

■ 妙趣横生说英语

# 说文学

About Literature

■ 仲锡 李兆平/编著

■ 李洪涛/策划



华文出版社

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# 前 言



随着我国改革开放的不断深入和跨国交流活动的不断增多,对专业人士和普通人士的英语口语水平都有了新的要求。新世纪快节奏的生活方式不容许人们有十分宽裕的时间去专门学习专业知识或英语技能,为了帮助各类人士能在有限的时间内学好英语口语,具备熟练表达自己思想的能力,我们精心策划编写了这套《妙趣横生说英语》英语口语学习丛书。

该套丛书选材精当,内容新颖,贴近生活,实用便利。其宗旨是为了帮助广大英语爱好者在轻松愉快,心情自然的氛围中学说涉及各类专业的英语,做到超越时空,既长知识,又学英语,其效果事半功倍。读毕将给英语学习者以意外的惊喜!

该套丛书共含《说家常》Domestic Life,《说学习》College Life,《说科学》Science and Technology,《说文学》About Literature,《说商贸》Trade and Business,《说职业》About Employment,《说健康》About Health,《说娱乐》Recreational Life 和《说自然》The Natural World 等 9 个分册。

丛书由仲锡教授和李洪涛副教授策划、设计和统稿,

各分册的编著者均为从事多年高校英语教学,具有高级职称的英语教师,从而保证了书中内容的信度和质量。

该套丛书的每一个分册中均含有 15 个单元,每个单元安排四个主要内容:

Part 1: Dialogues, 让读者通过操练对话来学习各类专业的英语表达方式,达到熟练掌握相关专业的英语口语技能;

Part 2: Common terms, 搜集了 50 个左右与该单元内容相关的英语词汇或习惯表达法,以拓宽学习者相关专业知识面,减轻用英语交流时的难度;

Part 3: Reading Material, 选编了一篇与该单元所涉及的专业相关的阅读材料,给学习者提供进一步的背景知识和相关信息,以帮助其更好地了解对话内容;

Part 4: Chinese Idioms in English, 选编了 10 个与该单元内容相近的汉语成语及其英语译文,旨在调节学习氛围,让学习者在诵读这些佳句妙语时充分领略中、英文语言中的不同风韵和魅力,并在不知不觉之中提高用英语诠释汉语成语的能力。

本册为《说文学》About Literature 分册,内含 15 个单元,主要涉及英美文学知识,所选作者及其文学作品都是世界名家名作:夏洛蒂和她的《简·爱》、奥斯汀和她的《傲慢与偏见》、哈代和他的《德伯家的苔丝》、狄更斯和他的《大卫·科波菲尔》、肖伯纳和他的《卖花女》、勃朗特和她的《呼啸山庄》、莎士比亚和他的《罗密欧与朱丽叶》、雨果和他的《悲惨世界》、海明威和他的《老人与海》、弥尔顿和他的《失乐园》、詹姆斯和他的《贵妇画像》、福斯特和他

的《印度之行》、笛福和他的《鲁滨逊漂流记》、斯坦贝克和他的《愤怒的葡萄》、菲茨杰拉德和他的《了不起的盖茨比》。学习者可以通过英语对话和阅读材料的学习,去欣赏和品味这些传世佳作,并了解作者的生平简况,增长自己的英美文学知识,陶冶自己的文学修养。

在本分册的编写过程中,作者参阅了大量的相关书籍,限于篇幅,除主要参考书目外,其余恕不一一赘述,在此对各书作者一并表示感谢。

由于水平有限,书中缺点或错误在所难免,恳请读者批评指正。

编 者  
2001年8月

妙趣横生英语丛书

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## Unit One

## 第一单元

### About Charlotte Brontë and Her *Jane Eyre*

夏洛蒂·勃朗特和她的《简·爱》

#### Part I Dialogues 对话

#### Dialogue 1 About *Jane Eyre*

A: Have you read the English novel *Jane Eyre*?

B: Yes, several times.

A: How do you like it then?

B: Oh, I like it very much! *Jane Eyre* tells her own story as she remembers it. At the beginning of the book she was a ten-year-old orphan living with her relatives, the Reeds, as a dependant.

A: Yes. The Reeds, landowning gentry in the north of

England, were comfortably off. Yet, Jane was feeling deeply her position as an outsider there. Mrs. Reed treated her with extreme cruelty.

B: Stung by Mrs. Reed's accusations that she is deceitful, she hit back in words, insisting on her own honesty, telling her aunt how much she dislikes her and making her first articulate claim for love.

A: Yet in her soberer moments she could be realistic and objective enough to see that she is "a discord at Gateshead", to understand why her personality does not appeal to her aunt, to realize that she is not heroic enough to go and live with poor relatives.

B: At this stage, her ideas about religion were naive in the extreme. But later at Lowood she came face to face with real humility and genuine religious faith in the person of Helen Burns. Jane could not accept the idea of humility.

A: By the time she left Lowood, eight years later, Jane had learned "an allegiance to duty and order," but her longing for excitement and fulfillment is not satisfied. Her restlessness drove her to seek a new position.

B: Exactly. But at first her life as a governess at Thornfield did not satisfy her either, and she noted with indignation that women want more out of life than housework and embroidery.

A: But the return of Mr. Rochester completely transformed her

life. His attention to her delighted her. His questions about her history, his comments on her pictures, his confidences about his past fed her vanity and challenged her intelligence and wit. His eccentric manners only put her at ease. His teasing enchanted her. She grieved for his secret grief, rejoiced when she was able to save him from the fire, and was deeply moved when he thanked her for this.

B: When at last Mr. Rochester's wife, the madwoman, set fire to the house and was killed herself, Rochester was also badly hurt. One eye was destroyed and one arm so crutched that it had to be amputated.

