

阅读空间 · 新课标英语分级读物

英语课程标准第四级

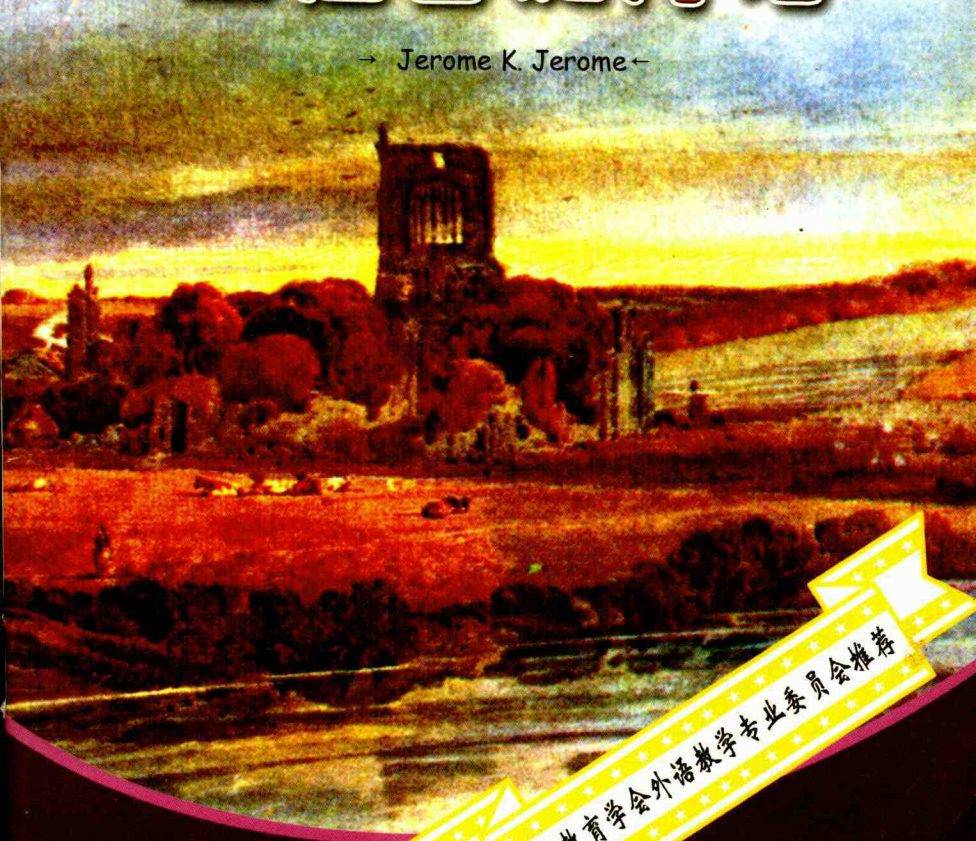
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英 汉 对 照 版

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

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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6个级别,适合3至8级(即初一至高三)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。

这套书的英文注释版出版后,引起社会广泛关注,被迅速选定为国家教育部专项任务项目——“中小学英语真实阅读教学推广实验”的推荐用书;经中国教育学会外语教学专业委员会推荐,各地中小学英语教研员和教师正积极参与课题实验。相信该英汉对照版同样会成为各层次读者英语学习的首选。

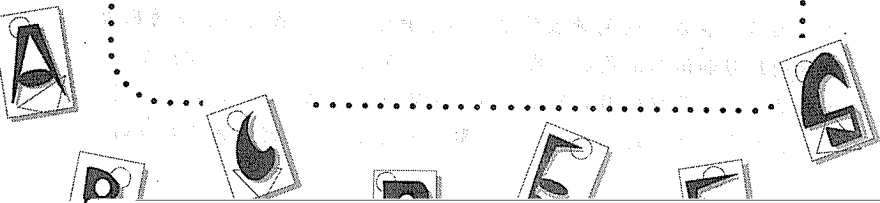
丛书主要有以下特点:

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,英汉对照版的各册词汇量从700词到3500词,满足中学生的阅读需要。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。

语言浅显、生动、地道,以英汉对照的形式出版,既保留了英文的原汁原味,中英文双语又可为读者在阅读英文时扫除语言障碍,能够充分调动读者的阅读兴趣,使英语阅读更轻松。

希望本丛书能够高效地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学习英语阅读丛书，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

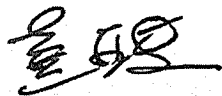
重负担，严重地影响了他们的阅读兴趣。因此，教师应该设计类型

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

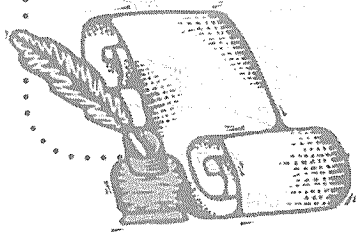


龚亚夫

2004年4月18日

Introduction

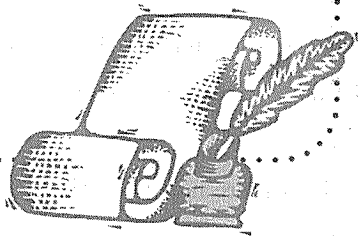
Jerome K. Jerome (1859–1927) was born at Walsall in Staffordshire. He began work at fourteen as a railway clerk. Later he worked as a teacher, actor and finally as journalist. In 1888 he published *Three Men in a Boat* and *The Idle Thoughts of an Idle Fellow*. Both of these books were great successes. In 1892 he helped found an illustrated monthly magazine called *The Idler* and in 1893 he founded a weekly paper called *Today*. He also wrote a very successful play called *The Passing of the Third Back*. This was a serious play about the effect of a Christlike figure on a group of sordid persons. *Three Men in a Boat* is “a record of events that really happened”, but the world described by Jerome does have something extremely poetic about it because it is a world that is lost forever. *Three Men in a Boat* shows us the more or less idyllic world that existed in England before the horrors and disillusion of the First World War.



