

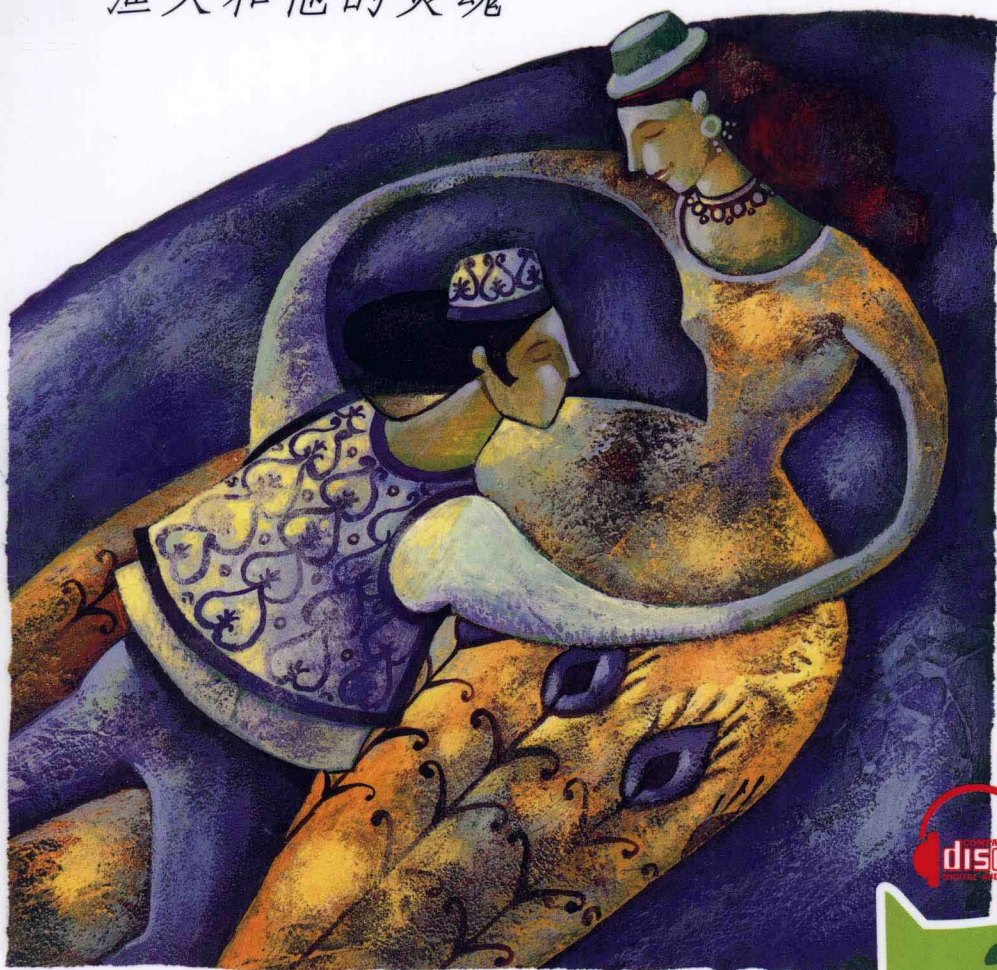


奥斯卡·王尔德

总顾问·陈琳

The Fisherman and his Soul

渔夫和他的灵魂



华东师范大学出版社

商务印书馆（香港）

2
Level

The Fisherman and his Soul

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华东师范大学出版社 商务印书馆(香港)

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序

一套供青少年和英语爱好者阅读的丛书，应满足三个要求：

Read for pleasure;

Read for information;

Read for language improvement.

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》满足了以上要求而有余。

首先，这是一套同时供听觉享受的书。一部作品，当它由专业演员朗读时，就能以其优美的声音、抑扬顿挫的语调、加上传神的表达，使读者和听者真正身临其境，最充分地领会作品中的情、境、思。而这一效果，就不是只有白纸黑字的书面材料所能提供的了。加之这套书图文并茂，更使视、听两种感官得以完美地结合。

其次，这套书为读、听者提供了有益的背景资料，包括作家生平、时代背景、人文知识等，有助于培养青少年的跨文化意识。书中许多传世名画，更给人充分的艺术享受。

再者，虽是读物，却兼具教科书的功能。每本书都编入为数不少的练习，涉及阅读理解、词汇辨析以及语法结构等，为课堂的语言教学提供了有效的补充。

在教育部颁布的国家英语课程标准中指出了泛读的重要性，明确规定了学生每学期的课外阅读量。学习任何外语，只有课内的精读，没有课外大量的泛读，是不可能学好的，更不用说获得语感。《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》丛书的编印出版，为广大青少年和英语爱好者提供了一个学习英语的新天地——我为你们庆幸。

