



阅读空间 · 新课标英语分级读物

英语课程标准第四级

4

· 英文注释版 ·

# Oliver Twist

## 雾都孤儿

Charles Dickens



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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— 第 4 级 —

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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 with 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

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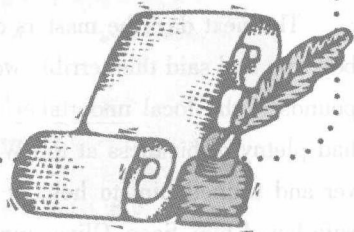
## 第 4 级

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Romeo and Juliet	《罗密欧与朱丽叶》
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The Story of Anne	《安妮的故事》
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简

介

查尔斯·狄更斯在大约 25 岁的时候就写下了《雾都孤儿》，他当时已是一位很受欢迎的著名作家。狄更斯从 1837 年开始用笔名“Boz”，以连载的方式定期在刊物上登载这篇小说。他同时还写有其他几本书。狄更斯认为，人们所处的环境造就其性格，但奥利佛却是个例外，是恶劣的环境造就的好孩子。英雄万岁！







## Born in a 'Workhouse'

There was trouble in England in the early nineteenth century.

The rich people were afraid of a Revolution<sup>1</sup> similar to the one that had happened in France. And they were afraid that some of their own money would be used to feed the hungry and homeless.

They invented the 'Workhouse', and built them in all the small towns. From now on, if the poor wanted help, they would have to live in the Workhouse. The meals were tiny, men were separated from women, and everyone had to work at boring, unhealthy tasks. Life was bad and many people died. Beggars<sup>2</sup> were thrown in prison.

Oliver's mother had been found lying in a street of a small town. She was taken to the Workhouse. That same night, she gave birth<sup>3</sup>, looked at her new born son, and died.

So, Oliver Twist was born in a Workhouse.

"One less mouth to feed!" said the doctor, looking at the dead mother as he washed his hands. Then he went to eat a fine dinner.

## An Unloved and Unwanted Child

On Oliver's ninth birthday, something happened which changed his life. He had finished his tiny bowl of thin soup. He went to stand in front of the master, and said, "Please, sir, I want some more."

"What!" cried the man who served up the food. He grabbed Oliver, and hit him with a large spoon.

The next day, the masters of the Workhouse decided to sell the boy who had said this terrible word, 'more', Oliver was sold for five pounds to the local undertaker<sup>4</sup> as an assistant. Undertakers always had plenty of business at the Workhouse. The undertaker liked Oliver and trained him to help at the funerals<sup>5</sup>, but the undertaker's wife hated him. Soon, Oliver ran away.



1 Has society changed for poor people since the 19th century? List some changes.

.....

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.....

2 Write out the section beginning “*Oliver’s mother...*” up to “*eat a fine dinner*” in the Present Tense.

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**NOTES**

1. **Revolution**: literally, turning a complete circle. Here, a complete change of government and society. 旋转, 此处指变革、革命
2. **beggars**: people who try to live by asking for food or money in public places. 乞讨者, 乞丐
3. **give birth**: have a baby (give; gave; given). 生孩子
4. **undertaker**: one who takes a dead body and buries it. 承办丧葬者, 殡仪员
5. **funeral**: ceremony at which a person is buried. 葬礼





For seven long, cold days he walked towards London.

It was day break. Oliver was sitting in a doorway, cold, hungry, tired and alone.

“Hello. . . Hello. . . You look awful<sup>1</sup> !”

The voice came from a boy who was dressed in clothes which were too big for him. He stared at Oliver from beneath an old top-hat that balanced on his head.

“My friends call me the ‘Artful Dodger<sup>2</sup>,’” said the boy, proudly. “I think you need a place to stay and some food. Come with me. I know a nice old gentleman in London who will help you, and he won’t ask for a penny!”

“Artful Dodger is a strange name,” thought Oliver, but then he said out loud, “Yes, please, Thank you for your help.”

“Look”, said the Dodger, “I have five pence. I will buy us some food and beer for breakfast!”

## Fagin

**T**he Artful Dodger led Oliver to London, and into the oldest, most crowded, and dirtiest part—nothing but small streets and alleys<sup>3</sup>. Oliver was frightened. He stumbled over stinking rubbish.

“Here we are,” said his companion, “this is the house of the nice old gentleman.”

They knocked on the filthy door.

“Come in ,come in ,my fine boys. I am very, very glad to see you.”

