

英語學習

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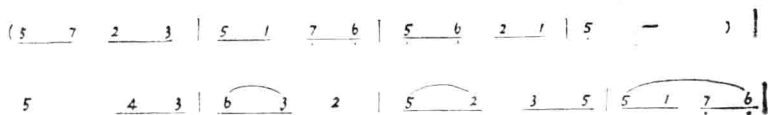
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Jiaocheng's Mountains

Shanxi folk song

Translated by Wang Bao-tong

1 = G $\frac{2}{4}$
moderato



Jiao- cheng's moun- tains. Jiao- cheng's streams,

In Jiaocheng's moun-tains, fought our par-ti- sans,

Com-mis-sar Hua was loy-al to Chair-man Mao,

Chair- man Hua for us wiped out the "four pests",

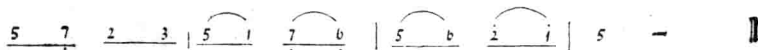


Jiao- cheng's mountains and streams are a love-ly scene .

And a-mong the par-ti-sans was Com-mis-sar Hua .

Fol-lowed close-ly in his steps to lib-er- ate the land .

^aglo- ri-ous fu- ture ly-ing a- head .



^aglo- ri-ous fu- ture ly-ing a- head .

华主席的故事: 把敌人挤出去	(2)
读 The Great Adventure	(9)
读 The Young King	(32)
物 Honesty Is Best	(31)
物 The Story of Little Gauss	(19)
Let's Modernize Our English	David Crook (5)
在英文中改用汉语拼音方案拼写中国人名地名	裘克安 (7)
对照阅读: 张良与黄石公	(13)
语 科技英语中定语从句的简化	董桂枝 (15)
法 语法练习(4)	丁往道 (16)
词 汇: 谈谈新词 jet lag	包振南 (21)
语 音: 正音练习: [æ]	晓 玲 (22)
翻 译: “世界”与“历史”	庄 舟 (23)
口 语: Requests and Replies	邓炎昌 (27)
习作园地: The Iron and Steel Plant	谭 黎 (29)
问答栏	刘承沛 (30)
封二: 交城山(歌曲)	

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Reminiscences

Squeeze out the Enemy*

In 1941 and 1942 the Japanese launched over 30 mopping-up campaigns¹ in the Shanxi-Suiyuan Base Area.² They set up strongholds everywhere and from these they went out into the countryside burning, looting and killing. It was during this time that Chiang Kai-shek unleashed his second anti-Communist campaign. The Shanxi warlord Yan Xishan³ also moved against the Communist-led forces. The situation was serious for the base area, and the Shansi-Gansu-Ningxia Border Region west of the Huanghe River was also threatened. Communications between the Party Central Committee in Yan'an and the base area behind enemy lines became very difficult.

From Yan'an Chairman Mao instructed the Shanxi-Suiyuan Base Area to squeeze out the enemy. Encouraged by the positive tone⁴ of his instruction, the people in the base area got ready for action.⁵ Hua Guo-feng arrived in the Zhilan-Qingyan-Gujiao area to head the anti-Japanese committee. The Japanese had established a large number of strongpoints there, which created great difficulties. First Hua got the people to study Chairman Mao's *On Protracted War* and other works on guerrilla warfare, and called on everybody to think up ways of fighting.⁶ Soon every man, woman and child was talking about how to squeeze out the enemy.

