

Bilingual Chinese Classics

中英文对照

寓言故事

—The Stories of Fables—

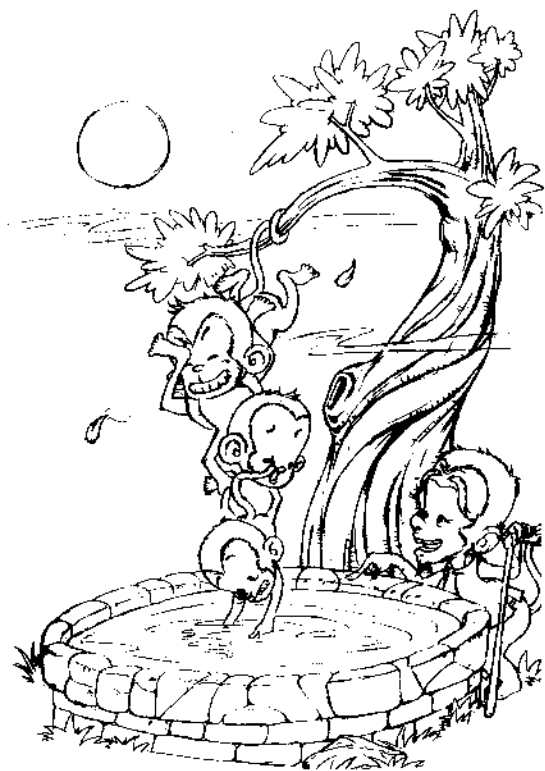
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寓言故事

The Stories of Fables



图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

寓言故事 / 葛志岚编. — 长春: 吉林文史出版社,
2005.5

(双语中华经典)

ISBN 7-80702-148-9

I.寓… II.葛… III.英语—对照读物, 寓言—
汉、英 IV.H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2005) 第 031201 号

yu yan gu shi
寓言故事

出版发行: 吉林文史出版社

地 址: 长春市人民大街 4646 号

责任编辑: 于 涉 崔博华

印 刷: 沈阳市第二印刷厂

版式设计: 博雅彩印

版 次: 2005 年 5 月第 1 版 2005 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

开 本: 880 毫米×1230 毫米 1/32

字 数: 40 千

印 张: 4

定 价: 12.80 元

鸣 谢

本书在编写过程中得到了许多朋友的支持，在此一并表示诚挚的谢意。

感谢嘉兰德文化不断探索、勇于创新，使青少年读者能够在传统民族文化和西方现代文明中汲取养分。

感谢中文编写者孜孜不倦，数易其稿，使本书十分符合青少年的阅读习惯，精心挑选的故事内容紧贴原文，情节启人心智。

感谢英文译者在翻译本书时查阅大量资料，并严格按照中小学英语教学大纲的要求，由浅入深地搭配词汇、语法和注释。

感谢杨冬梅、任秀洁、贾佶等老师对英译稿的严谨把关，认真对照英文的每一字句。

感谢加拿大籍少儿英语专家 Jayne Rutledge 女士为全书英文部分进行把关润色，使本书做到符合国际通行的英语语言习惯，成为地道英语。

最后还要感谢为本书付出辛勤汗水的各界人士，是大家的不懈努力才使得本书顺利付梓。

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开中国蒙学经典教学英译之先河
在快乐的故事中学习英语
首次使英语学习闪耀着民族文化的光芒

资深少儿英语教师倾力翻译
加拿大籍资深英语专家 Jayne Rutledge 女士严格审校

这是一部伴随过无数中国人成长、能够影响读者一生的蒙学经典

猴子捞月亮

一个晴朗的夜晚，明亮的月亮高高地悬挂在空中，树林里一群顽皮的猴子正在高兴地玩耍。正当他们玩得起劲儿时，一只小猴发现林子旁边有一口井，它跑过去，趴在井边往里看，忽然看到井里有个月亮，于是它惊恐地大叫起来：“哎呀！不得了啦，大家快来看呀，月亮掉到井里去了！”

小猴子们都叽叽喳喳地跑过来，当它们看到井里的月亮时，都不知道这是怎么回事。于是一起叫起来：“不好了，不好了，月亮掉到井里去了！”老猴子听到小猴子们的喊叫声也跑了过来，他也不知道该如何是好。一时间，猴子们都手足无措，树林里乱成了一团。过了一会儿，老猴大声说：“大家别吵了，这可是大事。我们还是快想办法把月亮捞出来吧！大家齐心协力一定会把月亮捞出来的。”所有的猴子都同意老猴的观点，于是大伙决定捞月亮。

The Monkeys were Getting the Moon Out

On a sunny evening, the moon was high in the sky. A group of naughty monkeys were playing happily in the forest. While they were playing, a little monkey saw a well near the forest and ran to look inside. He saw a moon and shouted, "Good heavens^①! My friends, the moon has fallen into the well!"

