



阅读空间 · 新课标英语分级读物

· 英文注释版 ·

英语课程标准五级之一

5

Emma

→ Jane Austen ←

爱玛



中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会推荐

中国电力出版社  
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CENTURY ORIENTAL 世纪东方

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— 第 5 级 —

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原著：Jane Austen

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# 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8个级别,适合各阶段学生的阅读需求,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。

## 丛书主要有以下特点:

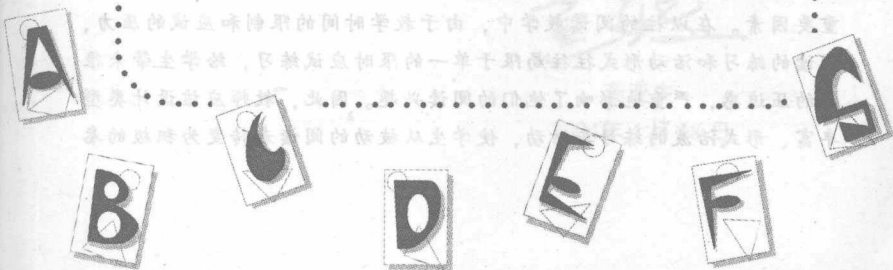
囊括西方经典文学名著,在帮助学生提高语言水平的同时,能通过阅读与自己外语水平相当的简写本一窥文学名著之全貌。

按新课标分级,词汇量从150词到3500词,满足中小学生的阅读需要。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。

第1至第5级一页一练,练习量大,测试题型丰富多样,非常有利于学生和教师以量化的方式考核和检测阅读能力与水平,是课堂教学的较好补充。

语言浅显、生动、地道,以英文注释的形式出版,既保留了英文的原汁原味,中英文双语注释又为读者在阅读英文时扫除了语言障碍,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  
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龚亚夫

2004年4月18日

## 第 5 级

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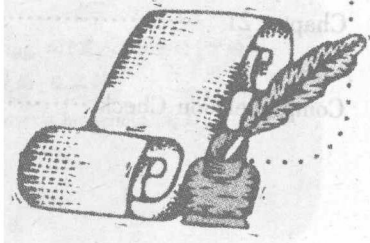
# 简

# 介

凭借六部完整的小说，简·奥斯汀（Jane Austen, 1775—1817）被公认为英国最伟大的女小说家。她的小说闪烁着社会生活喜剧因素，人物关系刻画准确生动，至今仍为民众所乐读。

简·奥斯汀生于汉普郡的斯蒂文顿，在家中排行老七。她的父亲是一位才智过人、感情细腻的教区牧师，在他的鼓励下，简迷上了读书。从孩童时代起，她就熟知亨利·菲尔丁、瓦尔特·司各特爵士以及诗人乔治·克雷布的作品。简对写作的初探始于模仿流行的浪漫文学。1810年，简的父亲退休，她的家庭到了巴斯，在她父亲1805年去世后，迁居至南安普敦，之后又于1809年搬到了汉普郡的乔顿。在那里，简完成了她的最后三部小说：《曼斯菲尔德公园》（1814）、《爱玛》（1816）和《劝说》（1818年出版）。虽然简的其他小说都写于早年，可是直到1811年《理智与情感》才首次出版。随即是1813年出版的《傲慢与偏见》，女主人公是简·奥斯汀最欣赏的伊丽莎白·班纳特。

生活在热闹、充满慈爱的家庭氛围中，简·奥斯汀可以完全沉浸在写作和家庭琐事中，因此她的人生常被认为平淡无奇，作家隐居式的生活方式经常反映在她的小说中。从她的小说里我们可以读到贫困的牧师家庭、有资历的乡绅、愚蠢的势利小人和寻觅夫君的妇女，书中描绘的是微型世界。瓦尔特·司各特爵士称赞简·奥斯汀“极致的描写使得平凡的人和事妙趣横生”。





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## Chapter 1

Emma Woodhouse, handsome, clever and rich, with a comfortable home, and happy disposition<sup>1</sup>, seemed to unite some of the best blessings of existence; she had lived nearly twenty-one years in the world with very little to distress or vex<sup>2</sup> her.

She was the youngest of the two daughters of a most affectionate<sup>3</sup>, indulgent<sup>4</sup> father, and had, in consequence of her sister's marriage, been mistress<sup>5</sup> of his house from a very early period. Her mother had died too long ago for Emma to have more than an indistinct remembrance of her caresses<sup>6</sup>, and her place had been taken by an excellent woman as governess, Miss Taylor, who loved Emma dearly.