Hua Guo-feng raised the slogan: "Every family learn how to lay mines, everybody learn how to set them off⁷." The people formed cops to make mines. Militiamen stole into enemy areas and smuggled

*Squeeze out the Enemy: 把敌人挤出去。这是华国锋同志抗日战争时期在山西打游击的一段故事。

1. mopping-up campaign: 扫荡。 2. the Shanxi-Suiyuan Base Area: 晋绥边区(晋绥根据地)。 3. The Shanxi ... Yan Xishan: 山西军阀阎锡山。 4. the positive tone: 乐观的调子。 5. got ready for action: 准备好干起来。 6. think up ways of fighting: 想出打敌人的办法。 7. learn how to set them off: 学会爆炸地雷。

out sulphur.⁸ The peasants made saltpetre,⁹ and melted down temple bells. When metal was not available people made mines out of stone and clay. Soon all the mountain paths, riverbanks and roads around the enemy's strongholds were mined. Hua had straw scarecrows made¹⁰ and put in the fields, on the mountains and at crossroads. As soon as enemy soldiers left their strongholds, sentinels took the scarecrows down. This was the signal for the people to hide their grain and go into the mountains.¹¹ The Japanese would¹¹ arrive one day to find only scarecrows lying in the roads. Furious, they would kick them to pieces. The next day more scarecrows would appear in the same places. Again the Japanese would march out. But this time when they touched the scarecrows they blew up in their faces.

Zhilan was a tiny mountain village but it was important because it lay astride a vital communications line¹². On the day of the mid-autumn festival in 1942, the Japanese put up a fort on the mountain-top several hundred metres above the village and stationed a company of troops in it. This was the farthest the enemy had penetrated into the base area. The order came to squeeze them out.

Constant armed harassments were one method. Hua Guo-feng also organized the cutting off of the enemy's water and food supplies. The enemy troops got some of their food from two nearby strongholds, but most of it by looting in the surrounding countryside. To stop this, the army and militia ambushed the enemy's grain carts. They also helped the peasants who were forced to supply grain. The villagers would set out with sacks stuffed with straw¹³, pretending to bring grain to the strongholds. Half way there militiamen would leap out from their hiding places, fire off a lot of shots and shout at the top of their voices. The peasants would run away and then report to the enemy that the "grain" had been seized by the Eighth Route Army. In this way the enemy got no grain but could not blame the people either.

8. smuggled out sulphur: 把硫磺私运出来。 9. saltpetre: 硝石。 10. had straw scarecrows made: 让人做了稻草人。 have something done: 叫别人做某事。 11. would: 这里 would 表示过去经常的动作。本文以下几处都属于这种用法。 12. It lay astride ... line: 处在交通要道上。 astride: 跨着, 这里用作前置词。 13. set out with sacks stuffed with straw: 带着塞满稻草的粮袋出发。

One day Hua Guo-feng was helping the people of Dongda village to hide their grain when word came that enemy soldiers were on their way from the Zhilan fort. There was no time to get all the grain away to safety and the militiamen were far outnumbered.¹⁴ Hua told the village cadres to carry on hiding the grain¹⁵ while he hurried toward Zhilan with several dozen militiamen. At the foot of a mountain they heard shouts and knew they had run into¹⁶ the enemy. Quickly they hid in the bushes and waited until the Japanese passed by. Then they marched on the double¹⁷ toward Zhilan. The enemy troops had barely got to Dongda village when they heard shots from the direction of their fort. They immediately turned around and hastened back. When they arrived panting, there was not a soul to be seen. By then Dongda's grain had all been moved to safety.

By the spring of 1943 the Japanese were finding it difficult to maintain supplies. Their telephone lines were constantly cut, their patrols frequently wiped out, their men picked off¹⁸ by snipers. Once while they were drilling inside their camp there was a shot and the officer in charge¹⁹ dropped dead. The Japanese got so jittery²⁰ that the sound of a rifle shot would send them rushing for their machine-guns²¹ which they would fire at random,²² wasting ammunition.

The enemy's dilemma grew as the weather became hotter. They dared not leave the fort, yet food and water were running short. The fort was likely to become a tomb. One mid-summer night in 1943, they set fire to it and fled. During their flight they lost many men in ambushes set by the militia under Hua.

