

THE MONKEY AND THE FISHERMAN



猴子和漁人

中学生
课外读物
(英语)

猴子和漁人

猴 子 和 渔 人

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责任编辑：廖世英

湖南教育出版社出版（长沙市展览馆路14号）

湖南省新华书店发行 武冈人民印刷厂印刷

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1981年6月第1版 1984年8月第3次印刷

印张：3.125 印数：21,891—33,900

统一书号：7284·57 定价：0.25元

前 言

今天，《伊索寓言》几乎已经被译成世界所有文字，在全世界每一个角落传播，成为全人类共有的精神财富。

《伊索寓言》是谁创作的呢？似乎没有人能确切地回答这个问题。传说在二千五百年以前的希腊，曾经有一个名叫伊索的奴隶，以讲寓言故事出名。这些寓言很受欢迎，以致广为流传。在流传的过程中，显然增加了不少并非伊索创作的故事。对于这个了不起的奴隶还有其他传说，有的说他获得了自由，后来搬到王宫里去住了；有的说他触怒了德尔福斯（Delphos）的居民，被扔进了深渊……

但有一点是不容置疑的，那就是，《伊索寓言》属于我们所说的民间故事，在人民群众中间一代一代地流传下来，后来才以书面的形式出现。为什么这些故事千百年来一直受到欢迎而广为流传呢？最重要的一点是，它们简单明瞭，易于传诵，给人以聪明和智慧。尽管其中大多数都是关于动物的故事，但都影射着人类。寓言中动物代表着人性的不同的侧面。狮子代表王权，驴子代表愚蠢，狐狸代表狡诈，羊儿代表单纯，狼代表贪心和对弱者的凶残。寓言告诉人们，强食弱肉，骄者必败，善有善报，恶有恶报，以及耐心和技艺能帮助人们战胜困难。这些道理虽然我们并不陌生，但以讲故事的形式表示出来，确实具有特别的感染力，人们乐于通过这种形式再次认识这些真理。

《伊索寓言》受到人们欢迎的另一原因，是它宣扬的道德观念符合人类社会的需要，广大人民乐于接受，比如心地朴实善良，小心谨慎，节俭，勤劳，节制有度等等，都符合人民的要求，并为人民带来希望和安慰。

编选这个小册子的主要目的在于为初学英语的青少年读者提供一本内容较丰富、生动有趣的课外读物。它也可以供中小学英语教师参看。书中故事内容和语法句型都是由简到繁地进行安排的。其中多数故事由编者改写，经湖南大学美籍英语教师玛丽安娜审阅，还有少数故事取自美国最近出版的《伊索寓言》简写本。其文字都合乎现代英语的要求。每篇故事后面都附有详细注释、译文和练习，书末还附有答案，具有便于自学的特点。因此，本书既可作课外读物，也可选作某种形式的辅助教材。

编者 一九八一。

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THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS

A Certain Man was very lucky. One day he found his Goose^① laid him a Golden Egg^②. He was very glad. He looked at it in the sunshine, and it was truly a Golden Egg.

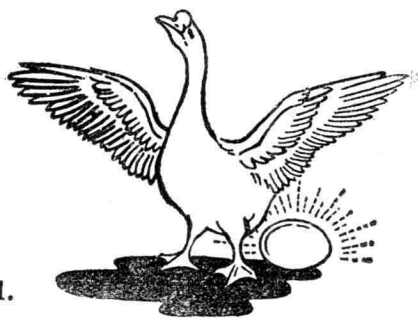
‘If I can have a Golden Egg every day,’ said the man to himself, ‘I will be the richest man in the country.’

The next day, the Goose laid him a Golden Egg again. The day after^③ he got a third. But he was not satisfied with^④ the slow income^⑤. He tried to get the whole treasure^⑥ at once. So he killed the Goose and cut her open^⑦. Greatly to his disappointment^⑧, there was not a single Golden Egg inside.

Seek^⑨ more and lose^⑩ all.

注释:

① Goose [gu:s] *n.* 鹅, 本书中有些普通名词, 虽然不在句首, 第



一个字母也大写，旨在引起读者的注意。

- ② laid him a Golden Egg 给他下了一个金蛋，laid (下蛋) 是lay 的过去式。
- ③ the day after 那一天之后的一天
- ④ not satisfied with... 对...不满意
- ⑤ income ['inkəm] n. 收入
- ⑥ treasure ['treʒə] n. 财富
- ⑦ cut her open 将她剖开
- ⑧ to sb. 's disappointment [ˌdɪsə'pɔɪntmənt] n. 令某人失望的是
- ⑨ seek [si:k] v. 追求
- ⑩ lose [lu:z] v. 失去

译文:

鹅 和 金 蛋

有一个人运气很好。有一天，他发现他的鹅下了一个金蛋。他很高兴，把它放在阳光下查看，它确实是个金蛋。

“如果我每天都能得到一个金蛋，”这人自言自语地说，“我将成为全国最大的富翁。”

第二天，鹅又给他下了一个金蛋。第三天，他得到第三个金蛋。可是他嫌收入太慢，想一下子获得全部财富。因此，他宰了鹅，将它剖开。使他大为失望的是，里面一个金蛋也没有。

贪得无厌就会失去一切。

练习:

I. Answer the following questions (回答下列问题):

1. Did the man find a Golden Egg one day?

2. Was the man very glad to have the Golden Egg?
3. Was he satisfied with the income?
4. Did he try to get the whole treasure at once?
5. Did he find any Golden Eggs inside after he cut the Goose open?