Miss Taylor had been in Mr Woodhouse's family for sixteen years; she was more than a governess, she was a friend. She was very fond of both daughters, but particularly of Emma. Between *them* it was more the intimacy of sisters.

The real evils of Emma's situation were the power of having too much her own way, and a disposition to think a little too well of herself.

Sorrow came — a gentle sorrow — when Miss Taylor married. It was Miss Taylor's loss which first brought grief<sup>7</sup>. It was on the wedding-day of this beloved friend that Emma first sat in mournful thought of

## NOTES

1. **disposition**: person's natural qualities of mind and character. 性情, 性格
2. **vex**: irritate or annoy. 使生气; 恼怒
3. **affectionate**: showing fondness for sb.; loving. 向(某人)示爱的, 爱的
4. **indulgent**: inclined to indulge, doting. 溺爱的; 纵容的
5. **mistress**: a woman in authority, especially over a household. 主妇, 女主人
6. **caress**: loving touch or stroke. 爱抚; 抚摩
7. **grief**: deep distress; unhappiness. 忧伤, 悲伤





what her future without Miss Taylor would be like.

The event had every promise of happiness for her friend. Mr Weston was a man of easy fortune, suitable age and pleasant manners. But to know this did not make Emma any happier. The want of Miss Taylor would be felt every hour of the day. She recalled her past kindness — the kindness, the affection of sixteen years — how she had taught and how she had played with her from five years old.

How was she to bear the change? — It was true that her friend was going only half a mile from them; but Emma Was aware that there would be a great difference between a Mrs Weston only half a mile from them and a Miss Taylor in the house.

Her sister, being settled in London, sixteen miles off, was much beyond her daily reach; and many a long October and November evening must go by at Hartfield, before Christmas brought the next visit from Isabella and her husband and their little children to fill the house and give her pleasant society again.

Highbury, the large and populous village almost amounting to<sup>1</sup> a town, to which Hartfield belonged, afforded<sup>2</sup> no equals. The Woodhouses were the first in consequence there. All looked up to them. She had many acquaintances<sup>3</sup> in the place, for her father was universally civil, but not one who could take Miss Taylor's place even for half a day. It was a melancholy<sup>4</sup> change; and Emma kept dreaming of the impossible, till her father awoke, and made it necessary to be cheerful. His spirits required support. He was a nervous man, easily depressed. Emma smiled and chatted as cheerfully as she could but when tea came, it was impossible for him not to say exactly what he

### NOTES

1. **amounting to**: be equal to or the equivalent of sth. 等于, 相当于
2. **afford**: (here) give, supply. (此处为) 供给, 给予
3. **acquaintance**: person whom one knows but who is not a close friend.  
相识而非密友者; 泛泛之交
4. **melancholy**: very sad; depressed. 悲哀的, 沮丧的



had said at dinner:

“Poor Miss Taylor! I wish she were here again. What a pity it is that Mr Weston ever thought of her!”

Emma did her best to maintain<sup>1</sup> a happier flow of ideas and to get her father tolerably<sup>2</sup> through the evening. The backgammon-table<sup>3</sup> was placed; but a visitor suddenly walked in and made it unnecessary.

Mr Knightley, a sensible man about seven or eight-and-thirty<sup>4</sup> was not only a very old and intimate friend of the family, but particularly connected with it as the elder brother of Isabella's husband. He lived about a mile from Highbury, was a frequent visitor and always welcome, and at this time more welcome than usual. It was a happy circumstance<sup>5</sup> and animated<sup>6</sup> Mr Woodhouse for some time. Mr Knightley had a cheerful manner which always did him good. When this was over, Mr Woodhouse gratefully observed:

“It's very kind of you Mr. Knightley, to come out at this late hour to call upon us.”

“My pleasure,” he replied. “By the way — I have not wished you joy. I hope it all went off tolerably well. How did you all behave? Who cried the most at Miss Taylor's wedding?”

“Ah! poor Miss Taylor! It's a sad business.”

“I would say poor Mr and Miss Woodhouse, not ‘poor Miss Taylor’.