In many other places in the Shanxi-Suiyuan Base Area, the enemy forces had been squeezed out. The elimination of the Zhilan fort by Hua Guo-feng's forces won special mention²³ in a report to the Party Central Committee. Chairman Mao telegraphed instructions to all dis-

14. far outnumbered: 人数远远少于(敌人)。 15. carry on hiding the grain: 继续把粮食隐藏起来。 16. ran into: 碰上。 17. march on the double: 跑步前进。 18. pick off: 逐个地(有选择地)瞄准击中。 19. the officer in charge: 负责操练的军官。 20. jittery: [美俚]极度紧张不安。 21. send them rushing for their machine-guns: 使得他们急忙跑去拿起机枪。 22. fire at random: 胡乱射击。 at random: 任意地、随便地。 23. won special mention: 受到表扬。

tricts urging that the people learn from the Zhilan example in order to force back the enemy and expand the base areas.

(After *China Reconstructs*, Sept. 1977)

Let's Modernize Our English

David Crook

"You speak the sort of English my grandpa speaks," a foreign visitor recently said to his Chinese interpreter. Well, perhaps it's not so bad if a Chinese interpreter's English is as good as that of a native English speaker, even one who's old and a bit out of date. But language, like everything else, does change — especially vocabulary. And during a recent visit to Britain, the United States and Canada (the last time I had been to those countries was in 1974) I made a note of some words and terms which were new to me. That does not necessarily mean they were new to the language. After all, I'm a grandfather myself. And it doesn't mean either that they are all equally useful. They include a few items which were not especially new either to the language or to me, but which are useful or common modern terms which I have seldom heard used in China.

First a Chinese term: *gungho* (to rhyme with the English words lung and low), an Americanized version of the Chinese words *gong he*, meaning "work together". This was the slogan of the United States Marine units led by the progressive American Colonel Evans Carlson in World War II. He was in China during the anti-Japanese war and learnt this slogan of the Chinese Industrial Co-operatives. In present-day American usage *gungho* means enthusiastic or zealous.

Another current term which I immediately associated with Chinese is *no way* — not because it is derived from Chinese but because it struck me as an ideal translation (in some contexts) of the Chinese *meiyou banfa*, for which I had long found it hard to find an English equivalent.

Another commonly used negative expression is *counter-productive*. This means: attaining a result opposite to what was intended.

Here are some more current colloquialisms:

to get somebody off the hook — to release somebody from a difficult or awkward situation. This brings to mind the adjective *supportive*, which means giving moral support or encouragement.

to defuse a situation — to make a dangerous or tense situation safe or relaxed.

to jump or crash a queue — to push one's way to the head of a queue instead of lining up and waiting one's turn. Such behaviour, incidentally, is not tolerated in English-speaking countries and anyone who tries to jump a queue, out of either egoism or ignorance, is soon put in his place by the people lining up.

cut-off point — the end or limit of a stage or process. *Ongoing*, on the other hand, used as an attributive adjective, refers to an incomplete or continuing process; that is, one that is still going on.

to turn off — to cause somebody to lose interest or a combination of to discourage, bore and disgust. *To turn on* means the opposite: to interest, excite, arouse.

A word commonly used to-day, especially among young progressives and intellectuals, is *gay* and its derivative *gay liberation*. The previous meaning of *gay* was lighthearted, cheerful, lively. But old words take on new meanings and to-day *gay* also means homosexual (that is, attracted by persons of the same sex rather than of the opposite sex). *Gay liberation* is a fairly widespread movement in the West to-day, being part of the general movement of struggle for more freedom of the individual.

An interesting phrase which might be classed under the heading "Greetings" is *take care*. This is commonly used by young Americans when leaving each other, instead of *goodbye*. I think it reflects the danger and insecurity of life in the United States. But then perhaps the old-fashioned *goodbye* had something of the same sort about it, for originally it meant: god be with you (or ye, the old English form of you).