It was Fagin who spoke. He was old. His face was wrinkled, his mass<sup>4</sup> of red hair was dirty and knotted, and his body was thin and bent.

“Yes come in, my dears<sup>5</sup> .”

When Fagin’s eyes looked at Oliver, Oliver felt horribly cold inside. But the man gave him a meal, and led him to an old



3 List six adjectives from the page opposite, and explain what they mean.

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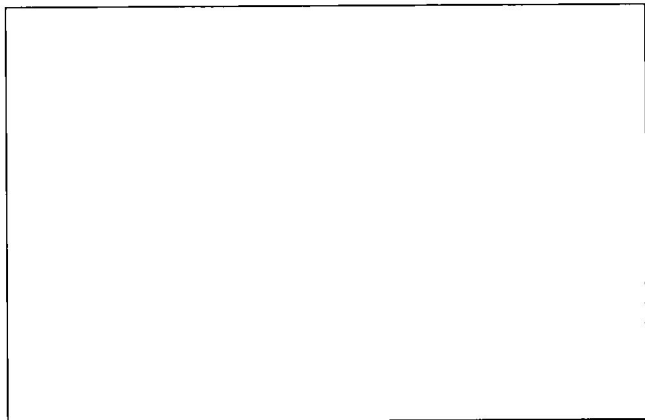
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4 Sketch Fagin.



**NOTES**

1. **awful**: bad, ill messy. 糟糕的, 可怕的
2. **Artful Dodger**: Many people in Dickens' books have funny names which say something about their character. Artful Dodger = cunning cheat. 狄更斯的小说中大部分人物都有一个滑稽的名字, 这些名字多少能体现出人物的性格。此处的 Artful Dodger 的意思是“狡猾的欺骗者”
3. **alley**: narrow path between buildings. 小巷子
4. **mass**: here, a large amount. 众多的, 大量的
5. **dears**: a term of affection for children or younger friends. 亲爱的(朋友)





mattress<sup>1</sup> where he could sleep.

There were other boys living in the house. A woman called Nancy and a man called Bill Sykes often visited. Bill Sykes was violent and dangerous. Oliver looked away when Sykes looked at him.

“London people are strange,” thought Oliver.

In the days that followed, he noticed that the boys always went out in the morning. When they returned, they pulled large numbers of handkerchiefs<sup>2</sup>, wallets<sup>3</sup>, and watches out of their deep pockets. They gave these to Fagin.

“I am very pleased, my dears,” said Fagin, smiling. But his eyes looked hard as he said, “Are you sure that this is everything?”

Oliver Twist was an honest boy, but he knew too little about the world to wonder where all these valuable things had come from.

## Oliver Among Thieves

**N**ext day, Oliver found out. He was taken for a walk in the more wealthy streets of London by the Artful Dodger and another boy, called Charley Bates.

“Look, Charley!” said the Artful Dodger suddenly, “Do you see that man standing by the bookshop reading an old book?”

“I see him,” whispered Charley.

“You stay here, Oliver. Come on, Charley, let’s get him.”

The two boys walked carefully up to stand beside the elderly man. He looked wealthy in his gold spectacles<sup>4</sup> and velvet<sup>5</sup> jacket. Suddenly, the Dodger put his hand into the man’s pocket, pulled out a handkerchief, and gave it to Charley. The boys ran away.

“Oh, dear,” thought Oliver, standing with his mouth open, “this is where all those things came from. Fagin is the leader of a



.....

## 5 Say whether the following are true or false.

- |  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| a ) Oliver was a thief.                      | T | F |
| b ) Bill Sykes was a pleasant man.           | T | F |
| c ) The elderly man looked wealthy.          | T | F |
| d ) Fagin was pleased.                       | T | F |
| e ) Oliver knew too much about the world.    | T | F |
| f ) The elderly man was reading a newspaper. | T | F |
| g ) Fagin did not trust his boys.            | T | F |
| h ) Bill and Nancy lived with Fagin.         | T | F |

Now Correct the false ones.

.....

.....

## 6 Complete the sentences.

- a) All the boys went out .....
- b) They came back with .....
- c) Oliver didn't understand .....
- d) The elderly man didn't notice when the Dodger

### NOTES

- mattress**: padded mat to sleep on. 床垫
- handkerchief**: a square of fine material carried in the pocket. 手帕
- wallet**: a small bag or flat case for carrying money or papers. 钱包
- spectacles**: eye-glasses, bifocals. 眼镜
- velvet**: a type of cloth with a soft, springy surface. 天鹅绒

- e) When Oliver realized what they did, he was
- .....
- .....
- .....





gang<sup>1</sup> of thieves!”

