



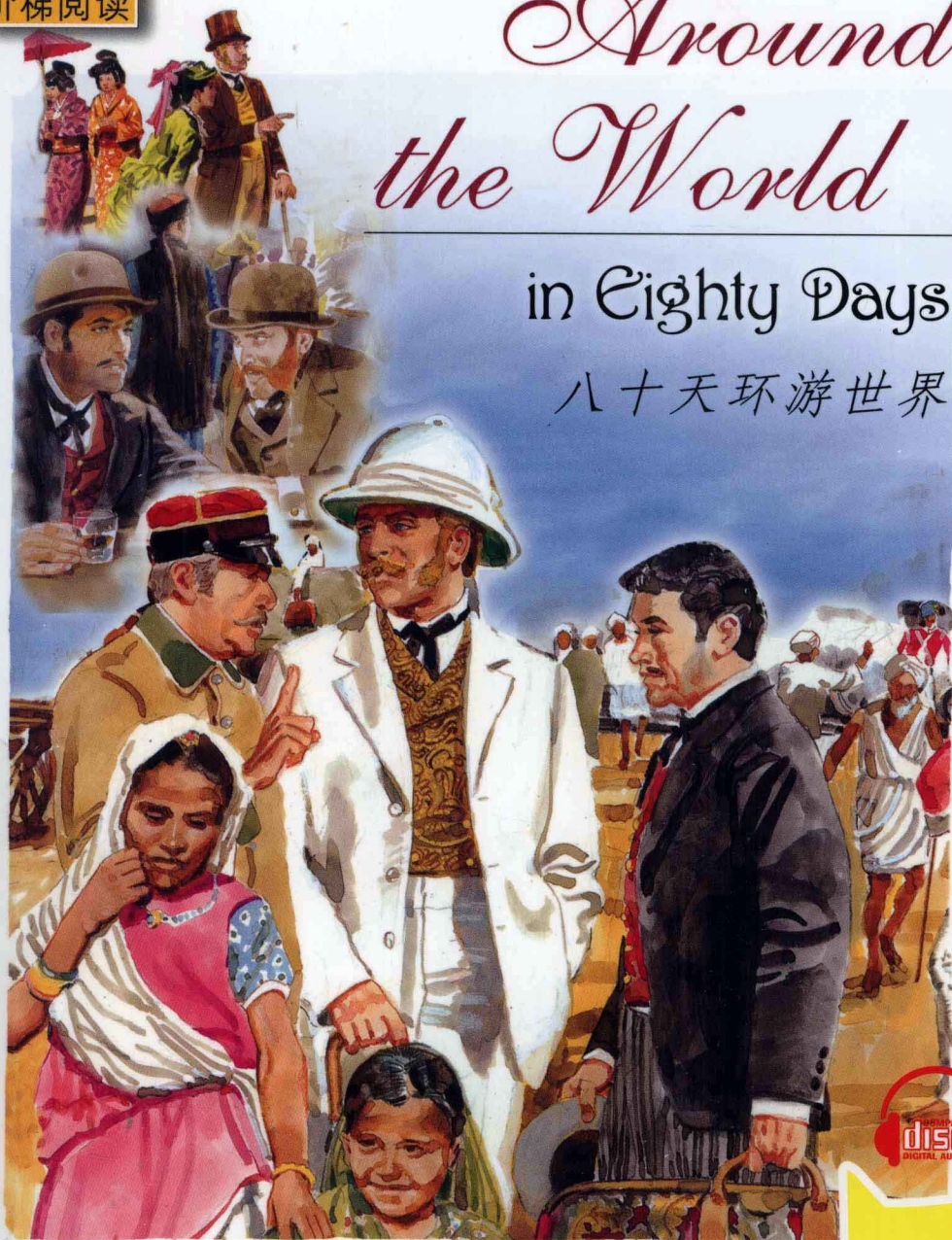
儒勒·凡尔纳

总顾问·陈琳

# *Around the World*

in Eighty Days

八十天环游世界



华东师范大学出版社

商务印书馆（香港）

1  
Level



# *Around the World in Eighty Days*

八十天环游世界



华东师范大学出版社 商务印书馆(香港)