Cool. This word, like *gay*, has taken on a new meaning. Previously it meant *calm*, *unruffled*, *reserved* or *detached*. Nowadays it can mean interesting, thrilling, exciting, satisfying; or, applied to a person, expert. This word, like many other current colloquialisms, comes from jazz (a type of highly rhythmical music originated by the American Negroes). Another word associated with music and common to-day among young

people is *disco*, which is short for *discotheque*. Literally it means a record-playing library; actually it is a small, intimate club where people go to dance to the music of gramophone records or discs.

(to be continued)

在英文中改用汉语拼音方案 拼写中国人名地名

裘克安

我国国务院已批准改用汉语拼音方案作为我国人名地名罗马字母拼写法的统一规范,取代威妥玛式等旧拼法,以消除在这方面长期存在的混乱现象。有关单位象新华社、外交部等从七九年起开始实行。这一改革实际并不限于中国人地名的拼写,而是涉及一切中国专名(国名除外)的拼写,乃至一切汉字的拼写。

什么叫威妥玛式呢?它是英国人 Thomas Wade 在 1867 年拟订的汉字译音方案,后来英国人 Herbert A. Giles 在 1912 年又略加修改而成的拼写法。过去除一些大地名另用邮政式拼写法外,一般的中国人地名和汉字音译为英文时用的都是威妥玛式。新中国成立后沿用至今。威妥玛式过去起了一定的作用,但它有许多不科学不合理的地方。它的语音系统不大符合我国的普通话。它原有一套附加符号,但在实际使用中往往省略不用,这就导致许多读音不同的汉字都拼成同音字,混淆不清。汉语的“朱”、“储”、“居”和“瞿”按威妥玛式全拼成 *Chu*、“秦”、“晋”和“金”全拼成 *Chin* 了。

使用汉语拼音方案拼写中国地名,是国际上地名标准化运动的一部分。地名标准化,贯彻“名从主人”的原则,这是第二次世界大战后民族解放运动的产物之一。有民族独立运动的胜利,有第三世界的兴起,才能由独立国家规定自己的地名和地名拼写法,才能有国际上的地名标准化。一九七七年,我国代表团在联合国第三届地名标准化会议上提出用汉语拼音方案作为中国地名罗马字母拼写的标准的决议草案,并获得了通过。现在我们自己执行这个决议,结束我国地名用外国人拟订的方案拼写的状况,体现了维护民族尊严、捍卫国家主权的原則。

“名从主人”的原则,具体到我国国内,则是少数民族人地名应该按照民族语音拼写。目前首先要做到,蒙、维、藏语人地名不从方块汉字译名转译,而从民族语音直接拼写。

在实现拼法改革时,国名的译写法不变。在英语中,“中国”仍是 *China*,“中华人民共和国”仍是 *the People's Republic of China*,“中国人”、“中国话”、“中国的”仍是 *Chinese*。因为国名的译法,一般历史悠久,约定成俗,不

宜改变。英语称“中国”为 China, 根据《牛津大字典》, 此字最早见于 1555 年。此字原出于“秦”音, 从梵文传入波斯文、意大利文, 再传入西欧。它已经产生了 Chinese 这样的派生词, 再改是很不方便的。

许多地名是复合名词, 即由专名和通名所合成。在译写的时候要应用翻译工作中的一个普遍原则: “专名译音, 通名译意。”但在专名是单音节时, 习惯上把后随单音节的通名也译音, 搞成双音节专名, 然后重复译意。如“泰山”译为 Mount Tàishān; “通县”译为 Tōngxiàn County。

中国人名地名的罗马字母拼写法改用汉语拼音方案拼写后, 读音也要作相应的改变, 即更加忠实于汉语普通话的读音, 同时适当照顾英语的语调, 例如“北京”过去拼作 Peking, 读作 [ˈpiːˈkiŋ], 今后应改拼为 Běijīng。汉语拼音中的调号、隔音号等附加符号, 最好不要省略, 以免造成同音混淆。特别是在铅印书刊、地图中应该这样。打电报和打字则难以表明这些附加符号, 可以省略。

(上接第 30 页)

up 最好改一改, 全句变成 We can make it if we try. There's a little time left.

