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· 英文注释版 ·

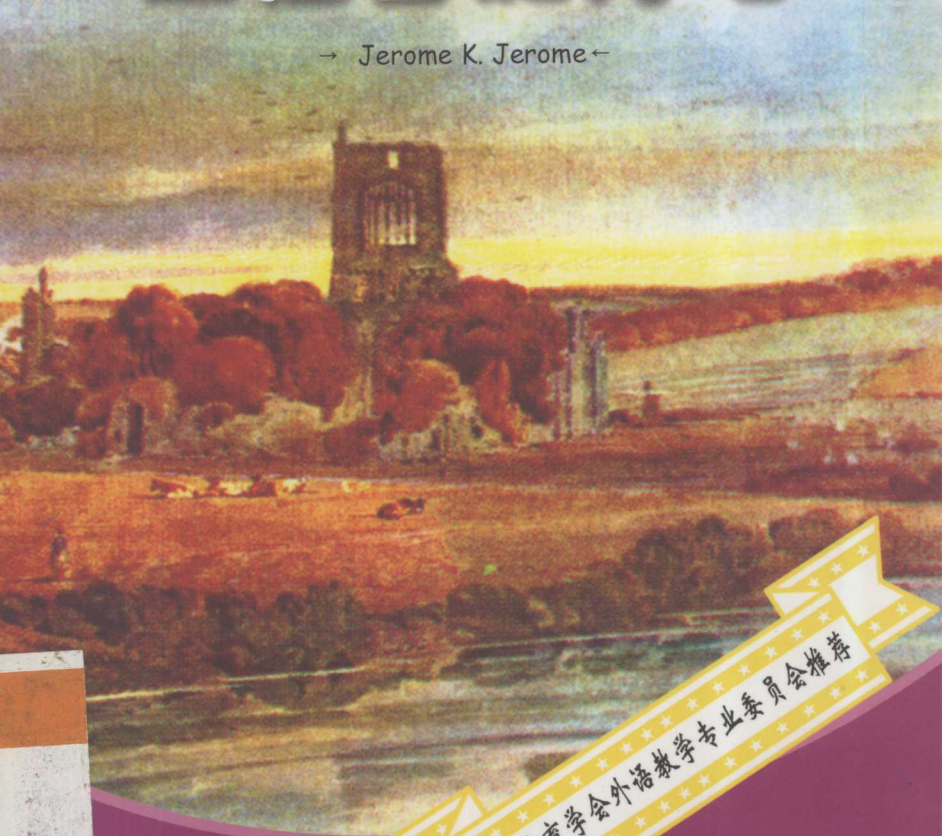
英语课程标准第四级

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Three Men in a Boat

三怪客泛舟记

→ Jerome K. Jerome ←



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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世纪东方

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— 第 4 级 —

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原著：Jerome K. Jerome

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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:

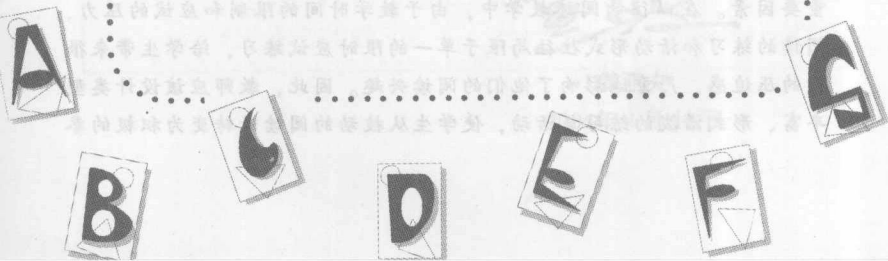
囊括西方经典文学名著,在帮助学生提高语言水平的同时,能通过阅读与自己外语水平相当的简写本一窥文学名著之全貌。

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。

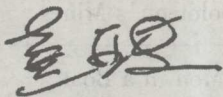
练习活动 阅读的练习和活动形式也是影响学生阅读兴趣的另一个重要因素。在以往的阅读教学中，由于教学时间的限制和应试的压力，阅读的练习和活动形式往往局限于单一的限时应试练习，给学生带来很强的压迫感，严重地影响了他们的阅读兴趣。因此，教师应该设计类型丰富、形式活泼的练习与活动，使学生从被动的阅读者转变为积极的参