II. Translate the following phrases from English to Chinese or from Chinese to English (将下列词组从英语译成汉语或者从汉语译成英语):

1. lay him a Golden Egg
2. 给她下许多蛋
3. write him a letter
4. 给他父亲写一封信
5. be not satisfied with the slow income
6. 对这个计划感到不满意
7. cut her open
8. 将这只鹅剖开

THE BRAZIER AND HIS DOG

A Brazier^① had a Dog. When he worked with his hammer, the Dog slept; but whenever^② he sat down to his dinner^③ the Dog woke up^④.

'Sluggard dog^⑤! good for nothing^⑥!' said the Brazier, throwing him a bone. 'You sleep through the noise^⑦ of my hammer, but wake up at^⑧ the first clatter^⑨ of my teeth.'

Men like the Brazier's Dog are useless. They are awake enough^⑩ to their own interests, and turn a deaf ear to^⑪ their friend's pain.



注释:

- ① Brazier ['breizjə] *n.* 铜匠
- ② whenever [hwen'evə] *conj.* 每当
- ③ sat down to his dinner 坐下来吃饭
- ④ wake up 醒来
- ⑤ sluggard ['slʌgəd] *dog* 懒狗
- ⑥ good for nothing 没有用的
- ⑦ noise [noiz] *n.* 响声
- ⑧ at... 一经..., 一...就...
- ⑨ clatter *n.* 得得的响声
- ⑩ awake enough 非常注意, enough 这个副词用来修饰形容时, 往往放在该形容词的后面。
- ⑪ turn a deaf ear to... 对...置若罔闻

译文:

铜匠和他的狗

一个铜匠有一条狗。当他抡起锤子工作时, 狗就睡了; 可是每当他坐下来吃饭时, 狗却醒了。

“懒狗! 没用的东西!”铜匠说着, 给它丢了一块骨头, “你在我的锤打声中一直睡觉; 可是我牙齿一响你就醒来了。”

象铜匠的狗那样的人是无用的, 他们对自己的利益非常注意, 对朋友的痛苦却置若罔闻。

练习:

I. Answer the following questions (回答下列问题):

1. Did the Brazier have a Dog?

2. What did the Dog do when the man worked with his hammer?

3. Did the Brazier like his Dog very much?

4. Do you think the Dog useful or useless?

II. *Translate the following phrases from E. to C. or from C. to E.* (将下列短语从英语译成汉语或者从汉语译成英语):

1. throw him a bone

2. 扔给它一片肉

3. give him a book

4. 给妹妹一只苹果

5. turn a deaf ear to their friend's pain

6. 对于他的痛苦置若罔闻

THE BUNDLE OF STICKS

There was a Farmer not long ago. He was sad because of his quarrelsome① family. He told his sons to live in harmony②. But no one listened.

One day he had a good idea. He called his sons and told them to lay a Bundle of Sticks③ before him. He tied④ them into a Fagot⑤ and said: 'Now my sons, who among



you④ can break it?’

They tried one after another, but none succeeded. Then the father untied⑦ the Fagot and told the sons to break the Sticks one by one. This time they easily did it. Then the Farmer said:

‘My sons, can you see which is stronger, a Single Stick or a Fagot of Sticks?’

‘We know, Father,’ they replied, ‘a Fagot is stonger.’

‘If you, my sons,’ said the Farmer, ‘remain united⑧, you are strong and your enemy cannot defeat you. If not, you are undone⑨. In unity there is strength⑩.’

They all agreed with⑪ the old man, and since then they have lived in harmony.

注释:

- ① quarrelsome ['kwɒrəlsəm] *a.* 好争吵的
- ② in harmony ['hɑ:məni] 和睦地
- ③ a Bundle of Sticks 一捆柴
- ④ tie [tai] *v.* 扎, 捆紧
- ⑤ Fagot ['fægət] *n.* 柴把
- ⑥ Who among you...? 你们之中有谁...?
- ⑦ untie ['ʌnt'ai] *v.* 解开
- ⑧ remain united 保持团结
- ⑨ undone ['ʌn'dʌn] 失败, undo 的过去分词。
- ⑩ strength [streŋθ] *n.* 力量
- ⑪ agree with... 同意(某人的)意见

译文:

一捆柴

不久以前有一个农夫，由于家庭不和而感到苦恼。他叫几个儿子和睦相处，可是谁都不听。

一天，他想出一个好主意。他把几个儿子都叫来，要他们在他面前放一捆柴。他把柴扎成一个柴把，说：“孩子们，你们谁能折断它？”

他们一个接一个地试，没有一个能折断。于是，父亲把柴把拆散，叫儿子们一根一根地折。这一回，他们都容易地折断了。这时农夫说道：

“孩子们，你们知道哪个结实：单独一根柴还是一个柴把？”

“知道了，爸爸，”他们回答，“一个柴把结实些。”

“孩子们，”农夫说，“如果你们团结一致，力量就大，敌人就不能战胜你们；如果不团结一致，你们就会失败。团结就是力量。”

他们都同意老人的意见。从那时起他们就和睦相处了。

练习:

Choose the better answer (选择较合适的答案):

1. The Farmer was sad because he had _____.
A. a large family
B. a quarrelsome family
2. The old man asked his sons to lay before him _____.
A. a Single Stick
B. a Bundle of Sticks
3. The sons were able to break the sticks after the Farmer _____.
A. tied the Fagot

B. untied the ragot

4. If you remain united, you are_____.

A. weak

B. strong