尽管如此, 判断一个句子的含义, 离开它的上下文, 往往是困难的。

问: There isn't much water. 句中 much 可否用 a lot of 代替?

答: 英语口语习惯, a lot of 只用于肯定句, much 用于否定句。因此, 不要互相代替。但是, 语言毕竟是活的东西。例如我们对某人说的某句话强烈地表示不同意时, 往往只在原话里加一个否定词, (或者当原话是否定句时把它的否定词去掉) 而不改变原话里所用的表达方式。

A: — There isn't much water.

B: — But there *is* much water. (is 重读)

B 的话里 much 是原话用的词, 尽管用在肯定句是不符合口语习惯的。

A: — There's a lot of water.

B: — No, there's *not* a lot of water. (not 重读)

表示反对的人, 想说的并不是“没有多少水”, 而是不同意对方说“有好多水”。

那末, much 是不是决不用于肯定句呢? 不是的。例如: We have much to be thankful for./There's much room for improvement.

当 much 用作主语或构成主语的一个部分时, 用于肯定句是常见的: Much remains to be done./Much of what he says is true.

(刘承沛答)

The Great Adventure*

Alice Thorne

Manya looked up the long line of tracks at the railway station in Warsaw.¹

"Father dear," she said, "I shall not be away long.² As soon as I have finished my studies, I will come back and we will never be separated again."

"I shall miss you, Manya," the professor³ sighed, "but you must work hard and profit by this opportunity."

It was over a year and a half since Bronya's exciting letter had come. A year and a half of burning impatience for Manya.⁴ But it had taken her that long to save enough money to start her studies at the Sorbonne.⁵ Now, at last, the moment of departure had arrived. The train was waiting.

Manya had sent her mattress, sheets, blankets, and towels to Paris by freight.⁶ She had tried to think of everything she would need. There would be no money for extras once she left home.⁷

A large wooden trunk, on which Manya had proudly painted the letters: M.S.⁸, contained underwear, three dresses, shoes, and two hats. The trunk had been sent on ahead⁹, but Manya still had to carry a package of food for the three-day journey. She carried her scientific books also. And a quilt, because it was October and the

*本文选自 *The Story of Madame Curie* 中第六章。Manya 自告奋勇到乡村当家庭教师，以资助姐姐 Bronya 到巴黎上大学。Bronya 毕业后成家立业，于是写信给 Manya，要她到巴黎上大学。Manya 盼望已久的日子终于来到了。标题 "The Great Adventure" 体现了 Manya 初次出国留学的激动心情。1. Warsaw: 华沙，波兰首都。2. I shall not be away long: 我不会去很久的。3. the professor: 指 Manya 的父亲 Sklodovski，某中学的物理讲师。4. A year and a half of burning impatience for Manya: 这一句实际是前句 over a year and a half 的同位语。独立成句，以加强语气。5. the Sorbonne: 泛指现在的巴黎大学。6. by freight: 货车慢件托运。7. once she left home: 一旦离开家。下文提到 once out of the station 意为 "一出火车站"。8. M. S.: Manya Sklodovska 的缩写字头。9. the trunk had ... on ahead: 箱子已提前送出。

railway carriage would be cold. And a small folding chair¹⁰ to use in the German fourth-class carriage, which would not be much more than a freight car.¹¹ And a little bag of caramels that the professor had slipped into her coat pocket.

The train whistle gave a warning toot.¹² Professor Sklodovski started nervously.

"Are you sure you have your train tickets, Manya?" he asked. "And your passport so that you can go through Germany and France with no trouble?" he added anxiously.

"Yes, Father," Manya felt in the side pocket of her big, shabby coat, "I have them right here. Third-class ticket to the German border, and fourth-class ticket across Germany. And here's my passport."