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
人民教育出版社外语分社社长



龚亚夫

2004年4月18日

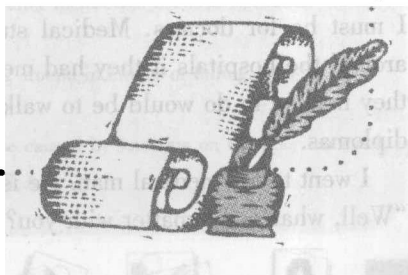
第 4 级

Title	书名
Oliver Twist	《雾都孤儿》
Pearl Harbor	《珍珠港》
Romeo and Juliet	《罗密欧与朱丽叶》
Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde	《化身博士》
Moby Dick	《大白鲸》
The Story of Anne	《安妮的故事》
Wuthering Heights	《呼啸山庄》
A Midsummer Night's Dream	《仲夏夜之梦》
The Adventures of Tom Sawyer	《汤姆·索亚历险记》
The Secret Garden	《秘密花园》
Dracula's Wife	《吸血鬼之妻》
Robinson Crusoe	《鲁宾逊漂流记》
Tragedy at Niagara	《尼亚加拉的悲剧》
Landru and His Wives	《兰度的审判》
King Solomon's Mines	《所罗门的宝藏》
Three Men in a Boat	《三怪客泛舟记》

简

介

“我”、乔治和哈里斯都觉得自己有病，应该乘船出游，呼吸大自然的新鲜空气，锻炼身体。于是三人准备食物和生活必需品，开始了他们的旅程。途中发生了许多怪诞可笑的事情，生动有趣。





The Invalids¹

There were four of us—George, and William Samuel Harris, and myself, and my dog, Montmorency. We were sitting in my room, smoking, and talking about how bad we were—bad from a medical point of view I mean, of course.

We were all feeling tired and were get quite nervous about it. Harris said that he often felt giddy², and that he didn't know what he was doing; and then George said that he felt giddy and did not know what he was doing. I had problems with my liver. I had been reading an advertisement for liver medicine. This advertisement gave a list of the symptoms you have when your liver is not well. I had all of them.

It is a most extraordinary thing, but I never can read an advertisement for a medicine without being forced to the conclusion that I am suffering from the particular disease described, in its worst form.

I remember going to the British Museum one day to read about the treatment for some minor illness I had. I got down the book, and read what I wanted to read; and then, stupidly, I began to read about other diseases. I forget, which was the first disease I read about—some terrible disease, I know—and, before I had read the list of “premonitory³ symptoms” I was convinced that I had the disease.

I sat there horrified. Then I read about all the other diseases in the book and discovered that I had them all, except housemaid's knee⁴.

I sat and thought about this. I thought what an interesting case I must be for doctors. Medical students would not need to walk around the hospitals if they had me. I was a hospital in myself. All they needed to do would be to walk round me, after that, take their diplomas.

I went to my medical man. He is an old chum⁵ of mine. He said, “Well, what's the matter with you?”



1 Put the following sentences into the past tense.

Example: I smoke too many cigarettes.

I smoked too many cigarettes.

a) We feel quite tired.

b) I can never read an advertisement for medicine without feeling sick.

c) I go to a doctor friend of mine when I feel sick.

d) I sit in front of the television every night.

e) I often think about my medical problems.

2 Say whether the following sentences are *True* or *False*.

Example: Montmorency was the author's doctor. False

a) The author and his friends felt sick and tired, and they were worried about this.

b) The author could not read a description of a disease without thinking that he had that particular disease.

c) The author was worried because he had a horrible disease called housemaid's knee.

d) The author thought that he would be interesting for medical students to study.

NOTES

1. **invalid:** someone who cannot look after themselves because of illness, old age, or injury. 病人; 病弱者

2. **giddy:** feeling as if you were moving around in circles or falling. 头晕的

3. **premonitory:** warning. 预先警告的

4. **housemaid's knee:** a minor disease caused by kneeling on the floor too much. (因常跪着干活等而引起的) 髌前囊炎

5. **chum:** friend. 好友



I said, "I will not take up your time, dear boy, with telling you what is the matter with me. Life is short, and you might be dead before I finished. So I will tell you what is not the matter with me. I don't have housemaid's knee."

Then I told him how I had discovered it all.