教育部《英语课程标准》
专家组成员 陈琳

二〇〇三年冬为第一版而作

二〇〇九年夏为第二版修订

使用说明

1 应该怎样选书？

按阅读兴趣选书

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》精选世界经典作品，也包括富于创意的现代作品；既有脍炙人口的小说、戏剧，又有非小说类的文化知识读物，品种丰富，内容多样，适合口味不同的读者挑选自己感兴趣的书籍，享受阅读的乐趣。

按英语程度选书

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》现设 Level 1 至 Level 6，由浅入深，涵盖初、中级英语程度。读物分级采用了国际上通用的划分标准，主要以词汇 (vocabulary) 和结构 (structures) 划分。

Level 1 至 Level 3 出现的词汇较浅显，相对深的核心词汇均配上中文解释，节省读者查找词典的时间，以专心理解正文内容。在注释的帮助下，读者若能流畅地阅读正文内容，就不用担心这一本书程度过深。

Level 1 至 Level 3 出现的动词时态形式和句子结构比较简单。动词时态形式以一般现在时 (present simple)、现在进行时 (present continuous)、一般过去时 (past simple) 为主，句子结构大部分是简单句 (simple sentences)。此外，还包括比较级和最高级 (comparative and superlative forms)、可数和不可数名词 (countable and uncountable nouns) 以及冠词 (articles) 等语法知识点。

Level 4 至 Level 6 出现的动词时态形式，以现在完成时 (present perfect)、现在完成进行时 (present perfect continuous)、过去完成进行时 (past perfect continuous) 为主，句子结构大部分是复合句 (compound sentences)、条件从句 (1st and 2nd conditional sentences) 等。此外，还包括情态动词 (modal verbs)、被动形式 (passive forms)、动名词 (gerunds)、短语动词 (phrasal verbs) 等语法知识点。

根据上述的语法范围，读者可按自己实际的英语水平，如词汇量、语法知识、理解能力、阅读能力等自主选择，不再受制于学校年级划分或学历高低的约束，完全根据个人需要选择合适的读物。

2 怎样提高阅读效果？

阅读的方法主要有两种：一是泛读，二是精读。两者各有功能，适当地结合使用，相辅相成，有事半功倍之效。

泛读，指阅读大量适合自己程度（可稍浅，但不能过深），不同内容、风格、体裁的读物，但求明白内容大意，不用花费太多时间钻研细节，主要作用是多接触英语，减轻对它的生疏感，巩固以前所学过的英语，让脑子在潜意识中吸收词汇用法、语法结构等。

精读，指小心认真地阅读内容精彩、组织有条理、遣词造句又正确的作品，着重点在于理解“准确”及“深入”，欣赏其精彩独到之处。精读时，可充分利用书中精心设计的练习，学习掌握有用的英语词汇和语法知识。精读后，可再花十分钟朗读其中一小段有趣的文字，边念边细心领会文字的结构和意思。

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》中的作品均值得精读，如时间有限，不妨尝试每两个星期泛读一本，辅以每星期挑选书中一章精彩的文字精读。要学好英语，持之以恒地泛读和精读英文是最有效的方法。

3 如何充分利用本系列 CD？

本系列每本书均配有 CD，提供作品朗读，朗读者都是专业演员，英国作品由英国演员录音，美国作品由美国演员录音，务求增加聆听的真实感和感染力。多聆听英式和美式英语两种发音，可让读者熟悉二者的差异，逐渐培养分辨英美发音的能力，提高聆听理解的准确度。

聆听与阅读的安排可随读者喜爱，先读后听，先听后读，边听边读或交替进行。读者亦可以本系列的 CD 为核心，着重提高听的能力，此时应选择

程度稍浅的品种。

若将 CD 随身携带，反复聆听、诵读，日积月累，对英语理解能力和表达能力的提高必有显著成效。

4 本系列的练习与测试有何功能？

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》特别注重练习的设计，为读者考虑周到，切合实用需求，学习功能强。每章后均配有训练听、说、读、写四项技能的练习，分量、难度恰到好处。