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# 序

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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》

专家组组长

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

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## 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 (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> 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



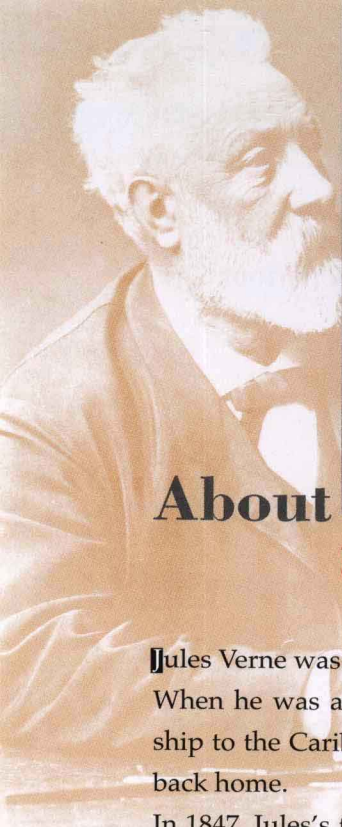
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The text is recorded in full. 故事全文录音



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





## About *the author*

**J**ules Verne was born in 1828 in the town of Nantes, in France.

When he was a boy, he ran away from home and tried to get on a ship to the Caribbean. The men on the ship found him and sent him back home.

In 1847, Jules's father sent him to Paris to study law. He did not like the subject very much and his father was angry when he left law school and started writing plays instead. His plays were not very successful at the beginning, and he had to find another way to earn money because he was in love with Honorine, a widow<sup>1</sup> with two young children. He became a stockbroker<sup>2</sup> and married Honorine a year later, in 1857. They had a son called Michel. During this time Verne continued writing, and in 1852 he wrote a book about how a man could travel across Africa in a hot-air balloon.<sup>3</sup> One publisher suggested that he wrote an adventure story, using the same ideas. He

1. widow : 寡妇。

2. stockbroker : 股票经纪。

3. hot-air balloon :



did this, and in 1863, he wrote *Five Weeks in a Balloon*. People liked this new mixture<sup>1</sup> of fact and fiction, and the book was an immediate success.

With the help of his friend and publisher, Pierre-Jules Hetzel, he wrote many books, sometimes two a year. Some of the most famous of these are: *A Journey to the Centre of the Earth* (1864), *From the Earth to the Moon* (1865) and *Twenty Thousand Leagues<sup>2</sup> under the Sea* (1869). In these stories his heroes are clever men who are able to find solutions to problems and escape from dangerous situations.

This is also the case in *Around the World in Eighty Days* (1873). This was not only Jules Verne's most popular story but he also saw it performed several times as a play during his own lifetime. Many of Jules Verne's stories became classic films, for example, *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea* (1954).

Jules Verne was popular in his time because of people's interest in science. Today, people are interested to see how many of his imaginary inventions became reality. For example, in *From the Earth to the Moon*, the story is very similar to the real events of man's first journey to the moon in the *Apollo*.

Jules Verne did travel later on in his life, and in 1884 he did a tour of the Mediterranean. He died in 1905 in Amiens, France. Many people think of him as the 'father' of science fiction.

1

### Writing

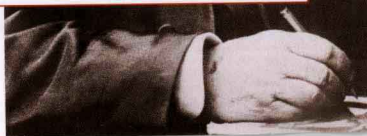
Write a sentence about Jules Verne for each date on the timeline.

