

The Mill on the Floss

弗洛斯河上的磨坊



George Eliot

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Upper-Intermediate

C1 Effective Operational Proficiency



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Glossary with Vocabulary Activities



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

徐老师原典英语 推荐

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

弗洛斯河上的磨坊：英汉对照 / (英)艾略特(Eliot, G.)著；(美)沙曼(Sharman, E.)改编；吴春晓译.

西安：西安交通大学出版社，2008.8

书名原文：The Mill on the Floss

ISBN 978-7-5605-2875-5

I. 弗… II. ①艾…②沙…③吴… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物②长篇小说—英国—现代 IV. H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 113064 号

版权登记：陕版出图字 25 - 2008 - 043 号

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本书英汉双语版由西安交通大学出版社与美国麦格劳-希尔(亚洲)出版公司合作出版。未经出版者预先书面许可，不得用任何方式复制或抄袭本书的任何内容。此版本仅限在中华人民共和国境内(不包括香港、澳门特别行政区及台湾)销售。

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|------|--|
| 书 名 | 弗洛斯河上的磨坊 |
| 著 者 | (英)George Eliot |
| 译 者 | 吴春晓 |
| 责任编辑 | 董云梅 孟月兰 |
| 封面设计 | 大愚设计 |
| 出版发行 | 西安交通大学出版社 |
| 地 址 | 西安市兴庆南路 10 号(邮编:710049) |
| 电 话 | (029)82668357 82667874(发行部)
(029)82668315 82669096(总编办) |
| 印 刷 | 北京画中画印刷有限公司 |
| 字 数 | 30 千 |
| 开 本 | 787mm×1092mm 1/16 |
| 印 张 | 8.25 |
| 版 次 | 2008 年 8 月第 1 版 2008 年 8 月第 1 次印刷 |
| 书 号 | ISBN 978-7-5605-2875-5/H·788 |
| 定 价 | 25.00 元 |

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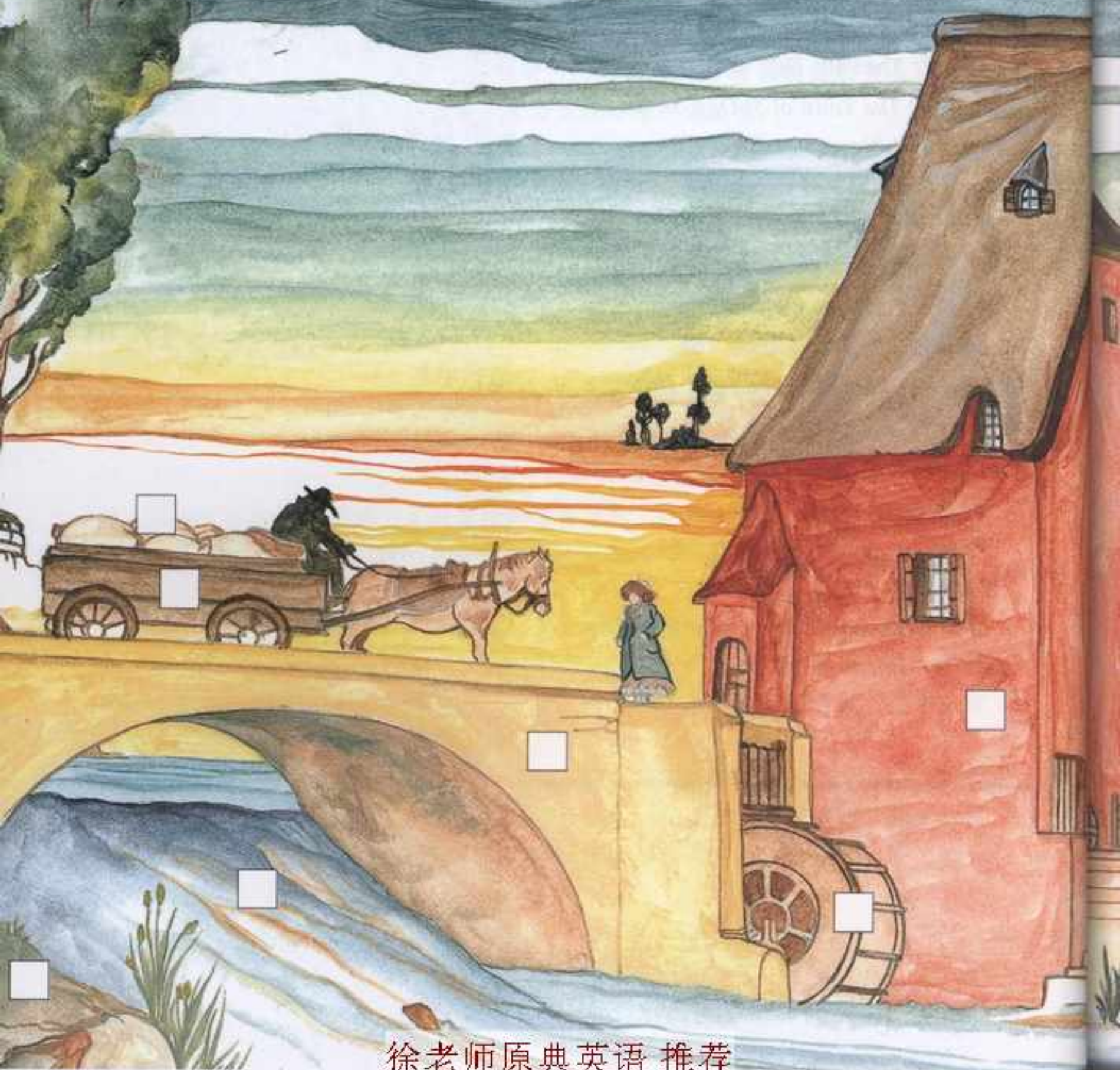


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Dorlcote Mill





1 Write the numbers next to the things in the picture.

- 1) river
- 2) river bank
- 3) mill
- 4) mill wheel

- 5) mill house
- 6) bridge
- 7) wagon
- 8) sacks

Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 1 and answer the questions.

- 1) What are the relationships between these people?
- 2) What do you think their personalities are like?
- 3) In which century do the characters live?
- 4) In which country do they live?

CHAPTER 1

Maggie and Tom

Dorlcote Mill stood near a stone bridge on the river Floss, not far from the town of Saint Ogg's, where the tributary Ripple joined the big river. The Floss was a lively river, and the sounds of the rushing water, the mill wheel and the booming machinery were a constant accompaniment to life in the mill house.

Mr Tulliver, the owner of the mill, was a down-to-earth and outspoken man. He lived at the mill house with his wife and his nine-year-old daughter. His son Tom, who was thirteen, was away at school. Tom was not an intellectual boy, and he hadn't made much progress in his studies, but Mr Tulliver had ambitions for him. He wanted Tom to make a good career as a businessman instead of working in the mill in the usual way. He especially wanted him to be properly educated to be able to deal with the lawyers who had caused so much trouble in his own life. It was obvious that he needed more education than the local school could offer.

Maggie, Mr Tulliver's daughter, was also a worry to him, but for the opposite reason. She was far cleverer than her brother and spent all her time reading books and asking difficult questions. Mr Tulliver loved her dearly, but felt that it was a shame she wasn't a boy.

Words

2 Match these words to their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| 1) concerned | a) extremely happy |
| 2) down-to-earth | b) not shy about saying what you think |
| 3) intellectual | c) shocked |
| 4) ecstatic | d) slightly worried |
| 5) outspoken | e) good at making and doing things |
| 6) alarmed | f) good at thinking and studying |
| 7) heartbroken | g) realistic and uncomplicated |
| 8) practical | h) extremely sad |

3 Which of the words describe someone's personality? Which describe a temporary mood?



Everyone knew that too much learning could only lead to trouble for a girl. Mr Tulliver had deliberately chosen an unintellectual woman for his own wife. Mrs Tulliver's world revolved around practical,

domestic concerns. She too was worried about Maggie, but her worries were about her daughter's wild behaviour, and her lack of interest in her appearance. The girl wouldn't even let her mother curl her hair! Mrs Tulliver's sisters were all very particular about appearances, and Lucy, her niece, was such an angelic, well-behaved child. What would all her relations think of her "gypsy" daughter?

On the night before Tom's last day at the Academy, Mr Tulliver invited a friend, Mr Riley, to the mill to discuss the next stage in his education. Mr Riley secretly knew nothing about schools or teachers, but he didn't like to appear ignorant when someone was asking his opinion, so he recommended a tutor called Stelling, whom he vaguely knew.

Mrs Tulliver was alarmed to hear that Tom would have to live at Mr Stelling's house with a number of other boys, if he wanted to study with the tutor.

"What will they give him for his breakfast?" she cried. "Who will wash his clothes?"

Maggie was worried that the school was far away. She wouldn't be able to visit her beloved brother often enough.

The next day, to pass the time while she was waiting for Tom's return, Maggie went to watch Luke, the head miller, at work. Luke wasn't interested in any of the books that Maggie wanted to lend him, so she talked to him about Tom instead.

"When we are older, Luke," she explained, "Tom and I will live together and I will be his housekeeper, because I love him more than anybody in the world. He's so clever – he knows all about making things, and about birds, fish and animals."

"In that case," said Luke, "he won't be very pleased to find that his pet rabbits are all dead!"

Maggie was horrified. Tom had asked her to feed the rabbits while he was away at school, but she had been busy with her books and had forgotten!

When Mr Tulliver brought Tom home in the carriage later that day, Mrs Tulliver and Maggie covered him in kisses.

He pretended to be unconcerned but he was pleased to see his funny, little sister. He had a surprise for her – a fishing line and a hook.

“I’ll take you fishing by the Round Pool,” he promised. Maggie was ecstatic. “But first, I want to go and see my rabbits.”

“Oh, Tom,” said Maggie, “something terrible has happened. The rabbits are all dead. It’s my fault because I didn’t feed them.” Tom’s face grew angry.

“Maggie, how could you?” he cried. “I don’t love you any more, and I don’t believe that you love me. You should have taken more care.”

Maggie was heartbroken. She ran to her secret hiding-place, the attic, and cried there all afternoon. Tom, on the other hand, went to visit Luke and soon forgot all about the rabbits. At tea time, when no one else could find Maggie, he went up to the attic to fetch her and they soon made friends again. The next day they went fishing as Tom had promised, and Maggie felt she was in heaven.



after
reading

Maggie and Tom

Check your comprehension

4 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

	T	F
1) Tom is more intellectual than his sister.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) Mr Tulliver thinks that girls shouldn't study too much.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) Maggie cares a lot about her appearance.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) Maggie wants to stay with Tom when they are grown up.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) It was Maggie's fault that Tom's rabbits died.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) Tom didn't mind when Maggie told him about the rabbits.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7) Tom refused to take Maggie fishing.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Now correct the false ones.

Words

5 Find nouns in Chapter 1 that match these definitions.

- 1) a person who deals with legal matters
- 2) a teacher
- 3) someone who looks after another person's house
- 4) the space in a house under the roof
- 5) a method of transport that needs a horse

Characters

6 Which member of the Tulliver family is being described in each sentence?

- 1) domestic, not very clever, cares a lot about appearances

- 2) clever, affectionate, doesn't care about appearances

3) practical, not intellectual, can be cruel

4) simple, affectionate, concerned about both children

Language

7 Use the past perfect tense of the verbs below to complete the sentences.

PAST PERFECT

Tom was angry because Maggie *had forgotten* to feed the rabbits.

forget bring choose have
recommend live see

- 1) Mr Tulliver _____ his wife because she wasn't intellectual.
- 2) Mr Tulliver _____ a lot of problems with lawyers in his life.
- 3) They decided to send Tom to the tutor that Mr Riley _____.
- 4) Maggie was ecstatic because Tom _____ a fishing line for her.
- 5) When I met her, she _____ in the same house for 50 years.
- 6) I remembered then that I _____ to close the window.
- 7) When we arrived in Africa, we _____ never _____ a lion before.

Story summary

8 Choose the correct words in this summary of the story so far.

Mr Tulliver lived with his family at Dorlcote Mill, where he was the owner / a worker. He wanted his son Tom to become a miller / a businessman. His daughter Maggie was cleverer than Tom, but Mr and Mrs Tulliver were / weren't worried about her because she spent all her time reading books and she was / wasn't interested in her appearance. Maggie disliked / loved Tom and wanted them to be together forever, but when Tom returned from school he was angry / sad because Maggie had let his rabbits die. She was very annoyed / unhappy, but Tom soon forgot all about it, and they became friends again.

Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 2 and answer the questions.

- 1) What has Maggie done to herself in the first picture?
- 2) Who do you think all the people at the table are?
- 3) Are they rich or poor?
- 4) Who do you think the woman and children are in the second picture?
- 5) Are they rich or poor?

CHAPTER 2

The Aunts and Uncles

Mrs Tulliver's three sisters and their husbands had been invited to Dorlcote Mill for Easter, so Mrs Tulliver and the servant had spent the week in the kitchen preparing a vast quantity of food to impress them. Aunt Glegg was the first of the aunts to arrive. She was the oldest and was dressed, as usual, in old clothes that she had mended and altered many times. Aunt Glegg didn't believe in wasting money, unlike Aunt Pullet, who arrived soon after in a fine carriage and elegant clothes. The last aunt to arrive was Aunt Deane, a quiet and respectable woman who had married a rich man. Her pretty daughter, Lucy, was a year younger than Maggie and both Tom and Maggie were very fond of her. They rushed in to greet her, ignoring their aunts and uncles. The aunts were offended by this behaviour, and began to criticise their sister's impolite children. As usual, they also criticised Maggie's appearance, especially her untidy hair. Maggie was angry and rushed upstairs.

The aunts agreed that Maggie had all the characteristics of her father's family, and none of their own Dodson family.

Tom followed Maggie upstairs, and was amazed to find her in her bedroom cutting off her long hair with a large pair of scissors. "If I cut it off," she explained "they won't be able to criticise it any more." Maggie felt proud and strong, but when Tom laughed at her and told her how silly she looked, she started to cry. She was too ashamed

Words

2 These words are all about money. Look up the definitions in a dictionary.

owe
borrow
mortgage
repayment

lend
wealthy
pay back / repay



now to go downstairs with him for dinner. After a while, Tom came up again to tell her that she was going to miss the pudding if she didn't come down, and he laughed at her sad face. Maggie couldn't understand how Tom could enjoy his dinner when she was so upset – why was he so unfeeling? – but eventually she came downstairs and went to sit between Lucy and Tom. There was silence as everybody stared at the remains of her hair. Mrs Tulliver cried out in horror and dropped a spoon into her best dish, breaking it into a hundred pieces. The uncles tried to make jokes about the situation, but the aunts were all horrified. Maggie couldn't bear their scrutiny, and ran to her father. “Don't worry about what they say,” he said kindly. “I'll take your part. It doesn't matter.”

After lunch, Mr Tulliver announced his plans for Tom's education to the aunts and uncles. Not everybody was enthusiastic. “Why do you want him to have so much education?” asked Mr Glegg. “Private tutors are expensive,” said Mr Deane. “You shouldn't waste your money on such things.”

“And some of it's my money anyway,” added Aunt Glegg. “Don't forget that I lent you £500, Tulliver. You don't seem to be in a hurry to pay it back. Hmm... I always said that sister Bessy married beneath her when she married you!”

“My family is as good as yours!” shouted Mr Tulliver, furiously. “And there aren't any bad-tempered women in the Tulliver family!” Aunt Glegg stormed out of the house, and the party ended badly. Mr Tulliver promised himself that he would find the £500 as soon as possible to repay that dreadful woman!

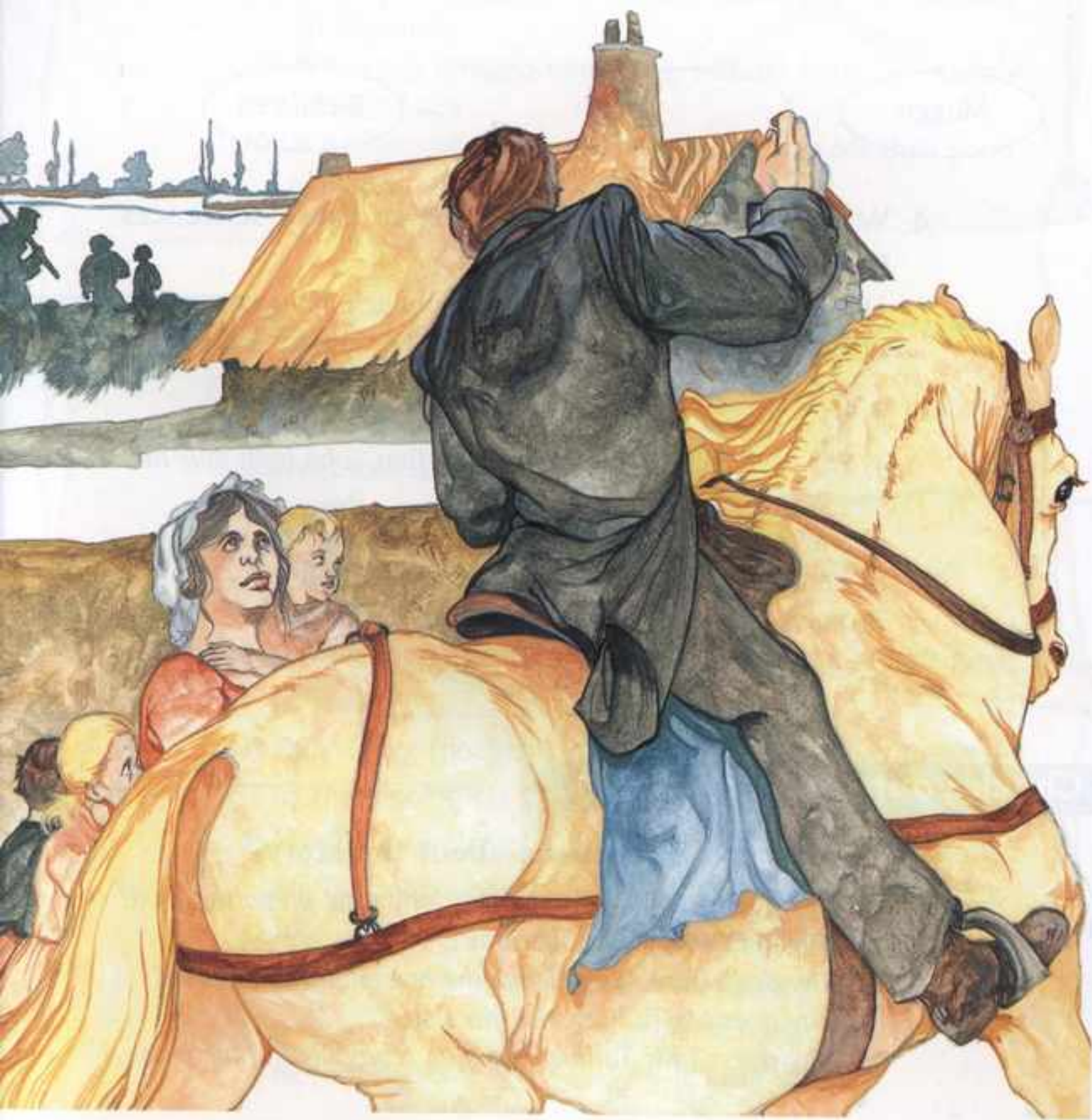
Most people thought that Mr Tulliver had a lot of money, but the truth was that he had not yet repaid the mortgage on the mill, and he was always spending money on expensive lawsuits. He had a good heart and often lent his friends money without any written documents, but he could never bear to insist on getting it back. Now that he was in difficulty, he remembered that his sister and her husband owed him £300. He decided to ride over to their farm that day and ask for the money, but when he saw his sister, Gritty, his heart softened. She and her husband, Mr Moss, were poor farmers

with eight children. They had many financial problems and she was exhausted with working and looking after the children. Ignorant of the reason for his visit, she was delighted to see her brother and wanted to hear all about Maggie and Tom.

Unlike the Dodson aunts, Mrs Moss admired Maggie and she always wanted her to come and visit her cousins.

"I hope that Tom will be a good brother to Maggie, as you have been to me in all my troubles," she said, smiling at Mr Tulliver.

Mr Tulliver knew that after this he could not insist on the money, so he left without it and without any promise of repayment.



Characters

```
graph TD; GFT([Grandfather Tulliver]) --- GMT([Grandmother Tulliver]); GFT --- J1(( )); GMT --- J1; J1 --- J2(( )); J2 --- MT([Mr Tulliver]); J2 --- MTT([Mrs Tulliver]); MT --- J3(( )); J3 --- MAG([Maggie]); J3 --- E1([ ]); MTT --- J4(( )); J4 --- E2([ ]); J4 --- E3([ ]); E2 --- J5(( )); J5 --- C8([8 children]); J5 --- E4([ ])
```

- 1) He borrows, lends and spends too much money. _____
- 2) She can't understand why her brother laughs at the things she does. _____
- 3) He is a poor farmer. _____
- 4) She is younger than Maggie and Tom, who both love her. _____
- 5) She is critical and doesn't like spending money. _____
- 6) He thinks his sister is impulsive and silly. _____
- 7) She is poor and exhausted, and loves her brother. _____

Check your comprehension

- 1) Why does Mrs Tulliver spend a long time preparing food?
- 2) Why does Maggie cut her hair?
- 3) Why does Aunt Glegg leave the house in a bad mood?
- 4) Why does Mr Tulliver visit his sister?
- 5) Why doesn't Mr Tulliver insist on repayment of his money?

Words

6 Choose the correct definition for the underlined words.

- 1) When you fix a car, you ☐ repair it ☐ wash it.
- 2) When you waste money, you spend it on something ☐ silly ☐ useful.
- 3) When you are upset, you are ☐ tired ☐ sad and angry.
- 4) When you are fond of someone, you ☐ like them ☐ don't like them.
- 5) When you are ashamed of something, you ☐ are pleased you did it ☐ wish you hadn't done it.
- 6) A pudding is ☐ a dessert ☐ a type of sausage.
- 7) When you stare at something, you look at it ☐ very quickly ☐ for a long time.
- 8) When you announce something, you say it ☐ formally ☐ informally.
- 9) When you demand something, you ask for it ☐ calmly ☐ with force.
- 10) When you admire someone, you ☐ can see their good qualities ☐ are jealous of them.

Language

7 Complete these sentences with the correct tense of the verbs in brackets.

FIRST CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

If I cut it off, they *won't be able to* criticise it any more.

- 1) If Maggie's hair (not grow) _____ quickly, her mother (be embarrassed) _____.
- 2) If Mr Tulliver (send) _____ Tom to a private tutor, it (cost) _____ a lot of money.
- 3) Aunt Glegg (not visit) _____ Mr Tulliver again if he (not apologise) _____.
- 4) The Tullivers (have) _____ financial problems if Mr Tulliver (not ask) _____ for some repayments.
- 5) He (have to) _____ borrow the £ 500, if he (want) _____ to pay Aunt Glegg.
- 6) If he (not pay) _____ the mortgage, he (not be able) _____ to keep the mill.

Words

I Find these things in the illustrations in Chapter 3. Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| 1) bonnet | a) a nomad |
| 2) lane | b) a fence made of bushes |
| 3) mud | c) an eighteenth-century lady's hat |
| 4) donkey | d) an animal like a horse but smaller |
| 5) gypsy | e) a small, narrow country road |
| 6) hedge | f) earth and water mixed together |

CHAPTER 3

Family Quarrels

The next day Mrs Tulliver took Maggie, Tom and Lucy to visit the Pullets. Mr Pullet was a wealthy gentleman farmer and his farm was very neat and well-kept. The children always enjoyed visiting the farm because there were lots of interesting animals for them to play with. The large house was extremely clean and tidy too. In fact, Aunt Pullet was terrified of dirt and most of the floors and furniture had permanent covers over them to keep them clean. The children were soon sent outside to play.

"Make sure you stay on the paths," cried Aunt Pullet. "Don't go into the fields and get dirty!"

When the children had gone, the conversation turned to yesterday's quarrel with Aunt Glegg.

"I'm so worried that Jane is offended," confessed Mrs Tulliver. "Can't you speak to her about it, Sister, and ask her to make up with my husband?"

"Your husband always was obstinate, Bessy," said Aunt Pullet.

"And when he dies, I don't suppose he'll have any money to leave you. He has his sister and all her children to maintain, and he's always spending money on those lawsuits. I feel sorry for you, Bessy. It will all end badly, I'm sure."

Mrs Tulliver had started to cry, and Aunt Pullet softened towards her.

"I suppose I *could* drive over tomorrow and speak to Jane," she said.

"After all, we don't want other people saying that we have quarrels in our family."

Characters

2 Match the names to the descriptions.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1) Mrs Tulliver... | a) does silly things and then feels sorry. |
| 2) Mr Tulliver... | b) is a pretty, obedient girl. |
| 3) Maggie... | c) is embarrassed by her daughter. |
| 4) Aunt Pullet... | d) loves clothes and material things. |
| 5) Aunt Glegg... | e) thinks that Mr Tulliver isn't good enough for his wife. |
| 6) Lucy Deane... | f) doesn't care about Maggie's bad behaviour. |



At that moment, the door opened and Lucy appeared, crying desperately, one side of her white dress and bonnet completely covered in mud. Aunt Pullet began to panic at the entrance of all this dirt into her house, while Mrs Tulliver, certain that her children were to blame, ran outside to find them.

What the women didn't know was that Maggie and Tom had quarrelled earlier. Tom had made Maggie jealous by paying attention to Lucy. He had taken Lucy to look at the fish in the pond. He told Maggie to go away and, overcome with jealousy, she had angrily pushed Lucy into the mud.

Maggie decided then to run away. She was going to go and live with the gypsies. After all, everyone always said that she was like a gypsy, so she reasoned that she should go and live with her true family. After a long walk, she found what she was looking for – a group of gypsy women cooking around a fire in a field.