Then he opened me and looked down me, and held my wrist¹, and then he hit me over the chest when I wasn't expecting it—a cowardly thing to do. After that, he sat down and wrote a prescription and gave it to me, and I put it in my pocket and went out.

I did not open it. I took it to the nearest chemist's² and handed it to him. The man read it, and then handed it back.

He said that he did not have the medicines my friend had prescribed.

I said, "You are a chemist?"

He said, "I am a chemist. If I was a co-operative store³ and a family hotel combined, I might be able to help you. But I am only a chemist."

I read the prescription. It went:

*1 lb beefsteak, with
1 pt bitter beer every 6 hours.
1 ten-mile walk every morning.
1 bed at 11 sharp⁴ every night.
And don't fill your head with
things you don't understand.*

I followed my doctor's instructions, with the happy result—speaking for myself—that my life was preserved, and is still going on.

Anyway, to return to our story, we sat there for half an hour, describing to each other our diseases.

"What we want is rest," said Harris.

"Rest and a complete change," said George. "The stress upon our brains has produced a general depression throughout our system. We need a change of scene!"

George said, "Let's go up the river."

He said we should have fresh air, exercise, and quiet; the



3 Write out the doctor's prescription in complete sentences.

Example: 1 glass wine, every 6 hours.

Drink one glass of wine every six hours.

(*pt* = pint, *lb* = pound)

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4 Complete the following sentences.

*Example: If you need some medicine, you go to the
chemist's.*

a) If you need some bread, you go to the

b) If you need some meat, you go to the

c) If you have problems with your teeth, you go to the

d) If you want to have your hair cut, you go to the

NOTES

1. **wrist:** the joint between the hand and the lower part of the arm. 手腕
2. **chemist:** the person who sells medicine. 药剂师
3. **co-operative store:** store that sells food at low prices. (由成员集资兴办并共享优惠及分享利润的)合作商店
4. **sharp:** exactly. 正(指时刻)





constant change of scene would occupy our minds (including what there was of Harris's); and the hard work would give us a good appetite, and make us sleep well.

The only one who was not happy with the suggestion was Montmorency. He never did care for¹ the river.

We were three to one, however, and Montmorency lost the vote.

The Food Question

Then we discussed the food question. George said, "Begin with breakfast." (George is so practical.) "Now for breakfast we shall want² a frying-pan, a teapot and a kettle and a stove."

For other breakfast things, George suggested eggs and bacon, which were easy to cook, cold meat, tea, bread and butter and jam³. For lunch, he said we could have biscuits, cold meat, bread and butter, and jam—but no cheese. Cheese fills up the whole boat with its smell. It gets everywhere. You don't know if you are eating apple pie, or German sausage, or strawberries and cream. It all seems cheese. There is too much odour⁴ about cheese.

I remember a friend of mine buying a couple of cheeses at Liverpool. They were splendid cheeses with extremely powerful odour that you could smell from three miles away and that could knock a man down at two hundred yards. I was in Liverpool at the time, and my friend asked me if I could take the cheeses back to London for him. He had to stay in Liverpool for more than two days, and the cheeses would have gone bad.

"Oh, with pleasure, dear boy," I replied, "with pleasure."

I called for the cheeses, and took them away in a cab⁵. It was a very old cab pulled by a very old animal that the driver had the courage to call a horse. When we started out the horse went extremely slowly, but when the horse smelled the cheese he went at least three miles an hour. Then the wind blew in the horse's



5 Answer the following questions.

a) Why did George think that going up the river was a good idea?

b) What did they decide to take for breakfast and lunch?
Would you like these things for breakfast and lunch?

c) Why isn't it a good idea to bring cheese?

d) Why did the author carry back his friend's cheeses?

6 Put the following sentences into direct speech.

Example: He said we should have fresh air, exercise, and quiet.

"We shall have fresh air, exercise, and quiet," he said.

a) He said that the hard work would give us a good appetite.

b) George suggested eggs and bacon for breakfast.
(Use "Why don't we ..." or "Let's ...")

c) My friend asked me if I could take the cheeses back to London for him.

d) He said that he had to stay in Liverpool for more than two days and the cheeses would have gone bad.

NOTES

1. care for: like. 喜欢

2. want: need. 需要

3. jam: marmalade. 果酱

4. odour: smell. 气味

5. cab: taxi. 出租汽车



direction and he went even faster than cripples¹ and old ladies!