听力练习分两类，一是重听故事回答问题，二是聆听主角对话、书信朗读或模拟记者访问后写出答案，旨在以生活化的练习形式逐步提高听力。

模仿录音朗读故事或模仿主人翁在戏剧中的对白，则是训练口语能力的好方法。

阅读理解练习形式多样化，有纵横字谜、配对、填空、字句重组等等，注重训练读者的理解、推敲和联想等多种阅读技能。

写作练习尤具新意，教读者使用网式图示（spidergrams）记录重点，采用问答、书信、电报、记者采访等多样化形式，鼓励读者动手写作。

书后更设有升级测试（Exit Test）及答案，供读者检查学习效果。

充分利用书中的练习和测试，可全面提升听、说、读、写四项技能。

5 本系列还能提供什么帮助？

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》提倡丰富多元的现代阅读，巧用书中提供的资讯，有助于提升英语理解力，拓展视野。

每本书都设有专章介绍相关的历史文化知识，经典名著更有作者生平、社会背景等资讯。书内富有表现力的彩色插图、绘图和照片，使阅读充满趣味，部分加上如何解读古典名画的指导，增长见识。有些剧作包含舞台演出台本，可供戏剧爱好者一显身手。有的书还提供一些与主题相关的网址，比如关于不同国家的节庆源流的网址，让读者多利用网上资源增进知识。

Contents



About the author 认识作者

8

CHAPTER ONE *The Mermaid* 美人鱼 15

CHAPTER TWO *The Witch* 女巫 29

CHAPTER THREE *The Secret* 秘密 40

CHAPTER FOUR *The Soul's First Journey* 灵魂的第一次旅行 54

CHAPTER FIVE *The Ring of Riches* 财富之戒 67

CHAPTER SIX *The Soul's Third Journey* 灵魂的第三次旅行 79

CHAPTER SEVEN *Love* 爱 96

CHAPTER EIGHT *The Field of the Fullers* 墓地 103

Dossiers Aestheticism the cult of beauty 唯美主义 49

Children's literature in the 1800s 十九世纪的儿童文学 91



The Little Mermaid 小美人鱼 110

INTERNET PROJECT 94

ACTIVITIES 25, 36, 46, 63, 75, 88, 100, 108

APPENDICES **Exit Test** 114
升级测试

Key to the Activities and Exit Test 117
练习和测试答案

This story is recorded in full. 故事全文录音



These symbols indicate the beginning and end of the extracts linked to the listening activities. 听力练习开始和结束的标记



Oscar Wilde (1882).

About *the author*

❑ Oscar Fingal O'Flahertie Wills Wilde was born on 16th October 1854 in Dublin, Ireland. His parents were both very famous. His father, Sir William Ralph Wills Wilde, was an eye and ear doctor and an archaeologist.¹ His mother, Jane Francesca Elgee, wrote passionate² nationalist³ poems and articles in favour of⁴ women's rights.

Oscar's parents loved him very much, and so his childhood was very happy. Oscar had two brothers and a sister. Sadly, his sister died at

1. archaeologist : 考古学家。

3. passionate : 充满激情的。

3. nationalist : 民族主义的。

4. in favour of : 支持。

the age of ten in 1867. He did very well at school, and then went to Trinity College, Dublin, in 1871, and to Magdalen College at Oxford in 1874. When he arrived at Oxford he said, 'I was the happiest man in the world.' At university he won awards for his poetry and ability in Greek.

Oscar's father died in April 1876. The Wilde family had serious financial problems. Oscar's half-brother Henry supported the family until he died suddenly in 1877.

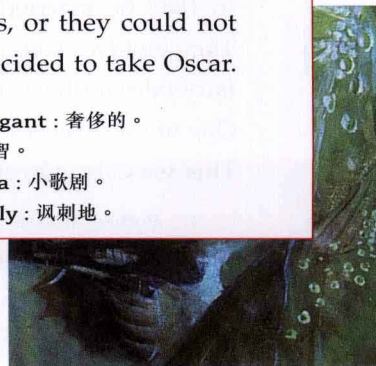
In 1878 Wilde said, 'I'll be a poet, a writer, a dramatist... I'll be famous, and if not famous, I'll be notorious.'¹

At Oxford he became an 'apostle² of aestheticism',³ or the Cult⁴ of Beauty. This artistic movement believed in 'art for art's sake' (see the dossier on page 49). In other words, art has no purpose: it must only exist. The ideas of aestheticism shocked many people. At that time in England, many people thought that art must teach morality and show people the difference between good and bad. But Oscar Wilde thought that 'The artist is the creator of beautiful things,' and that 'All art is quite useless.'

As the apostle of this cult of beauty, Oscar Wilde dressed in extravagant⁵ and shocking ways. He also became famous for his wit.⁶ In 1881 a comic musical operetta⁷ came out called *Patience*. It made fun of both aestheticism and Oscar Wilde. Oscar thought it was very funny. The operetta was very successful in England, and the theatrical company decided to take it to America. But somebody had to explain English aestheticism to the Americans, or they could not understand the play. Ironically,⁸ the company decided to take Oscar.

