

朗文经典 文学名著英汉双语读物

PEARSON

安徒生童话

Tales from Hans Andersen

原著：【丹】H. 安徒生 (H. Andersen)

改写：【英】D. K. 斯旺 (D. K. Swan) M. 韦斯特 (M. West)

翻译：张治中

★每周读一部英文名著★



中国出版传媒股份有限公司
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

安徒生童话: 英汉对照/(丹)安徒生(Andersen, H.)著; (英)斯旺(Swan, D. K.), (英)韦斯特(West, M.)改写; 张治中译. —北京: 中国对外翻译出版有限公司, 2014. 9

(朗文经典. 第一级)

书名原文: Tales from Hans Andersen

ISBN 978-7-5001-3728-3

I.①安… II.①安… ②斯… ③韦… ④张… III.①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②童话—作品集—丹麦—近代 IV.①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第201820号

著作权合同登记: 图字01-2011-7061号

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版有限公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010)68359827 68359303(发行部) 68359719(编辑部)

邮 编 / 100044

传 真 / (010)68357870

电子邮箱 / book@ctpc.com.cn

网 址 / <http://www.ctpc.com.cn> <http://www.aitbook.com>

出版策划 / 张高里

责任编辑 / 刘香玲

封面设计 / 孙艳武

排 版 / 竹叶图文

印 刷 / 保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 820×1050mm 1/32

印 张 / 4

版 次 / 2015年1月第1版

印 次 / 2015年1月第1次

ISBN 978-7-5001-3728-3 定价: 68.50元(共6册)



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中国对外翻译出版有限公司



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Introduction

Tales from Hans Andersen

Introduction

Hans Andersen

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. He was the son of a poor shoemaker, and his mother couldn't read or write. At the age of fourteen he left home and went to Copenhagen, the biggest city in Denmark. There he found work as an actor.

He wasn't very successful as an actor, but Collin, a director of the theatre, helped him to get a place in a very good school to complete his secondary **education**. In books that he wrote later, Hans Andersen describes one of the teachers there who was very unkind to the poor boy from the country. That didn't **stop** Hans **from** going (again with Collin's help) to Copenhagen University.

Soon after he left the university, he began writing plays for the theatre, poems, and stories. His writing made it possible for him to travel widely in Europe and the countries round the Mediterranean Sea.

He wrote travel books, and in 1835 the first collection of four fairy tales appeared. It was popular in Denmark, but it was not **translated** until 1846, when the English book had great

简介

汉斯·安徒生

汉斯·克里斯蒂安·安徒生 1805 年生于丹麦。他是一个穷鞋匠的儿子，母亲是文盲，十四岁时离家前往丹麦最大的城市，哥本哈根。在那里他找到了当演员的工作。

作为演员，他并不十分成功，但是剧院的一位导演科林帮助他进入一个很优秀的学校，完成他的中等学业。在他后来写的书里，汉斯·安徒生描述了那所学校里的一名老师对农村来的这个穷苦男孩非常刻薄。但这并没有能阻止汉斯（又是在科林的帮助下）升到哥本哈根大学。

大学毕业后不久，他便开始给剧院写剧本，他还写诗和故事。因为写作需要，他游遍了地中海周边。

他写了一些有关旅行的书，并于 1835 年出了第一集四篇童话故事。这本书在丹麦备受欢迎，但到 1846 年才被译为英语出版，但一出版就获得极大的

education

n. 教育

stop sb from

doing sth

阻止某人做某

事

translate

v. 翻译，转译

success. After that, books of his fairy tales, nearly always in **sets** of four stories, were always translated at once.

Fairy tales

The stories in this book are among the best loved of the hundred and sixty-eight fairy tales Hans Andersen wrote. One of them is such a **favourite** in Denmark that you will find a lovely **figure** of the little mermaid sitting on a rock in Copehhagen Harbour. Another has put the words “ugly **duckling**” into the English language, meaning “a person less attractive, skillful, etc, than others in early life but developing beyond them later”.

A fairy tale was once “a story about fairies and other small magical people”. As you can see from the examples in this book, Hans Andersen’s stories are not all about such **creatures**. Perhaps we ought to call them just *Tales Told for Children*, the title of his 1835 book of four stories in their English translation.