Other monkeys ran there. When they saw the moon in the well, none of them knew what was the matter. Then they shouted together, "Oh dear! The moon has fallen into the well!" The old monkey heard the shouting and came. He didn't know what to do either^②. At once, the forest was in a uproar^③. After a while, the old monkey said loudly, "Settle down, It's an important^④ thing. Let's try to get the moon out. If we work together, we will surely succeed." All the other monkeys agreed. So they decided to get the moon out.

Notes

① Good heavens!:(感叹语)天哪!

② either:(否定句)也,放在句尾。

例:He is not a student, I'm not a student either. 他不是学生我也不是。

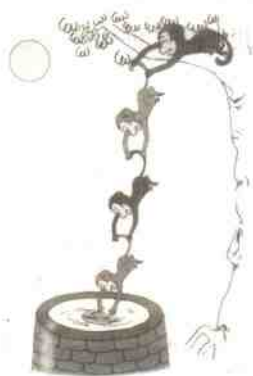
③ in a uproar:吵闹

④ important:重要的

例:It's important to do sth. 做某事很重要。 It's important for us to learn English well. 我们学好外语很重要。

井旁边有一棵茂盛的大树，老猴先跳到树上，自己用长长的尾巴倒挂在一个粗壮的树枝上，其他的猴子一个勾一个地倒挂成一排，这个队伍一直延伸到井里。最先发现月亮在水里的小猴子挂在最下边，它把手一伸到井水中月亮就碎了。小猴子慌慌张张地叫起来：“月亮让我抓破了！”过了一会儿，水面平静了，圆圆的月亮又出现在井里。小猴子又伸手去捞，可是怎么也抓不到月亮。这样过了很长时间，猴子们开始支持不住了，纷纷叫道：“小猴子，快点捞呀！”这时老猴子一抬头，发现月亮还在天上，于是它大声喊道：“傻孩子们！不用捞了，大家抬头看啊，月亮还在天上呢！”猴子们都抬头朝天上看，月亮果真好端端的挂在天上呢。

原来，小猴子在井里看到的月亮不是真的月亮，它不过是月亮在水里的影子。猴子们没有弄清事情的真相，瞎忙一气，结果闹了个大笑话。



There was a luxuriant tree beside the well. The old monkey first jumped onto the tree and hung^⑤ from the tree with his tail and then, the other monkeys hung one by one until the chain reached into the well. The little monkey who first found the moon in the water was the lowest in the chain^⑥. But as soon as his hand had reached the moon in the water, the moon broke into pieces. The little monkey cried in a flurry, "I've broken the moon!" A moment later, the surface of the water was still again, the round moon appeared^⑦ again in the well. The little monkey tried to get it but he couldn't catch it at all. After a long time, the other monkeys couldn't stand^⑧ it. They began to shout to the little monkey, "Hurry up!" The old monkey looked up and found the moon was still in the sky and shouted, "My silly children, don't get the moon. Look up, the moon is still in the sky!" The monkeys looked up and found the moon was really in the sky.

The moon that the little monkey had seen in the well was not the real moon. It was only the reflection^⑨ of the moon in the water. The monkeys didn't find out the truth of the matter, were busy getting it out and made fools of themselves.

Notes

⑤ hung: 挂 (原形 hang)

例: Hang your coat on that hook. 把你的外套挂在那个钩上。

⑥ chain: 链

⑦ appeared: 出现 (原形 appear)

例: A ship appeared on the horizon. 船出现在水平线上。

⑧ stand: 忍受。

例: I can't stand Soap Operas. 我受不了肥皂剧。

⑨ reflection: 映像

Questions

1. Who saw the moon was in the well first?

A little monkey.

2. Did the moon really fall into the well?

No, it didn't.

不认识自己的字

宋朝有个姓张的丞相爱好书法,而且还特别喜欢写草书。平时没事的时候,总是喜欢拿起笔来写上一阵子。

不过,张丞相的书法很差,字写得很难看,可是他却以为自己的字好的不得了,是一个了不起的大书法家。有很多人都笑话他的书法,可是他却全当作没听见,依然按他的老习惯写字。

一天吃完午饭后,张丞相睡了一会儿,醒来之后突然来了兴致,想要作一首诗,于是,他连忙叫书童磨好墨、铺好纸。书童摆好笔墨之后,张丞相拿起笔飞快的写起来,不一会儿纸上便是乱七八糟的一堆,没人能认得出来他写的是什么。

Not Knowing His Own Handwriting

There was a Prime Minister Zhang in the Song Dynasty. He loved calligraphy^①, especially cursive handwriting^②. He always wrote with his writing brush in his spare time.

Minister Zhang's handwriting wasn't good, but he thought it was so excellent that he was a great calligrapher^③. His handwriting was often laughed at by others, but he turned a deaf ear^④ to them and went on writing in his own way.