A: As a matter of fact, the sight of the other eye had since gone, and Mr. Rochester was living in isolation at the manor of Ferndean, looked after by two servants

B: As soon as Jane got to know the sad news, she hired a post chaise and set off for Ferndean. It was a happy reunion. Jane felt both excited and at ease with Mr. Rochester: "All I said or did seemed either to console or revive him. Delightful consciousness! It brought to life and light my whole nature: in his presence I thoroughly lived; and he lived in mine."

A: The reunion scene at Ferndean has overtones of temponizing, of lessons learned, that give it a quiet autumnal quality unlike the lyric rapture of the garden scene. Both Jane and Rochester had suffered, but both were then assured of each other's love.

B: Oh, I think Charlotte was presenting through the

character of Jane Eyre some of her own most-deeply-felt convictions, convictions of permanent importance in human life—the right of the humblest person to affection and self-realization, honesty and integrity, the right to speak out frankly, and the claims of morality and religion.

A: I think you're perfectly right.

### 参考译文

## 关于《简·爱》

A: 你读过英文小说《简·爱》吗?

B: 读过, 读过好几遍了!

A: 那么你觉得这本书怎么样?

B: 噢, 我太喜欢它了! 简·爱凭着记忆讲述自己的故事。在书的一开头, 她还是一个 10 岁的孤儿, 寄养在一个姓里德的亲戚家里。

A: 不错。里德家是北英格兰的一个拥有土地的富裕绅士家庭。然而, 简却深感自己在这个家里没有地位, 是个局外人。里德夫人对待她格外地刻薄、残酷。

B: 当里德夫人指责她惯于撒谎骗人时, 她被深深地刺痛了。她以言辞反击, 坚持说自己是诚实的, 直言相告舅母她讨厌她, 并且第一次明确地表明了被爱的要求。

A:然而,在她较为清醒的时候,她足可以现实而又客观地认识到她“与盖茨海德府是格格不入的”,并了解到她的性格为什么不得舅母的欢心,而且知道自己没有足够的勇气离开那儿去与贫穷的亲戚生活在一起。

B:在这一时期,她对宗教的理解是极其幼稚的。可是后来在劳沃德,她从海伦·彭斯身上亲眼看到了真正的谦恭和虔诚的宗教信念。简不能接受谦卑这一观念。

A:八年过后,当简离开劳沃德时,她已经学会了“忠于职守,恪尽本分”。可是她对刺激感和成就感的渴望却没有得到满足。她不安于现状、躁动不安的心驱使她寻找新的职位。

B:说得很对。可是,她在桑费尔德府做家庭女教师的最初一段时间也不能使她满足。她愤懑地意识到,除了家务活儿和刺绣之外,女人还渴望从生活中得到更多的东西。

A:然而,罗切斯特先生的出现完全改变了她的生活。罗切斯特先生对她的注意使她非常快乐。他对她的身世的探究,对她的绘画的品评满足了简的虚荣心;而罗切斯特对他过去经历的隐讳,又是对简智慧的一种强有力的挑战。罗切斯特古怪的态度反而使她感到放松。罗切斯特揶揄的言辞使她着迷。她为他的某件不为人知的事情而忧愁;她为能将他从火中救出来而感到快乐,当罗切斯特为此而感谢她时,她被深深地感动了!

B:在小说的最后部分,罗切斯特的妻子,就是那个疯女人,在楼房里纵了火,自己也跳楼摔死了。在这场火

灾中,罗切斯特也身受重伤。他的一只眼睛被毁了,一只胳膊伤得十分厉害,不得不被截掉。

A:事实上,他的另一只眼睛也从此失明。罗切斯特先生独自住在芬丁庄园里,由两名佣人看护着。

B:简一得知这个不幸的消息,就立即租了一辆邮车往芬丁赶去。那是个幸福的团聚!简觉得与罗切斯特在一起既兴奋又自在。她说:“我说的和做的一切似乎都能给他以安慰,或者使他振奋。意识到这一点真让人高兴!它使我整个的天性复活并显现出来。在他面前我才真正地活着,在我面前,他也是如此。”

A:芬丁重逢的那一幕有着彼此接受和吸取教训的弦外之音,这使得该场景具有一种恬静的、充满秋意的特征,与书中花园一幕中那种抒情诗般的销魂曲迥然不同。简与罗切斯特都受过苦,但两人后来对对方的爱却都深信不疑。

B:噢,我想夏洛蒂是想通过简·爱这个角色来表达某些她内心深处的、在人们生活中永远重要的信念——最卑微的人也有获得爱和自我实现的权力,保持诚实本性和个性完整的权力,坦率直言的权力和道义与宗教所赋予的权力。

A:我想你说得对极了。



## Dialogue 2 About Charlotte Bronte

A: As we all know, Charlotte Bronte is one of the most world-famous and most-liked English writers. But do you know she had a very tragic life and died young?

B: Yes, I know that. The Brontes were one of the most extraordinary literary families who ever lived. They spent the greater part of their lives in an isolated Yorkshire village on the edge of the moors, not only cut off from the Victorian world of letters, but also to a large extent from the companionship of young people of their own age and education.

A: The four Brontes lived and died in the first part of the nineteenth century. They were born in the years just after the Napoleonic wars, Charlotte the year after Waterloo, the victory of her hero, the Duke of Wellington. Branwell, Emily and Anne saw the first dozen years of Queen Victoria's long reign.

B: In fact, only Charlotte lived to see the mid-century mark and the Great Exhibition of 1851, the ancestor of our World's Fair, which celebrated half a century of progress.

A: Yet they became known and loved all over the world. Their books have been translated into many languages and are always high in reading popularity.

B: Their home, Haworth Parsonage, is visited by Bronte