It was certainly true that they looked like her – they were very dark and had long, untidy hair.

Maggie announced to the gypsy women that she had come to live with them, that she could teach them things and even become their queen if they wanted. The women were polite to her, called her “little lady” and asked if she came from a big house.

Maggie was pleased by this, but when she asked for something to eat and they gave her only a piece of old bread and some bacon, she began to wish she was at home. When the gypsy men arrived and inspected the contents of her pockets, she started to feel afraid. The men asked her where she lived, and said that they would take her home if she would say that they had been kind to her. One of the men sat her on a donkey in front of him and they set off down the lane. It was dark now and Maggie was terrified.

Then she spotted her father approaching them on his horse. With a cry of happiness she jumped off the donkey and ran to him. Mr Tulliver hugged her.

“What would I do if I lost my little girl?” he asked her.



The next day Aunt Pullet went to Aunt Glegg's house to try to make peace. Aunt Glegg had already repented of her hard words to her brother-in-law and had decided not to insist on repayment, but that evening she received a proud letter from Mr Tulliver assuring her that she could have her £500 as soon as possible. Aunt Glegg and the others knew that this meant Tulliver would have to borrow the money to repay her and get himself into even more debt. The aunts marvelled at his obstinacy and pride. Aunt Glegg could not help her sister now, even if she wanted to. Tulliver had out-manoeuvred her.





Family Quarrels

The story so far

3 Rewrite these sentences about the story. Replace the underlined words with the characters' names.

- 1) They go to visit them on their farm.
- 2) She tells them not to go into the fields.
- 3) She agrees to speak to her about the quarrel.
- 4) She pushes her in the mud.
- 5) She runs away and finds a gypsy camp.
- 6) A gypsy takes her on his donkey.
- 7) She sees him on his horse
- 8) He is very pleased to see her.
- 9) He has to borrow £500 to pay her back.

Words

4 Look up the meaning of these verbs plus prepositions in a dictionary.

- 1) to make up
- 2) to run away
- 3) to take home
- 4) to send off
- 5) to jump off

Language

REPORTED QUESTIONS

"Do you come from a big house?"

The women asked if she came from a big house.

"Where do you live?"

The men asked her where she lived.

5 Look at these reported questions. Write the direct forms of the questions.

Example: *They asked her if she was lost.* "Are you lost?"

1) *They asked her if her parents had a lot of money.*

2) *They asked her if her mother knew where she was.*

3) *They asked her what her name was.*

4) *They asked her why she wanted to be a gypsy.*

6 Here are some more questions that the gypsies asked Maggie. Write the reported forms.

Example: *What do you want to eat?*

He asked her what she wanted to eat.

1) *Are you rich?*

2) *Do you live by the river?*

3) *Does your father work in the town?*

Story summary

7 Aunt Pullet writes about the Tullivers in her diary. Complete the paragraph with the words below.

pushed jealous father cousin stubborn gypsies
borrow mud husband Jane repay quarrel

My sister Bessy Tulliver came to visit us. She brought her children and their _____. Bessy and I talked about the _____ between our sister Jane Glegg and Bessy's _____. I think that Mr Tulliver is being too _____, but I agreed to visit _____. While we were talking, Maggie _____ Lucy in the _____ because she was _____ and then she ran away. We learned later that she spent the afternoon with some _____. !!! Luckily, her _____ found her. Jane told me that she didn't really want Mr Tulliver to _____ the £ 500, but now he insists on giving it to her. I'm sure he'll have to _____ it from someone...



Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 4 and answer the questions.

- 1) Where is Tom in the first picture?
- 2) Who do you think the boy with Maggie is?
- 3) What sort of personality do you think he has?

CHAPTER 4

School Days

When Tom started school at Mr Stelling's, he found the lessons abstract and difficult. Neither he nor his father could understand how learning Latin and Geometry would help him in his future career, but they assumed that Mr Stelling must know best. Stelling was a strict tutor who, if a student didn't understand a lesson, punished him by giving him even more work. It was not his fault, he said, if a boy was too stupid to learn.

At Christmas time Tom went home for the holidays. The Moss family came to Dorlcote Mill for Christmas Day, but the party was rather spoiled by Mr Tulliver. He was angry because a farmer who had a farm further up the river Ripple, was starting an irrigation scheme for his farm. Mr Tulliver felt sure that this scheme would deprive him of enough water to power his mill. In actual fact, Mr Tulliver didn't know the details of the scheme, but he was certain that he was in the right and that his enemy, the lawyer Wakem, must be involved in the case. Wakem was a clever but ruthless lawyer who had humiliated Mr Tulliver in the past. Mrs Tulliver and Mrs Moss were worried that Mr Tulliver's obsession with the irrigation scheme and his hatred for Wakem would result in another lawsuit.

That night Tom nervously told his father that the next term there would be another boy studying at Mr Stelling's too. This boy was Philip Wakem, the son of Wakem the lawyer, and Tom thought his father would be angry. But Mr Tulliver only said,

Words

- 2 Make a list of all the English words you know related to school (names of subjects, classroom objects, activities, etc). Which ones do you think you will find in this chapter about Tom's school days in the eighteenth century?



“The boy is a poor creature. He’s a hunchback who is like his dead mother in character. I don’t think he’s like his father at all.” Secretly Mr Tulliver was pleased and proud that his son and the famous lawyer’s son would be educated together.

At the beginning of the next term, Tom and Philip kept their distance from each other. Philip was shy and embarrassed about his deformity, and Tom was sure that Philip must be a bad person like his father. Philip had already studied a lot and was a good student.

Tom was impressed by his companion's knowledge, and surprised when Philip offered to help him with his studies. Tom was puzzled to discover that the son of "that devil" Wakem was in fact a pleasant companion. He also realised that Philip was much cleverer than he was, but Tom was not jealous. In his heart he felt superior to Philip because of the deformity that made him so physically weak and vulnerable.

Maggie came twice to visit Tom at Mr Stelling's. On her second visit, she and Philip became good friends. They shared a love of books and an affection for Tom. One day, when they were alone, Philip asked her, "If I were your brother, Maggie, would you love me like you love Tom?"

"Of course I would," replied Maggie. "And I would love you more because I would feel so sorry for you."

Seeing Philip's expression, she realised that she had said the wrong thing. "And you are so clever..." she added quickly.

"I'm very fond of you, Maggie," Philip said. "I'll always remember you and your lovely dark eyes." Maggie studied his small, pale face. "I think you love me *more* than Tom does!" she smiled. "Let me kiss you, Philip."

"But nobody ever kisses *me*," replied Philip.

"Then I will kiss you every time we meet," promised Maggie.

But the next term Tom's friendship with Philip began to cool as the competition between the students increased. The lawsuit against the irrigation scheme had started now and Mr Tulliver had told Tom to stay away from Wakem's son. There was trouble at home and Maggie couldn't visit Mr Stelling's any more.

One morning when Tom was near the end of his studies, he was amazed to find Maggie waiting for him in Mr Stelling's study when he came downstairs. Maggie was now thirteen, but she looked older. Her face was tired and she looked worried.

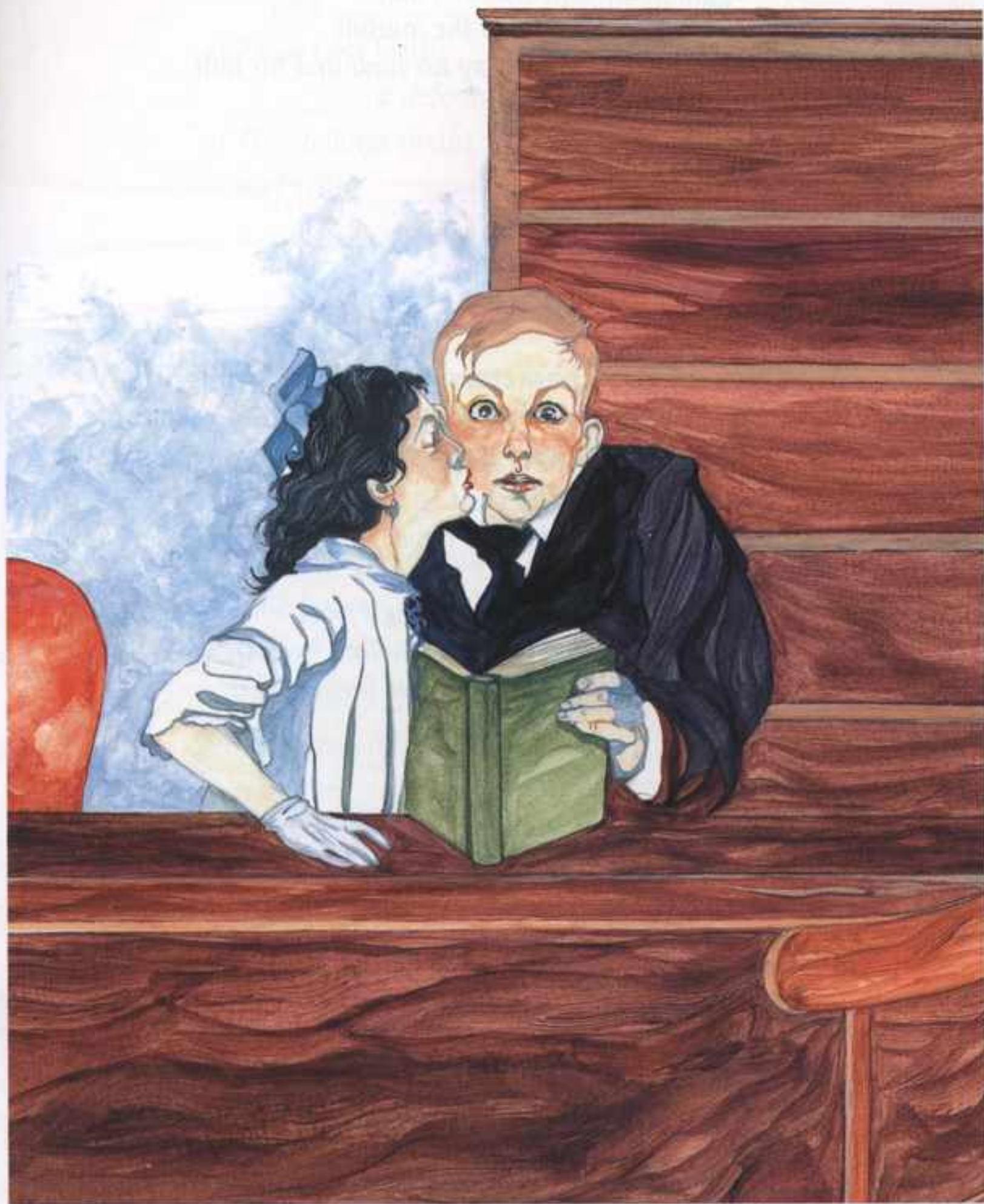
"Something terrible has happened," she said to Tom.

"Father has lost the lawsuit," guessed Tom immediately.

"Yes," she said. "But it's much worse than that. Oh, Tom! He has

lost all his money and now he's going to lose the mill too to pay his debts! But the worst thing is we think he's lost his mind. He's very ill. He doesn't recognise anyone except me. You must leave school and come home with me immediately."

The Stellings watched as Tom and Maggie walked to meet the public stagecoach that would take them home. It seemed they were walking away from their childhood into a new adult life of sorrow and trouble.





School Days

Check your comprehension

3 Choose the correct word.

- 1) Tom enjoys / doesn't enjoy studying with Mr Stelling.
- 2) Mr Wakem is a farmer / a lawyer who Mr Tulliver hates.
- 3) Mr Wakem / Philip Wakem is a hunchback.
- 4) Philip is a nice / horrible boy.
- 5) Maggie likes / doesn't like Philip.
- 6) Mr Tulliver wins / loses the lawsuit.
- 7) He must keep / give away his land and his mill.

Characters

4 Which of the characters in Chapter 4 might say these words? Match the sentences to the people.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1) "If you don't do your lessons well, you will be punished." | a) Mr Tulliver |
| 2) "I don't understand why I have to learn Latin." | b) Philip Wakem |
| 3) "I'm sure that Wakem is helping Pivart." | c) Maggie |
| 4) "I'll help you with your lessons, Tom." | d) Mr Stelling |
| 5) "I promise I will always be your friend, Philip." | e) Tom |

Words

5 Look up the meaning of these verbs in a dictionary.

love
like
reward

hate
punish

Language

SECOND CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

If I were your brother, would you love me?

6 Complete these sentences with the correct tenses of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) If Tom (study) _____ more, Mr Stelling (not get) _____ angry with him.
- 2) If Mr Tulliver (talk) _____ to Pivart, he (learn) _____ the truth about his scheme.
- 3) If Tom (not know) _____ about Philip's father, he (be) _____ more friendly to him.
- 4) Philip (not feel) _____ so shy if he (not have) _____ a deformity.
- 5) The Stellings (help) _____ Tom and Maggie if they (can) _____.

Story summary

7 Complete the summary of this chapter with the correct names of the characters.

_____ went to study with _____, a private tutor.
_____ began a lawsuit against a farmer. He suspected that the lawyer _____, his enemy, was on the farmer's side. After Christmas _____ also became a pupil at Tom's school. _____ came to visit the school and became good friends with _____. _____ lost the lawsuit and _____ came to the school to take _____ home.

Beyond the story

8 Imagine that you are Philip. Write a letter to your father telling him your impressions of the school and of Tom and Maggie.

The story so far

I Put these events in the correct order.

- ☐ Tom has to leave his school and come home.
- ☐ Maggie and Philip Wakem meet and become friends.
- ☐ Mr Tulliver begins a lawsuit against a farmer.
- ☐ Tom starts school.
- ☐ Mr Tulliver borrows £500 to pay back Aunt Glegg.
- ☐ Mr Tulliver loses the lawsuit.

CHAPTER 5

The Fall

On the way home, Maggie told Tom what had happened. A client of Wakem's who had recently lent Mr Tulliver £500 had become anxious about his money when he heard that their father was involved in an expensive lawsuit. Mr Tulliver had promised him the contents of his house as security on the loan. But then he had lost the case and now didn't have enough money to pay the expenses. He was desperate. The worst came a few days later when he received a letter from his lawyer. It said that the man who had held the mortgage on the mill had his own financial difficulties, and had now signed away the mortgage to Mr Tulliver's old enemy, Wakem. The shock had been so great that Mr Tulliver had lost consciousness and had not recovered since that day.

When they arrived home, Maggie and Tom were horrified to find the bailiffs in their house making an inventory of everything. Their mother was crying.

"What will I do?" she sobbed. "I can't bear to lose my silver teapot and all my tablecloths. And some of these things have my name on them – imagine the disgrace! Oh, why did I marry a man who would bring shame on my family?"

For the first time, Tom began to understand that their father was directly responsible for the family's troubles and said nothing, but Maggie was furious at their mother's selfishness.

Pictures

2 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 5 and answer the questions.

- 1) Why do you think Mrs Tulliver is crying in the first picture?
- 2) Why is Mr Tulliver in bed in the second picture?
- 3) What are Tom and Mr Glegg doing? What do you think they are looking for?



The next day all the aunts and uncles arrived at the mill for a family conference.

“Well, Tom,” said Mr Glegg. “It’s time to put your education to some use now. You’ll have to get a job, and it will be a hard life for you.”

“But you must bear your father’s disgrace humbly,” added Aunt Glegg.

“We will buy you some simple furniture and help pay the rent of this house, but you must be grateful and respectful to us. After all, you will inherit my money when I’m gone.”

At the end of this lecture, Tom offered a suggestion. “If you gave us our inheritance now, Aunt Glegg,” he said politely, “we would be able to pay all father’s debts, and he wouldn’t be bankrupt. And I could get a job and pay you back the extra money that you would have earned in interest.”

Everyone was silent for a moment, amazed at Tom’s maturity. But Aunt Glegg was not happy with the suggestion. “Why should I give away my fortune to keep your family in luxury when it’s obvious you can’t look after money?” she said.

The proud Maggie finally exploded. “My father is a better man than any of you,” she shouted. “He would have helped you if you had been in trouble. Why don’t you go away and leave us alone? We can manage without your money!”

The shocked aunts were more convinced than before that Maggie would bring her mother nothing but trouble.

At that moment Mrs Moss arrived. She told the relatives that her husband owed Mr Tulliver £300, but that he couldn’t pay it back because his farm was in debt. She told Mr Glegg that her husband had written Mr Tulliver a note for the debt.

“In that case,” Mr Glegg explained, “if Tulliver is declared bankrupt, his creditors will find the note and will force you to repay the money anyway.”

Tom remembered that his father had once spoken to him about this loan. He had said that he would never insist on its repayment because he didn’t want his sister to suffer. After some discussion, everyone eventually agreed that they ought to look for the note and destroy it, so Mr Glegg, Mrs Moss, Maggie and Tom all went up to their father’s room. They opened his big wooden chest to search for the note.

Unfortunately, at that moment, the lid of the chest slammed shut. To everyone's surprise, Mr Tulliver immediately sat up in bed, fully conscious, and stared at Mr Glegg and Tom. In a normal, rational voice he asked what was happening.

"Yes, yes, you must destroy Mr Moss's note," he agreed. "And Tom, you must look after your mother and sister now. And make sure you pay back every shilling that I owe. I'm sorry that you will be so poor but it is all the lawyers' fault, not mine. And Tom, if you ever get the chance, you must have revenge on Wakem for all this." Then he lay back on the pillows and closed his eyes again.



after
reading

The Fall

Check your comprehension

3 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- | | T | F |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) The Tullivers are going to lose the contents of their house. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Mr Tulliver is not well. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Mrs Tulliver thinks that she is responsible for their problems. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) The aunts are going to give money to the Tullivers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Mr Tulliver tells Tom to pay his debts. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Mr Tulliver tells Tom to make peace with Wakem. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now correct the false ones.

Characters

4 Find the direct speech sentence in Chapter 5 which shows that ...

- 1) ... Mrs Tulliver is ashamed of her husband.
- 2) ... Aunt Glegg thinks the Tullivers have been too proud in the past.
- 3) ... Tom has become mature and practical.
- 4) ... Maggie thinks her relatives are too critical of her father.
- 5) ... Mr Tulliver is worried about Mrs Tulliver and Maggie.
- 6) ... Mr Tulliver doesn't believe that he is to blame for their problems.

Language

5 Complete these sentences using the correct tense of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) Mr Tulliver (not lose) _____ the mill if he (pay) _____ his debts.
- 2) If he (win) _____ the lawsuit, he (not become) _____ ill.

THIRD CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

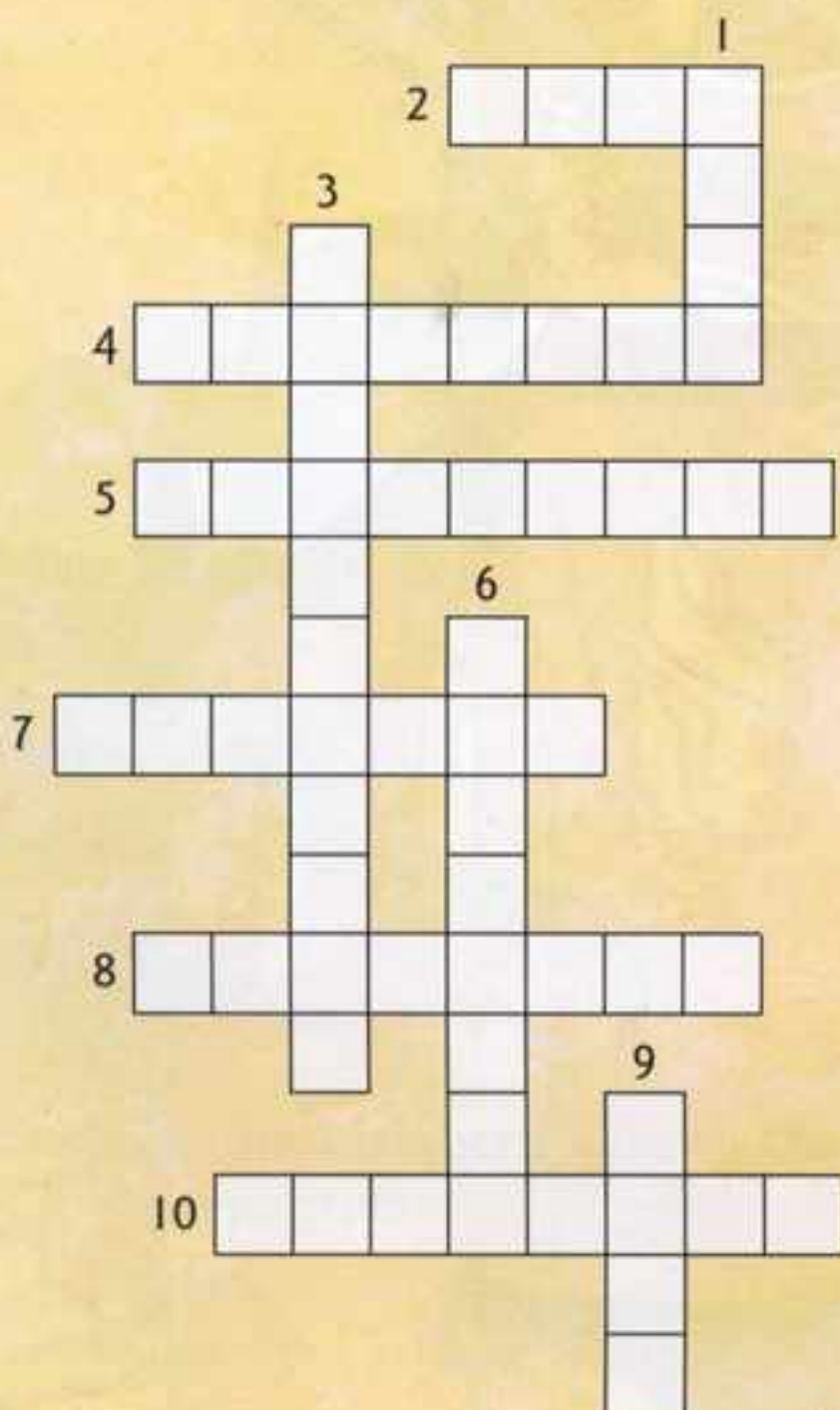
He *would have helped* you if you *had been* in trouble.

- 3) Maggie (stay) _____ quiet if her aunt (not criticise) _____ her father.
- 4) If they (not find) _____ her husband's note, Mrs Moss (worry) _____ about it.
- 5) If Mr Tulliver (act) _____ more carefully, none of this (happen) _____.

Words

6 Complete the money crossword with words from Chapter 5.

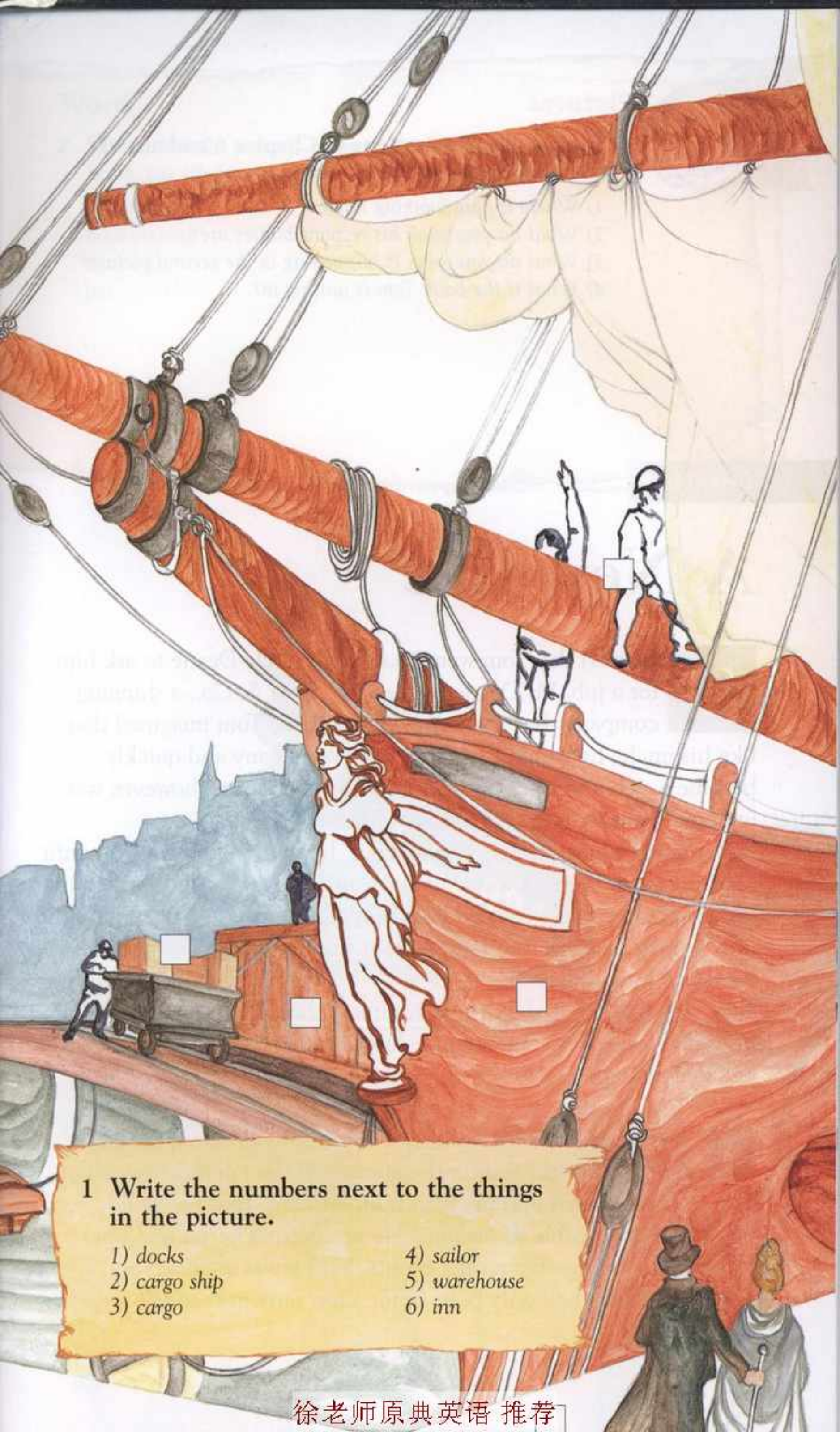
- 1) A sum of money that you owe to another person.
- 2) The opposite of borrow.
- 3) Money that somebody leaves to you when they die.
- 4) When you can't pay back any of the money that you owe, you are this.
- 5) People that you owe money to.