Hans Andcrsen’s fairy tales have two special qualities. First, he understood the minds of children, and especially the world of children’s imagination. For example, children don’t mind about language problems in their fairy stories. An old woman, a cat, and a hen can all make themselves understood by an ugly duckling. The nightingale can talk to the king. Thumbelina talks to a field mouse, a mole, and a bird.

The second quality is that Hans Andersen’s people are real, with real people’s weaknesses. In some stories the “people” are human beings, like those in *The Nightingale*:

set
n. (一) 套;
(一) 组;
(一) 集

favorite
n. 受到偏爱的人 (或东西)
figure
n. 人像; 人影
duckling
n. 小鸭

creature
n. 动物; 人 (表示同情等感情色彩)

成功。其后，他的童话故事都是四篇一集，而且一经发表就马上被翻译刊行。

童话

本书里的故事属于汉斯·安徒生所写的一百六十八篇童话故事中最受欢迎的几篇。其中一篇在丹麦受到人们极大的宠爱，今天你可以在哥本哈根港内一块岩石上看到童话里的小美人鱼的可爱的雕像。另一篇童话使英语里增加了一个词语——“丑小鸭”，它的意思是“一个在少年时代相貌、技能等方面都不如别人，但在其后发展中却超过他们的人”。

童话故事曾指“关于仙女和其他有魔法人的故事。”读者在本书中可以看到，汉斯·安徒生的童话并不都是如此。也许我们只能称它们为《给孩子们讲的故事》，这正是1835年印行的那个有四个故事的英译本集子的书名。

汉斯·安徒生的童话故事有两个特点。首先，他了解孩子们的心思，特别是孩子们的幻想世界。举例说，孩子们在他们的童话故事中并不介意语言的问题。一个老妇人、一只猫、一只母鸡都能使自己的话被一只丑陋的小鸭子理解。夜莺能同国王说话。拇指姑娘能同田鼠、鼹鼠和小鸟谈天。

第二个特点是，汉斯·安徒生的人物是真实的，具有真人的弱点。在某些故事里这些“人物”就是人类。就像在《夜莺》里所说的：

People wrote long books about the new nightingale. Not many people could read these long books, but everyone said that they liked them.

And in other stories they are animals:

One day the field mouse said, "My friend [the mole] is coming to see me. He is very rich and he has a big house with a lot of rooms. If you marry him you will be very happy."

There are no animals and no fairies in the story of *The Emperor's New Clothes*, but the fun is the kind of fun that children can enjoy. The "hero", of course, is the little boy who wasn't afraid of **seeming** foolish. The weaknesses are among the grown-up people, and it is very good to be able to laugh at *them* for a change.

人们写了长篇巨著来谈论这只新的夜莺。
能读懂这些大部头书的人不多，可是大家都说
他们喜欢这些书。

在别的故事里他们是动物：

有一天，田鼠说道：“我的朋友（鼯鼠）要
来看我了。他很富有，有一座大房子，里面有
许多房间。你如果嫁给他，你会很幸福的。”

在《皇帝的新装》这篇故事里，既没有动物也
没有仙子，但其中的乐趣正是儿童所喜欢的那种。故
事中的“主人公”当然是那个不怕显得愚蠢的小男孩，
而弱点却是在成年人的身上，能够一反常规笑话他们
一次真是令人开心。

seeming

adj. 表面上的

...

...

...



The Ugly Duckling

丑小鸭

• QUESTIONS BEFORE READING •

- ▶ How was one egg different from the others?
- ▶ How was the last duckling different from the others? (He was...)
- ▶ What happened when the ducklings jumped into the water?
- ▶ Why was the ugly duckling unhappy? (Because ...)
- ▶ Where did the wild ducks live?
- ▶ What happened to the two wild geese?
- ▶ What couldn't the duckling do in the old woman's hut?
- ▶ Where did the swans go?
- ▶ Why did the duckling run away from the farmer's house? (Because ...)
- ▶ What did the duckling become in the end?

The **country** was beautiful. There were **woods** along the sides of the fields.

One day a duck was sitting on her eggs in these woods. She sat there for a long time.

At last the eggs opened and ducklings came out of them.

"Tchick, tchick!" the ducklings said as they put their heads outside the eggs.

"**Quack**, quack," said the mother duck.

The mother duck got up. "They aren't all here," she said. "The largest egg hasn't broken. How long must I wait? I don't want to sit here all day." Then she sat down again.