The whistle gave a long, shrill blast.

"Oh, Father!" Manya flung herself into his arms.¹³

The professor kissed her tenderly. "Come back quickly," he whispered. "Work hard. Good luck!"

He watched her as she climbed the steps and entered the railway carriage. She turned and waved to him. Then he stood there until the train had pulled out of the station and disappeared from sight.

Meanwhile, on the train, Manya had stowed her various bundles in the baggage net that hung overhead. She settled herself on the hard bench and tried to convince herself that she was really on her way to Paris at last.¹⁴ What would it be like, she wondered. What lay ahead?

She thought of her father returning to an empty house, and tears came to her eyes. "But it won't be for long," she told herself. "I will pass the examinations, and soon I will be back in Warsaw, teaching. And then I can take care of Father all the rest of his life."

She leaned her head back against the hard wall of the railway carriage and closed her eyes. Above the chatter of her fellow passen-

10 And a quilt 和 And a small folding chair 两句都是省略句，是上句 carried 的宾语。

11. which would ... than a freight car: 不会比货车强多少。暗示德国四等客车厢里没有座椅。这里用了过去将来时，表示 Manya 行前的预计。

12. toot: 尖而短促的汽笛声。下文的 a long, shrill blast 是刺耳的长鸣。

13. Manya flung herself into his arms: Manya 一下子扑到他怀里。

14. tried to convince herself ... at last: 力图使自己相信她终于真的要到巴黎去了。

gers, the iron wheels grinding along the tracks seemed to be saying: "PA-ris, Paris, PA-ris, Paris!"¹⁵ All of a sudden, Manya felt supremely happy.

Three days later, the train pulled into the Gare du Nord,¹⁶ one of the railway stations in Paris. Manya and the other passengers rose wearily and stretched their tired backs. Everyone collected various belongings and climbed down from the railway carriage.

But once out of the station, Manya's spirits rose. She was here! She was in Paris, where no Russian spies lurked, waiting to overhear an unwise remark.¹⁷ Where one could say whatever one pleased, in any language one chose to speak. Best of all, where one could learn!

Manya wished she could go straight to the Sorbonne.¹⁸ She did not think she could wait another moment to see the famous old university buildings. But she was still carrying the quilt and the books and the folding chair. So, in timid French,¹⁹ she asked a passer-by which omnibus would take her to 92 Rue d'Allemagne. This street was in one of the poorer sections of Paris, where Bronya and her husband lived.

When the double-deck omnibus²⁰ came, drawn by three black horses, Manya climbed on eagerly. She tried to see everything as the horses plodded slowly along the street between rows of leafless elm trees. The shops, the people, a glimpse of cathedral towers, the beautiful river Seine²¹ flowing through the city—everything seemed wonderful to her.

When Manya reached Bronya's home, her sister's husband, Dr. Casimir Dluski, was there to greet her. Bronya herself was away but was expected back shortly.²² Casimir was a handsome and charming

15. the iron wheels...Paris!: 车轮跑在铁轨上的声音好像是:“巴—黎! 巴—黎!”这段逼真地描写出了 Manya 一心向往巴黎的心情。 16. the Gare du Nord: (巴黎)北站。 17. where no Russian spies ... remark: Manya 在心里把巴黎同华沙相对照。这一句中和下两句的 where 从句都是修饰 Paris 的, 下面两个从句独立成句, 更加强了语气。 18. Manya wished ... to the Sorbonne: Manya 巴不得能马上到巴黎大学去。 19. in timid French: Manya 原来很少讲法语, 初到巴黎颇为生疏, 故用 timid。 20. the double-deck omnibus: 双层公共马车, 现在伦敦仍有 double-deck omnibus, 那是双层公共汽车。bus 一词就是 omnibus 的简称。 21. the Seine: 赛纳河, 流经巴黎的一条法国大河。 22. was expected back shortly = was expected to be back shortly: 可望不多时便会回来。

young Polish gentleman. He, like Bronya, had become a doctor. And now they shared the little consulting room²³ in their apartment. Both young doctors worked long hours for little money.²⁴ But they were very happy together.