- 6) Extra money that banks sometimes give you when you save money.
- 7) Someone's personal wealth is his f_____.
- 8) Something that you promise to give somebody to guarantee repayment.
- 9) To make money by working.
- 10) A loan for buying a house.

The Town of St Ogg's





1 Write the numbers next to the things in the picture.

- 1) docks
- 2) cargo ship
- 3) cargo

- 4) sailor
- 5) warehouse
- 6) inn

Pictures

I Look at the illustrations in Chapter 6 and answer the questions.

- 1) Where is Tom working now?
- 2) What do you think his responsibilities are?
- 3) What do you think is happening in the second picture?
- 4) What is the book Tom is writing in?

CHAPTER 6

A New Life

The next day Tom went to visit his uncle Deane to ask him for a job. Mr Deane worked for Guest & Co., a shipping company that also owned some mills. Tom imagined that, like his uncle, he would rise easily in the company and quickly become a rich and respected businessman. Mr Deane, however, was unimpressed with Tom's education at Mr Stelling's.

"That fancy education has spoiled you," he said, "and made you unfit for hard work. When I was your age I unloaded ships and worked in the warehouse, and I learned bookkeeping in my free time. That's the only way to succeed. You must start at the bottom and work hard. It takes a long time."

Tom was disappointed, but told his uncle that, if it would help him, he would forget his gentleman's education and try to learn more practical things.

A few weeks later Mr Tulliver was officially declared bankrupt, and a date was fixed for the auction of the family's possessions. The children stayed upstairs with their father so that he would not notice the people downstairs. He was getting better and was beginning to remember recent events, but he was confused and believed that he had only been ill for a few days instead of two months.

Words

2 These words are all connected to business.
Look up their meanings in a dictionary.

warehouse
bookkeeping
manager
bid

company
auction
employee



Mr Deane eventually agreed to give Tom a clerk's job in Guest & Co.'s warehouse. When he came home in the evenings, Tom also studied bookkeeping. It was a hard life, and not what he had expected for his future at all.

Mrs Tulliver found their disgrace very hard to bear. She decided that she must do something about their situation and went to visit Wakem to ask him to be kind to her family. After all, she had no quarrel with the lawyer, she thought; it was her husband who hated him. "Perhaps he will remember the days before I married Tulliver," she thought, "when the Dodson sisters were the most admired girls in St Ogg's. That is sure to convince him not to be hard on us." Wakem was surprised to see Mrs Tulliver and did not have much patience with her selfish silliness. However, he did learn something interesting from her ingenuous chatter: that Guest & Co. were considering buying Dorlcote Mill at the auction, and that they were willing to keep Tulliver there as the manager. Before Mrs Tulliver's visit, Mr Wakem had had no intention of buying the mill himself but now he realised that it would be a good investment and that Tulliver would be a good employee. Best of all, the scheme would be a good way of humiliating Tulliver while appearing to be charitable. A few days later Wakem's bid won the auction.

Mr Tulliver wanted to leave his bed and go downstairs. His family knew that they could no longer hide the truth from him. When he saw the bare rooms of his house, he understood that he was bankrupt. Mrs Tulliver then told him that Wakem had bought the mill and was offering him the job of manager. Tulliver shook his head in disbelief. He was a broken man. "I can't fight any more," he said to his wife. "I've brought you to poverty my dear, and I'll do whatever you tell me to make it up to you." Mrs Tulliver wanted her husband to accept Wakem's offer. Maggie was speechless. But Tom thought the plan was a good one; as manager, Tulliver would be able to pay back some of the money he owed, and he would also be able to stay in the mill that his grandfather had built. "Besides, the river gets angry when the mill changes owner," said his father.

That evening, however, Tulliver's mood changed. He waited for Tom to come home before making an announcement to the family.

"I'll accept Wakem's offer," he said "and work honestly for him, but I will never forgive him or people like him – people who get fat on others' suffering. And you must never forgive him either, Tom. Bring me the Bible."

Like most families at that time, the Tullivers recorded all births, deaths and marriages on the first page of the family Bible.

"Now write in it," he told Tom. "Write how I accepted a job and money from Wakem, but that I will never forgive him, and that I wish him evil."

Maggie begged Tom not to do such a terrible thing, but her brother took the pen and began to write.





A New Life

Check your comprehension

3 Answer the questions below.

- 1) Why is Tom disappointed by Mr Deane's advice?
- 2) Why does he accept a job in Guest & Co.'s warehouse anyway?
- 3) Who goes to see the lawyer Wakem? Why?
- 4) Why does Wakem decide to try to buy Dorlcote Mill?
- 5) What does Mr Tulliver decide to do about Wakem's offer of a job? Why?
- 6) What does Mr Tulliver ask Tom to bring him that evening? Why?

Characters

4 Write the name of the character being described in each of these sentences.

- 1) He accepts his enemy's help, but he can't forgive him.

- 2) She thinks she can use her influence on Wakem.

- 3) He wants to become a businessman and get rich quickly.

- 4) He is charitable, but only because it gives him an advantage.

- 5) He believes that that you should work hard if you want to make money. _____

Words

5 Find the nouns in Chapter 6 that are made from these adjectives and verbs.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1) conscious | 6) announce |
| 2) ill | 7) die |
| 3) patient | 8) educate |
| 4) poor | 9) sell |
| 5) true | 10) suffer |

Language

THE PASSIVE (PAST TENSE)

6 Change these active sentences into passive sentences.

Mr Tulliver *was declared* bankrupt, and a date *was fixed* for the auction.

- 1) They held the auction outside the house.
- 2) They took the Tullivers' possessions outside.
- 3) They advertised the sale of the mill.
- 4) They employed Tom at the warehouse.
- 5) He called Maggie and Tom into the living-room.

HARD/HARDLY

It was a *hard* life.

You must start at the bottom and work *hard*.

Maggie could *hardly* believe her father's words.

7 Complete the sentences with *hard* or *hardly*.

- 1) Tom didn't study very _____ at Mr Stelling's.
- 2) When he lost the lawsuit, Mr Tulliver could _____ understand what had happened.
- 3) Wakem could be a _____ man.
- 4) At the beginning of his illness, Mr Tulliver could _____ speak.
- 5) Tom knew he must work _____ in his first job.

Story summary

8 Put these events in the correct order.

- ☐ Mr Tulliver is declared bankrupt.
- ☐ Mr Tulliver makes Tom write a curse in the family Bible.
- ☐ Mrs Tulliver visits Wakem.
- ☐ Tom asks his uncle for a job.
- ☐ Tom starts his job.
- ☐ Wakem buys the mill and offers Mr Tulliver a job.



Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 7 and answer the questions.

- 1) What is Maggie doing in the first picture? Why do you think she is doing it?
- 2) Who does she meet in the second picture?
- 3) How old do you think these characters are now?
- 4) How have they changed?

CHAPTER 7

In the Red Deeps

Following the sale of the mill, the Tullivers' life became hard, dull and monotonous. Mr Tulliver became sullen and silent. He had lost all his pride and couldn't bear to meet other people even if most of them, his creditors included, were friendly and sympathetic to him. Mrs Tulliver, with an empty house and nothing to occupy her, became childish and simple-minded. Tom came home late every evening exhausted and taciturn. The family had to economise on servants, clothes and food in order to save enough money to repay their creditors, and they grew tired and shabby as a result.

Maggie found this new life unbearable. She felt that her life was finished before it had begun. She had to find a distraction to help her bear the monotony more easily. One day, searching for something to read, she found a religious book which said that the only way to achieve happiness in this world was to give up your personal desires, submit to other people and accept your lot in life. Maggie decided that this was what she should do. She must stop thinking about herself, calm her wild spirit and deny herself anything that she didn't need. She started sewing shirts in her free time to contribute to the family's savings, and she never spoke against Tom or her parents.

Tom, too, made many sacrifices for the family. He worked hard in the warehouse and soon won the respect of his aunts and uncles. He saved most of his wages to help pay his father's creditors and gave up going

Words

2 Choose the correct definition for the underlined words.

- 1) If you give up something, you start / stop doing it.
- 2) A pleasure is something that you enjoy / hate doing.
- 3) A temptation is something you want to do, but you can't / shouldn't.
- 4) If you wish for something, you want to have it / remember it very much.
- 5) If you deny yourself something, you accept / refuse it.



out completely. He began secretly risking some of his money in cautious investments, and these investments did well. He soon began to accumulate a small sum of money, but he kept this a secret from his father.

Maggie's life of strict discipline continued for the next few years. She gave up all her old pleasures except one – walking alone in the countryside. Her favourite walk took her to a place near the mill called the Red Deeps – a wild and overgrown valley that used to be a quarry. One day when Maggie was sitting dreaming there, she was surprised to find that she was not alone, and that her companion was Philip Wakem, now twenty-two years old. She was pleased to see Philip again, and amazed to find out that he had never forgotten their meeting at Mr Stelling's.

That was five years ago," she said. "I was only twelve years old. Am I very different now?"

"Yes, you are," Philip replied. "You are much more beautiful."

Maggie was both pleased and surprised. She had given up looking at herself in the mirror and didn't have time to think about the impression she made on other people.

"I'm so sorry that we can't be friends, Philip," she confessed sadly.

"Everything from my childhood has been taken from me – my books, you, Tom and my father. Please understand that if I don't speak to you, it isn't because I don't want to, but because I know that I mustn't."

"But it can't hurt anyone if we meet each other," protested Philip.

"It isn't right to deny yourself friendship."

"I know now that denial is the only way that I can find peace," she replied. "I have given up wishing for things that I can't have."

"But if you give up wishing, then you give up being alive," argued Philip. "That's what life is all about. There are lots of things that I wish for – things that other men have and that I can never have. But if we could meet, Maggie, it would make my life more bearable." Maggie had never imagined that Philip's request to see her was anything more than friendship. Philip could see that, and it hurt him, but he continued with his argument.

"Perhaps our friendship can help make peace between our fathers.

Please let's meet here again – just once or twice a month.”

Maggie could not give an answer. She ran off, telling Philip to come and find her in the Red Deeps another day, when she would let him know her decision. Philip was encouraged. He was already in love with Maggie, and he thought that if they could only spend time together, Maggie might begin to love him too.





In the Red Deeps

Check your comprehension

3 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

	T	F
1) The Tullivers had an easy life after the mill was sold.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2) They spent a lot of money.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3) Maggie didn't enjoy their new way of life.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4) She decided to start thinking only about herself.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5) Tom told his father how much money he was making.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6) Maggie met Philip Wakem in the town.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7) Philip thought that it was wrong for them to meet.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8) He didn't want to meet Maggie again.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9) Maggie agreed to meet Philip in secret.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10) Philip only wanted to be friends with Maggie.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Characters

4 Which character do you think might say these words, Maggie or Philip? Write M or P.

- 1) "I can't bear this monotonous life." _____
- 2) "I must stop thinking about my own needs." _____
- 3) "Too much sacrifice is wrong." _____
- 4) "There is no reason why we shouldn't meet." _____
- 5) "You mustn't stop wishing for things." _____
- 6) "I wish we could be friends, but we mustn't meet." _____

5 Answer the questions below.

- 1) How has Maggie changed in Chapter 7?
- 2) How has Philip Wakem changed?

Words

6 Complete the sentences with the words below.

dull economise hurt risk strict sympathetic

- 1) We spent too much money last month, so we'll have to _____ this month.
- 2) If you smoke, you _____ having health problems.
- 3) You should be _____ when a friend tells you his problems.
- 4) Mrs Simms is a _____ teacher, but we all respect her.
- 5) Don't hold the cat like that. You could _____ him!
- 6) The film was really _____. I nearly fell asleep!

Language

7 Complete the sentences with the correct reflexive pronouns.

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

She decided to stop thinking about *herself*.

- 1) "I never look at _____ in the mirror these days."
- 2) Mr Tulliver won't admit his mistakes to _____.
- 3) "You must make a new life for _____."
- 4) "You and your sister are old enough to look after _____."
- 5) The gate closed _____ behind her.
- 6) Maggie and Philip found _____ alone in the Red Deeps.

Beyond the story

8 Imagine you are Philip, and it is the day after your meeting with Maggie. Write her a letter. Tell her the following things. (Invent any details that you don't know.)

- how you feel about meeting her again
- what you have done in the five years since you last met (went abroad after school, travelled)
- what your situation is now (with your father in St Ogg's, no need for a job, artist)
- when you want to meet again

Pictures

1 Look at the first illustration in Chapter 8. Match the character to what you think he/she is saying.

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| 1) "If you come near my sister again,
I'll make you suffer." | a) Maggie |
| 2) "I love her more than you ever could." | b) Tom |
| 3) "He forced me to bring him here." | c) Philip |

2 What are Tulliver and the other man doing in the second picture? Why?

CHAPTER 8

Triumph and Tragedy

Maggie had decided not to meet Philip again, but, after several accidental meetings in the Red Deeps, she had been unable to resist his offer of friendship. Their meetings and conversations made her feel alive again. Philip lent her books and together they talked about literature, art and romance. They continued to meet throughout the year, and Philip fell more and more in love with Maggie. One day he could not resist declaring his feelings. "Is it possible that you could ever love me, Maggie?" he asked. "I only ask for a little hope."

"I don't think I could love anyone more than I love you," she replied sincerely. "We could have a wonderful life together. And I know I could make you happy."

The next day, as Maggie was leaving the house for her usual walk, she was surprised to see Tom blocking the gate. "I'm going to go with you to the Red Deeps," he said sternly. "But first, come inside with me and tell me exactly what has been happening." Maggie learned that Aunt Pullet had mentioned seeing Philip Wakem several times, walking towards the Red Deeps. Tom had guessed that Maggie's frequent walks there could not be a coincidence. Maggie was shocked at her brother's anger and immediately told him the whole truth, including the fact that Philip had declared his love for her. "And I told him that... that... I loved him too!" she added defiantly.

Words

3 Match these words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1) friendship | a) emotions |
| 2) to be involved with | b) to have a relationship with |
| 3) feelings | c) to bring together again |
| 4) to take care of | d) the relationship between friends |
| 5) to care about | e) to cry |
| 6) to sob | f) to consider important |
| 7) to reunite | g) to protect |



Tom pretended that he was angry because of his sister's disobedience but in fact he found her involvement with a hunchback more disgusting. "You must swear on the Bible that you will never meet or speak to him again," he ordered, "or I will tell father everything."

Maggie felt that Tom's treatment of her was very unjust but she respected her brother and did as he said. Tom then forced Maggie to take him to the secret meeting-place, where they found Philip waiting. "How dare you say you love my sister?" shouted Tom furiously. "You are not worthy of her! No beautiful girl could ever love someone like you!" "You can't understand the feelings I have for Maggie," cried Philip. "They are stronger than any feelings you could ever have." "I will take care of my sister myself," said Tom. "And if you ever come near her again, I'll make you suffer. I'll tell everyone about your stupid love for Maggie. How ridiculous they'll find it! How offensive!"

Tom pulled Maggie away, but when they were alone, she said, "Just because I'm doing what you want, it doesn't mean that I agree with it," she said angrily. "I will give up Philip for my father but not for you. Perhaps I make mistakes in my life but I make them because I have strong feelings. You have no feelings, Tom. You only care about doing what is considered right."

Over the next few weeks, Tom and Maggie spoke very little to each other. Then one day Tom came home early with some good news. He had saved over £300 in the bank. Mr Tulliver cried with gratitude, and the next day he and Tom went to a creditors' meeting where they repaid all the money. Now the Tulliver name was free from disgrace.

Mr Tulliver rode home in a state of great agitation, determined that the next day he would resign from his position as Wakem's manager. He was still thinking of this when he met Wakem leaving the mill on his horse. Wakem stopped to give Tulliver an order in his usual arrogant way, and the resentment of the past four years exploded in Tulliver. He blocked Wakem's way with his horse, Wakem's horse reared up in fear, and Wakem fell heavily to the ground. Seeing his old enemy helpless on the ground, Tulliver lost his head and, jumping from his horse, seized his whip and began to beat Wakem furiously. Maggie, who saw everything from the house, rushed outside to stop her father. Wakem freed himself from the furious Tulliver, mounted his horse and quickly rode off, promising revenge.

This final shock had been too much for Mr Tulliver. He felt ill and exhausted. He knew that he was dying.

"This is the end, Tom," he told his son. "They've beaten me, but I'm grateful to you, Son, for restoring the family name."

"Is there anything that you want me to do for you, Father?" asked Tom.

"Look after your mother and your sister," replied the broken man.

"And try to get the mill back."

An hour later Tulliver was dead, and Maggie and Tom were clinging to each other in tears, reunited again in grief.




 after
reading

Triumph and Tragedy

Check your comprehension

4 Answer the questions below.

- 1) How does Tom find out about Maggie and Philip's meetings?
- 2) How does he feel when Maggie tells him that she loves Philip?
- 3) Why does Maggie agree to swear on the Bible?
- 4) What threats does Tom make to Philip?
- 5) How does Tom surprise his father?
- 6) How does Mr Tulliver feel after the creditors' meeting?
- 7) What happens when Mr Tulliver meets Wakem?
- 8) What is Mr Tulliver's last request to Tom?

Characters

5 Match the characters to the adjectives which describe them. (Some adjectives apply to more than one character.)

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1) Maggie | a) cruel |
| 2) Tom | b) defiant |
| 3) Philip | c) impetuous |
| 4) Mr Tulliver | d) passionate |
| 5) Wakem | e) proud |
| | f) rude |

6 Do you think Maggie really loves Philip? Why does she tell both Philip and Tom that she loves him?

Words

7 Match the verbs in column A to the verbs with similar meanings in column B.

- | A | B |
|------------|-------------|
| 1) pull | a) declare |
| 2) promise | b) order |
| 3) take | c) swear |
| 4) say | d) cling to |
| 5) ask | e) seize |
| 6) hold | f) drag |

Language

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

Tell me exactly what *has been* happening.

8 Complete these sentences with the present perfect continuous form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) The Tullivers (economise) _____ at home.
- 2) Maggie (earn) _____ money by sewing.
- 3) Tom (invest) _____ his money.
- 4) Maggie and Philip (meet) _____ in secret.
- 5) Aunt Pullet (spy) _____ on Philip.
- 6) Tom (think) _____ of a plan.
- 7) Philip (hope) _____ Maggie will love him.
- 8) Mr Tulliver (worry) _____ about Wakem buying the mill.

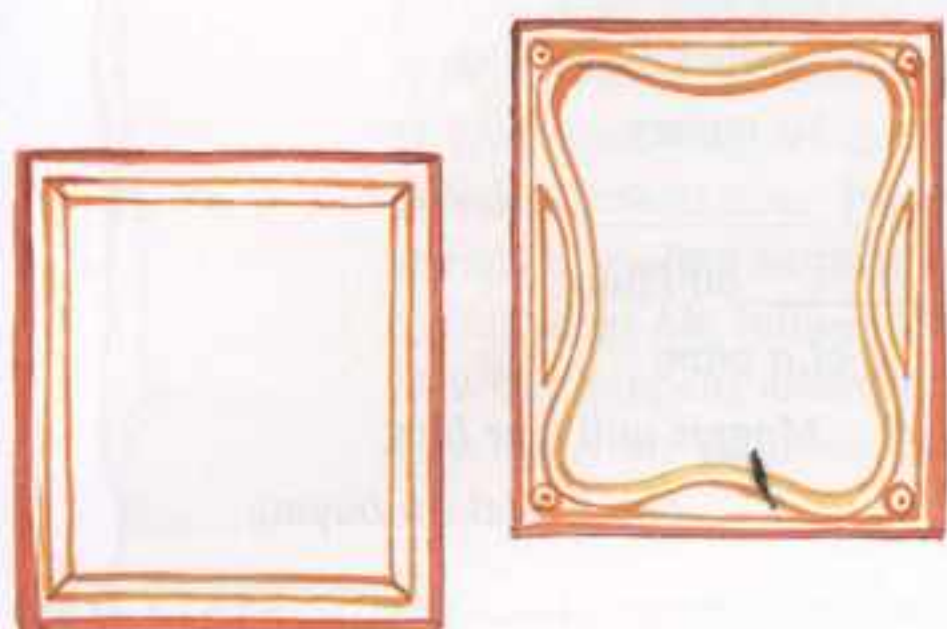
Story summary

9 Complete the summary with the verbs below in the correct tense.

arrange declare die find out pull
force meet order pay back see hurt
speak stay away swear tell whip agree

Maggie and Philip continued to _____ in secret, and Philip _____ his love for Maggie. Tom _____ about their meetings and he was very angry. He _____ Maggie to _____ never to _____ Philip again, and he _____ Philip to _____ from Maggie. Maggie was angry with her brother but _____ to stop seeing Philip because she didn't want to _____ her father. Tom _____ his father that he had £300 in the bank, and they _____ a meeting to _____ their creditors. On the way home Wakem _____ rudely to Tulliver, so Tulliver _____ him off his horse and _____ him. That night Tulliver _____.

Lucy's Drawing-room





Write the numbers next to the things
in the picture.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1) piano | 4) potted plant |
| 2) piano stool | 5) sewing basket |
| 3) curtains | 6) embroidery |

The story so far

1 Complete this summary of the last three chapters with the correct characters' names.

_____ bought the mill, but he let _____ stay on as manager. _____ started to meet _____ in secret. They declared their love to each other, but _____ discovered their relationship and made _____ promise never to meet _____ again. _____ worked hard and paid all _____'s debts. _____ attacked _____ with a whip, but died later that night. He asked _____ to try to buy back the mill.

CHAPTER 9

Lucy and Stephen

Two years after Mr Tulliver's death, Lucy Deane was sitting in her living-room talking to Stephen Guest about Maggie. "The Tullivers have had terrible troubles," she explained. "Maggie's been teaching at a girls' school and I've invited her to stay with me for a couple of months before she has to find another job. You must be nice to her, Stephen. I love her more than anybody in the world."

"I suppose she is a fat, blonde girl like her mother, with nothing sensible to say!" joked Stephen.

Lucy's mother, Aunt Deane, had died not long after Mr Tulliver, and Mrs Tulliver was now housekeeper at the Deanes' house.

Lucy hid her smile and wondered what he would think of her cousin.

Stephen Guest was the son of the director of Guest & Co., where Mr Deane worked. He was a rich, charming, idle, young man who had no job but one day hoped to be a Member of Parliament. He and Lucy were not yet formally engaged, but their families were expecting an announcement very soon. Stephen was pleased to have found a good, pretty, little girl like Lucy for his wife. Her obvious affection and concern for her poorer cousin only added to her charm.

Pictures

2 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 9 and answer the questions.

- 1) Who are the two young women in the first picture? How old do you think they are now?
- 2) Who do you think the man is?
- 3) How does the man feel?
- 4) How does the dark-haired girl feel?
- 5) What do you think Maggie is telling the other girl in the second picture?



When Maggie arrived, Lucy explained that she was determined to give her a happy, carefree holiday – Maggie worked too hard, she said.

“I wish I could be more like you, Lucy,” said Maggie smiling. “You care more about other peoples’ happiness than your own. I’m too selfish. I could never hurt anyone, but sometimes I am so jealous of other people.”

When Lucy introduced Stephen to Maggie, he was astonished. He saw a tall, dark, beautiful girl with intelligent eyes and a warm smile. He bowed formally to her, and Maggie, for the first time in her life, found herself blushing and feeling timid before a man. To Stephen's surprise, she showed no interest in compliments and polite conversation and was more interested in talking about books and ideas. He had never met an articulate, intellectual woman before and he was fascinated by her. Lucy was innocently delighted that her two friends seemed to like each other so much. That afternoon they all went out in a boat on the river. Stephen couldn't take his eyes off Maggie and contrived to take her hand as much as possible. At one point Maggie slipped and he saved her, putting his strong arms around her waist. Again Maggie felt a new sensation – the pleasure of being taken care of by someone stronger than herself.

Later that night, Lucy entered Maggie's bedroom, curious to know what she thought of Stephen.

"I would like anyone that promised to make you happy, dear Lucy," said Maggie.

Lucy then confessed to Maggie that she and Stephen were good friends with Philip Wakem, but that she didn't know if she should invite him to the house while Maggie was there. "I thought that perhaps you hated him as much as Tom does," she explained.

"I don't hate him at all," replied Maggie. "But just before my father died, I promised Tom that I would never speak to Philip again without his permission."

Lucy was so astonished by this that Maggie found herself telling Lucy everything that had happened between her and Philip.

Lucy was delighted. "It's a beautiful, romantic story," she said. "I'm sure it will all turn out well in the end."

The next day Maggie decided to go and speak to Tom about Philip. Tom was now living near the docks with a friend, Bob Jakin. Bob confessed to Maggie that he was worried about Tom.

"He spends all his time alone, staring into the fire," he said. "And never speaks to anybody. At Christmas he was a bit happier –

he asked me to find a little dog as a present for his cousin. But recently he's been very depressed."

