
Chapter Five	(26)
Chapter Six	(28)
Chapter Seven	(30)
Chapter Eight	(35)
Chapter Nine	(38)

Part Two

Chapter One	(42)
Chapter Two	(43)
Chapter Three	(49)
Chapter Four	(57)
Chapter Five	(60)
Chapter Six	(65)
Chapter Seven	(70)
Chapter Eight	(73)
Chapter Nine	(78)
Chapter Ten	(84)
Chapter Eleven	(93)
Chapter Twelve	(102)

Chapter Thirteen	(111)
Chapter Fourteen	(114)
Chapter Fifteen	(116)

Part Three

Chapter One	(120)
Chapter Two	(125)
Chapter Three	(132)
Chapter Four	(133)
Chapter Five	(135)
Chapter Six	(144)
Chapter Seven	(149)
Chapter Eight	(156)
Chapter Nine	(166)
Chapter Ten	(170)
Chapter Eleven	(172)

PART ONE

CHAPTER ONE

This story took place in the early 1800's in the French countryside. The book was **originally** in French, but was translated into English. Gustave Flaubert, the author, was sickened with the French middle class he was born into. He believed the French middle class to be lazy, unconcerned, and selfish. Madame Bovary is about a self-centered, **envious**, and dramatic middle class French woman. Flaubert decided that to write about something he so sincerely hated would show his true creative writing ability. Although he was sickened with the French middle class, he forced himself to show people talking, thinking and acting as people do talk, think and act. He spent over five years writing this book. At times, he would spend one week writing and rewriting two pages of the novel. He took great care in writing his novel, more care than any novelist before him. The main character is a woman called Madame Emma Bovary. She **is unsatisfied with** her life, and bored with reality. She is married to a country doctor, named Charles Bovary.

The students were sitting down in their seats, waiting to begin class when the headmaster came in, followed by a new boy, not dressed in the traditional school uniform. Those who were asleep woke up, and everyone stood up to greet the headmaster.

"Here is a boy for you, Monsieur Roger," the headmaster said in a quiet voice. "I'm putting him in the second grade to start, but if he improves in his studies, he can go up higher, where he should be at his age."

The new boy sat nervously in the corner of the room behind the door. He looked like a country boy of about fifteen years old, taller than all the students, wearing a jacket that was far too small.

Monsieur Roger soon began class. The new boy listened to the lesson carefully. He did not move once during the lesson. When class was over, the master had to tell him that he could go along with the rest of the class.

The next day, the country boy returned again. He sat again in the corner with his cap sitting on his lap, listening respectfully to the master.

"Stand up!" said the master.

He stood up, his cap fell down, and the students

laughed.

He **bent down** to pick up his cap. Another student knocked it out of his hand. Again he picked it up.

The other students always put their caps in the back of the room at the beginning of class, which the new country boy had not noticed.

"Put your cap away quickly," said the master, annoyed.

The laughter from the class made the poor boy so uncomfortable that he didn't know whether to keep his cap in his hand, or put it on the floor or on his head. He sat down and put it back on his knees.

"Stand up and tell me your name."

The boy nervously said his name, but he spoke so quietly that no one could understand.

"Again!" the master said.

This time, the country boy opened his mouth widely and spoke with great courage the word, Charbovari.

The class began laughing loudly. Soon, the master quieted the students, and found out the country boy's name, Charles Bovary. The master then demanded that the boy sit next to his own desk.

"Now you will be quiet!" he shouted at the

country boy. Then, more gently he said, "You shall have your cap back. It hasn't been stolen."

In the evening, when the students would study the lessons, Charles Bovary carefully worked on his lessons, looking up every word in the dictionary. His level in school was well below most children his age. He had only studied with the local priest in his village; his parents delayed sending him to school as long as possible because of the great expense of his education.

His father, Monsieur Charles Denis Bartholome Bovary, was **previously** a major in the military, but was forced to leave. The handsome, charming man soon met a young woman who fell in love with him immediately. She had a fortune of two thousand five hundred pounds, so he was satisfied and married her quickly. Once he was married, he lived on his wife's money for two or three years, dining well and waking late, never coming home at night until the theatre closed, and almost living in the pubs; he refused to work. His father-in-law died, and left the family no fortune. Monsieur Bovary was shocked and angry. He soon began working in business. He lost some money, and left for the countryside, to attempt farming, although he knew nothing of farming. He lost money at this, as

well, because he rode his horses instead of using them for farming, drank his wine instead of selling it, ate his finest hens instead of selling them for meat. He soon realized that he would never make money.

At the age of forty-five, he moved to a village between Caux and Picardy. He made a home in a place not quite a farm and not quite a house. He envied the world and hated his life. He decided to attempt to live a quiet life.

He often paid no attention to his poor wife, although she loved him dearly. It seemed the more she gave him, the less he loved her. When they married, she was quite friendly and cheerful, but her character had changed with time. She suffered so much at first when they married, while he chased after other women and paid her no attention, but she did not complain. With age, however, her husband's behavior upset her, and she became angry at her life and her husband. Though, till her death, she never spoke a word about her displeasure. While her husband sat by the fire smoking, she paid the bills and visited the neighbors. The only time he would speak to her was to say something disagreeable or complain about her.

A baby came, and his mother gave him everything