Example: *Jules Verne was born in 1828.*

1828   1847   1852   1857   1873   1905

1. **mixture** : 混合 (体) 。

2. **Leagues** : 长度单位, 相当 3 哩。一般将本书名译为《海底两万里》。





## Before you read

### 1 Means of transport

Find these words in the pictures.

horse driver engine guide bicycle  
elephant sail sledge wheels car



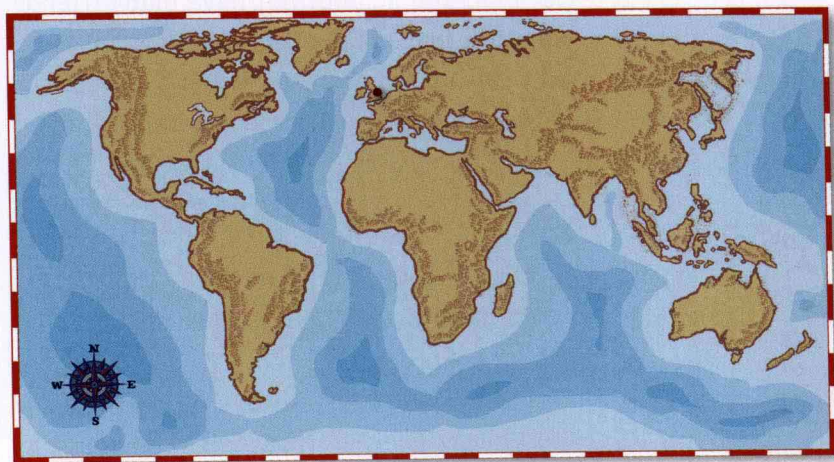
2 Which of these types of transport do you think Phileas Fogg uses to help him complete his journey around the world?

### 3 Vocabulary

Match the following words (1-5) from Chapter One with their definitions (A-E). You have an example.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> manservant | A a hole in the wall where you can burn things                        |
| 2 <input type="checkbox"/> challenge             | B an organisation that stops fires burning                            |
| 3 <input type="checkbox"/> fireplace             | C an association that helps people in need                            |
| 4 <input type="checkbox"/> fire brigade          | D a difficult situation that tests someone's ability or determination |
| 5 <input type="checkbox"/> charity               | E a man who works for someone in their house                          |

# When Phileas Fogg meets Passepartout



London. 1872



Let me begin by introducing a mysterious<sup>1</sup> English gentleman called Phileas Fogg.

Most people don't know very much about him, but because he does the same thing every day, some people think they know everything about him.

He is very handsome and he is a true gentleman. He is certainly rich, but no one knows how he made his money.

Has he ever been to another country? He can name a lot of countries on a world map and he knows the most incredible<sup>2</sup> things about them. He probably travelled at one time, but some

1. **mysterious** : 神秘的。

2. **incredible** : 惊人的，奇妙的。





## AROUND the WORLD in Eighty Days

people insist<sup>1</sup> that he has not left London for many years. Maybe he only travels in his head.

He is a very private<sup>2</sup> man and he does not have many friends. The only time he speaks to other people is at the Reform Club,<sup>3</sup> where he goes to read newspapers and play cards. He does not play to win. He plays for the enjoyment of the game. He often wins, but he does not keep the money. He gives it to charity.<sup>4</sup> He likes to see his games as a challenge; a challenge that does not require any physical effort.

He has lunch at the Reform Club every day, in the same room, at the same table. He goes home at midnight. He lives in his house in Savile Row, a good address in central London. No one ever goes there, except his manservant, who must always be on time and be completely loyal<sup>5</sup> to Phileas Fogg. In fact, this very morning, his manservant lost his job because the water he brought Phileas Fogg was too hot to shave with. And this is where our story begins.

Phileas Fogg was sitting in his armchair waiting for his new manservant at some time between eleven and half past eleven. At exactly half past eleven Mr Fogg goes to the Reform Club. He looked up at the hands of the large clock by the wall that counted every second with a loud tick.

There was a knock at the door and a young man of about thirty came in.

1. **insist** : 坚持。
2. **private** : 孤僻的。
3. **Reform Club** : 改良俱乐部。成立于 1832 年，自由党人聚会论事的地方。
4. **charity** : 慈善事业。
5. **loyal** : 忠诚的。







## AROUND the WORLD in Eighty Days

‘You say that you are French, but your name is John?’ asked Phileas Fogg, looking at him carefully.