Maggie realised something then that she had never thought about before; Tom must be in love with Lucy!

"I've come to ask you to free me from my promise about Philip Wakem," she explained to him when he came home. "Lucy wants to invite him to a party at her house."

"I know you will do what you want anyway," said Tom coldly. "You could have lived with Aunt Pullet and been a lady these last two years, but you decided to get a job instead. Why can't you let me make the decisions? I only think of what's good for you. But remember, if you start a love affair with Philip Wakem, you will lose me."

"You are too hard on me, Tom," protested Maggie. "Haven't I kept my promise to you about not seeing Philip? And I've given up all thoughts of marrying him."

Tom finally relented. "All right," he said. "If Lucy wants Philip to come to the house, then you may meet him there."





Lucy and Stephen

Check your comprehension

**3 What has happened in the last two years?
Complete the sentences with the correct character.**

- 1) _____ has become friends with Lucy and Stephen.
- 2) _____ has been working as a housekeeper.
- 3) _____ has become attached to a rich, attractive man.
- 4) _____ has been working as a teacher.
- 5) _____ has gone to live with a friend.
- 6) _____ has died.

4 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Maggie is going to live permanently with Lucy. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Lucy and Stephen have announced their engagement. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Lucy is worried that Maggie hates Philip. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) Lucy is disgusted when she learns the truth about Maggie and Philip. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Maggie asks Tom's permission to see Philip again. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) Tom refuses her request. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now correct the false ones.

Words

5 Match the adjectives in column A to their opposites in column B.

A

- 1) selfish
- 2) curious
- 3) depressed
- 4) charming
- 5) romantic
- 6) fascinating
- 7) sensible
- 8) timid

B

- a) brave
- b) happy
- c) silly
- d) down-to-earth
- e) uninterested
- f) generous
- g) unattractive
- h) boring

6 Which of these adjectives describe Stephen? Which describe Lucy? Write S or L or B (both).

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1) handsome _____ | 7) pretty _____ |
| 2) rich _____ | 8) affectionate _____ |
| 3) intelligent _____ | 9) shy _____ |
| 4) innocent _____ | 10) charming _____ |
| 5) good _____ | 11) romantic _____ |
| 6) brave _____ | 12) idle _____ |

Characters

7 Which characters in Chapter 9 might think these things?

Example: "Lucy will be such a charming little wife." Stephen

- 1) "I'm so happy that Stephen likes Maggie!" _____
- 2) "Lucy is a much better person than I am." _____
- 3) "I wish she didn't want to be so independent." _____
- 4) "Why do I blush when he talks to me?" _____
- 5) "I hope that Maggie and Philip can be together again." _____
- 6) "I never realised that Tom was in love with Lucy!" _____
- 7) "I've never met such an interesting woman before." _____

Language

8 What do these characters want the others to do?

Complete the sentences.

- 1) Maggie / Tom / free her from her promise
- 2) Lucy / Maggie and Philip / be happy
- 3) The aunts and uncles / Maggie / stay at home
- 4) Tom / Maggie / give up teaching
- 5) Maggie and Lucy / Tom / accept Philip
- 6) Stephen / Maggie / like him

WANT + SOMEONE + TO + VERB

Lucy wants Philip to come to the house.

Pictures

I Look at the illustrations in Chapter 10 and answer the questions.

- 1) How do you think the situation is changing between Maggie, Stephen and Lucy?
- 2) Do you think Maggie is enjoying the social life at Lucy's house?
- 3) How does Stephen feel about Maggie in the second picture?
- 4) How does Maggie feel about Stephen's behaviour?

CHAPTER 10

The Temptation

Over the next few weeks, Lucy introduced Maggie to a new and exciting way of life as a society lady. They spent their days together visiting friends, taking tea and attending parties and musical evenings. Maggie wore clothes borrowed from Lucy and Aunt Pullet, and received much admiration from the young men of St Ogg's. These new sensations of pleasure and masculine attention were intoxicating to Maggie.

Lucy noticed that Stephen, like the other men, seemed to be more animated in Maggie's company. He and Maggie enjoyed witty conversations, but Lucy was not at all jealous. Lucy did not have a suspicious nature and, anyway, she knew now that Maggie was attached to Philip. She did not know, however, how the atmosphere between Stephen and Maggie changed when she left them alone together. They became embarrassed and self-conscious immediately and all conversation stopped. They did not even dare to look at each other.

When Philip eventually came to visit, Maggie explained that Tom had freed her from her promise not to see him. She wanted to be friends with Philip again, but she was afraid that his father would object. Philip declared that he would never let his father become an

Words

2 Complete the definitions with the words below.

apart awkward dare get rid of object to
persuade self-conscious

- 1) If you _____ something, you don't like it and think it is wrong.
- 2) If you _____ something, you give it away or throw it away.
- 3) If you _____ someone, you influence them to do something.
- 4) If two people are _____, they are not together.
- 5) If you are _____, you worry about what other people think about you.
- 6) If you _____ to do something, you do something that needs courage.
- 7) If you feel _____, you feel embarrassed and uncomfortable.



obstacle to their friendship, and he felt sad when Maggie told him that she would soon go away to begin a new position as a teacher. "I must be independent," she explained. "Tom wants to provide for me, but I can't let him do that. Anyway, this life of luxury is too

much for me. There is too much temptation in it. I must give it up." At that moment Stephen arrived. Maggie tried to ignore him, but could not hide the thrill she felt when Stephen began to sing at the piano. Philip was watching her and started to suspect that there was some attraction between them but he was not angry. To him it seemed natural that any man who came into contact with Maggie must love her.

Meanwhile, Lucy was forming a plan that would bring Philip and Maggie closer together. She told him that Tom was trying to persuade Guest & Co. to buy Dorlcote Mill. He then hoped eventually to buy it for himself, as his father had wished. Lucy asked Philip to use his influence to persuade his father to sell the mill. They both knew that Maggie would be overjoyed to return to her old home.

In fact Mr Wakem was pleased to sell the mill, and, after the initial shock, even started to accept the idea of a relationship between Philip and Maggie. Lucy couldn't wait to tell Maggie this good news, but she was surprised and disappointed at her cousin's reaction. "I have accepted the offer of a teaching job," Maggie repeated. "It starts in a couple of weeks."

"How can you think of going away," asked Lucy, "when there aren't any obstacles between you and Philip now?"

"I would certainly marry Philip if I could," said Maggie. "It would be my one chance to do something noble in life. But there is still one big obstacle: Tom objects to Philip, and I can't go against my brother. I must go away."

The next night Maggie went with Lucy to a ball at the Guests' house. The music and dancing excited Maggie. For that one night her thoughts were only about the present; she forgot about the past and refused to think about her bleak future. Between dances, Stephen persuaded Maggie to walk with him into the conservatory. They felt awkward and embarrassed and could only make polite conversation. Maggie reached up to smell a rose and, before she knew what was happening, Stephen had taken her arm and was kissing it passionately. Maggie pulled her arm back furiously.

"How dare you insult me like that?" she cried angrily. "Stay away from me in the future." Maggie felt confused and agitated. She knew then that if she was to avoid this sort of temptation she must leave St Ogg's as soon as possible.

The next day Philip came to visit her again. She explained that she was leaving to start her new position in another town.

"Then our old past life is finished forever," Philip said.

"I will never break the ties of the past, Philip," said Maggie. "But the strongest tie for me is the tie to my brother."

"Is that the only thing that keeps us apart?" he asked.

"The only thing," replied Maggie calmly.

Philip should have been satisfied with this answer, but he could not suppress his secret, angry feelings of jealousy against Tom, his old rival.





The Temptation

Check your comprehension

3 Choose the correct word in each sentence.

- 1) Maggie hates / enjoys going to social evenings with Lucy.
- 2) Philip tells Maggie that he won't / must stop seeing her if his father objects.
- 3) Philip thinks that Stephen likes / dislikes Maggie.
- 4) Philip wants his father to sell Dorlcote Mill to make Maggie happy / to make money.
- 5) Maggie is pleased / shocked when Stephen kisses her.
- 6) Maggie decides that she must leave / tell Lucy everything.
- 7) Maggie tells Philip that she can't be with him because she doesn't want to lose Stephen / Tom.

Words

4 Complete the verb-noun table with words from Chapter 10.

VERBS	NOUNS
admire	admiration
attract	_____
influence	_____
tempt	_____
_____	suspicion
_____	excitement
_____	persuasion
_____	thrill
satisfy	_____
_____	conversation

Characters

5 Match the correct adjectives to the characters.

- | | |
|--|------------|
| 1) kind, helpful, not suspicious | a) Maggie |
| 2) excited, confused, determined to avoid temptation | b) Stephen |
| 3) loyal, suspicious, jealous, sad | c) Lucy |
| 4) disloyal, passionate, impulsive | d) Philip |

Language

6 What should / shouldn't these characters have done in the story?

Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in parentheses.

- 1) Mr Tulliver (be) _____ more careful with his money.
- 2) Tom (not force) _____ Maggie to stop meeting Philip.
- 3) Mr Tulliver (not attack) _____ Wakem.
- 4) Maggie and Stephen (stay) _____ in the ballroom.
- 5) Stephen (not kiss) _____ Maggie.

SHOULD HAVE + PAST PARTICIPLE

Philip *should have been* satisfied with this answer.

Story summary

7 Put these events in the correct order.

- ☐ Lucy tells Philip that Guest & Co. want to buy the mill.
- ☐ Stephen kisses Maggie.
- ☐ Philip speaks to his father about selling the mill.
- ☐ Philip suspects that Maggie is attracted to Stephen.
- ☐ Wakem sells the mill.
- ☐ Maggie enters the social life of St Ogg's.
- ☐ Lucy wants Maggie and Philip to be together.
- ☐ Lucy is pleased that Stephen likes Maggie.
- ☐ Maggie accepts a teaching job far away.
- ☐ Maggie is confused by her feelings for Stephen.

Characters

- 1 Think about the relationships between Maggie, Lucy, Stephen, Philip and Tom. Who does each person like / love / hate? Write sentences.

Example: Maggie loves Stephen.

Tom hates Philip.

Pictures

- 2 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 11 and answer the questions.

- 1) Where are Maggie and Stephen in the first picture?
- 2) How does Maggie feel?
- 3) Where are they going in the second picture?
- 4) How does Maggie feel now?

CHAPTER 11

Carried by the Tide

A few days later, Tom finally obtained Dorlcote Mill and Maggie went to spend a few days with her Aunt Moss to reflect on her future. One afternoon she was shocked to see Stephen riding towards the farm. He looked wild and desperate. "Maggie," he begged as soon as they were alone together, "forgive me for the other night, but I'm mad with love for you. I'll give you everything I have – my money, my reputation – if you will only tell me that you feel the same."

"This is wicked," replied Maggie. "Other people are involved. We must think about them, not just ourselves."

"You are engaged to Philip Wakem, aren't you?" Stephen asked sadly.

"I will never marry anyone else," she replied firmly.

"Tell me that you don't love me," he challenged her, looking into her eyes. "Tell me that you love someone else better."

Maggie knew that she should tell Stephen that she was in love with Philip and put an end to his hopes of winning her, but her heart protested and she could not.

"If your feelings are the same as mine, it is natural that we should marry," he continued, seeing her hesitate. "It is the only right thing to do."

"I used to feel that it was right to follow strong feelings," said

Words

3 Look up the meanings of these words in a dictionary.

rowing boat
tide
to board

oar
deck



Maggie miserably. "But now I know that our duty to others is more important. If our love is wrong, we must give it up."

"I'll do anything you want," said Stephen desperately. "Just kiss me once before we part."

They kissed, and Maggie ran inside in tears.

Lucy had planned a river trip for one of Maggie's final days at St Ogg's. She wanted Maggie and Philip to be alone together and so, at the last minute, she pretended to have a headache.

She didn't know that, the night before, Philip had seen a look of love pass between Stephen and Maggie that he could not ignore. He had spent a sleepless night and could not face Maggie that morning. He asked Stephen to go in his place. When Stephen arrived at Lucy's house, he and Maggie realised that they would be alone together for the afternoon.

"Let's go on the river anyway," he said. "It won't harm anybody." And so they went down to the boat together.

As Stephen rowed the boat and whispered words of love to Maggie, she relaxed into a dream and gave up any thought of resistance. She was only vaguely conscious of what was happening or where she was until she realised that they were much further down the river than they had planned.

"What shall we do?" she cried in panic. "We won't be home for hours, and Lucy will suspect something!"

Stephen let go of the oars and sat beside her.

"Maggie," he said decisively, "let's elope together. We can land at Mudport and then take the stagecoach to York. Tomorrow we can travel to Scotland and be married at Gretna Green."

Maggie protested, but Stephen insisted, "Can't you see how destiny has brought us together today? We belong to each other. The river is carrying us away from our old ties to a new life together."

Maggie realised that things had gone too far already. They let the tide carry them along as the sky became dark.

Soon they saw a large boat behind them, and Stephen asked the captain if they could board it. It was late and they were not as near Mudport as they had hoped. Stephen told the sailors that Maggie was his wife, and they spent the night on the deck of the boat talking of their love and their future happiness. But when Maggie woke up the next morning, their situation seemed different in the cold light of day and the only sensations she felt were pain and guilt.

She was silent as they landed at Mudport. But when they arrived at an inn to rest, she could not hide her feelings any more.

"I'm not going any further," she said. "We must part here."

Stephen was frightened by the determination in her voice. She looked as if she had woken from a dream.

"Maggie," he cried, "you can't mean this. It will kill me."

"I can't follow my impulses any further," she said. "I am tied to the past, and to other people. I can't be happy if I make other people suffer, the people closest to me. I must give up my own pleasure for them."

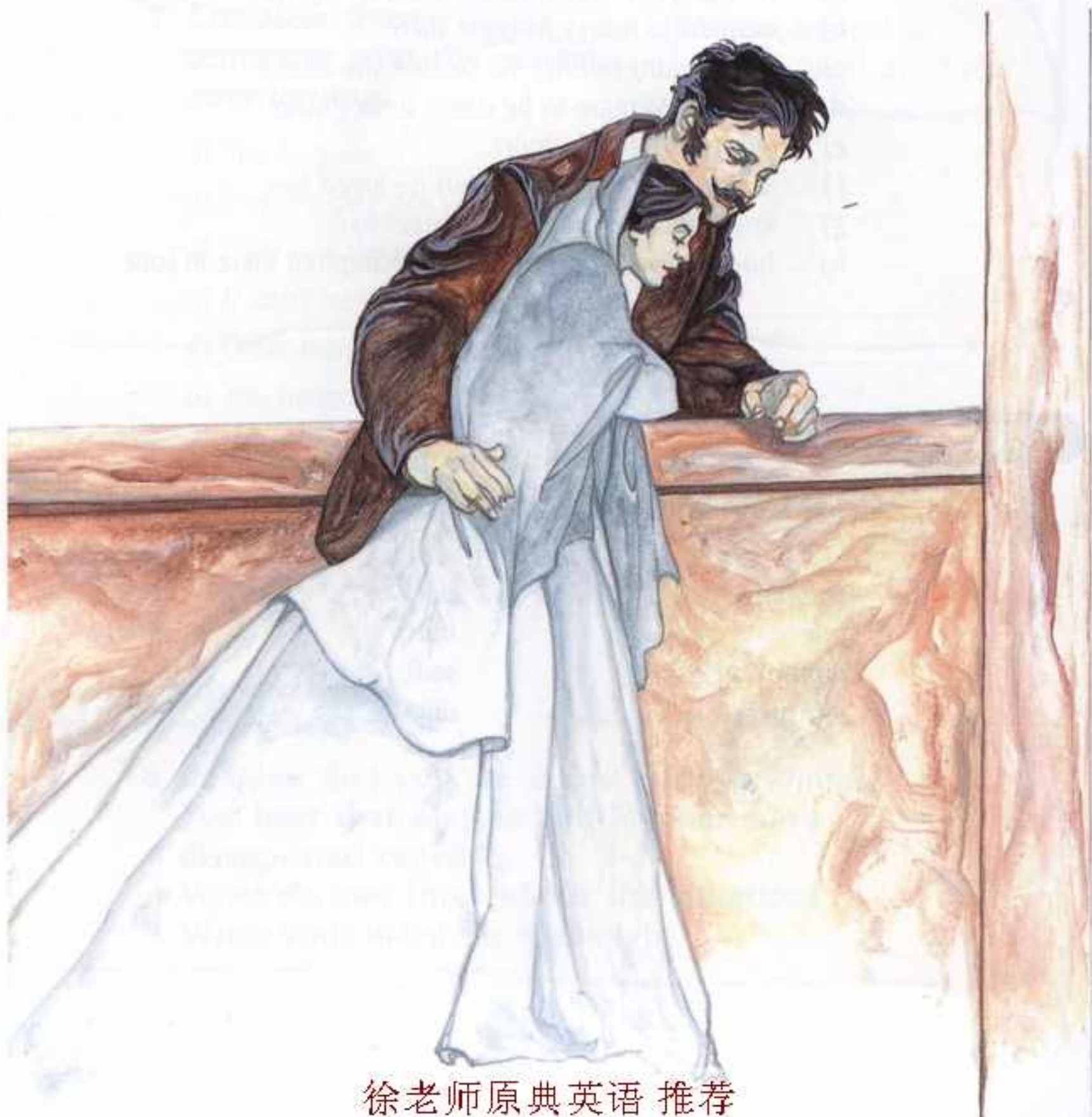
"But you are mine, heart and soul. We were made to be together," cried Stephen. "And it is too late now. People will know what we have done."

"I must go home," she said, "and face everybody."

"Are you mad?" he cried. "How can you go back without marrying me now?"

"I will confess my error, and some good will come out of it," she said.

"Go then," he said coldly, and Maggie ran from the inn.





Carried by the Tide

Check your comprehension

4 Match the characters' actions to the correct motives.

- 1) Stephen visited Maggie at her aunt's house because he...
 - 2) Lucy didn't go on the river trip because she...
 - 3) Philip didn't go on the river trip because he...
 - 4) In the boat with Stephen, Maggie started to panic because they...
 - 5) Stephen suggested going to Scotland because he...
 - 6) Maggie and Stephen travelled on the cargo boat because it...
 - 7) Maggie decided not to run away with Stephen because she...
 - 8) Stephen thought she was mad to return home because he...
-
- a) ... had gone too far and been alone together too long.
 - b) ... wanted to marry Maggie there.
 - c) ... didn't want to hurt the people she loved.
 - d) ... wanted Maggie to be alone with Philip.
 - e) ... was going to Mudport.
 - f) ... wanted to tell Maggie that he loved her.
 - g) ... knew that people would reject her.
 - h) ... had realised that Maggie and Stephen were in love.

Words

5 Look up these words in a dictionary.

challenge
fate
reputation
whisper

duty
harm
soul
wicked

Characters

6 Who believes these things, Maggie or Stephen? Write M or S.

- 1) If two people love each other, it is always right that they should be together. _____
- 2) Our duty to other people is more important than our personal wishes. _____
- 3) We must face the consequences of our actions. _____
- 4) We must follow strong desires, even if we might hurt other people. _____
- 5) We must make choices and not believe in fate. _____
- 6) We mustn't resist fate. _____

Language

7 Complete these sentences with the correct question tag.

- 1) You love me, _____?
- 2) Philip didn't ask you to marry him, _____?
- 3) Lucy will suspect something, _____?
- 4) It can't be wrong to follow our feelings, _____?
- 5) Other people's feelings are important too, _____?
- 6) You haven't changed your mind, _____?
- 7) I can't ignore my family, _____?
- 8) You didn't understand the situation, _____?

QUESTION TAGS

You are engaged to Philip Wakem, aren't you?

Beyond the story

8 Imagine that you are either Lucy or Philip. You hear that Maggie and Stephen have disappeared together. What do you think about the situation? Write your diary for that night.

Pictures

1 Look at the illustrations in Chapter 12. Match the sentences to the characters in each picture. Write Maggie (M) or Tom (T).

- 1) "Get in. I've come to save you." _____
- 2) "I've come home. I'm sorry for what I did." _____
- 3) "You have brought shame on our family again. Go away." _____
- 4) "How could you row so far by yourself?" _____

CHAPTER 12

Reunited

Four days later, Maggie returned to Dorlcote Mill, where Tom and Mrs Tulliver were now living again. Tom was disgusted at his sister's immodest behaviour. Bob Jakin had seen her with Stephen at Mudport, and the whole town now knew that they had run away together.

"You have no home here," Tom said bitterly. "I don't want to see your face. I've worked all these years to restore the family name, but you have brought us into disgrace again. I will provide for you, it is my duty, but I will not let you live in my house."

Maggie moved into Tom's old lodgings by the river with Bob's family. She was determined to stay in St Ogg's and to try to make up for the pain she had caused. She had to prove that she was not a bad person. The parson, Dr. Kenn, took pity on her and gave her a job as teacher to his children but most other people in St Ogg's refused to speak to her. If she had returned as Mrs Stephen Guest, then they might have forgiven her, but to return from such a scandalous adventure unmarried was unforgivable. All this social hypocrisy meant nothing to Maggie. She simply accepted it as part of her punishment for hurting Philip and Lucy. She only really cared about their opinion of her.

Philip sent Maggie a letter saying that he forgave her and knew in his heart that she was not guilty, but Lucy had been ill since Maggie's disappearance, refusing to see anybody. However, after a

Words

2 Match these words to their opposites.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1) pain | a) weakness |
| 2) forgive | b) proud |
| 3) fear | c) guilty |
| 4) innocent | d) part |
| 5) reconcile | e) joy |
| 6) strength | f) courage |
| 7) humble | g) punish |



letter arrived from Stephen, who had gone abroad, she began to improve. In the letter Stephen accepted all the blame for the episode and insisted that Maggie was innocent. When Stephen's sisters offered to take Lucy to the coast for a holiday, she accepted. Shortly before they left, she decided to visit Maggie in secret. Maggie was overcome with emotion, and they embraced each other without speaking.

"I didn't mean to deceive you, Lucy" she said in tears.

"I know," said Lucy. "Don't worry about me. It is no one's fault. And you have suffered more than me, because you chose to give Stephen up."

One night, the hot, oppressive weather of the summer erupted in heavy storms. Maggie was reading two letters that she had received: one from Stephen, telling her that he still loved her, and another from Dr. Kenn explaining that, because of gossip in the town about the nature of their relationship, he could no longer employ her. She realised that her life now was going to be nothing but a series of troubles, and she fell to her knees in despair. To her horror, she saw that there was water on the floor around her. It was the thing that the inhabitants of St Ogg's feared most, a flood!

The water began to rise with terrifying speed. As it reached her waist, something crashed through the window of Maggie's room. It was Bob's boat! She climbed out of the window and into the boat, and the current carried her swiftly away from the house. For some time she could do nothing but cling to the oars in the darkness, but as the sun started to rise she suddenly knew that she must row to the mill and try to save her mother and brother. In the face of this terrible danger, she felt that a reconciliation with Tom was more important than anything else.

The fields along the Floss were all flooded, and the river was full of wreckage, but eventually Maggie was able to recognise the landscape and find her way to the mill. The ground floor was flooded, and Tom was at an upstairs window. Her mother had gone to the Pulletts' some days before. Tom climbed down into Maggie's boat and took over the oars. Looking at Maggie's exhausted face, he suddenly realised the effort she had made for his sake. For the first time in his

life he understood Maggie's great strength of character, and he felt humble. The only word he could speak was his childhood name for her: "Magsie!"

Further along the river they heard people in another boat shout a warning to them. Coming towards them was an enormous pile of wreckage from the docks at St Ogg's. They were in a strong current and could not hope to avoid it. Tom dropped the oars and held Maggie to him as their boat broke up violently and they went under. Pieces of the boat came up again soon after, but Tom and Maggie went down in an embrace, never to be parted again.

They were buried together near their father in a tomb which had this inscription: "In their death they were not divided."





Reunited

Check your comprehension

3 Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Tom refuses to let Maggie live at the mill again. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Maggie becomes a teacher again. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) People in St Ogg's forgive Maggie for her behaviour. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) Stephen blames Maggie for what has happened. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Lucy forgives Maggie. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) People in St Ogg's aren't frightened of floods. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) Maggie wants to get away from Tom. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) Tom and Maggie survive the flood. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

Now correct the false ones.

Characters

4 Write the name of the character who ...

- 1) ... forgives Maggie.

- 2) ... is cruel to Maggie.

- 3) ... tries to protect Maggie.

- 4) ... changes his/her opinion of Maggie.

5. What does Maggie learn about herself and the other characters in this final chapter?

Story summary

6 Look at these pictures of important events from the story. In each case explain who the characters are, what they are doing and why they are doing it.



Beyond the story

7 These are the main themes in *The Mill on the Floss*. Which parts of the story illustrate them?

- 1) how our childhood affects our future life and feelings
- 2) how our personality affects what happens to us
- 3) the conflict between our desires and our duty
- 4) a woman's place in Victorian society

8 Use your imagination to write a paragraph about the lives of Lucy, Stephen and Philip after the story ends.

What happens to them? How do they change?
What do they think of Maggie?