### NOTES

1. **maintain:** cause sth. to continue; keep sth. in existence at the same level, standard, etc. 保持, 维持
2. **tolerably:** in a moderate degree; fairly well. 相当地, 尚好
3. **backgammon-table:** backgammon—a game for two players played on a double board with draughts and dice. 西洋双陆棋
4. **seven or eight-and-thirty:** 37 or 38 years old. 三十七岁或三十八岁
5. **circumstance:** condition or fact connected with an event or action.  
环境, 情形
6. **animate:** make lively. 使活泼, 使有生气



I have a great regard for you and Emma; but when it comes to<sup>1</sup> the question of dependence or independence! At any rate, it must be easier for Miss Taylor to have only one person to please than two."

"Especially when one of those two is a capricious<sup>2</sup>, troublesome creature!" said Emma playfully.

"I believe it is very true, my dear," said Mr Woodhouse. "I am afraid I am sometimes."

"My dearest papa! You do not think I could mean you. Oh, no! I meant only myself. Mr Knightley loves to find fault with me, you know — but only in jest<sup>3</sup>."

Mr Knightley, in fact, was one of the few people who could see faults in Emma Woodhouse, and the only one who ever told her of them.

"Well," said Emma, "you want to hear about the wedding, and I shall be happy to tell you, for we all behaved charmingly<sup>4</sup>. Not a tear, and hardly a long face to be seen. Anyway, you have forgotten one matter of joy to me: I made the match<sup>5</sup> myself and even though so many people said Mr Weston would never marry again, I proved them wrong."

Mr Knightley shook his head at her. Her father fondly replied, "Ah! my dear, I wish you would not make matches and foretell<sup>6</sup> things, for whatever you say always happens. Please do not make any more matches."

## NOTES

1. **When it comes to:** when it is a case, matter or question of doing sth.

当涉及……情况(问题)时

2. **capricious:** unpredictable; impulsive. (态度或行为)反复无常的,变幻莫测的

3. **in jest:** in fun; not seriously. 开玩笑地;不严肃

4. **charmingly:** delightfully. 令人高兴地,迷人地,可爱地

5. **match:** marriage. 婚姻;匹配

6. **foretell:** predict. 预言;预料



“Only one more, papa; only for Mr Elton. Poor Mr Elton! I must look for a wife for him.”

“Mr Elton is a very pretty young man, to be sure. But if you want to show him attention, my dear, simply ask him to come for dinner with us some day. That will be a much better thing. I’m sure Mr Knightley would be happy to meet him.”

“With a great deal of pleasure, sir, any time,” said Mr Knightley laughing, “and I agree with you entirely. Invite him to dinner, Emma, and help him to the best of fish and chicken, but leave him to choose his own wife.”

## Chapter 2

Mr Weston was a native of Highbury, and born of a respectable family, which for the last two or three generations had been rising into gentility and property<sup>1</sup>.

He had satisfied an active and cheerful mind and social temper<sup>2</sup> by entering the military service of his country, that existed at that moment.

Captain Weston was a general favourite; and when the chances of his military life had introduced him to Miss Churchill, of a great Yorkshire family, and Miss Churchill fell in love with him, nobody was surprized except her brother and his wife who were full of pride and importance and did approve of the match.

Miss Churchill, however, being of age<sup>3</sup>, and with the full

### NOTES

1. **rise into gentility and property:** become increasingly refined, elegant and wealthy. 变得更文雅, 有风度, 更富有; 进入上层社会
2. **temper:** state of the mind as regards anger or calmness. 心情, 心境; 脾气
3. **be of age:** have reached adulthood and be legally responsible for your actions. 成人 (开始承担法律责任)





command of her fortune, was not to be dissuaded<sup>1</sup> from the marriage, and it took place to the infinite mortification<sup>2</sup> of Mr and Mrs Churchill.

Captain Weston was proved to have the worst of the bargain; for when his wife died, after a three years' marriage, he was a poorer man than at first, and with a child to maintain. The boy had been the means of a sort of reconciliation<sup>3</sup>; and Mr and Mrs Churchill, having no children of their own, offered to take the whole charge of the little Frank soon after his mother died.

The years passed quickly and before long Mr Frank Churchill was one of the boasts<sup>4</sup> of Highbury, and a lively curiosity<sup>5</sup> to see him prevailed<sup>6</sup>. Frank did not feel the same sentiment<sup>7</sup> towards the inhabitants of Highbury; in fact he had never been there in his life. He kept saying that he was coming to visit his father, but the visit never took place.

Now, upon his father's second marriage, it was very generally proposed that the visit should finally take place. But no one knew when it would be.

