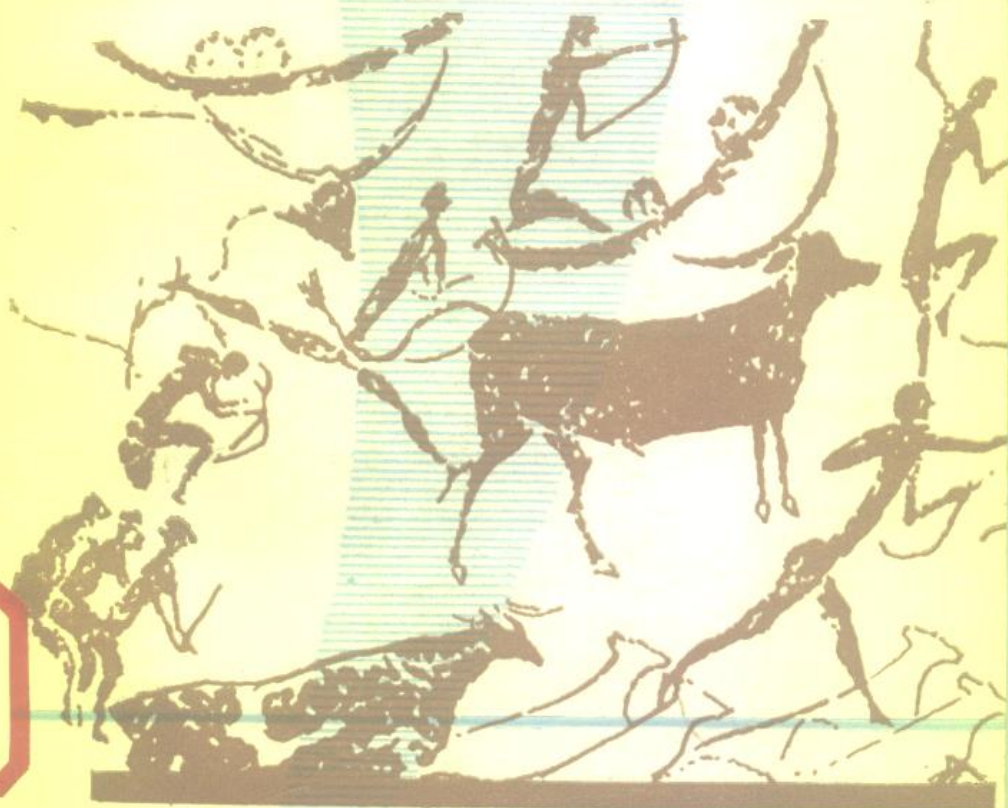


《英语世界》丛书 英汉对照

人类发展史话

THE ADVENTURE OF MAN



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THE ADVENTURE OF MAN

by

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《英语世界》丛书

RÉNLEI FÁZHǎN SHǐHUÀ

人类发展史话

〔美〕阿瑟·格雷戈尔 著

黄震华 周自德 译注

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内 容 简 介

人类来到世界上已有多久了？最初的人类是什么样子？他们怎样生活？他们如何发明了工具？不同地区的人类为什么会有共同的特点？又为什么会有不同的特点？《人类发展史话》一书，以简明流畅的语言，生动的笔调回答了上述问题，追溯了从猿到人的进化历史，讲述了不同人种由旧石器时代，到新石器时代，再到青铜时代，最后到铁器时代的发展过程。阅读此书不仅对学习英语大有裨益，而且可以学到不少科学知识，同时又是一种文艺欣赏。该版本由阿瑟·格雷戈尔亲自改写，约用 2000 英语单词，并有汉译对照，附有注释，适合中等程度英语自学者和大学英语专业二年级学生阅读。

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我馆出版的英语注释读物已出版的有几套科技类和文学类的丛书，前者有“科技英语通俗读物”、“科普英语注释读物”和“工程技术英语注释读物”，后者有“简易英语注释读物”、“英美古典文学注释丛书”、“英美现代文学注释丛书”和“英语世界文学注释丛书”（“文革”前出版的各类文学性质的注释读物皆可分别纳入此 4 套丛书）。现再陆续出版一套《英语世界》丛书。这套丛书的内容是属于一般知识性的，英汉对照，并加注释，旨在使读者在扩大视野、增长知识的同时，提高英语阅读水平。

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Introduction:

A Sense of Time

How long has man been on earth?

Let us travel 6,000 years into the past. We are in the days before man learned to write. The temples of Babylon¹ and Egypt have not yet been built. There are no cities or countries, kings or kingdoms, anywhere on earth. Recorded history has not yet begun.

Let us go farther into the past to, let us say, 12,000 years ago. We are in a world without houses, farms, villages or roads. The whole earth is one vast wild place. Yet there are people, about five million of them, scattered over all five continents.² They do not live in settled homes but wander around the countryside, hunting, fishing, and gathering wild grasses, berries, roots, and birds' eggs.