‘Jean, sir, not John,’ said the young man. ‘Jean Passepartout. I am an honest man, sir, and I must tell you that I haven’t been a manservant all my life. I was a physical education teacher and a music teacher; then I became a singer. I once rode a horse in a circus<sup>1</sup>, and for a time I worked for the fire brigade<sup>2</sup> in Paris.’

‘I found out that a certain Mr Fogg was looking for a manservant. “He is a very clever, careful man,” they told me. “You won’t find a quieter man in all of England. He does the same thing every day.” And so I came here to ask about the job, in the hope of finally being able to live a quiet life.’

‘Yes, someone at the Reform Club told you this I believe — probably the same person who told me about you. Do you understand what type of person I’m looking for?’

‘Yes, sir. I do, and I think I’m perfect for the job.’

‘Well then, what time is it now?’

‘Eleven twenty-two, Mr Fogg,’ Passepartout replied, taking his pocket-watch<sup>3</sup> out of a small side pocket.

‘Exactly four minutes late,’ noted Phileas Fogg, looking at his own watch. ‘So, let’s say you started working for me as from — eleven twenty-six.’

Phileas Fogg stood up from his armchair, picked up his hat, and went out of the door without saying another word. From this brief introduction, Passepartout was able to make note of his

1. **circus** : 马戏团。

2. **fire brigade** : 消防队。

3. **pocket-watch** :



## When Phileas Fogg meets Passepartout



employer.<sup>1</sup> He was about forty years old, an elegant<sup>2</sup> man with an attractive, gentle face. He was tall, with blond hair and a moustache.<sup>3</sup> He was the sort of person who remained incredibly calm, even under pressure. He had gentle eyes that fixed you with a firm stare.<sup>4</sup> He never seemed upset<sup>5</sup> or worried. He was a typical Englishman. It was always difficult to guess an Englishman's true feelings.

And our Frenchman? Passepartout had an attractive face and he was incredibly strong. He had blue eyes, and untidy, curly<sup>6</sup> brown hair. He was a sweet person who understood the meaning of true friendship and loyalty.

It was just after half past eleven and Passepartout, who was now alone in his new home, decided to look around. After looking in all the different rooms, he finally came to his own bedroom. Above the fireplace there was an electric clock; it was the same electric clock that Phileas Fogg had in his room. The two clocks ticked at the exact same second. Below the clock there was a piece of paper listing the details of Mr Fogg's day.

'Not bad at all,' thought Passepartout. 'A man who is as regular as clockwork!'<sup>7</sup> This is just what I was looking for.'

1. **employer** : 雇主。
2. **elegant** : 优雅的。
3. **moustache** : 八字须, 胡须。
4. **firm stare** : 凝视, 一直看。
5. **upset** : 苦恼的。
6. **curly** : 卷曲的。
7. **as regular as clockwork** : 像钟表发条一样刻板而有规律。



## Go back to the text

### 1 Comprehension check

For each question, mark the letter next to the correct answer — A, B, C or D.

- 1 Phileas Fogg is a member of
  - A ☐ the Gentleman's Club.
  - B ☐ the Travel Club.
  - C ☐ the Reform Club.
  - D ☐ Saville Row.
- 2 In the afternoon Phileas Fogg liked to
  - A ☐ read magazines.
  - B ☐ play cards.
  - C ☐ travel.
  - D ☐ shave his beard.
- 3 At what time did Phileas Fogg leave his house each morning?
  - A ☐ at exactly eleven-thirty
  - B ☐ at eleven o'clock
  - C ☐ just before eleven-fifteen
  - D ☐ at eleven thirty-five
- 4 Which of these things did Passepartout not do in the past?
  - A ☐ ride a horse
  - B ☐ put out a fire
  - C ☐ teach
  - D ☐ be an actor
- 5 Why did Passepartout think that Phileas Fogg was a typical English man?
  - A ☐ It was difficult to say what he was feeling.
  - B ☐ He was from a rich family.
  - C ☐ He had blue eyes and blond hair.
  - D ☐ He played cards every day.