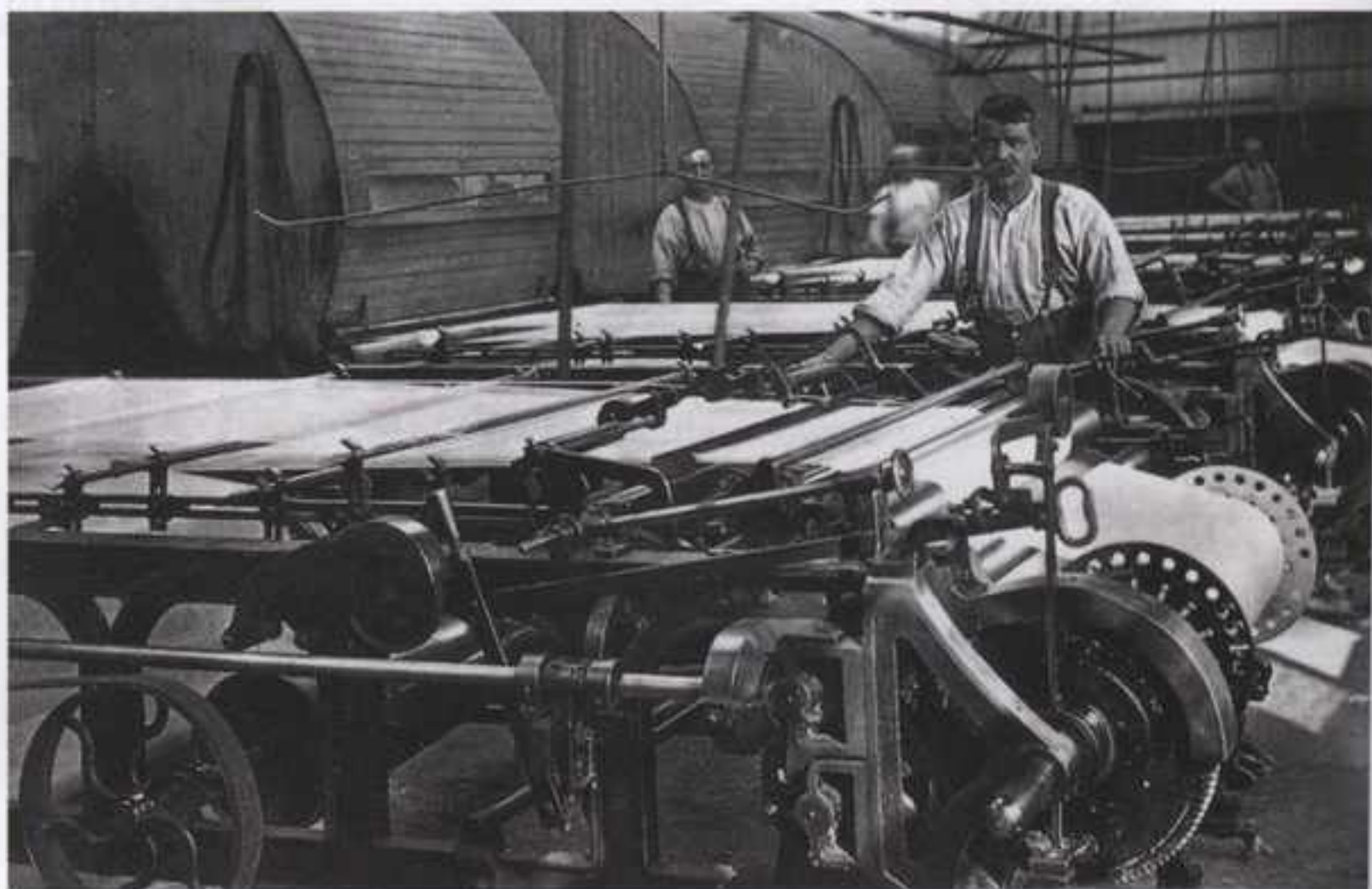
The Victorian Era

Queen Victoria ruled Britain from 1837 to 1901, the longest reign of any British monarch in history. This period is known as the Victorian Era. During these years there were enormous changes in British society.

The Industrial Revolution had started in the previous century and was reaching its climax in the mid 1800s. Businessmen were building great mills and factories, cities were growing fast, and railways were extending all over the country. Poor people from the countryside had moved to the new industrial towns to find work.

Some middle-class families involved in commerce, like the Guests and the Deanes in *The Mill on the Floss*, grew very rich during the Industrial Revolution.

The British middle-class became, for the first time, as powerful as the aristocracy. But life was difficult for poor people – for those who lived in crowded conditions in the town and for those who, like the Mosses, stayed on their farms in the country.



The other great development of the Victorian Era was in the growth of science and geographical exploration. In his book *On the Origin of Species*, published in 1859, Charles Darwin proposed that all forms of life had developed gradually from other, earlier forms, and that humans had developed from the same ancestor as monkeys. This theory was reinforced by new discoveries in the science of palaeontology – the remains of dinosaurs and fossils. These discoveries shocked people and had a very serious effect on their religious beliefs, because they meant that the account of the creation of the world represented in the Bible could not be taken literally. Many people who used to have a strong religious faith found themselves confused.



Victorian writers preferred the literary form of the novel, rather than plays or poetry, to explore the complexity of their changing world. Almost all Victorian novelists (especially Dickens, Eliot and Hardy) wrote about common themes: life in the town compared to life in the country, the social problems of the city and the confusion in religious beliefs and the social order.

Answer these questions.

- 1) Which years are known as the Victorian Era?
- 2) How did the Industrial Revolution affect poor people?
- 3) How did the Industrial Revolution affect some middle-class people?
- 4) Which scientific book caused great controversy in Victorian times?
- 5) Why did it have such an effect?
- 6) Which form of literature is most typical of the Victorian period?
- 7) What are some common themes of Victorian writers?

Women in Victorian Society

Although a lot of poor women in Victorian Britain had to work to survive, most middle-class women did not have jobs. People expected them to stay at home and look after the house and children.

Until 1870, a woman who got married became the legal property of her husband and had to give him everything that she owned. She could not have any money of her own.

If, like Maggie Tulliver, a middle-class woman was forced to work because of financial difficulties, the only acceptable positions that were open to her were usually teaching jobs. She could work in a school or as a governess – a private teacher who taught pupils at home and lived with their families. Middle-class women who were forced to earn money in this way were pitied by society and often treated like servants by their employers.

This explains why Tom wants Maggie to give up teaching and let him provide for her in the story. Like Maggie, however, many women who worked as teachers enjoyed the financial independence that it gave them.



For the Victorians the qualities admired in a woman were those possessed by Lucy Deane in *The Mill on the Floss*. She should be good, pretty, kind and not particularly intellectual. This was their ideal woman. However, this ideal was not easy to conform to, especially if, like Maggie, a woman was clever, passionate and had ambitions. There was also a strict moral code that applied to women more than to men. An unmarried woman was not supposed to spend time alone with a man. If a man and a woman fell in love, people expected them to get engaged, even if they could not marry for a long time. Engaged couples were allowed to write to each other and to spend time alone together. It was a scandal if a woman had a love affair, lived with a man without being married or had a baby outside marriage. A woman who behaved in this way risked being ostracised completely by society. This explains why Stephen tries to persuade Maggie to marry him, and why their friends and family are so deeply affected by their behaviour.



Are these sentences true (T) or false (F)?

- | | T | F |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) Most middle-class women in the Victorian Era had jobs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2) Before 1870, a woman gave her money to her husband when she got married. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3) Middle-class women didn't have a wide choice of jobs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4) Governesses taught in schools. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5) Society admired women who worked as teachers. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6) The ideal Victorian woman was clever and ambitious. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 7) Only engaged couples were allowed to spend time alone together. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 8) Women who had babies outside marriage were helped by society. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

George Eliot



George Eliot, whose real name was Mary Ann Evans, was born in 1819. She grew up in the countryside in Warwickshire, in the English Midlands. Her parents were very strict and religious, and she was very close to her brother, Isaac. Eliot was an enthusiastic scholar who read books on religion and philosophy, and wrote translations and literary reviews. In 1849, when her father died, she moved to London and started to work for *The Westminster Review*, an academic magazine. She was employed as a writer, reviewer and editor. She started a relationship with another writer and critic, George Henry Lewes, who encouraged her to begin writing novels.

Like many women writers in the Victorian period, Eliot wrote anonymously using a man's name so that her work would be taken more seriously. (This was also done by Charlotte Bronte, who published under the ambiguous name Currer Bell, and by George Sand, the French writer whose real name was Aurore Dudevant.) *The Mill on the Floss* was published in 1860, and *Middlemarch*, which is considered to be her masterpiece, in 1872.



Both books, and some of her other works, deal with the relationships between the inhabitants of small towns in the Midlands. Their central characters are intellectual and unconventional women.

From 1854 onwards, George Eliot and Henry Lewes lived as man and wife. Their relationship attracted a lot of criticism because they were unmarried, and because Lewes, was still married to another woman. In 1857 Eliot took Lewes' name but they never married formally. Her brother Isaac was shocked by his sister's controversial, immoral behaviour and told her that he would reject her and never speak to her again. Lewes died in 1878, but Isaac kept his vow until May 1880, when Eliot eventually married another man. She died in December of the same year.

1 Complete the table with the important events in George Eliot's life.

DATES	EVENTS
1819	
1849	
1854	
1857	
1860	
1872	
1878	
May 1880	
December 1880	

2 Answer the questions.

- 1) How was George Eliot's life different from the life of most middle-class Victorian women?
- 2) What similarities can you see between George Eliot's life and Maggie Tulliver's?

Unconventional Victorian Women

George Eliot was not the only British woman of her time to defy the Victorian stereotype. Other women with talent, determination and, more importantly, money were also able to lead independent lives.

Florence Nightingale (1820-1910) started training as a nurse in 1850. Her wealthy parents did not approve of her choice of career because nursing at that time was considered a dirty, low-status occupation, often done by ex-criminals. In 1854, Britain entered the Crimean War. Florence learned from the newspapers how disorganised and dangerous the British army hospitals were and wrote to the government asking if she could help. They allowed her to go to Turkey with a team of 38 trained nurses and, through their care and attention to hygiene, the number of deaths in the hospitals was greatly reduced. Florence became a national heroine and after the war she opened the first school for nurses in London. Nursing became a respectable profession at last.



Elizabeth Barrett Browning (1806-61) was confined to her home for most of her life because of illness, but nevertheless she became respected as a writer and translator. Her books of poetry were very popular with the Victorian public, and in 1845 she began to correspond with Robert Browning, another famous poet of the time, who admired her work. Through their letters they eventually fell in love. But Elizabeth's father violently opposed her relationship with Robert, who was six years younger than her, and

forbade her to marry him. In 1846, they eloped together to Florence, where Elizabeth's health improved greatly. In fact, at the age of 43 she gave birth to a son. Elizabeth spent the rest of her life in Italy, writing poetry and essays supporting Italian unification and feminism.



Mary Kingsley (1862-1900) was inspired by the stories of famous Victorian explorers and adventurers who travelled to faraway lands. After finishing her studies at Cambridge University, she decided that she wanted to travel to Africa. From 1893 to 1895 she travelled alone in Nigeria, Gabon and Cameroon, sometimes travelling by canoe or climbing dangerous mountains. She was the first European explorer to visit many parts of these remote countries. During her exploration, she discovered new species of fish and reptiles, which she collected and catalogued for the Natural History Museum in London, and in 1897 she published a book about her adventures called *Travels in West Africa*, which soon became popular in Britain. In 1900, when Britain entered the Boer War in South Africa, Mary went there to help the British cause by working as a nurse. She died of a fever there at the age of only 38.



Which of the three women do these statements refer to?

- 1) She travelled through unexplored countries. _____
- 2) She helped women to follow a career in medicine. _____
- 3) She wrote about political issues. _____
- 4) She ran away to get married. _____
- 5) She worked with other women. _____
- 6) She was ill for a large part of her life. _____

1 Find 12 words connected to rivers or boats in this square.

D	O	S	P	S	D	E	C	K
I	A	H	E	H	R	B	U	L
T	R	I	B	U	T	A	R	Y
E	S	P	A	F	O	N	R	R
M	C	P	N	L	B	K	E	O
S	A	I	L	O	R	I	N	W
O	R	N	H	O	L	E	T	A
T	G	G	E	D	O	C	K	S
C	O	B	R	I	D	G	E	N

A

affected – _____
 ancestor – _____
 anyway – _____
 to approach – _____
 ashamed – _____
 to assume – _____
 astonished – _____
 at all – _____
 attic – _____
 auction – _____
 awkward – _____

B

bad-tempered – _____
 bailiff – _____
 bankrupt – _____
 bare – _____
 to bear – _____
 bearable – _____
 to beat – _____
 to beg – _____

beloved – _____
 beneath – _____
 bid – _____
 bitterly – _____
 blame – _____
 bleak – _____
 to blush – _____
 to board – _____
 bonnet – _____
 bookkeeping – _____
 to boom – _____
 to bow – _____
 to break up – _____
 to bury – _____

C

care – _____
 to care about – _____
 carefree – _____
 carriage – _____
 cautious – _____
 to challenge – _____
 to chatter – _____
 chest – _____

2 Complete these sentences with the correct word from the list below.

bankrupt wealthy interest mortgage inherit

- 1) He left his fortune to his wife, so she is very _____.
- 2) They lost everything! They are _____.
- 3) Some people work hard, others just _____ their money.
- 4) I can't sell the house until I finish paying the _____.
- 5) I borrowed money at a very high _____ rate.

childhood – _____
childish – _____
clerk – _____
climax – _____
to cling to – _____
conservatory – _____
to contrive – _____
to cool – _____

D

to dare – _____
to deal with – _____
debt – _____
to deceive – _____
deck – _____
deeply – _____
defiantly – _____
defy – _____
delighted – _____
denial – _____
to deny yourself – _____
to deprive – _____
desire – _____
despair – _____

development – _____
disbelief – _____
disgrace – _____
dock – _____
down-to-earth – _____
dreadful – _____
dull – _____
duty – _____

E

to elope – _____
to embrace – _____
encouraged – _____
engaged – _____
to erupt – _____
evil – _____
exhausted – _____

F

to face – _____
to fall in love – _____
fancy – _____
fault – _____

3 Which characters in the story do these adjectives describe? Write the name of the character, then write the opposite of the adjectives which describe him / her. Choose from: Maggie, Tom, Lucy, Philip or Stephen.

	CHARACTER	OPPOSITE
1) <i>ashamed</i>	_____	_____
2) <i>charming</i>	_____	_____
3) <i>defiant</i>	_____	_____
4) <i>disobedient</i>	_____	_____
5) <i>idle</i>	_____	_____
6) <i>noble</i>	_____	_____
7) <i>outspoken</i>	_____	_____
8) <i>passionate</i>	_____	_____
9) <i>self-conscious</i>	_____	_____
10) <i>sensible</i>	_____	_____
11) <i>strict</i>	_____	_____
12) <i>stubborn</i>	_____	_____
13) <i>unfair</i>	_____	_____
14) <i>witty</i>	_____	_____

fear – _____
 to fear – _____
 to feel sorry for – _____
 fishing line – _____
 flood – _____
 to forbid – _____
 to forgive – _____

G

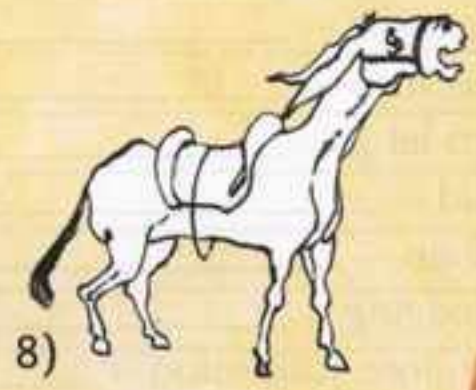
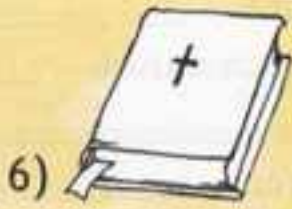
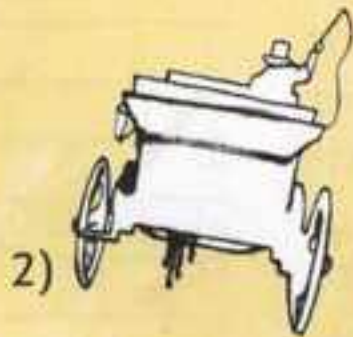
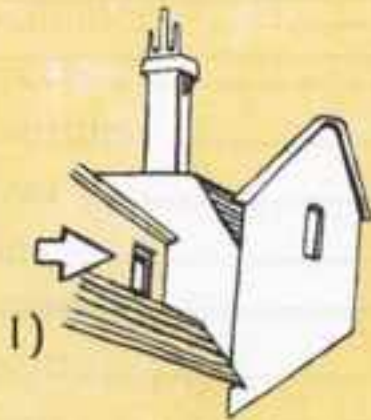
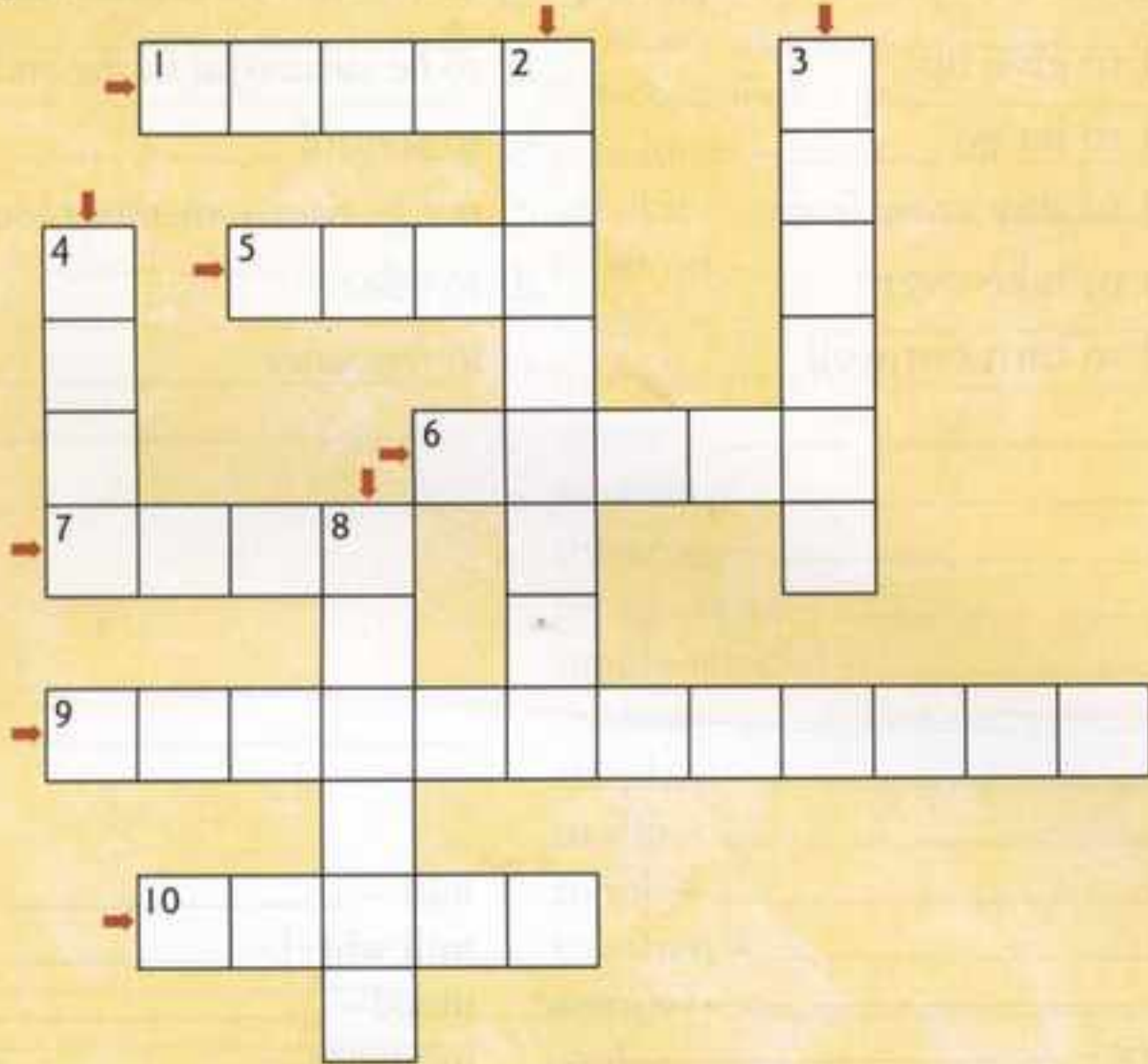
to give up – _____
 to go against – _____
 to go down – _____
 gossip – _____
 grateful – _____
 to greet – _____
 grief – _____
 to grow – _____
 to guess – _____

guilt – _____
 guilty – _____
 gypsy – _____

H

hard – _____
 to harm – _____
 hatred – _____
 to have revenge on – _____
 head miller – _____
 heartbroken – _____
 helpless – _____
 hook – _____
 housekeeper – _____
 to hug – _____
 humble – _____
 hunchback – _____

4 Complete the crossword.



5 Match these verbs plus prepositions to their definitions.

1) to give up

2) to let go

3) to stay away from

4) to take over

5) to turn out well

a) to be successful in the end

b) to control

c) not go near something / someone

d) to release

e) to renounce

I

idle – _____

to inherit – _____

in the right – _____

inn – _____

intoxicating – _____

L

to land – _____

lane – _____

lawsuit – _____

lecture – _____

to let go – _____

lid – _____

loan – _____

lodging – _____

to lose your mind – _____

lot – _____

M

to make it up to someone – _____

to make up with – _____

masterpiece – _____

meanwhile – _____

mill – _____

mill wheel – _____

mood – _____

mortgage – _____

mud – _____

N

nursing – _____

O

oar – _____

to object – _____

ostracised – _____

to out-manoeuvre – _____

outspoken – _____

overcome – _____

overgrown – _____

overjoyed – _____

to owe – _____

P

parson – _____

to part – _____

particular – _____

pile - _____
to pity - _____
pond - _____
potted plant - _____
to power - _____
powerful - _____
to pretend - _____
to provide for - _____
punishment - _____
pupil - _____
puzzled - _____

Q

quarrel - _____
quarry - _____

R

railways - _____
to rear up - _____
reconciliation - _____
to reject - _____
relationship - _____
to relent - _____
remains - _____
repayment - _____
to repent - _____
to resign - _____

respectful - _____
to restore - _____
reviewer - _____
to revolve around - _____
to rise - _____
to row - _____
ruin - _____
to rule - _____
to rush - _____
ruthless - _____

S

sailor - _____
sake - _____
savings - _____

scholar - _____
scrutiny - _____
security - _____
to seize - _____
self-conscious - _____
selfishness - _____
sensible - _____
to set off - _____
shabby - _____
to shake your head - _____
shame - _____
to share - _____
shipping - _____
to sign away - _____
simple-minded - _____
to slam - _____
sleepless - _____
to slip - _____
to sob - _____
to soften - _____
sorrow - _____
soul - _____
speechless - _____
to spoil - _____
to spot - _____
stagecoach - _____
to stare - _____
to stay away from - _____
sternly - _____
to storm out - _____

strict - _____
to submit to - _____
sullen - _____
to suppress - _____
survive - _____
suspicious - _____
to swear - _____
swiftly - _____

T

to take over - _____

to take pity on - _____
thrill - _____

tie - _____
training - _____
troubles - _____
to turn out well - _____

U

unbearable - _____
unconcerned - _____
unconscious - _____
unconventional - _____

under way - _____
unfeeling - _____
unfit - _____
unforgivable - _____
to unload - _____

V

vaguely - _____

W

warehouse - _____
warning - _____
to waste - _____
wealthy - _____
well-kept - _____
whip - _____
to whisper - _____
wicked - _____
to wish - _____
witty - _____
worthy - _____
wreckage - _____

人物简介

Maggie Tulliver (玛吉·塔利弗): 美丽、智慧、特立独行的磨坊主女儿, 为所有遇到她的男士所仰慕, 因为她的学识、勇气和坚强是那个时代多数妇女所没有的。

Tom Tulliver (汤姆·塔利弗): 玛吉的哥哥, 务实而勤勉, 能为了家族荣誉牺牲个人的幸福, 非常爱妹妹玛吉, 但有时显得霸道、冷酷而不近情理。

Philip Wakem (菲利普·韦克姆): 冷酷的律师韦克姆的独生儿子, 聪明、敏感但却因先天驼背而为人鄙视。他热爱玛吉, 但却自惭形秽, 时常要容忍别人对玛吉的欣赏。

Stephen Guest (斯蒂芬·盖斯特): 斯蒂芬·盖斯特正是汤姆所在公司老板之子, 年轻、富有、风度翩翩、才华出众、激情四溢, 但却有点不忠诚。

Lucy Pullet (露西·普雷特): 汤姆和玛吉的表妹, 温柔贤淑的中产阶级小姐, 不是很聪明但却知书达理, 对玛吉非常好。

Mr Tulliver (塔利弗先生): 朴实、倔强、直言不讳的磨坊主, 太容易感情用事, 固执而愚钝。他很爱玛吉, 但却不善于经营。

Mrs Tulliver (塔利弗太太): 典型的中产阶级妇女, 自私、琐碎, 不太聪明, 却经常自以为是。

Wakem (韦克姆): 故事中主要的反面角色, 精于算计, 心理阴暗, 设计取得磨坊的所有权, 把老塔利弗逼到接近崩溃的边缘。

Aunt Gritty Moss (普瑞蒂·莫斯姑妈): 在家务农的贫苦的妇女形象, 有八个孩子, 但却善良、宽厚。

Aunt Glegg Dodson (格莱格·道德森姨妈): 务实的中产阶级妇女, 勤俭, 但却尖酸刻薄, 正是她的言词犀利才导致自尊心太强的塔利弗先生借钱还欠她的债。

Aunt Pullet Dodson (普雷特·道德森姨妈): 又一个典型的中产阶级妇女, 有点世故, 喜欢穿衣打扮, 心安理得地享受着丈夫带来的财产。

Aunt Deane Dodson (迪恩·道德森姨妈): 汤姆和玛吉姨妈中较温和的一个, 她在磨坊出事后, 能够照顾玛吉。

Uncle Deane (迪恩姨夫): 务实的中产阶级代表, 靠自己的努力获得了成功和尊敬。

Mr Stelling (斯泰令先生): 学究气浓厚的、古板的教书匠, 对社会进步并不是很关心, 关起门来延续贵族式的私塾教育, 使得他的教育与社会需求格格不入。