"Welcome, little sister," Casimir said now, as he ushered Manya into the attractive living room. "As you know, your father has made me responsible for you. I shall expect you to show me great respect."²⁵ The gleam of mischief in his black eyes betrayed him. Manya knew they would get along perfectly.

"You and Bronya are very good to allow me to come to you, Casimir," she said earnestly. "I promise I shall not bother you."

"On the contrary. You will be an ornament to our home,"²⁶ he replied gallantly. "Come now, let me take your things, and I will show you the room Bronya has prepared for you. It is small," he added as they walked down the hall, "but Bronya thought it would be the quietest place in the house, and you would be able to work better."

He opened a door. "Here we are," he said. "I shall have to leave you now, as my office hours are from one to three. And then I have some calls to make. But we will dine together."

"Casimir," Manya said, "before you go, will you tell me, please, how to get to the Sorbonne? I would like to go there and register for the courses."

Casimir gave Manya careful directions. And about an hour later, she was stepping off the omnibus and approaching the iron gate of the university. A large white sign on the wall near the entrance said:

FRENCH REPUBLIC

Faculty of Sciences—First Quarter

Courses will begin at the Sorbonne on

November 3, 1891

Manya sighed with joy and entered the building.

When she came out, she was no longer Manya, or Marya. When she registered, she had spelled her name the French way, *Marie*—*Mademoiselle Marie Sklodovska*, student in the College of Science.

23. the little consulting room: 这间小小的门诊室。 24. worked long hours for little money: (每日)长时间地工作,挣很少一点钱。 25. "As you know ... great respect.": 这两句话听起来好象是成人在教训孩子,十分威严,但他黑黑的眼珠里闪露出的故作严肃的神情,说明他并非当真 (betrayed him)。 26. You will be an ornament to our home: 你将给我们家增添光彩。 (邵文光注)

张 良 与 黄 石 公

Zhang Liang and the Old Man of the Yellow Stone

良尝闲从容步游下邳圯

上，有一老父，衣褐，至良所，

直堕其履圯下，顾谓良曰：

“孺子！下取履！”良愕然，欲

殴之。为其老，强忍，下取履。

父曰：“履我！”良业为取履，

因长跪履之。父以足受，笑

而去。良殊大惊，随目之。

父去里所，复还，曰：“孺子可

教矣！后五日平明，与我会

此！”良因怪之，跪曰：“诺”。

五日平明，良往。父已先在，

Zhang Liang was once strolling idly along an embankment in Xiapi when an old man wearing a coarse gown appeared. Reaching the place where Zhang Liang was, he deliberately dropped his shoe down the embankment and, turning to Zhang Liang, said, “Fetch me my shoe, young man!”

Zhang Liang, completely taken aback, was about to hit him, but because the man was old he swallowed his resentment and climbed down and got the shoe. “Put it on for me!” ordered the old man, and Zhang Liang, since he had already gone to the trouble of fetching it, knelt respectfully and prepared to put on the shoe. The old man held out his foot and, when the shoe was on, laughed and went on his way. Zhang Liang, more startled than ever, stood looking after him. When the old man had gone some distance, he turned and came back. “You could be taught, young man,” he said. “Meet me here at dawn five days from now!” Zhang Liang, thinking this all very strange, knelt and replied, “I will do as you say.”

本篇原文选自《史记·留侯世家》。篇名是编者自拟的。译文选自 Burton Watson (tr.), “The Hereditary House of the Marquis of Liu,” *Records of the Grand Historian of China*. 译文尚流畅，其中用词和句子结构值得学习。第四段中 had gotten there 是美国用法，等于 had got there。