When we arrived at the train station two men had to hold the horse because he was so excited; I do not think they would have controlled the horse if someone had not thought of covering up his nose.

I took my ticket and went up to the platform with my cheeses—everybody moved aside quite respectfully as I passed. The train was crowded², and I had to get into a carriage where there were already seven other people. One old gentleman objected, but I got in. I put my cheese on the rack³, sat down, and, with a pleasant smile, said it was a warm day. A few moments passed, and then the old gentleman began to move around.

“It’s very crowded in here,” he said.

“It’s very oppressive,” said the man next to him.

And then they both began sniffing⁴, and, at the third sniff, they smelled the cheeses directly, and got up without another word and got out. And then a robust lady got up, and said it was terrible that a respectable married woman should be bothered in this way. The remaining four passengers sat in the carriage for a while, until a solemn-looking man in the corner, who seemed to be an undertaker, said that the smell made him think of a dead baby. The other three passengers tried to get out of the door at the same time, and hurt themselves.

I smiled at the solemn man, and said I thought we were going to have the carriage to ourselves; and he laughed pleasantly and said that some people made such a fuss⁵ over a little thing. But even he grew strangely depressed after we had started. When we reached Crewe, I asked him to come and have a drink. He accepted and we went and had a drink. After the drink he went off quietly and got into another carriage, which I did not think was a very nice thing to do.

From Crewe I had the compartment to myself, though the train was crowded. As we came to the different stations, the people, seeing my empty carriage, would run to it. “Here, Maria; come along, here are some seats.” “All right, Tom; we’ll get in here,” they would



7 Put the following sentence into the conditional.

Example: Someone thought of covering up the horse's nose. We controlled it.

If someone had not thought of covering up the horse's nose, we would not have controlled it.

- a) I brought the cheese onto the train. I had the carriage to myself. _____
- b) The old lady smelled the cheese. She got up and left the carriage. _____
- c) My friend had to stay in Liverpool for business. He asked me to take the cheese to London. _____
- d) They tried to get out of the door quickly. They hurt themselves. _____

8 Put into the singular.

Example: We were tired and nervous.

I was tired and nervous.

- a) We were sitting in my room. _____

NOTES

1. **cripple:** person who cannot use his legs. 跛子
2. **crowed:** filled with people. 被挤满人群的, 拥挤的
3. **rack:** shelf. 架子, 搁架
4. **sniff:** smell the air to discover an odor. 嗅, 闻
5. **make a fuss:** be nervous or anxious. 大惊小怪, 小题大作; 抱怨

- b) They like boating. _____

- c) The men went to the river for their holiday. _____

- d) The women did not like the smell of the cheese. _____

- e) The cheeses are in the kitchen. _____



shout¹. And they would run, carrying heavy bags, and try to get in the door to my compartment before anyone else. And one would open the door and come in and fall back into the arms of the man behind him; and they would come and have a sniff and go into another carriage, or pay the difference and go to first class.

From Euston I took the cheeses to my friend's house. When his wife came into the room, she smelt round for an instant. Then she said, "What is it? Tell me the worst."

I said, "It's cheeses. Tom bought them in Liverpool, and asked me to bring them up with me."

And I added that I hoped she understood that it was not my idea to bring the cheeses; and she said that she was sure of that, but that she would speak to Tom about it when he came back.

My friend had to stay in Liverpool longer than he had expected; and three days later, since he had not returned home yet, his wife came to my house. She said, "What did Tom say about the cheeses?"

I replied that he had said that they should be kept in a moist² place and that nobody should touch them.

She said, "Nobody's likely to touch them. Had he smelt them?"

I thought he had smelt them, and added that he liked the cheese very much.

"Do you think he would be angry," she asked, "if I gave a man some money to take them away and bury³ them?"

I answered that I thought he would never smile again.

She had an idea. She said, "Would you mind keeping them for him? Let me send them to your house."

"Madam," I replied, "I like the smell⁴ of cheese and the journey from Liverpool with the cheeses was a happy ending to a pleasant holiday. But, in this world, we must consider other people. My landlady is a widow. She does not like have any trouble. I am afraid that she would consider your husband's cheeses as trouble."

"Very well, then," said my friend's wife, "I shall take the children and go to an hotel until the cheeses are eaten. I refuse to live in the same house with them."