第1章 玛吉与汤姆(p. 6-9)

朵尔考特磨坊与弗洛斯河的一座石桥毗邻, 在距它不远的地方有一个叫圣奥

格斯的小镇，瑞普支流就是在此汇入这条大河的。弗洛斯河生机勃勃，奔涌的水声、磨坊轮子的转动声、机器的轰鸣声时刻装点着磨坊里面的生活。

磨坊主塔利弗先生，务实而直率。他和妻子及九岁的女儿住在磨坊，而儿子汤姆则在学校就读。汤姆并不特别聪明，在学业上进步不大，但塔利弗先生却对他寄予厚望。他希望儿子从商，而不是像人们常见的那样子承父业，继续留在磨坊工作。他特别想让他接受足够的教育，这样才能和律师们打交道，因为他们让他的生活磕磕绊绊，麻烦不断。很明显他儿子要受到更好的教育，这可不是当地学校所能提供的。

而塔利弗先生的女儿玛吉，对他来说也是件烦心事儿，但原因却和汤姆的截然相反。她要比哥哥聪明得多，她有时间就读书并提各种刁钻的问题。塔利弗先生非常爱她，但她不是儿子，所以他总觉得很遗憾。

谁都知道对于一个女孩来说，太多学问只会给她添乱。塔利弗先生本人就是故意选了个并不太聪明的女人当老婆的。塔利弗太太每天总是因为实际的、琐碎的家务而忙得团团转。她也替玛吉着急，但她担心的是女儿行为野性，不受羁绊，而且对外貌不太在意。那孩子甚至不让妈妈给梳头！塔利弗太太自己的姐妹们都很在乎自己的容貌，而她的外甥女露西，举手投足间温柔贤淑，如天使般可爱。她的亲戚们会怎么想她“吉普赛人”一样的女儿呢？

在汤姆结束现在学业的最后一天，塔利弗先生把一个朋友——瑞雷先生请到家里，讨论关于汤姆下一步教育的问题。而瑞雷先生其实对学校和老师这种事儿一无所知，但有人向他征求意见，他可不能看起来一副无知的样子啊，所以他推举了一个叫斯泰令的私塾先生，这人他还稍微认识点儿。

塔利弗太太听说汤姆要是想去念书，就得离家和一群男孩子一起住老师家里，感到很吃惊。

“他们早上给他做什么吃的呢？”她喊道，“谁给他洗衣服呢？”

玛吉担心的则是学校离得很远，她不能经常去看她亲爱的哥哥。

第二天，等哥哥回来的时光很无聊，她就去看正在干活儿的磨工头路克。对于她想让他看的那些书，路克可是一点也不感兴趣，于是她和他谈她的哥哥汤姆。

她给路克解释说：“路克，等我们长大后，我和汤姆会永远住在一起，我当他的管家，因为我比世界上任何人都爱他。他太聪明了——什么东西他都会做，各种鸟啊，鱼啊，各种动物什么的，他都认识。”

“这么说来，”路克说，“要是他回来发现他养的小兔子都死了，他可会不开心啦！”

玛吉吓坏了，因为汤姆让她在自己上学不在家的时候喂小兔子，可她忙着看

书，早把兔子的事给抛到脑后了！

那天午后，塔利弗先生用马车把汤姆接回了家，塔利弗太太和玛吉上前热烈亲吻他。

尽管他装作满不在乎的样子，但看到可爱的小妹妹他还是很开心。他给她带了一个小惊喜——一根渔线还有一只鱼钩。

他答应她说：“我要带你到圆湖钓鱼去，”玛吉都要乐疯了，“但首先，我得先去看看我的小兔子。”

“噢，汤姆，”玛吉说，“出大事了，它们都死了，是我的错，我没喂过它们。”

汤姆的表情变得很生气。

“玛吉，你怎么能这样呢？”他喊道，“我再也不爱你了，我相信你也不爱我，你应该更上心一点的。”玛吉伤心欲绝，她跑到她秘密藏身的地方——小阁楼去了，在那里哭了一下午。而汤姆呢，去看路克干活儿了，很快就把兔子忘光了。吃下午茶的时候，谁也找不到玛吉，汤姆跑上阁楼，把她带了下来，他们很快又和好如初了。第二天，像汤姆答应的那样，带她去钓鱼，玛吉感觉自己简直像在天堂里一样快乐。

第2章 姨妈姨夫们 (p. 12-15)

塔利弗的姐妹、姐妹夫们应邀到朵尔考特磨坊过复活节。为了更好地款待他们，塔利弗太太和仆人在厨房里忙活了一周，准备了一大桌子异常丰盛的食物。格莱格姨妈是最先到的。她是最年长的姨妈，像平常一样，穿着自己修补、改过的旧衣服。格莱格姨妈不主张浪费，这一点她和普雷特姨妈可不一样，普雷特姨妈很快也到了，她是坐着漂亮的马车，穿着优雅的衣服来的。最后一个到的是迪恩姨妈，她恬静、端庄，嫁了个有钱人。她漂亮的小女儿露西只比玛吉小一岁，玛吉和汤姆都很喜欢她。看到露西来，他俩都冲出去迎接她，根本没理睬诸位姨妈、姨夫们。这可得罪了姨妈们，她们开始批评这俩孩子不懂礼貌。像往常一样，她们还批评了玛吉的形象，尤其是她乱蓬蓬的头发，玛吉很生气，跑上了楼。

姨妈们一致认为玛吉继承了她父亲家的一切特征，一点没遗传到她们道德森家的。

汤姆跟着玛吉上了楼，吃惊地发现她正在卧室里用一把大剪刀剪头发。她还解释说：“要是我把它剪掉了，他们就再也不能说我了。”玛吉感到很骄傲，也更自信了，可是汤姆笑话她，告诉她她看上去很傻，她哭了起来。她害羞得都不愿意和他下楼吃晚饭了。过一会儿，汤姆上楼来告诉她如果她还不下楼，就没布丁吃了，看着她闷闷不乐的样儿，汤姆感到好笑。玛吉不明白她这么难过，为什么汤姆还能享用他的晚饭呢？他难道没有感情吗？不过最终她还是下楼了，坐在露西和汤姆中间。人人都盯着她残存的头发看，屋子里一片沉默。塔利弗太太吓得一声尖叫，把一把勺子掉到了她最好的一个盘子里，把盘子打得粉碎。姨夫们试图用笑话打圆

场，可是姨妈们都吓着了。玛吉可受不了这样的众目睽睽，跑到了爸爸那儿。她爸爸说：“别管她们说什么，我和你是一伙的，不要紧的。”

午饭后，塔利弗先生跟姨妈、姨夫们讲了关于汤姆的下一步教育计划。可不是每个人都像他那样热衷于此。格莱格姨夫问：“你为什么要让他接受这样的教育呢？”迪恩姨夫也说：“私塾教育很贵啊。你可不应该把钱浪费到这样的事情上。”

“再说，那钱也有我一部分呢。”格莱格姨妈说，“塔利弗，你别忘了，我还借过你 500 英镑呢。你好像很不着急还的样子啊，嗯……贝西嫁给你时我就说她是有点屈尊下嫁了。”

“我的家族和你的是一样的优秀的！”塔利弗先生愤怒地喊道。

“至少我们塔利弗家族里没有坏脾气的女人！”

格莱格姨妈怒气冲冲地走出了屋子，聚会不欢而散。

塔利弗先生暗下决心一定尽快弄到 500 英镑还给那个可恶的女人！

大家觉得塔利弗先生很有钱，可事实上，他还没付磨坊的抵押债呢，他总是把钱花到昂贵的诉讼费用上。而且他也心肠好，总是不签必要的书面文件就把钱借给朋友，也不忍心把钱要回来。现在他遇到了难处，他想起，他妹妹和丈夫还欠他 300 英镑，他决定去他们的农场把钱要回来，可是当他看到可怜的妹妹格瑞蒂，他的心就软了。她和她丈夫，莫斯先生，是贫困的农民，有八个孩子要养。他们有很多钱上的难处，她总是筋疲力尽地干活、照顾那些孩子们。她并不知道他来访的目的，见到他来，她很高兴，要他告诉她汤姆和玛吉的一切。

和道德森姨妈们不一样，莫斯夫人很羡慕玛吉这样的孩子，总想让她来和表兄弟、姐妹们玩。

“我真希望汤姆是玛吉的好哥哥，就像一直以来，我有麻烦时你对我那样。”她微笑着，对塔利弗先生说。

塔利弗先生知道这样他没法再坚持要钱了，所以他没要回钱就走了，连一个还钱的口头承诺都没要。

第 3 章 家庭争执 (p. 18-21)

第二天，塔利弗太太带着玛吉、汤姆和露西一起去普雷特姨妈家。普雷特先生是个富裕的乡绅，他的农庄整齐而干净。孩子们愿意去农庄玩，因为那里有很多小动物可以玩。他们的大房子也异常整齐、干净。普雷特姨妈非常怕灰，多数地板和家具都有东西盖着，保持清洁。孩子们也很快就到外面玩去了。

“一定要在路上走啊，”普雷特姨妈喊着，“别到地里去弄得满身是泥回来！”

孩子们出去后，话题转到了昨天和格莱格姨妈的争吵上了。

“我真担心我们得罪简了，”塔利弗太太坦白地说，“姐姐，你能不能帮我说说，让她和我丈夫和好啊？”

“你丈夫总是那么倔强，贝西。”普雷特姨妈说。

“他要是死了，我觉得不会给你留下一分钱的。他要养着他妹妹和她的孩子们，而且他总是把钱花在请律师上。贝西，我真替你难过，我敢说你的结局一定很惨。”

塔利弗太太哭了起来，普雷特姨妈对她态度柔和了些，“明天我还是能过去和简聊聊的。”

“毕竟，我也不愿意外人说我们家吵架了。”她说。

就在这时，门开了，露西站在门口，哭得死去活来的，她的白裙子和小圆帽上面全是污泥。看到这么多泥进了她的门，普雷特姨妈都吓坏了，而塔利弗太太知道一定是她的孩子们惹的祸，跑出去找他们了。

这两位女士还不知道呢，玛吉和汤姆早就吵架了。汤姆让玛吉心生嫉妒，因为他太在意露西了，带着露西去池塘看鱼，还叫玛吉走开，嫉妒心驱使下，玛吉一下子把露西推到了泥地里。

玛吉决定离家出走。她要去找吉普赛人和他们住一起，因为人们总是说她像个吉普赛人，所以她推断她应该和真正的家人在一起。走出很远后，她找到了要找的人——一群吉普赛女人正在露天火堆旁做饭。她们和她长得真的很像——肤色比较深，头发乱蓬蓬的。玛吉上前对吉普赛女人们宣布她是来和她们住一起的，教她们一些东西，如果她们愿意的话还可以做她们的女王。那些女人对她也很友好，叫她“小淑女”，问她是不是大户人家来的。这让玛吉很开心，可是当她问她们要点吃的时候，她们仅仅是给了她一块旧面包和一点熏肉，她开始想在家的时候了。吉普赛男人们到了的时候，他们翻看她的口袋，她就开始害怕了，男人们问了她住哪儿，说要是她跟大人们说，吉普赛人对她很好，就把她送回家去。其中一个把她放到了驴背上，然后坐在她背后，沿着小路出发了。现在天色渐晚了，玛吉非常害怕。

就在这时她看到了马背上父亲的身影近了。她高兴地大叫起来，跳下驴背向他跑过去，塔利弗先生紧紧抱住了她。

他逗着她问：“要是我的小姑娘不见了，我可怎么办呢？”

第二天，普雷特姨妈就到格莱格姨妈家说和两家人。格莱格姨妈已经后悔自己对妹夫说了过头话，也决定不坚持还钱一事了，可是当天下午，她接到了塔利弗先生发来的傲慢的信，说她将很快就能得到她的 500 英镑。格莱格姨妈和其他人都知道，这就是说塔利弗要借钱来还她的钱，而令自己陷入更多的债务中。姨妈们都对这种固执和骄傲感到吃惊。现在，即使格莱格姨妈想帮助妹妹也不行了。塔利弗抢先一步将住她了。

第4章 学校时光 (p. 24-27)

在斯泰令先生家，汤姆刚开始学习，就感到课程抽象、艰深，他和他父亲都不明白学拉丁文和几何对他将来的事业能有什么好处，但他们都认为斯泰令先生一定比他们懂得多。斯泰令先生是个严师，一般他认为如果一个孩子不明白他的课程，那么应该用更多的作业来惩罚他。如果一个孩子太笨，学不会，那可不是他作为老师的不是。

汤姆回家过圣诞节时，莫斯姑妈也来朵尔考特磨坊和他们一起过。但是他们的家庭聚会全被塔利弗先生搅了。他很生气，因为在瑞普河上游的一个农民开始实施一项给自己庄稼灌溉的计划。塔利弗觉得这项灌溉计划一定会导致自己的磨坊水力不足。可实际上，塔利弗先生对这项灌溉计划的细节并不清楚，但他确信自己没错，而他的敌人——韦克姆律师也肯定和这事有关。韦克姆是个聪明但无情的律师，过去曾经羞辱过塔利弗。塔利弗太太和莫斯姑妈都很担心塔利弗先生，对那个灌溉计划过分关注，加上对韦克姆的憎恨，恐怕会让他再度官司缠身。

当天晚上，汤姆忐忑地告诉父亲，下学期会有另外一个孩子来和斯泰令学习。这个孩子是菲利普·韦克姆，正是那个律师的儿子，汤姆觉得他父亲会生气。可是塔利弗只是说：“那孩子很可怜，他是个驼背，性格更像他过世的妈妈。我觉得他和他父亲一点也不像。”私下里，塔利弗很高兴，甚至有点得意，因为他的儿子能和著名律师的公子受到同样的教育。

第二个学期开始后，汤姆和菲利普保持着距离。对于自己的生理缺陷，菲利普有点自惭形秽，汤姆则认为菲利普和他父亲一样也是个坏人。菲利普已经学了很多，是个好学生。

菲利普的博识给汤姆印象很深，当他主动帮他学习时，汤姆更是吃惊，也很困惑，因为这个“邪恶的”韦克姆的儿子实际上是个好伙伴。他也意识到菲利普要比他聪明很多，但汤姆并不嫉妒他。他心里感到自己比菲利普优越，因为菲利普的身体缺陷让他看上去那么虚弱，那么弱不禁风。

玛吉到斯泰令的私塾去看过汤姆两次。第二次去的时候和菲利普成了好朋友。他们都爱书也爱汤姆。有一天，他们单独在一起时，菲利普问玛吉：“玛吉，如果我是你哥哥，你会像爱汤姆那样爱我吗？”

“我当然会了，”玛吉回答说，“而且因为我可怜你，我会爱你多一点的。”

看到菲利普的表情，她意识到自己说错话了，她马上加了一句：“你又这么聪明……”

菲利普说：“我很喜欢你，玛吉。我会永远记住你和你的黑眼睛。”玛吉仔细看了看他小小的、苍白的脸庞说：“我觉得你比汤姆更爱我。”她微笑着说，“让我亲亲你吧，菲利普。”

“可是还从来没人亲过我呢。”菲利普说。

“那以后我们每次见面，我都亲你。”玛吉信誓旦旦地说。

然而第二学期，汤姆和菲利普的友情却淡化了，因为学生之间的竞争更激烈了。而对灌溉计划的起诉也进入了司法程序，塔利弗先生让汤姆离韦克姆之子远点。因为家里出了乱子，玛吉也不能再去斯泰令家了。

一天早上，汤姆完成一天的学习，走下楼，吃惊的发现玛吉正在斯泰令书房里等他。玛吉现在十三岁了，但她看起来更成熟些。她很疲惫，似乎很焦急。

“出了可怕的事了。”她对汤姆说。

“爸爸官司打输了。”汤姆立刻就猜出来了。

“是啊，”她说，“可是比那还糟。噢，汤姆！他所有的钱都没了，要卖掉磨坊还债了！可更糟的是，我们觉得他连神智也都不清了。他病得很重，除了我他谁也不认识。你得马上走，跟我回家。”

斯泰令一家目送他们步行去坐送他们回家的公共马车。似乎他们从此就从童年时代走向了满是痛苦与波折的成年新生活。

第5章 家道中落 (p. 30-33)

在回家的路上，玛吉告诉汤姆出了什么事。韦克姆的一位客户借给了塔利弗先生 500 英镑，但当他听说塔利弗卷进了一场昂贵的官司中时，对能否收回自己的钱感到担忧。塔利弗先生把自己房子里的一切资产都作了借贷抵押。可是当他官司失败后，没钱支付相关费用。他很绝望，令他感到雪上加霜的是，几天后他收到律师寄来的一封信，说磨坊的抵押债主自己也有经济困难，又把磨坊的抵押债权转签给了塔利弗的夙敌——韦克姆律师。这样沉重的打击让塔利弗先生从那天起就失去了知觉，再也没醒过来。

当汤姆和玛吉回到家时，他们吓坏了，因为他们发现法警正在家里给所有的东西列清单，他们的妈妈在哭。

“我可怎么办呢？”她抽泣着，“我真受不了要失去我的银茶壶和我的那些桌布，有的上面还绣着我的名字呢——想想那有多丢人呢！噢，我怎么嫁给了这样一个让家族蒙羞的人呢？”

汤姆，第一次清楚地意识到，是他们的父亲给家里带来了麻烦，他什么也没说，而玛吉对母亲的自私感到非常气愤。

第二天所有的姨妈、姨夫都来了，他们来到磨坊开了个家庭会议。

“汤姆，看来你所受的教育要派上用场了，你必须找一份工作，生活对你来说要苦了。”格莱格姨妈说，“但你必须谦恭的忍受你父亲带来的羞耻，”她又补充

说，“我们会给你们买点简单的家具，帮你们付这座房子的房租，但你必须心存感激，尊敬我们。毕竟，我死之后，你将继承我的财产。”

在听取了一通教训之后，汤姆提了一个建议：“格莱格姨妈，要是你把我该继承的财产现在就给我们，”他礼貌地说，“我们就能还清父亲的所有债务，他也不会破产了。我会去找份工作，而你多余的钱存入银行得到的利息我会再付给你。”

这时，所有人都沉默了，他们惊奇地发现汤姆成熟了。但格莱格姨妈对这个提议可不高兴，她说：“为什么我要把我的财产白白给你们，让你们享受奢侈的生活呢？很明显你们不会理财嘛！”

自尊的玛吉终于爆发了：“我父亲比你们都好，”她喊着，“如果你们有了麻烦，他一定会帮你们的。你们为什么不走呢，管我们干什么？没有你们的钱我们也能对付！”

姨妈们都惊呆了，她们更加确信玛吉只会给她妈妈带来麻烦。

这时莫斯姑妈来了。她告诉亲戚们她丈夫欠塔利弗 300 英镑，可是他的农场现在正在负债，因此不能还钱。她跟格莱格姨妈说她丈夫给塔利弗写了一张借据。

格莱格姨妈解释说：“这么说来，如果塔利弗宣布破产，要是让债主们找到那张借据，准会向你催讨那笔钱的。”

汤姆想起了父亲曾经跟自己说过这笔钱。他还说他永远也不会坚持催讨这笔钱，因为他不想让他妹妹受苦。一番讨论之后，大伙一致认为应该找到那张借据，毁了它。于是格莱格姨妈，莫斯姑妈，玛吉和汤姆都来到了楼上父亲的病榻前。他们打开了大木箱子，开始找借据。

不巧的是，这时，木箱盖砰地一声关上了，大家吃惊地看到，塔利弗先生立刻从床上坐起来，完全清醒了，他看着格莱格姨妈和汤姆，用平常的、理智的声音问他们发生了什么事。

“对，对，你们必须把莫斯先生的借据给毁了，”他同意，说，“汤姆，你现在得照顾你母亲和妹妹了。很抱歉，要让你们过穷日子了。但这不是我的错，都怪那个律师。一定要把我欠的每一分钱都还上。汤姆，你一旦有机会一定要向韦克姆复仇。”

说完，他又躺到枕头上，闭上了眼睛。

第 6 章 新生活 (p. 38-41)

次日，汤姆就去找了迪恩姨夫，请他帮忙找份工作。迪恩先生在盖斯特船务公司供职，这家公司也拥有几家磨坊。汤姆原本想自己能像他姨夫那样，很快升职，并迅速成为富有的、受人尊重的商人。可是，迪恩先生却对他在斯泰令那里接受的教育很不以为然。

“那种花哨的教育把你给惯坏了，”他这样说，“那让你不太能吃苦。我像你那么大的时候，我给轮船装卸，在仓库工作，闲下来的时候还要学记账。只有那样才能成功，你必须从底层做起，埋头苦干，这要很长时间。”

汤姆很失望，但他对姨夫说，只要能帮他摆脱困境，他可以忘记他受到的绅士教育，学点实用的东西。

几周后，塔利弗先生被正式宣布破产，拍卖家产的日子也定下来了。那天，孩子们和塔利弗先生待在楼上，这样他就不会注意到楼下的人了。他现在身体好些了，已经开始回忆起最近发生的事了，可他还是很困惑，因为他认为他不过是病了几天，而不是整整两个月。

迪恩先生最终同意在盖斯特公司仓库给汤姆一份文员的工作。晚上下班回家后，汤姆也学着记账。日子过得很苦，一点也不像他想象中的成人生活。

塔利弗太太感到很难忍受这种耻辱。她觉得她必须为此做点什么，所以她去找韦克姆，请他对她们家手下留情。毕竟她本人和这位律师没过节，是她丈夫得罪了他。她想：“也许他还能想起我没嫁给塔利弗前，我们道德森家的女孩子是圣奥格斯镇最受瞩目的女孩子，那也许能让他别对我们这么刻薄。”看到塔利弗太太来，韦克姆很吃惊，可他没那个耐心听她又愚蠢又自私地把自己的事唠叨个没完。可是他确实从她乖巧的喋喋不休中听出了点有用的东西：盖斯特公司正考虑在拍卖时把磨坊买下来，而且他们也愿意让塔利弗先生留下来，做磨坊的经理。在塔利弗太太没来之前，他还没考虑过他本人要收购那座磨坊，但是现在他意识到那是一笔不错的投资，而塔利弗先生会是个不错的雇员。更合心思的是，这个计划能进一步羞辱塔利弗，但却看上去是善举。几天后，他也真的中标了。

塔利弗先生想起床、下楼走走，他家人知道再也不能瞒着他告诉他真相了。他看到家徒四壁，明白自己已经破产了，塔利弗太太告诉他是韦克姆买下了磨坊，并仍然请他做经理，他摇了摇头，不相信这一切。他的心都要碎了。“我再也不能战斗了，”他对妻子说，“亲爱的，是我让你受穷了，你让我怎么做我就怎么做，我要来补偿你。”塔利弗太太要他接受韦克姆提供的职位。玛吉哑口无言，可汤姆却觉得这是个不错的计划，因为作为经理，塔利弗先生还能赚点钱，还上部分债务，而且还能住在祖父亲手建造的磨坊里。“再说了，要是磨坊易主，弗洛斯河会发怒的。”父亲说道。

可是，当天晚上，塔利弗先生的情绪就变了，他一直等到汤姆回家才对全家公布自己的决定。

“我会接受韦克姆提供的工作，”他说，“我会诚实地为他工作，但我永远不会原谅他或者是像他那样的人——那些靠他人的痛苦发财的人。汤姆，你也永远不能宽恕他。把《圣经》给我拿来。”

和那个时代的多数人家一样，塔利弗家《圣经》的第一页上记录着所有的生日、忌日以及婚礼纪念日。

“现在，这样给我写上去，”他对汤姆说，“写我是怎么接受韦克姆提供的工作，又是怎么接受他的钱的，但我永远不会宽恕他，我诅咒他。”

玛吉请求汤姆不要写这么可怕的东西，可她哥哥拿起笔开始写了。

第7章 在红河谷 (p. 44-47)

磨坊被卖后，塔利弗一家的生活变得艰辛、枯燥而且一成不变。塔利弗先生则变得郁郁寡欢，沉默寡言。他失去了骄傲的本钱，即便是包括债主在内的一些人对他都相当友好，也很同情他，他也受不了见其他人。塔利弗太太面对空荡荡的屋子无所事事，变得幼稚而思维简单。汤姆每天晚上回家都筋疲力尽，少言寡语。全家人不得不节省佣人、服装以及食物上的开支，以便攒够钱还债，结果自然变得劳碌而卑下。

玛吉简直无法忍受她的新生活。她觉得她的新生活还没有开始就已经结束了。她必须找点分散注意力的事做才更容易忍受生活的单调。有一天在找书读的时候，她找到本宗教书，书上说在这个世界上获得幸福的唯一方法就是牺牲自己的欲念，成全别人，接受自己的命运。玛吉觉得她就应该这么做。她必须停止为自己着想，让自己狂野的精神沉静下来，不再追求任何不需要的东西。她开始在自由的时间里缝补衬衫节约家庭开支，她不再和父母、汤姆顶嘴。

汤姆呢，也同样为家庭做出了很多牺牲。他在仓库努力工作，很快赢得了姨妈姨夫们的尊敬。他把工资的大部分都攒起来替父亲还债务，完全放弃外出。他开始偷偷地进行一些小额的、谨慎的投资，这些投资都有不错收益。他很快就攒了一小笔钱，但他没让父亲知道这个秘密。

玛吉极度自律的生活持续了好几年。她放弃了她一切的娱乐——除了单独在乡间散散步。她最爱的散步地点是离磨坊不远的，一个叫红河谷的地方——那里过去是座采石场，一片野生的景色，草木异常茂盛。有一天，她坐在那里做白日梦，她吃惊地发现自己并不是孤独一人，菲利普·韦克姆也在那里，他现在22岁了，看到菲利普她很高兴，更让她吃惊不已的是他还念念不忘在斯泰令家的初次相见。