One day, Minister Zhang took a nap^⑤ after lunch. When he woke up, he was in high spirits and wanted to write a poem. He asked his servant to prepare ink and paper. Then he took up the writing brush and began to write quickly. After a while, there was such a mess on the paper that nobody knew what he had written.

Notes

① calligraphy: 书法

② cursive handwriting: 草书

③ calligrapher: 书法家

④ turned a deaf ear (to sb./sth.): 对……充而不闻。

例: She turned a deaf ear to our warnings and got lost. 她对我们的警告充而不闻, 结果迷失了方向。

⑤ took a nap: 打盹 (took 原形 take)

张丞相写完后非常高兴的拿起纸来仔细地看了很长时间,然后又叫来他的侄子,让侄子把这些诗句逐一抄录下来。

丞相的侄子拿过纸笔,准备工工整整的将诗句抄录下来,可是过了好半天他才认出一个字,碰到那些笔划难认的地方侄子只好猜。可是有些地方实在太乱了他猜也猜不出来,急得他满头大汗不知如何是好。于是,侄子只好停下笔来,拿去问张丞相。张丞相拿着自己写的字,仔细看了很长时间也看不清,因为他的字实在是太差了,自己写的字连自己都不认识了。张丞相心里很不高兴,便骂他的侄子:“你为什么不早些来问我呢?现在连我也不认识写的是什么了!”

这个寓言告诉我们有些愚蠢的人总是以为自己很了不起,犯了错误也不承认,还为自己辩护,结果越狡辩越显出自己的愚蠢。



When he had finished, he looked at his paper carefully for a long time with great joy. Then he asked his nephew to copy the poems down.

His nephew held the brush and started to copy them down neatly. But it took a long time to recognize^⑥ each word. When he saw a more puzzling one, he could only^⑦ guess. Some of them were too messy, he couldn't guess them at all. He was sweating and he didn't know how to do it. At last he had to ask Minister Zhang. Minister Zhang looked at his own words carefully. His words were too sloppy for him to recognize. He was unhappy and said to his nephew angrily, "Why didn't you ask me earlier? Now even I don't know them, either."

The fable tells us: Some stupid men always think themselves excellent, and never admit^⑧ their mistakes. They only defend^⑨ themselves. In the end, they only get more and more foolish.

Notes

⑥ recognize: 认出

⑦ could only: 别无选择

⑧ admit: 承认

例: George would never admit to being wrong. 乔治从不认错。

⑨ defend: 辩护

例: defend one's actions, cause, ideas 为自己的行为, 事业, 想法辩护

Questions

1. How was the prime minister's handwriting?

It was not very good.

2. Could his nephew recognize his words?

No, he couldn't.

楚人熬汤

从前楚国有一人，他非常懒，做什么事情都不爱动脑筋，所以常做出一些糊涂事被人笑话。

一天，楚人的妻子有事出去，让楚人在家里熬一锅菜汤。他的妻子临走之前告诉他好多遍熬汤时要注意的问题，楚人向妻子保证说：“你放心吧！老婆，我一定会给你熬出一锅香喷喷的汤来。”

妻子刚走，楚人就开始熬起汤来。两个时辰过后，汤快熬好了，他想尝尝汤的咸淡怎么样，于是拿起一把大勺舀了一勺汤喝了一口，觉得似乎有点儿淡应该加一些盐。楚人把装着剩汤的那个勺放到一边，抓了一把盐撒到锅里接着熬，然后又拿起大勺尝了一口，可是他忘了那把大勺里的汤却还是原来的汤。尝过以后，他觉得很奇怪，自言自语地说：“我已经加了很多盐了，汤为什么还是这么淡呢？”

The Man in Chu Cooked the Soup

Once there was a man in the state of Chu, he was very lazy. He never used his head in anything he did so he was often laughed at by others because of some of the foolish things he did.

One day, his wife wanted to go out. Before leaving, she asked him to cook the soup. She told him many times how to cook it. The man promised^① her, "No problem, I'm sure I'm able to cook the delicious soup for you."

He began to cook after his wife had left. Two hours later, the soup was almost ready. He scooped^② a spoon of soup to taste and found it was not salty enough. There should be more salt. So he put the scoop aside with some soup still in it and put a touch of salt into the pot. He went on cooking. Then he tasted the first scoop of soup again, forgetting it was the original^③ scoop of soup. He felt it strange and said to himself, "I've put some salt in the pot, why isn't the soup salty?"

Notes

- ① promised: 许诺 (原形 promise)

例: He promised me he'd come back at 7. 他答应我在 7 点来。

- ② scooped: 舀 (原形 scoop)

- ③ original: 最初的

例: I prefer your original plan to this one. 我认为你原来的计划比这个好。