简

介

杰罗姆·K·杰罗姆（1859—1927）出生于斯塔福德郡的沃尔索耳。14岁起他便开始在铁路上做办事员。此后，他又当过教师、演员，最后是记者。1888年他出版了《三怪客泛舟记》和《闲人痴想录》两本书，并取得了巨大的成功。1892年，他与人协力创办了插图月刊《闲暇者》，1893年又创办了周报《当代》。他还写过一部有名的剧本，名为《三楼去又回》。这是一个严肃的剧目，讲述的是一个耶稣式的人物对一群卑劣者的影响。《三怪客泛舟记》是“一个真实故事的记录”，但杰罗姆所描述的世界却有一种非比寻常的诗意在其中，因为这样的世界早已不复存在。第一次世界大战给世界带来了恐惧和绝望，而《三怪客泛舟记》则向我们展现了一个战前存在于英格兰的田园诗般的世界。





The Invalids

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 giddy, 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 “premonitory symptoms” I was convinced that I had the disease.

I sat there horrified. Then I read about all the other diseases in



无病呻吟

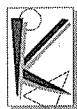
我们一共有四口：乔治、威廉·塞缪尔·哈里斯和我，还有我的狗蒙特莫西。我们一伙人坐在我的房间里，抽着烟，谈论着我们的情况有多糟——当然我指的是身体上的不适。

我们都感到很疲惫，并对这种情况很忧心。哈里斯说他经常感到天旋地转，不知自己在干什么；乔治说自己也有相同的症状。至于我，是肝脏有问题。我一直在读一篇广告，是关于肝脏药物的。广告上列出了一系列肝病患者会出现的症状，我觉得自己全都有。

简直不可思议，只要我读到关于某种药物的广告，我就会觉得自己也患上了这种疾病，而且已经到了最糟的境地。

记得有一次我去大英博物馆查阅医书，了解如何治疗我身上的小毛病。我从架子上拿下书，开始读我需要的那部分；接着，我就像傻瓜一样开始查看其他疾病。我忘记了起初读到的那种病叫什么了——反正是一种非常严重的病，我肯定——到了后来，即使我还没有读到“病状”那部分，我就已经确信自己患上了这种病。

我吓得跌坐在那里，接着又读了书上描述的所有疾病，发





the book and discovered that I had them all, except housemaid's knee.

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 chum of mine. He said, "Well, what's the matter with you?"

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 wrist, 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's 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 store and a family hotel combined, I might be able to help you. But I am only



现自己除了膝盖囊肿（因常跪着干活引起的）外，全部都患上了。

我坐下来想：对医生来说我肯定是个有趣的病例。医学院的学生们如果见到了我，根本就不用各家医院来回奔忙了。我就是一所医院，他们需要做的就应该是天天围着我转，然后等着拿文凭就行了。

我去了家庭医生那里，他是我的一个老朋友。一见到我，他便问：“嘿，你怎么了？”

我回答说：“伙计，我不会浪费你的时间告诉你我怎么了。人生转眼即逝，估计我还没说完，你就已经入土了。我只能告诉你我没得什么病，我没得膝盖囊肿。”

然后我告诉了他，我是怎样发现所有这些病的。

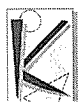
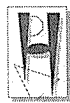
说完，他让我张开嘴，看了看，又把了我的脉，然后趁我不注意照我胸口就是一拳——胆小鬼之举。一切结束之后，他坐下来，给我开了一张方子。我把它塞进口袋，出了诊所。

我连看都没看，就径直来到一家最近的药店，把药方交给药剂师。那人看了看，又把它还给了我。

他说，他那儿没有我朋友开的药。

我说：“可你是药剂师呀。”

他说：“我是药剂师。如果我有一家合作商店和一间家庭





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 sharp 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 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 for 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 want 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 jam. 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 odour 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 cab. 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



食物问题

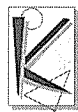
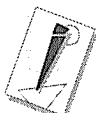
接着，我们开始商讨食物问题。乔治说：“首先是早餐。”（乔治总是很实际。）“做早餐我们需要一个平底锅，一个茶壶，一个水壶和一个炉子。”

至于早餐的其他材料，乔治建议用容易做的鸡蛋和熏肉，还有冷肉、茶、面包、黄油和果酱。午餐有饼干、冷肉、面包、黄油和果酱——但没有奶酪，因为奶酪的味道会充斥整条船，无一处幸免。你都不知道吃的是苹果派、德国香肠，还是草莓加奶油，看起来都成奶酪了。奶酪的味道太浓。

我记得一个朋友在利物浦买了几块奶酪，那是极品奶酪，以至于在三英里外就能闻到那种味道，并能把200码之外的人熏倒。当时我也在利物浦，朋友问我是否能帮他把奶酪带回伦敦，因为他还得在利物浦待上两天，否则奶酪会变质的。

“哦，伙计，没问题，”我回答说，“荣幸之至。”

我取了奶酪，放在马车上。那是一辆旧马车，由车夫胆敢称之为“一匹马”的老牲畜拉着。出发的时候，马走得很慢，但当它闻到奶酪味后，一小时至少能走三英里。后来风变成朝向马





direction and he went even faster than cripples 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 crowded, 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 rack, 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 sniffing, 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 fuss over a little thing. But even he