她说：“那可是五年前的事了，我那时只有十二岁，现在我十七岁了，我看上去有什么不一样吗？”

“是的，你变了，”菲利普说，“你现在更美了。”

玛吉感到又惊又喜，因为她已经放弃照镜子了，也没时间注意自己给别人留下什么印象。

她难过地坦白说：“真遗憾我们成不了朋友，我小时候的一切都不属于我了，我的书，你，汤姆和我父亲。请你理解如果我不能和你说话不是因为我不想，而是因为我不能。”

菲利普争辩说：“可是我们见面也不伤害谁啊，剥夺你的交友权利可是不对的。”

“我现在知道，无欲无求才是我获得和平的唯一方法，”她回答，“我已经放弃追求不应该属于我的东西了。”

“可是如果你放弃了期盼，你也就放弃了生活呀，”菲利普争辩着，“生活的全部意义不正在于此吗？我期盼很多东西——那些其他男人能有，而我却永远得不到

的东西。但如果我们能见面，玛吉，那会让我的生活更容易忍受一些。”玛吉从来没想象过菲利普要和她见面的强烈愿望会不仅仅是为了友谊。菲利普看出了玛吉的这想法，这让他很受伤，可是他还是继续争辩着。

“也许我们的友谊能让我们的父辈们和平相处。请答应我来这里见我，每个月一次两次就行。”

玛吉不能回答，她跑走了，和菲利普约好在另一天见面，她会告诉他她的决定。菲利普感到受了鼓舞。他已经爱上玛吉了，他觉得如果他们在一起时间长些，也许玛吉也能爱上他。

第8章 大喜大悲 (p. 50-53)

玛吉决定不再和菲利普见面，但在红河谷的几次偶遇后，她觉得不能再拒绝菲利普的友谊。他们的见面和谈话让她觉得自己也有了生机，菲利普借给她一些书，他们一起探讨文学、艺术和传奇故事。他们全年都在约会，菲利普在爱情中越陷越深。有一天他再也无法控制自己不说出自己的感情，所以他问玛吉：“有可能爱上我吗？我知道我没什么希望。”

“我觉得我再无法像你那样爱上别人，”她恳切地回答，“我们可以一起过幸福的日子，我想我能让你幸福。”

第二天，当玛吉像往常一样离开家去散步时，出乎她的意料，她发现汤姆挡在了门口。“我跟你一起去红河谷，”他严厉地说。“先跟我进屋来，告诉我到底是怎么回事。”玛吉知道是普雷特姨妈提过她几次看见菲利普朝红河谷那边走。汤姆猜到，玛吉频繁去那里也不会是巧合的。玛吉被哥哥的愤怒吓着了，很快就告诉了哥哥一切，包括菲利普向她表明了爱的心迹。“我也……我也告诉他我爱他了。”她倔强地说。

汤姆假装他生气是因为妹妹不听话，但实际上他是因为，妹妹和一个驼背绞在一起更让他丢脸。他命令说，“你必须指着《圣经》发誓，你永远不要再见他或者和他说话，要不我就把一切都告诉爸爸。”

玛吉觉得汤姆对她太不公平，但她遵从了她哥哥的话。然后，汤姆强迫玛吉带他到他们约会的地方，菲利普正在那里等她。“你怎么敢说爱我妹妹？”汤姆暴怒地喊道，“你不配！漂亮女孩才不会爱上像你那样的人！”“你不能理解我对玛吉的感情，”菲利普大声说道，“我的感情比你所有的感情都强烈！”“我要自己照顾自己的妹妹，”汤姆说，“要是你再敢接近她，我会让你好看。我会告诉所有人你愚蠢的、对玛吉的爱，让人们听听那有多愚蠢，多无礼！”

汤姆把玛吉拉走了。当他们单独在一起时，玛吉对他说：“就因为我做了你想要我做的，可不表示我认同你的看法，”她生气地说，“我是为爸爸放弃菲利普，而不是为你。也许我在我的一生中会犯错误，但那是因为我有强烈的感情，而你却没有感情，你只在乎做所谓的正确的事。”

接下来的几周里，汤姆和玛吉很少交谈，一天，汤姆提前回到家，带来了一个好消息，他已经在银行存够了 300 英镑。塔利弗先生喜极而泣。第二天他和汤姆一起到债主会上把钱都还清了。现在塔利弗家族的名声挽回了。

塔利弗先生兴奋地骑马回家，决定第二天就提出辞职，不再给韦克姆当经理。想着想着，他就遇到了韦克姆。韦克姆骑着马，正要离开磨坊。韦克姆停下来像往常那样的傲慢的命令着塔利弗，沉积四年的怨恨终于爆发了，他用马挡住了韦克姆的去路，韦克姆的马害怕的后退几步，韦克姆从马上重重地跌落下来。看到他的宿敌在地上束手无策的样子，塔利弗像丧失了理智一样，跳下马来，发疯地鞭打起他来。玛吉在房子里看到了这一切，从屋子里跑出来，阻止了她父亲疯狂的行为。韦克姆终于逃脱了塔利弗愤怒的鞭子，骑上马，很快走了，但他扬言要报复。

这最后的刺激对塔利弗来说太大了，他病倒了，精力耗尽。他知道他要死了。“汤姆，我的大限到了，”他对儿子说，“他们打败了我，但我感激你，我的儿子，因为你恢复了家族的名声。”

“爸爸，你想让我再为你做什么？”汤姆问。

这位风烛残年的老人说：“照顾好你的母亲和妹妹，尽量把磨坊赢回来。”

一小时后，塔利弗去世了，玛吉和汤姆哭作一团，悲伤让他们再度团结在一起。

第 9 章 露西与斯蒂芬 (p. 58-61)

塔利弗先生去世两年后，露西·迪恩在客厅里和斯蒂芬·盖斯特谈起了玛吉。“塔利弗家又有大麻烦了，”她解释说，“玛吉在一家女子学校教书，在她找到另一份工作前，我请她到我家来住几个月，你可得对她好点，斯蒂芬。这个世上，我可是最爱她的。”

“我猜她是像她妈妈一样金发碧眼的胖姑娘，净说傻话。”斯蒂芬开玩笑说。

露西的母亲在塔利弗先生去世不久也去世了，现在塔利弗太太是她家的管家。露西背过去微笑了一下，她真的想知道斯蒂芬见到她表姐，会觉得她怎么样。

斯蒂芬·盖斯特是迪恩先生所在的盖斯特公司主任的儿子。他富裕而有魅力，终日闲散，是那种没有工作，却希望有朝一日能进议会的年轻人。他和露西还没有正式订婚，但双方家庭已经很快就要公布了。斯蒂芬很高兴找到像露西这样，善良、漂亮、乖巧的姑娘做妻子。她对她可怜表姐明显的偏爱和关心让她看起来更具魅力。

玛吉来到时，露西跟她解释一定要让她过个快乐无忧的假期——她说玛吉工作太努力了。

“我更希望我能像你一样，露西，”玛吉微笑着说，“你更关心他人的快乐而

不是自己的快乐。我太自私了。我永远不会伤害谁，可有时候，我很嫉妒别人。”

当露西把斯蒂芬介绍给玛吉的时候，他很吃惊，因为他看到的是个子高高的，肤色较暗的漂亮女孩，有一双聪明的眼睛，面带温和的微笑。他正式地向她鞠躬致意，玛吉平生头一次感到自己在男人面前脸红了，羞怯了。更让斯蒂芬吃惊的是，她对夸奖和客气的交谈并不感兴趣，而是对思想和书籍更健谈。他以前从来没遇到过这样善于表达、聪颖的姑娘，他被她迷住了。露西则天真地对她的朋友能彼此欣赏而感到快慰。那天下午，他们一起去河上泛舟。斯蒂芬无法把目光从玛吉身上挪开，一下午都在试图握住玛吉的手。船到一处，玛吉滑了一下，斯蒂芬把他强壮的手臂伸过去揽住她的腰。玛吉再次有了一种强烈的感觉——那种被一个比自己强壮许多的力量关照、保护的快感。

那天晚上露西进了玛吉的卧室，非常好奇地想知道玛吉对斯蒂芬的看法。

玛吉说：“亲爱的露西，谁让你快乐，我就喜欢谁啊。”

露西然后坦白地对玛吉说她和斯蒂芬都是菲利普的好朋友，可她不知道玛吉在这里的时候能不能请菲利普来家里做客，“我猜你会像汤姆一样恨他呢。”

玛吉说：“我一点也不恨他，可是就在我父亲去世前，我答应汤姆如果没有他的允许，我不和菲利普说话。”露西对此很惊讶。当玛吉不由自主地把她和菲利普之间发生的一切都告诉露西后，露西感到非常高兴。

“真是太美好了，太浪漫了，”她说，“我敢肯定一切都会很圆满的。”

第二天，玛吉决定去和汤姆说菲利普的事。他现在和一个叫鲍勃·杰金的朋友住在码头附近，鲍勃告诉玛吉他很担心汤姆，因为“他终日形影相吊，总是望着炉火发呆，”他说，“他和谁也不说话，圣诞节时他能稍微高兴点，他让我给他找条小狗送给表妹当礼物。但他最近看上去非常沮丧。”

玛吉突然意识到了自己从来没想到的事，汤姆一定是爱上露西了！

他回家时，她跟他解释说：“我来是请你解除我关于菲利普的誓言，”“露西要请他到家里去聚会。”

“我就知道你要是想做什么总是会做的，”汤姆冷酷地说，“你本来可以住在普雷特姨妈家，过淑女一样的日子，但你非要出去找工作。你为什么不能让我决定事情！我只是想作对你有好处的决定。你要记住，如果你开始和菲利普谈恋爱，你就没我这个哥哥了。”

“汤姆，你对我太严厉了，”玛吉抗议说，“我不是答应你不见菲利普了吗？我不是已经完全放弃和他结婚的想法了吗？”

汤姆最终心软了些。“好吧，”他说，“要是露西请他到家里，你可以在那见他。”

第10章 致命的诱惑 (p. 64-67)

随后的几周里，露西给玛吉介绍了一种全新的、令人兴奋的生活方式——做一个交际女郎。她们一起拜访朋友，吃下午茶，参加各种聚会和音乐晚会。玛吉穿

着从露西和普雷特姨妈那里借来的衣服，赢得了圣奥格斯镇很多男人艳羡的目光。这些快乐以及来自男士的关注都给了她全新的体验，让她陶醉不已。

露西发现斯蒂芬也像其他男人那样，陪玛吉时才更显得充满活力。他和玛吉在一起时总是机智地交谈，可她一点也不嫉妒。露西本性就不好嫉妒，再说她也知道玛吉和菲利普要好。她不知道的是当她不在的时候，他们之间的气氛就变了。他们立刻就变得尴尬，而且都很不自在，根本就不再交谈，他们根本就不敢看彼此。

当菲利普最终到访时，她跟他解释说，汤姆已经把她从她的承诺中解脱出来了，她可以见他了。她想和菲利普重归于好，但她担心他父亲会反对。菲利普说他绝对不会让他父亲成为他们友谊的障碍，但当他知道玛吉很快就要去新地方开始教师工作时很难过。

“我一定要独立，”她解释说，“汤姆要供养我，但我不能让他那么做。不管怎么说，这种生活对我来说太奢侈了。充满了诱惑，我必须放弃。”这时，斯蒂芬来了，她企图忽视他的存在，可是当她听到他在钢琴边的演唱时，她无法隐藏她感到的激动。菲利普那时正在观察她，他注意到他们之间可能彼此吸引，但是他没有生气。对他来说，任何和玛吉接触的人都会喜欢上她，这再自然不过了。

同时，露西正在思考一个计划，让玛吉和菲利普走得更近。她告诉菲利普汤姆正试图说服盖斯特公司收购朵尔考特磨坊，这样他希望最终自己能够如父亲所愿买回磨坊。她想让菲利普利用自己的影响让父亲卖掉磨坊，他们都知道，回到自己的家会令玛吉多么开心啊。

实际上，韦克姆也很高兴卖掉磨坊，在经过最初的震惊后，甚至认可了菲利普与玛吉的关系。露西迫不及待地要把这个好消息告诉玛吉，但玛吉的反应让她很失望。

玛吉反复说：“我已经接受了一份教师的工作，几个星期以后就要开始上班了。”

露西问：“现在你和菲利普之间再没什么障碍了，那你为什么还想着要走呢？”

“如果可能，我会嫁给菲利普，”玛吉说，“这可能是我一生中唯一一次做件高贵事情的机会。但是有个最大的障碍是我哥哥，他不喜欢菲利普，而我也不能违背我哥哥的意志，我必须走。”

第二天晚上，露西带玛吉去盖斯特家参加舞会。音乐和舞蹈让玛吉很兴奋。那一晚，她的心思只有现在，忘记过去也不再考虑她惨淡的将来。在舞曲之间，斯蒂芬劝玛吉陪他到花房走走。他们都感到尴尬、难堪，只能进行礼貌的交谈。玛吉伸出手去摘一朵玫瑰闻时，她还不知道发生了什么事，斯蒂芬就抓住她的胳膊，动情地吻起来。玛吉愤怒地把胳膊抽回来。“你怎么能如此羞辱我？”她喊着，“请你以后不要再靠近我。”玛吉感到困惑而恼怒。她知道以后要是想避免这样的诱惑就一定要尽快离开圣奥格斯镇。

第二天，菲利普又来看她了。她解释说，她马上要到另一个镇子去开始新工作。

菲利普说：“那么我们的过去就永远结束了。”

“我永远不能和过去完全割裂，”玛吉说，“但对我来说最不能割裂的是我和我哥哥之间的联系。”

“那是唯一阻碍我们在一起的因素吗？”他问。

“是的，唯一的。”玛吉平静地回答。

听到这样的回答，菲利普本来应该满意的，但他没有，他没有办法抑制自己对旧敌——汤姆的嫉妒。

第 11 章 随波逐流 (p. 70-73)

几天后，汤姆最终赢回了磨坊，玛吉去和莫斯姑妈小住了几天，思索着她将来的路。一天下午，她震惊的发现斯蒂芬骑马向农场走来，他看上去很野性也很绝望。他们刚单独在一起，他对她说：“玛吉，请原谅我那晚对你的孟浪，但我真是爱你爱得发疯了。我要把我的一切都给你——我的财产、名誉——只要你告诉我你也一样爱着我。”

“这样不好，”玛吉回答，“还涉及其他人，我们必须为他们着想，不能只想着我们自己。”

“你和菲利普·韦克姆订婚了，是不是？”斯蒂芬伤心地说。

“我非他不嫁。”她坚定地回答。

“那你告诉我你不爱我，”他挑战她说，眼睛直视着她的眼睛。“告诉我你爱的是别人，不是我。”

玛吉知道她应该告诉他她爱菲利普，可是她的心不是这样想的，她也不能这样说。

“如果你的想法和我一样，我们结婚才是顺理成章的。”看到她停顿，他继续说，“这是我们唯一该做的事情。”

“我过去觉得只有按照强烈的感情做事才是对的，”玛吉难过地说，“可我现在我知道我们对他人的义务才更重要，如果爱是错误的，我们就必须放弃。”

“我会做你想做的一切，”斯蒂芬绝望地说，“但在我们分手前，亲我一次。”

他们亲吻后，玛吉哭着跑了进去。

在玛吉留在圣奥格斯镇的最后几天，露西安排了一次泛舟。她想让玛吉和菲利普单独在一起，所以在最后一刻钟，她佯装头疼。

她还不知道呢，就在前一天晚上，菲利普注意到她和斯蒂芬之间表现出了爱意，他没法忽视，所以他一夜无眠，第二天早上无法面对玛吉。他请斯蒂芬代他去。当斯蒂芬到了露西家时，他和玛吉意识到他们整个下午都要在一起了。

“我们还是去河上吧，”他说，“这不会伤害到任何人的。”

这样他们一起上了船。

当斯蒂芬边划船边对玛吉说着情话的时候，玛吉放松进入了一种梦幻般的状态，也没有了抗拒的情绪。直到他们已经离开原订计划行程好远，她才模糊地意识

到发生了什么，她身在何处。

“我们这是在哪儿啊？”她惊慌地问，“几个小时内我们都回不了家了，露西会起疑心的。”

斯蒂芬放下了桨，坐到了她身边。

他打定主意说：“玛吉，我们私奔吧，我们在马德港上岸，然后坐长途车到约克。明天我们就能到苏格兰，在格莱纳格林结婚。”

玛吉反对，但斯蒂芬坚持说：“你就没看出来是命运把我们安排到一起的吗？我们是属于彼此的。这条河正带我们离开过去的一切羁绊奔向新生活。”

玛吉意识到事情已经发展得不可收拾了。随着天色渐晚，他们也让小船带着随波逐流了。

很快他们看到后面有艘大船，斯蒂芬问船长能不能让他们上船。天色已经很晚，而且他们离马德港一点也不如他们想像的那么近。斯蒂芬告诉水手们，玛吉是他的妻子，他们整晚都在甲板上说着情话，并谋划着他们幸福的未来。但是当天亮，玛吉醒来，她意识到在冷淡的天光下，她的所有的温情都消失了，只剩下了痛苦和罪恶感。

在马德港上岸的时候，她变得沉默了。当他们到一家小旅馆去休息的时候，她知道无法隐藏自己的情绪了，她对斯蒂芬说：“我不会往前走了，我们必须在这里就此分手。”

她语气中表现出来的决绝让斯蒂芬非常害怕，她看上去像刚从一场春秋大梦中觉醒。

“玛吉，”他喊道，“你不是说真的，你这是要我的命啊。”

“我不能再按照自己的冲动行事了，”她说，“我注定要和过去、和其他人联系在一起，如果别人痛苦，我不可能快乐，尤其是我亲近的人。我必须为他们放弃自己的快乐。”

“但是你是我的，全身心都是我的。我们是天生一对儿。”斯蒂芬哭诉着，“现在太晚了，人们会知道我们的所作所为的。”

“我必须回家，面对所有人。”她说。

“你疯了吗？”他喊到，“你怎么能现在不和我结婚就回去？”

“我要承认自己的错误，事情总会有改善的。”她说。

斯蒂芬冷淡地说：“那么你走吧。”玛吉从小旅馆跑了出去。

第12章 团聚 (p. 76-79)

四天后，玛吉回到了朵尔考特磨坊，汤姆和塔利弗太太又回到那住了。但是汤姆对玛吉不检点的行为感到厌恶。鲍勃·杰金在马德港看到她和斯蒂芬在一起了，现在全镇的人都知道他们一起跑掉了。

“这里没有你的家，”汤姆说，“我再也不想看你一眼，我花了这么多年恢复家族的声誉，但你又再一次让我们蒙羞。我可以继续养活你，这是我的责任，但我不会再让你

住在我家里。”

玛吉搬到了汤姆在河边的旧居和鲍勃一家一起住，她决定留在圣奥格斯镇，弥补自己造成的痛苦，努力证明自己不是个坏女人。凯恩牧师很同情她，给了她一份工作，让她给自己的孩子做家庭教师，但镇子上的多数人还是不和她说话。如果她是作为斯蒂芬·盖斯特夫人回来，也许人们还能宽恕她，但是经历了这样的丑闻，还没有正式成婚，人们是不能原谅的。这种虚伪的社会成见对玛吉来说一点也算不得什么。她仅仅是把它当成伤害菲利普和露西而应得的一部分惩罚。他们对她的看法才是她关心的。

菲利普给玛吉一封信，信中说他原谅了她，从心里知道她是无辜的。而露西听说玛吉失踪后就病倒了，谁也不见，但是；在接到一封斯蒂芬从国外寄来的信后，她的状况好了些。斯蒂芬在信中承认：在这个插曲中，所有的错都在他，玛吉是无辜的。斯蒂芬的姐妹们邀请露西去海岸度假，她同意了。在走之前，她暗地里去看望了玛吉，玛吉心情非常激动，两个人无语相拥。

“我不是有意要骗你，露西。”她含着泪说。

“我知道，”露西说，“不要担心我，这不是谁的错，你受苦比我还多，因为你选择了放弃斯蒂芬。”

夏季闷热的天气终于在一个夜晚酝酿成了一场大雨，当时玛吉正在读两封信，一封来自斯蒂芬，告诉她他依然爱着她；另一封来自凯恩博士，因为镇子里对他们的关系有种种流言蜚语，他不能再继续雇佣她了。她意识到自己的生活终将是一事无成，只是一系列的烦恼，她绝望地跪在了地上。令她恐惧的是她周围全是水，这是圣奥格斯镇的人最害怕的——洪水来了。

水涨得很快，很快就到了她的腰，这时，什么东西撞破了窗户，是鲍勃的船。玛吉爬出窗户，爬到了船上，水流很快把她带离了那所房子。很长时间里她什么也不能做，只是在黑暗中牢牢抓住船桨。但是当太阳升起时，她意识到她应该到磨坊去救她的妈妈和哥哥。在这样可怕的变故面前，她觉得和汤姆重归于好至关重要。

弗洛斯河沿岸的庄稼都给淹了，河上漂满物品，但最终，玛吉还是认出了去磨坊的路。第一层已经被水淹了，汤姆正站在楼上的一个窗口前，他们的妈妈几天前去了普雷特姨妈家。汤姆爬下楼爬到了玛吉的船上，接过船桨，看着她筋疲力尽的脸，他突然意识到她为他做出了多大的努力。他平生第一次感觉到了玛吉强大的人格力量，意识到了自己的卑微。现在他唯一能做的就是用儿时的称呼叫着玛吉“玛格西！”

河道远处有一条船，他们听到从那里传来了警告声。圣奥格斯码头上一大堆漂流物正向他们漂来。他们现在正处于急流中，不可避免地要与之相撞了。汤姆放下船桨，把玛吉抱在怀里，这时他们的船被猛地撞碎了，他们一起沉了下去。船的碎片很快就浮了上来，但玛吉和汤姆却在拥抱着下沉，他们再也不会分开了。

他们被埋到了父亲的墓旁，墓碑上面刻着：“他们死时也不分离。”

背景知识

维多利亚时代

维多利亚女皇在位时间为 1837 到 1901 年，她是英国历史上在位时间最长的君主。这段时间即维多利亚时代，英国社会在此期间发生了巨大的变化。

工业革命从上个世纪开始，到十九世纪中期已达到高峰。商人们建起巨大的磨坊和工厂，城市发展迅猛，铁路四通八达。农村的穷人蜂拥到新兴的工业城市就业。

很多中产阶级家庭也从事商业活动，像《弗洛斯河上的磨坊》里的盖斯特家和迪恩家一样，在工业革命中迅速致富。

英国中产阶级有史以来头一次像贵族一样有权有势。但生活对于穷人来说是艰苦的，尤其是生活在城市拥挤环境下的人或者像莫斯家那样留守在农庄的人。

维多利亚时期另一个重大发展是在科学的进步和疆土开拓上。查里斯·达尔文 1859 年出版了《物种起源》，书中推断所有物种都是由早期形式的其他物种演变而来，而人类和猴子拥有共同的祖先。这个推断又得到了古生物学界新发现的证实——人们发现了恐龙残迹和化石。这些发现震惊了很多宗教思想浓郁的人，因为这意味着人们不能再全盘接受《圣经》中的创世神话，很多宗教信仰强烈的人感到困惑。

维多利亚时代的作家们认为：小说而不是戏剧和诗歌更能表现他们那个充满变化的时代。多数维多利亚时代的作家都就几个主题进行创作（尤其是狄更斯、艾略特以及哈代），即：城镇的生活与乡村生活的对比，城市的社会问题，以及宗教思想与社会秩序的混乱。

维多利亚时代的妇女

尽管维多利亚时期英国很多妇女都外出务工求以生存，但多数中产阶级妇女并没有工作。人们还是希望她们能留在家照顾家和孩子。

直到 1870 年，结婚仍然意味着女人要完全成为男人的财产，她要把所有的财产交给丈夫，自己不能拥有一点钱。

如果，因为经济困难，像玛吉·塔利弗那样的中产阶级妇女必须工作，那么对她们来说唯一可能的工作就是教师。她可以在学校工作或者做家庭教师——在私人家里教几个学生，并住在雇主家里。社会对这样的妇女一般是同情的，她们经常被雇主当成佣人看待。

这也说明为什么故事中汤姆想要让玛吉放弃教书，让他养活她了。然而，像玛吉一样很多从事教书职业的妇女喜欢教书给她们带来的经济上的独立。

对维多利亚时期的人来说，像《弗洛斯河上的磨坊》里露西·迪恩小姐身上体现出的才是一个女人受人尊重、推崇的品质。她应该端庄、美丽、善良而且不要太聪明。这才是他们理想的妇女。但是女人们却并不愿意屈服于这种他人的理想，尤其是像玛吉那样聪明、热情而有抱负的女子。还有一条严格的道德法则，那就是一个

未婚女子不能单独和一个男人在一起很长时间。这条法则多用来约束女子，较少用在男人身上。如果男女相爱，人们就希望他们定亲，即使是他们在很长一段时间里都不能结婚。订婚的男女才可以彼此通信，也可以单独待在一起。如果一个女人有了恋情，但和一个男人同居了很长时间而没有结婚，或者是有了非婚生子，那么会被认为是一桩丑闻。如果一个女人胆敢这么做了，那么她要冒着被整个社会摒弃的危险。这就是为什么斯蒂芬试图劝说玛吉和他结婚，为什么他们的朋友和亲人都被他们的行为所影响的原因。