1. **notorious** : 臭名昭著的。
2. **apostle** : 鼓吹者。
3. **aestheticism** : 唯美主义。
4. **Cult** : 崇拜。

5. **extravagant** : 奢侈的。
6. **wit** : 机智。
7. **operetta** : 小歌剧。
8. **ironically** : 讽刺地。



PATIENCE

DOYLY
CARTE
OPERA
COMPANY



A poster for *Patience*.

He spent almost a year in America, and travelled from coast to coast.

He gave over fifty talks and made a lot of money.

In 1884 he married the beautiful and intelligent Constance Lloyd.

They had two sons, Cyril and Vyvyan. Oscar wrote two collections of fairy tales for his sons, *The Happy Prince* and *A House of Pomegranates*.¹

One of these tales was 'The Fisherman and his Soul'.

This was also Oscar's most successful period as a writer. He wrote

1. Pomegranates: 石榴树。

his only novel, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*; in this book Dorian sells his soul to stay young and attractive.

Most of all, though, Oscar Wilde became famous for his very witty plays. In 1895 Wilde had two successful plays, and he was at the top of success.

Then tragedy came. People accused ¹ him of homosexual ² acts. Homosexuality was illegal ³ at that time. Wilde contested this, but he lost the case, and was sent to prison in Reading for two years of hard labour. ⁴

These two years of prison broke his health and his spirit. He wrote only one more important work, a beautiful poem called *The Ballad of Reading Gaol*. It describes some of his horrible experiences in prison. After prison, Wilde spent the rest of his life in France with very little money. He died in Paris of cerebral meningitis ⁵ on 30th November 1900. He was 46 years old.

1 Answer the questions below.

- a. What were Wilde's parents famous for?
- b. What was Wilde's childhood like?
- c. Where did he study?
- d. Why did aestheticism shock many people?
- e. Why did Oscar Wilde go to America?
- f. What is *The Picture of Dorian Gray* about?
- g. What is Oscar Wilde most famous for?
- h. What is the poem *The Ballad of Reading Gaol* about?
- i. How old was Wilde when he died?

1. **accused** : 指责。

2. **homosexual** : 同性恋的。

3. **illegal** : 非法的。

4. **hard labour** : 苦役。

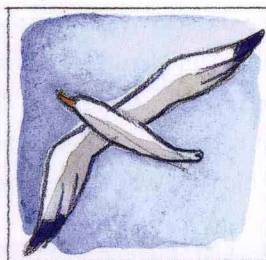
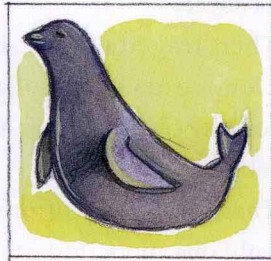
5. **cerebral meningitis** : 脑膜炎。



Before you read

1 Vocabulary

Look at the pictures below. Now read the clues (definitions) for each word on page 13. Match them to the numbers on the crossword.



- a. A large white sea bird.
- b. The empty covering of soft sea animals.
- c. A mythical creature. It has the top of a woman and the bottom of a fish.
- d. Moving water on the surface of the sea.
- e. The name for the sand near the sea.
- f. Fishermen use these to catch fish.
- g. A mythical creature. It has the top of a man and the bottom of a fish.
- h. A sea mammal. It can come out of water on to the land.

Across

4.
6.
8.

Down

1.
2.
3.
5.
7.



2 Listening

Listen to the beginning of Chapter One. It describes how the fisherman first met the mermaid.

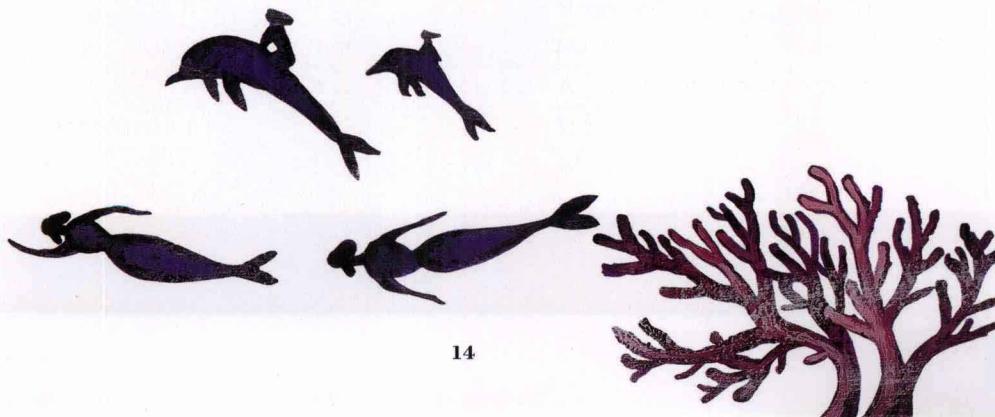
Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under A for YES. If it is not correct, put a tick (✓) in the box under B for NO.