The elderly gentleman realised what had happened. He turned round to look at Oliver. Oliver panicked<sup>2</sup>. He ran away as fast as he could, but he was weak. The long journey to London had made him ill. A large crowd of people were chasing him, shouting, “Stop, thief! Stop, thief!”

Oliver was tripped up and received a hard blow from somebody’s fist<sup>3</sup>. He lay in the mud and filth. Rough hands seized him.

## Oliver in Trouble

Someone called a policeman. Oliver Twist was dragged off through the streets followed by a large crowd. Mr Brownlow, the elderly gentleman who had lost his handkerchief, followed the crowd.

Oliver stood in front of Mr Fang<sup>4</sup>, the Magistrate<sup>5</sup>. Everyone in the court-room, including Mr Fang, thought that Oliver should be sent to prison for his terrible crime.

In England, at that time Parliament<sup>6</sup> was run by rich landowners and businessmen. If one of the members of Parliament had his animals stolen, or even lost a loaf of bread to the starving poor, he and his friends in Parliament would change the law. These small crimes would then be treated as if they were serious crimes. Anyone caught stealing these things would be jailed or hung.

Oliver Twist was frightened. Mr Brownlow went to the front of the court.

“This boy is not a thief, Mr Fang,” said Mr Brownlow. “Look at him. He is ill. He can hardly stand up!”

Mr Fang did not think that being young, ill and weak, stopped Oliver from being a criminal. He watched as Oliver slid to the floor, unconscious.



**7 Find the words from the list that fit these definitions.**

*jailed, dragged, policemen, realised, starving, criminal.*

- a) Suddenly understood .....
- b) Pulled along roughly .....
- c) Very, very hungry .....
- d) To be put in prison .....
- e) A person convicted of a serious crime .....
- f) Officer of the law .....

**Now write a short, funny sentence for each of the words.**

- a) .....
- b) .....
- c) .....
- d) .....
- e) .....
- f) .....

**NOTES**

1. **gang**: a small group of people involved in illegal activities. (一)群, (一)伙
2. **panic**: become desperately confused (panic; panicked; panicked). 恐慌, 惊慌
3. **fist**: hand closed for hitting. 拳头
4. **Mr Fang**: a fang is a long dog's tooth. The name suggests that the man was like an angry dog. 指狼、犬的尖牙, 或蛇的毒牙。此处 Mr Fang 表示文中的男人像一只穷凶极恶的狗
5. **Magistrate**: a judge in a local Court of Law. 地方法官, 地方行政官
6. **Parliament**: British elected assembly. 议院, 国会







Suddenly, the owner of the bookshop rushed into the courtroom, and said, “Sir, two other boys stole<sup>1</sup> the handkerchief. I saw them. This boy is innocent!”

“Why do people waste my time?” sighed Mr Fang, and told the policeman to throw Oliver out of the court. And this is where Mr Brownlow found him.

## Saved!

“**W**here am I?” asked Oliver in a weak voice. Slowly, he realised that he was lying in a soft bed in a quiet room with a warm fire. “Am I dead?” He had never known anywhere as comfortable as this in his whole life.

“No, no, my poor boy,” said a friendly voice beside him, “you are in Mr Brownlow’s house. I am Mrs Bedwin, his housekeeper. You have been very ill. We thought that you would die. But, you are getting better. I’ll bring you some soup to build up your strength. When you are strong enough, Mr Brownlow will visit you.”

Later on, Oliver fell into a warm and dreamless sleep.

“You fools!” screamed<sup>2</sup> Fagin. He seized the Artful Dodger and Charley in his surprisingly powerful hands, “If Oliver talks, we will all be hanged<sup>3</sup>. We must get him back! Find him!”

“How? How? Mr Fagin,” squeaked the boys, terrified of the old man’s anger.

Suddenly, Fagin’s anger faded<sup>4</sup>. His eyes had a cold, cunning look.

“Nancy, my dear?”

Nancy looked up at Fagin, afraid.

“Nancy, my dear, you must go to the police station<sup>5</sup>. Tell the police that your ‘poor little brother’ is lost, and you have heard that he is at the station. Go on, Nancy, be a good girl.”

“No!” cried Nancy, “Me? Go to a police station?”