The big egg opened at last. "Tchick, tchick," said the duckling from it, and it fell out. But oh! how big and ugly it was! The duck looked at it. "That's a very big duckling," she said. "None of the others are at all like it."

The next day the mother duck took all the ducklings down to the river. She went into the water. "Quack, quack," she cried, and one duckling after another jumped in. The water went over

country

n. 乡村，乡野

wood

n. 树林；林地

quack

v. (鸭) 呱呱
叫；发嘎嘎声

这个乡村很美。紧挨着田地就是树林。

一天，一只鸭子在林中孵蛋。她在蛋上伏了很久。
最后鸭蛋都裂开了，好多小鸭子从蛋里面出
来了。

“唧，唧！”小鸭子们把头从蛋壳里探出来，叫着。

“嘎，嘎。”鸭妈妈叫着。

鸭妈妈站起身来，“他们还没有到齐，”她说道，
“最大的一个蛋还没有破。我得等多久？我不愿意整
天坐在这里。”然后她又坐下来了。

那个大号的蛋终于裂开了。“唧，唧。”里面的
小鸭子叫着，滚到了外面。可是，唉呀！他好大好丑
啊！鸭妈妈看看他。“这小鸭子可真大，”她说道，“别
的小鸭子没有一个长得像他那样。”

第二天，鸭妈妈带着所有的小鸭子到河边去。
她跳进水里。“嘎，嘎。”她叫道，小鸭子们一个接着
一个都跳进去了。水没过了他们的头顶，可是他们又

their heads, but they all came up again. They were all there, even the ugly one.

"It can swim. It is a good duckling: it is my own child," the mother duck said. "It is very **pretty** when you look at it now. Quack, quack, come with me! I'll take you to see all the other ducks. But stay near me, or someone may step on you. Don't go too near the cat."

So they went to see the other ducks in the garden.

"Stay near me and speak to the old duck over there. She is the greatest of the ducks here," the duck said to her children.

The ducklings did as they were told. But the other ducks who were in the garden looked at them and said, "Now there are too many of us. And look how ugly that one is. We must send him away."

Then one of the ducks ran to **drive** him away.

"Don't touch him," the mother duck said. "He is doing nothing to hurt you."

"He is big and ugly, so we don't want him here."

"He isn't beautiful, but he is a very good child," the mother duck told the other ducks. "He swims very well. I think he will grow like the others in time. He stayed so long in his egg: that is why he is not the same as the others."

But the ducks and hens were unkind to the **poor** duckling who was the last out of its egg. "It's so big," they all said. The poor ugly duckling didn't know what to do: he was very unhappy because he was so ugly.

After the first day he **grew** more and more unhappy. No

pretty

adj. 漂亮的;
秀丽的; 可爱
的

都浮出水面。一个也不少，包括那只丑的。

“他会游泳。他是一只乖小鸭子：他是我自己的孩子，”鸭妈妈说道，“你现在看看他，他还很漂亮呢。嘎，嘎，跟我走！我要带你们去见所有其他的鸭子。可是你们不许走远了，否则会被人踩着的。要离猫远点。”

于是他们就去园里别的鸭子们。

“就待在我身旁，和那边那只老鸭子说话，她是这里最有地位的鸭子。”鸭妈妈对她的孩子们说。

小鸭们都照吩咐去做了。可是园里别的鸭子看着他们说道：“现在我们鸭子太多了。再看看那一个有多么丑。我们必须把他赶走。”

drive

v. 驱赶，赶走

然后就有一只鸭跑来撵他走。

“别碰他，”鸭妈妈说，“他没有做什么伤害你们的事。”

“他又大又丑，所以我们不让他待在这儿。”

“他不好看，可是他是个很乖的孩子，”鸭妈妈对别的鸭子说，“他游泳游得很好，我想他会渐渐长得像别的鸭子一样。他在蛋壳里待得太久了：正因为这个，他和别的小鸭子有些不同。”

poor

adj. 可怜的;
不幸的

grew

v. (grow 的过去式) 变得;
变成

但是那些母鸭和母鸡对最后这个从蛋壳里出来的可怜的小鸭子很刻薄。“他太大了。”他们都这样说。那可怜的丑小鸭不知道该干什么才好：他非常不快乐，因为他太丑了。

第一天以后，他越来越闷闷不乐了。谁也不想