	A	B
	YES	NO
1. The fisherman went fishing every morning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The fisherman caught the mermaid in his net.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The mermaid was happy to see the fisherman.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. The mermaid did not have any brothers or sisters.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. The fisherman wanted the mermaid to sing for him.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. The mermaid sang songs about fishermen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. The mermaid always came near the fisherman when she sang.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. The fisherman decided that he wanted to marry the mermaid.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now read the text and correct the incorrect sentences.

3 Pictures

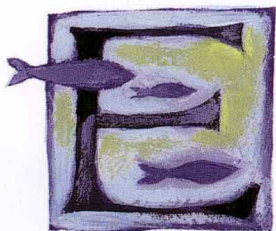
Look at the picture on page 17. Who are the people in the picture? Where are they? How do you think they are feeling?





CHAPTER ONE

The Mermaid¹



very evening the fisherman went out fishing. He sometimes sold his fish at the market. Sometimes he did not catch many fish and he could not sell them.



One evening his net was very heavy. He laughed and said, 'Did I catch all the fish in the sea? Or did I catch some horrible monster?'² I will give it to the Queen. She will be happy.'

He pulled and pulled the heavy net. Finally, he pulled the net next to the boat.

But there were no fish in it and there was no monster. There was only a little mermaid. She was asleep.

1. **Mermaid**: (传说中的) 美人鱼。

2. **monster**: 怪物。

Her hair was yellow like gold; her body was white like ivory;¹ her tail like silver and pearl; and her ears like seashells.²

She was very beautiful. The fisherman pulled the net closer to the boat. He embraced³ her. When he touched her, she screamed.

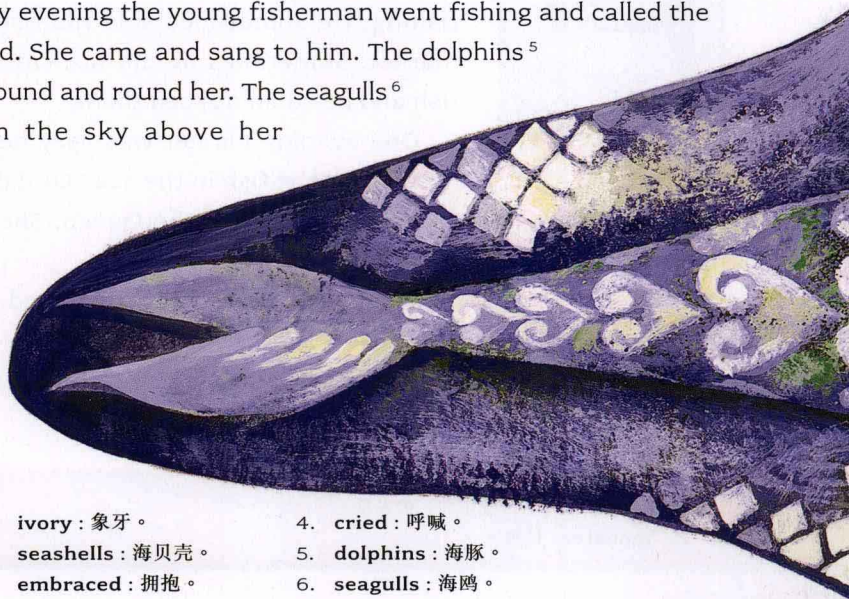
She could not escape so she began to cry and said, 'Please let me go. I am the only daughter of a King of the Sea. My father is very old and alone.'

But the fisherman answered her, 'I will let you go, but you must make me a promise. I will call you and you will come and sing to me. The fish love the songs of the people of the sea. You will sing and my nets will be full.'

'I promise. Please let me go,' cried⁴ the mermaid.

'Yes, I will let you go,' said the fisherman. So she promised him and he let her go. She went back into the sea and trembled. She felt a strange fear.

Every evening the young fisherman went fishing and called the mermaid. She came and sang to him. The dolphins⁵ swam round and round her. The seagulls⁶ were in the sky above her head.



1. ivory : 象牙。

2. seashells : 海贝壳。

3. embraced : 拥抱。

4. cried : 呼喊。

5. dolphins : 海豚。

6. seagulls : 海鸥。