### Chapter 3

Mr Woodhouse was fond of society in his own way. He liked very

#### NOTES

1. **dissuade**: try to stop sb. by advice or persuasion. 企图劝阻某人
2. **mortification**: shame; embarrassment. 羞辱, 难堪
3. **reconciliation**: reconciling or being reconciled. 和解, 调和, 勉强接受
4. **boast**: pride. 引以为豪的事物; 令人满意的原因
5. **curiosity**: being curious; inquisitiveness. 好奇心; 爱打听的癖性
6. **prevail**: be widespread; exist or happen generally. 普遍存在; 盛行, 流行
7. **sentiment**: (expression of an) attitude or opinion, usu. influenced by emotion. 态度, 意见



.....

much to have his friends come and see him. Mr Elton, a young man living alone without liking it, appreciated spending his vacant<sup>1</sup> evenings of blank solitude<sup>2</sup> in the society of Mr Woodhouse and his lovely daughter.

But he was not the only person often invited. There were Mrs and Miss Bates and Mrs Goddard, three ladies almost always at the service of an invitation from Hartfield.

Mrs Bates, the widow of a former vicar<sup>3</sup> of Highbury, was a very old lady. She lived with her single daughter and was considered with all the regard and respect which a harmless old lady, under such unfortunate circumstances, can excite. Her daughter enjoyed a most uncommon degree of popularity for a woman neither young, handsome, rich nor married. Miss Bates was a great talker upon little matters, which exactly suited Mr Woodhouse, full of trivial communications and harmless gossip.

Mrs Goddard was the mistress of a real, honest, old-fashioned Boarding-school. Mrs Goddard's school was in high repute<sup>4</sup> — and very deservedly<sup>5</sup>; for Highbury was regarded as a particularly healthy spot.

These were the ladies whom Emma found herself very frequently able to collect<sup>6</sup>; and she was happy, for her father's sake, though as far as she was concerned, these women were no remedy<sup>7</sup> for the absence of Mrs Weston.

As she sat one morning, a note was brought from Mrs Goddard requesting, in most respectful terms, to be allowed to bring Miss

### NOTES

1. **vacant:** hollow. 空虚的
2. **solitude:** solitary state. 孤单; 独居
3. **vicar:** clergyman in charge of a parish. (英国国教的) 教区牧师
4. **repute:** reputation. 名声, 名誉, 名气
5. **deservedly:** according to what is deserved; justly. 应得地; 理所当然地
6. **collect:** gather together. 聚集, 召集, 集合
7. **remedy:** means of countering or removing sth. undesirable. 纠正, 矫正; 补偿







Smith with her, a most welcome request: for Miss Smith was a girl of seventeen whom Emma knew very well by sight and had always desired to meet, on account of<sup>1</sup> her beauty.

Harriet Smith was the natural daughter of somebody. Somebody had placed her, several years back, at Mrs Goddard's school. She was short, plump<sup>2</sup> and fair, with a fine bloom, blue eyes, light hair, regular features, and a look of great sweetness; and before the end of the evening, Emma was very pleased with Harriet's manners and her person, and quite determined to continue the acquaintance.

\* \* \*

Harriet Smith's intimacy at Hartfield was soon a settled<sup>3</sup> thing. Quick and decided in her ways, Emma lost no time in inviting, encouraging, and telling her to come very often; and as their acquaintance increased, so did their satisfaction in each other.

Harriet certainly was not clever, but she had a sweet, docile<sup>4</sup>, grateful<sup>5</sup> disposition; was totally free from conceit; and only desiring to be guided by any one she looked up to. Harriet enjoyed Emma's company very much.

Mrs Goddard, and the teachers, and the girls, and the affairs of the school in general, formed naturally a great part of the conversation, but there was another subject of conversation that was even more important: the Martins of Abbey-Mill-Farm.

The Martins occupied<sup>6</sup> her thoughts a great deal; she had spent two very happy months with them, and now she loved to talk of the

### NOTES

1. **on account of:** because of. 因为……, 由于……
2. **plump:** overweight; fat. 过胖的
3. **settled:** established; permanent. 不变的, 稳定的
4. **docile:** (of a person or an animal) easy to control. (人或动物)容易控制的, 驯服的
5. **grateful:** thankful. 感激的, 感谢的
6. **occupy:** take up or fill (time, space, sb.'s mind, etc.). 占据; 充满