乔治·艾略特

乔治·艾略特本名玛丽·安·伊万斯，生于1819年，在英格兰中部瓦威克郡乡村长大。她的父母是宗教信徒，对她要求严格，她和哥哥艾萨克关系非常亲密。艾略特是个热情的学者，她广泛阅读宗教与哲学的书籍，翻译作品并写书评。1849年，她父亲去世后，她到伦敦《威敏斯特书评》学术杂志社工作，作为作家、评论家及编辑。她和另一位作家、评论家乔治·亨利·路易斯曾有过一段关系，是他鼓励她开始小说创作。

像同时期的其他女作家一样，她用男作家名字发表作品，这样人们才能更严肃地对待她的作品。（夏洛特·勃朗特用一个模糊的名字居拉·贝尔发表作品，乔治·桑，法国作家，真名为欧罗拉·杜德冯。）《弗洛斯河上的磨坊》发表于1860年，她的杰作《米德尔马奇》发表于1872年。这两本书，以及她的其他作品都是围绕中部小镇人们之间的关系进行展开。它们的中心人物都是聪颖而非传统的女性。

从1854年开始，乔治·艾略特和亨利·路易斯以夫妻之实住在一起，但是他们的关系遭到人们猛烈批评，因为他们并没有结婚，而且路易斯还和另外一个女人保持着婚姻关系。1857年，艾略特取路易斯为自己的姓，但他们从来没有正式结婚。

她的哥哥艾萨克对妹妹这种引起争议的、不道德的行为感到震惊，他对她说，他永远拒绝接受她，也不会再和她说话。路易斯1878年逝世，而艾萨克一直信守誓言，直到1880年五月，艾略特最终和另一个男人结婚。同年十二月，她也去世了。

维多利亚时期几位非传统女性

乔治·艾略特并不是她所处时代唯一一个对传统模式化女性形象进行颠覆的妇女。其他有天分，有决心，最重要的是有钱的妇女也同样能够过独立的生活。

弗罗伦斯·南丁格尔(1820-1910)1850年开始接受护士训练。当时护士工作被认为是低下、肮脏的，经常由刑满释放人员从事，因此，她有钱的父母并不同意她选择这份工作。1854年英国被卷入克里米亚战争，她从报纸上得知当时的英国军队医院组织混乱、而且危险，因此她写信给政府问自己能否前去帮忙。政府同意她与随行38名受过训练的护士同往土耳其，在他们的照顾和卫生保障之下，医院的感染死亡人数大大降低了。弗罗伦斯成了民族女英雄，战后她创立了伦敦第一所护士学校。护士工作从此成了受人尊重的工作。

伊丽莎白·芭瑞特·伯朗宁(1806-61)因病一生大部分时间不得不局限在家里活动,但这并不妨碍她以女作家和翻译家的身份而受人尊敬。她的诗集很受维多利亚时期人们的喜欢,1845年她与另一位著名诗人罗伯特·伯朗宁开始书信往来,他也欣赏她的诗作。鸿雁传书最终使他们坠入爱河,但因为罗伯特·伯朗宁比她小六岁,伊丽莎白的父亲强烈反对他们的爱情,更不准他们结婚。1846年,他们私奔到意大利佛罗伦萨,在那里,伊丽莎白的健康状况明显好转,她在43岁时,还诞下一子。伊丽莎白余生都是在意大利度过的,为支持意大利统一运动和女权主义而进行诗歌创作。

玛丽·金斯莉(1862-1900),由于受到维多利亚时期前往偏远地区开拓和探险的人事迹的启示,她完成剑桥大学学业后决定去非洲旅行。1893年到1895年间,她先后独自到过尼日利亚、加蓬以及喀麦隆,有时乘坐独木舟,有时靠翻越危险的高山。她是第一个到过这些偏远国家很多地方的欧洲人。在探险中,她发现了很多鱼和两栖动物的新物种,她收集并归类后送到了伦敦自然历史博物馆。1897年她在《西非游记》一书中记录了她的这些次旅行,这本书很快受到英国读者欢迎。1900年英国卷入南非的波尔战争后,玛丽作为护士前往前线帮助英国军队,因高烧病逝在那里,年仅38岁。

词汇表

A

- affected *adj.* 受到影响的
ancestor *n.* 祖先, 先人
anyway *adv.* 无论如何, 不管怎样
to approach *v.* 接近, 靠近; 斡旋
ashamed *adj.* 羞愧的, 愧疚的
to assume *v.* 假设, 认为
astonished *adj.* 吃惊的
at all 一点 (经常用于否定)
attic *n.* 阁楼
auction *n.* 拍卖
awkward *adj.* 笨拙的; 尴尬的, 难堪的

B

- bad-tempered *adj.* 坏脾气的, 脾气暴躁的
bailiff *n.* 警官, 法警
bankrupt *adj.* 破产的
bare *adj.* 光的, 秃的; 不孕的
to bear *v.* 忍受, 承受
bearable *adj.* 可以忍受的
to beat *v.* 打, 击打
to beg *v.* 乞求, 恳求
beloved *adj.* 钟爱的, 热爱的
beneath *adv.* 在...之下
bid *n.* 标; 赌注
bitterly *adv.* 痛苦地
blame *n.* 批评, 罪责
bleak *adj.* 荒凉的; 惨淡的
to blush *v.* 脸红, 害羞
to board *v.* 登陆 (船, 飞机等)
bonnet *n.* 圆帽
bookkeeping *n.* 记账
to bloom *v.* 开花
to bow *v.* 鞠躬
to break up 破裂
to bury *v.* 埋葬

C

- care *n.* 关心
to care about 关心, 在乎
carefree *adj.* 无忧无虑的
carriage *n.* 马车
cautious *adj.* 认真的, 谨慎的
to challenge *v.* 挑战
to chatter *v.* 喋喋不休的讲话, 饶舌
chest *n.* 箱子
childhood *n.* 童年, 儿童时代
childish *adj.* 孩子般的, 幼稚的
clerk *n.* 文员; 职员
climax *n.* 高潮
to cling to 坚持; 与...关系紧密
conservatory *n.* 花房, 温室
to contrive *v.* 设法做到
to cool *v.* 保持冷静

D

- to dare *v.* 敢于
to deal with 和...打交道; 对付
debt *n.* 债务
to deceive *v.* 欺骗
deck *n.* 甲板
deeply *adv.* 深深地
defiantly *adv.* 倔强地; 不屈服地
to defy *v.* 不听从, 不服从, 与...作对
delighted *adj.* 高兴的, 愉快的
denial *n.* 否认, 拒绝
to deny yourself 克制自己不要某物
to deprive *v.* 剥夺
desire *n.* 欲望
despair *n.* 绝望
development *n.* 发展
disbelief *n.* 不相信
disgrace *n.* 羞辱, 耻辱
dock *n.* 码头

down-to-earth *adj.* 朴实的, 本分的;
低等的

dreadful *adj.* 可怕的

dull *adj.* 愚钝的; 无聊的

duty *n.* 责任

E

to elope *v.* 私奔

to embrace *v.* 拥抱

encouraged *adj.* 受到鼓励的

engaged *adj.* 订婚了的

to erupt *v.* 爆发

evil *adj.* 邪恶的, 坏的

exhausted *adj.* 筋疲力尽的

F

to face *v.* 面对

to fall in love 坠入爱河, 爱上

fancy *n.* 幻想; 花哨的东西

fault *n.* 错误

fear *n.* 恐惧

to fear *v.* 害怕

to feel sorry for 为...感到难过

fishing line *n.* 钓鱼线

flood *n.* 洪水

to forbid *v.* 禁止

to forgive *v.* 宽恕

G

to give up 放弃

to go against 与...作对; 违背

to go down 堕落; 沉没

gossip *n.* 流言蜚语, 闲言碎语

grateful *adj.* 心存感激的

to greet *v.* 打招呼, 向人致意

grief *n.* 悲伤

to grow 长大, 成长

to guess *v.* 猜测

guilt *n.* 罪恶; 愧疚

guilty *adj.* 有罪的; 愧疚的

gypsy *n.* 吉普赛人

H

hard *adj.* 艰难的, 辛苦的; 硬的

to harm *v.* 危害

hatred *n.* 憎恨; 仇恨

to have revenge on 报复某人

head miller 磨坊工头

heartbroken *adj.* 心碎的

helpless *adj.* 无助的

hook *n.* 钩

housekeeper *n.* 管家

to hug *v.* 拥抱

humble *adj.* 卑下的; 谦恭的

hunchback *n.* 驼背

I

idle *adj.* 闲散的, 散漫的

to inherit *v.* 继承

in the right 对的, 立场正确

inn *n.* 小旅馆

intoxicating *adj.* 令人陶醉

L

to land *v.* 登陆, 上岸

lane *n.* 小巷

lawsuit *n.* 官司, 案件

lecture *n.* 教训; 讲座

to let go 释放, 松开

lid *n.* 盖(罐子、箱子的)

loan *n.* 贷款, 借贷

lodging *n.* 住处

to lose your mind 疯了, 失去理智

lot *n.* 全部; 份额; 命运, 遭际

M

to make it up to someone 补偿某人

to make up with 和某人修好

masterpiece *n.* 杰作

meanwhile *adv.* 同时

mill *n.* 磨坊
will wheel 磨坊轮
mood *n.* 情绪, 心情
mortgage *n.* 抵押(债)
mud *n.* 泥

N
nursing *n.* 喂养, 哺育; 照顾

O
oar *n.* 桨
to object *v.* 反对
ostracized *adj.* 被摒弃的
to out-manoeuvre *v.* 技高一筹
out-spoken *adj.* 直言不讳的, 直爽的
overcome (overcome 的过去分词) 受到...的极大影响
overgrown *adj.* 长势过好的, 过于茂盛的
overjoyed *adj.* 异常高兴的
to owe *v.* 欠

P
parson *n.* 教区牧师
to part *v.* 分别, 分手
particular *adj.* 特别的, 特殊的
pile *n.* 堆
to pity *v.* 可怜
pond *n.* 池塘
potted plant 盆养植物
to power *v.* 提供动力
powerful *adj.* 有力的; 有权势的
to pretend *v.* 假装
to provide for 供养, 养活
punishment *n.* 惩罚
pupil *n.* 小学生
puzzled *adj.* 感到困惑的

Q
quarrel *n.* 吵架

quarry *n.* 采石场

R
railways *n.* 铁路
to rear up 抚养长大
reconciliation *n.* 和好
to reject *v.* 拒绝
relationship *n.* 关系
to relent *v.* 变得温和
remains *n.* 剩余物; 遗骸
repayment *n.* 返款
to repent *v.* 后悔
to resign *v.* 辞职
respectful *adj.* 充满敬意的, 尊敬的
to restore *v.* 恢复
reviewer *n.* 评论人员
to revolve around 围绕...旋转
to rise *v.* 起床; 升起; 地位提高
to row *v.* 划船
ruin *n.* 毁灭
to rule *v.* 统治
to rush *v.* 匆忙
ruthless *adj.* 无情的, 冷酷的

S
sailor *n.* 水手
sake *n.* 目的; 原因
savings *n.* 储蓄, 积蓄
scholar *n.* 学者
scrutiny *n.* 众目睽睽
security *n.* 安全; 证券; 抵押
to seize *v.* 抓住
self-conscious *adj.* 自觉的; 不自在的
selfishness *n.* 自私
sensible *adj.* 通情达理的; 合乎情理的
to set off 出发
shabby *adj.* 简陋的
to shake your head 不同意; 摇头
shame *n.* 遗憾; 羞愧
to share *v.* 分享
shipping *n.* 船运, 船运业

to sign away 签字出让
 simple-minded *adj.* 单纯的, 头脑简单的
 to slam *v.* 用力关门
 sleepless *adj.* 无眠的
 to slip *v.* 滑出
 to sob *v.* 啜泣, 哽咽
 to soften *v.* 缓和, 温和, 心软
 sorrow *n.* 难过
 soul *n.* 灵魂, 精神
 speechless *adj.* 瞠目结舌的, 无话可说的
 to spoil *v.* 毁坏, 是不尽兴
 to spot *v.* 看到
 stagecoach *n.* 长途汽车
 to stare *v.* 盯着看, 注视
 to stay away from 远离
 sternly *adv.* 严厉地
 to storm out 怒气冲冲的出去
 strict *adj.* 严格的, 严厉的
 to submit to 屈服, 屈从于
 sullen *adj.* 倔强的, 不高兴的
 to suppress *v.* 镇压, 压制
 survive *v.* 生存
 suspicious *adj.* 怀疑的, 疑心的
 to swear *v.* 发誓; 咒骂
 swiftly *adv.* 快速地

T

to take over 接管, 控制
 to take pity on 可怜...
 thrill *n.* 刺激, 惊险
 tie *v./n.* 拴, 连; 领带

training *n.* 训练, 培训
 troubles *n.* 麻烦, 烦恼
 to turn out well 结局好

U

unbearable *adj.* 无法忍受的, 不堪的
 unconcerned *adj.* 不关心的, 冷淡的
 unconscious *adj.* 没有知觉的
 unconventional *adj.* 非传统的
 under way 在航的, 在进行中的
 unfeeling *adj.* 没有感情的, 冷酷的
 unfit *adj.* 不合适的, 不适当的
 unforgivable *adj.* 不可宽恕的
 to unload *v.* 卸载

V

vaguely *adv.* 模糊地, 隐约地

W

warehouse *n.* 仓库
 warning *n.* 警告
 to waste *v.* 浪费
 wealthy *adj.* 有钱的, 富裕的
 well-kept *adj.* 保存完好的
 whip *n.* 鞭子
 to whisper *v.* 小声说, 耳语
 wicked *adj.* 邪恶的
 to wish *v.* 希望, 祝愿
 witty *adj.* 机智的, 机警的
 worthy *adj.* 值得的, 配得上的
 wreckage *n.* 残骸, 破损的东西

参考答案

第1章

p. 7

2 1-d 2-g 3-f 4-a 5-b 6-c 7-h 8-e

3 personality: 2) 3) 5) 8)

temporary mood: 1) 4) 6) 7)

p. 10

4 1) F Rewrite: Maggie is more intellectual than her brother-Tom.

2) T

3) F Rewrite: Maggie doesn't care much about her appearance.

4) T

5) T

6) F Rewrite: Tom was angry when Maggie told him about the rabbits.

7) F Rewrite: Tom promised to and did take Maggie fishing.

5 1) lawyer 2) tutor

3) housekeeper 4) attic

5) carriage

6 1) Mrs Tulliver

2) Maggie Tulliver

3) Tom Tulliver

4) Mr Tulliver

p. 11

7 1) had chosen 2) had had

3) had recommended

4) had brought 5) had lived

6) had forgotten 7) had, seen

8 the owner, businessman, were, wasn't, loved, angry, unhappy.

第2章

p. 16

4 1) Mr Tulliver 2) Maggie

3) Mr Moss 4) Lucy

5) Aunt Glegg 6) Tom

7) Mrs Moss

p. 17

6 1) repair it 2) silly

3) sad and angry

4) like them

5) wish you hadn't done it

6) a dessert

7) for a long time

8) formally

9) with force

10) can see their good qualities

7 1) doesn't grow, will be embarrassed

2) sends, will cost

3) will not visit, doesn't apologize

4) will have, doesn't ask

5) will have to, wants

6) doesn't pay, won't be able

第3章

p. 18

1 1-c 2-e 3-f 4-d 5-a 6-b

p. 19

2 1-c 2-f 3-a 4-d 5-e 6-b

p. 22

3 1) Mrs Tulliver, Maggie, Tom, Lucy; the Pullets

2) Mrs Pullet; Tom, Maggie and Lucy

3) Mrs Pullet; Aunt Glegg

4) Maggie; Lucy

5) Maggie

6) Maggie

7) Maggie; Mr Tulliver

8) Mr Tulliver; Maggie

9) Mr Tulliver; Mrs Glegg

p. 23

- 5 1) Do your parents have a lot of money?
- 2) Does your mother know where you are?
- 3) What is your name?
- 4) Why do you want to be a gypsy?
- 6 1) He asked her if she was rich.
- 2) He asked her if she lived by the river.
- 3) They asked her if her father worked in the town.
- 7 cousin, quarrel, husband, stubborn, Jane, pushed, mud, jealous, gypsies, father, repay, borrow

第 4 章

p. 28

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| 3 1) doesn't enjoy | 2) a lawyer |
| 3) Philip Wakem | 4) nice |
| 5) likes | 6) loses |
| 7) give away | |

4 1-d 2-e 3-a 4-b 5-c

p. 29

- 6 1) studied, wouldn't get
- 2) talked, would learn
- 3) didn't know, would be
- 4) wouldn't feel, didn't have
- 5) would help, could
- 7 Tom, Mr Stelling, Mr Tulliver, Wakem, Philip, Maggie, Philip, Mr Tulliver, Maggie, Tom

第 5 章

p. 30

1 6-3-4-2-1-5

p. 34

3 1) T

2) T

3) F Rewrite: Mrs Tulliver thinks that her husband is responsible for their problems.

4) F Rewrite: The aunts offers to help pay the rent of this house, and requires that the Tullivers must be grateful and respectful to them, but Maggie refuses to accept the help.

5) T

6) F Rewrite: Mr Tulliver tells Tom to revenge on Wakem.

- 5 1) wouldn't have lost, had paid
- 2) had won, would not have been
- 3) would have stayed, hadn't criticized
- 4) hadn't found, would have been worried
- 5) had acted, would have happened

p. 35

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 6 1) debt | 2) lend |
| 3) inheritance | 4) bankrupt |
| 5) creditors | 6) interest |
| 7) fortune | 8) security |
| 9) save | 10) mortgage |

第 6 章

p. 38

- 1 1) Guest & Co., a shipping company.
- 2) He is doing a clerk's job.
- 3) Mr Tulliver is asking Tom to write down his hatred towards Waken and asking him to swear revenge upon him.
- 4) Bible.

p. 42

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 4 1) Mr Tulliver | 2) Mrs Tulliver |
| 3) Tom | 4) Wakem |
| 5) Uncle Deane | |

- 5 1) consciousness 2) illness
3) patience 4) poverty
5) truth 6) announcement
7) death 8) education
9) sale 10) suffering

p. 43

- 6 1) The auction was held outside the house.
2) The Tulliver's possessions were taken outside.
3) The sale of the mill was advertised.
4) Tom was employed at the warehouse.
5) Maggie and Tom were called into the living-room.

- 7 1) hard 2) hardly
3) hard 4) hardly
5) hard

8 2-6-4-1-3-5

第7章

p. 45

- 2 1) stop doing it 2) enjoy doing
3) shouldn't 4) have it
5) refuse it

p. 48

- 3 1) F Rewrite: The Tullivers had a hard life after the mill was sold.
2) F Rewrite: They economised on servants, clothes and food.
3) T
4) F Rewrite: She decided to think about others.
5) F Rewrite: Tom kept his secret from his father.
6) F Rewrite: Maggie met Philip in the Red Deeps.
7) F Rewrite: Maggie thought it was wrong for them to meet.

8) F Rewrite: He strongly wished to meet Maggie again.

9) F Rewrite: Maggie told him to meet him another day and let him know her decision.

10) F Rewrite: Philip had already fell in love with Maggie.

4 1) M 2) M 3) P 4) P 5) P 6) M

p. 49

- 6 1) economize 2) risk
3) sympathetic 4) strict
5) hurt 6) dull
7 1) myself 2) himself
3) yourself 4) yourselves
5) itself 6) themselves

第8章

p. 50

1 1-b 2-c 3-a

p. 51

3 1-d 2-b 3-a 4-g 5-f 6-e 7-c

p. 54

5 1-b 2-c 3-d 4-e 5-a
7 1-f 2-c 3-e 4-a 5-b 6-d

p. 55

- 8 1) have been economizing
2) has been saving
3) has been investing
4) has been meeting
5) has been spying
6) has been thinking
7) has been hoping
8) has been worrying
9 meet, declared, found out, forced, swear, see, ordered, keep away, agreed, hurt, told, arranged, pay back, spoke, pulled, whipped, died.

第9章

p. 58

- 1 Wakem, Mr Tulliver, Maggie, Philip,
Tom, Maggie, Philip, Tom, creditors,
Mr Tulliver, Wakem, Tom

p. 62

- 3 1) Philip 2) Ms Tulliver
3) Lucy 4) Maggie
5) Tom 6) Mrs Deane
- 4 1) F Rewrite: Maggie is going to live
with Lucy for several months.
2) F Rewrite: Lucy and Stephen have
not announced their engage-
ment.
3) T
4) F Rewrite: Lucy is delighted.
5) T
6) F Rewrite: Tom finally granted her
request.

5 1-f 2-e 3-b 4-g 5-d 6-h 7-c 8-a

p. 63

- 6 1-S 2-B 3-S 4-L 5-L 6-S
7-L 8-S 9-L 10-B 11-B 12-B
- 7 1)-Lucy 2)-Maggie
3)-Tom 4)-Maggie
5)-Lucy 6)-Maggie
7)-Stephen
- 8 1) Maggie wanted Tom to free her
from her promise.
2) Lucy wanted Maggie and Philip to
be happy.
3) The aunts and uncles wanted
Maggie to stay at home.
4) Tom wanted Maggie to give up
teaching.
5) Maggie and Lucy wanted Tom to
accept Philip.
6) Stephen wanted Maggie to like him.

第10章

p. 65

- 2 1) object to 2) get rid of
3) persuade 4) apart
5) self-conscious 6) dare
7) awkward

p. 68

- 3 1) enjoys 2) won't 3) likes
4) to make Maggie happy
5) shocked 6) tell 7) Tom

4

VERBS	NOUNS
admire	admiration
attract	attraction
influence	influence
tempt	temptation
suspect	suspicion
excite	excitement
persuade	persuasion
thrill	thrill
satisfy	satisfaction
converse	conversation

p. 69

- 5 1-c 2-a 3-d 4-b
- 6 1) should have been
2) shouldn't have forced
3) shouldn't have attacked
4) should have stayed
5) should have not kissed

7 6-9-7-4-8-2-5-1-3-10

第11章

p. 74

4 1-f 2-d 3-h 4-a 5-b 6-e 7-c 8-g

p. 75

- 6 1) S 2) M 3) M 4) S 5) M 6) S
7 1) don't you 2) did he

- 3) won't she 4) can it
5) aren't they 6) have you
7) can I 8) did you

第 12 章

p. 76

- 1) M 2) M 3) T 4) T

p. 77

- 2) 1-e 3-f 4-c 5-d 6-a 7-b

p. 80

- 3) 1) T

2) F Rewrite: Maggie can't no longer be a teacher.

3) F Rewrite: People in St Ogg's won't forgive Maggie for her

behaviour.

4) F Rewrite: Stephen takes all the blame for what has happened.

5) T

6) F Rewrite: People in St Ogg's are frightened of floods.

7) F Rewrite: Tom wants Maggie to go away from him.

8) F Rewrite: Tom and Maggie died in the flood.

4. 1) Lucy 2) Tom 3) Stephen 4) Tom

背景知识

p. 85

- 1) F 2) T 3) T 4) F 5) F 6) F
7) T 8) F

p. 87

1

DATES	EVENTS
1819	Born
1849	Her father died, and she moved to London, starting to work for <i>The Westminster View</i> .
1854	Lived with Henry Lewes as man and wife
1857	Took Lewes name
1860	<i>The Mill on the Floss</i> published
1872	<i>Middlemarch</i> published
1878	Lewes died
May 1880	Married another man
December 1880	Eliot died

p. 89

- 1) Mary Kingsley
2) Florence Nightingale
3) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
4) Elizabeth Barrett Browning
5) Florence Nightingale
6) Elizabeth Barrett Browning

bank, current, row

p. 91

- 2) 1) wealthy 2) bankrupt 3) inherit
4) mortgage 5) interest

p. 93

- 4) 1) attic 2) carriage 3) bonnet
4) whip 5) tear 6) Bible
7) pond 8) donkey
9) thunderstorm 10) chest

p. 94

- 5) 1-e 2-d 3-c 4-b 5-a

词汇表

p. 90

1 横向: deck, tributary, sailor, docks, bridge

纵向: oar, cargo, shipping, flood,

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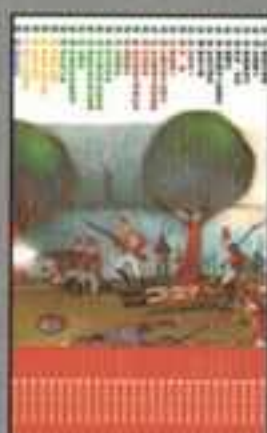
奔流的弗洛斯河边有一座磨坊，里面住着原本幸福的一对兄妹，他们彼此爱护，并受到父母的庇护。可是磨坊主塔利弗先生由于固执愚钝，输掉了几次官司，失去了磨坊的所有权，连家里的物什也都被拍卖了……

这个转折点让哥哥汤姆突然成熟起来，几乎独自承担起了家庭的重担，而妹妹玛吉也从幸福的梦幻中觉醒，开始了朴素的生活。经过几年的奋斗，汤姆终于替父亲还清了债务，恢复了家族的声誉，可是这时玛吉却对造成她家不幸生活的律师之子菲利浦萌生了情愫。在哥哥的强烈反对下，玛吉发誓不再与菲利浦见面。此时汤姆正在为最终赢得家族的荣誉而做最后一搏。可是很快聪明、貌美、特立独行的玛吉又受到了风度翩翩、富有、英俊的青年——汤姆公司老板之子斯蒂芬的诱惑，险些与之私奔。就在最后时刻，玛吉悬崖勒马，回到了亲人身旁。但人们已经知道了他们单独在一起的事实，人们不能谅解企图私奔却没有结婚的人。

玛吉最终能获得哥哥的谅解吗？汤姆是否赢回了磨坊？这对从小相亲相爱的兄妹最后是否重归于好了呢？

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- 对于文学爱好者，阅读本丛书即是在浩瀚的文学世界中尽情畅游，感受文字的力量，思索人生的意义。

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