We know that 12,000 years is only a very small part of the time man has lived on earth. To find the first man³ we must go many hundreds of thousands of years into the past. We are the descendants of the primitive men who made the first fire, shaped the first stone tools, and hunted animals that have been extinct for a very long time. And yet these people were themselves descended from earlier man-like creatures that lived almost 2,000,000 years ago.

What were these creatures like? Would we recognize them as human beings? And where did they come from?

To find the ancestor of man, we must travel further into the past until we come to the Age of Reptiles.⁴ We are in a time when lizards⁵ with leathery wings sailed through the moist air, fish-like reptiles swam in warm equatorial seas, and dinosaurs walked on land.

1. Babylon ['bæbɪlən] n.: 巴比伦。它是古代 Babylonia 帝国的首都,在幼发拉底河岸,其遗址现在在伊拉克。 2. continent ['kɒntɪnənt] n.: 大洲; 大陆。 3. To find the first man ...: 不定式短语,放在句首作为目的状语,

序 言

时 间 概 念

人类在地球上已经生活了多少年代了呢？

让我们上溯到 6000 年以前。那时人类还不会读书写字。巴比伦和埃及的寺庙还未曾建造。地球上既没有城市和国家，也没有国王和王国。有文字记载的历史还没有开始。

让我们进一步追溯到，譬如说，1.2 万年前。那时的世界上既没有房子和农场，也没有村庄和道路。整个地球是一大片旷野。但是，已经有了人类，大约有 500 万左右，分布在所有的五大洲上。他们过着不定居的生活，在乡间漫游，他们打猎、捕鱼，采集野草、浆果、块根和鸟蛋。

我们知道，1.2 万年只占人类在地球上生活的整个时间的一段非常小的部分。要想找到第一个人，我们必须上溯到几十万年以前。我们是原始人的后裔。是原始人首先学会了取火，制造了第一件石头工具，并且猎取现在早已绝迹了的野兽。而这些人则又是生活在大约 200 万年以前更早的象人的动物的后裔。

这些动物是什么样的呢？我们能把它们当成人吗？它们又来自何处呢？

要找到人类的祖先，我们必须进一步上溯到爬虫时代。那时，长有皮质翅膀的蜥蜴在潮湿的空气中飞翔，象鱼一样的爬虫在温暖的赤道附近的海中游泳，恐龙在大地上行走。

可以译作“为了”或“想要”。 4. **Reptiles** ['reptailz] *n.* (pl.): 爬行动物；爬虫（如鳄鱼，蛇，龟，蜥蜴）。 5. **lizard** ['lizard] *n.*: 此处指古代一种原始爬行动物，身子很长，身上有鳞甲，尾巴很长。

No one can know the complete story of how man evolved. The record of the origin of man will not be found in books, but in fossils, bits of broken tools, and crushed bones. Much of the evidence that could help answer our questions is gone forever. We seldom find skulls from the past, and the discovery of an entire human skeleton is even more unusual. And as scientists slowly learn more about our past, we will be forced to change some of our ideas.

Here is the story of early man as we understand it today.

1

The Ancestors of Man

About 100,000,000 years ago, long before the appearance of man on earth, the reptiles of the dinosaur family were the principal creatures on earth. Some of them were among the largest creatures that have ever lived. For example, the land lizard known as *Tyrannosaurus rex*¹ was more than 50 feet (15 meters) long. Rising up on its back legs and balancing itself on its huge tail, *Tyrannosaurus rex* stood 20 feet (6 meters) tall. A man standing by the side of this creature would not be tall enough to touch its knees, while its jaws, with six-inch teeth (15 centimeters), opened more than a yard (1 meter) wide.

A meat eater, *Tyrannosaurus* satisfied its great hunger by hunting various plant-eating dinosaurs. The largest of all the vegetable eaters was a harmless 70-foot (21 meters) beast named *Brontosaurus*.² Some dinosaurs developed special protection against *Tyrannosaurus* and other meat eaters. One of these land lizards, *Triceratops*,³ had three horns on its head and a fence of bone above its neck. Another,

1. *Tyrannosaurus rex* [ti,rænə'sɔ:ɪrəs] [reks]: 食肉的古生物。 2. *Brontosaurus* [brɒntə'sɔ:ɪrəs] n.: 素食古生物, 其化石发现于北美西部。 3. *Tri-*

没有人能够知道人类进化的全部历史。关于人类起源的证据是无法在书本上找到的，而只存在于化石、破坏的工具的碎片和碎骨片之中。可以帮助回答我们问题的证据大多已永远消失了。我们很难发现过去人类的头骨，要想找到完整的人的骨骼就更难了。由于科学家们逐渐对我们的过去知道得更多些，我们也就不得不改变我们的一些看法。

下面就是我们今天所知道的早期人类的故事。

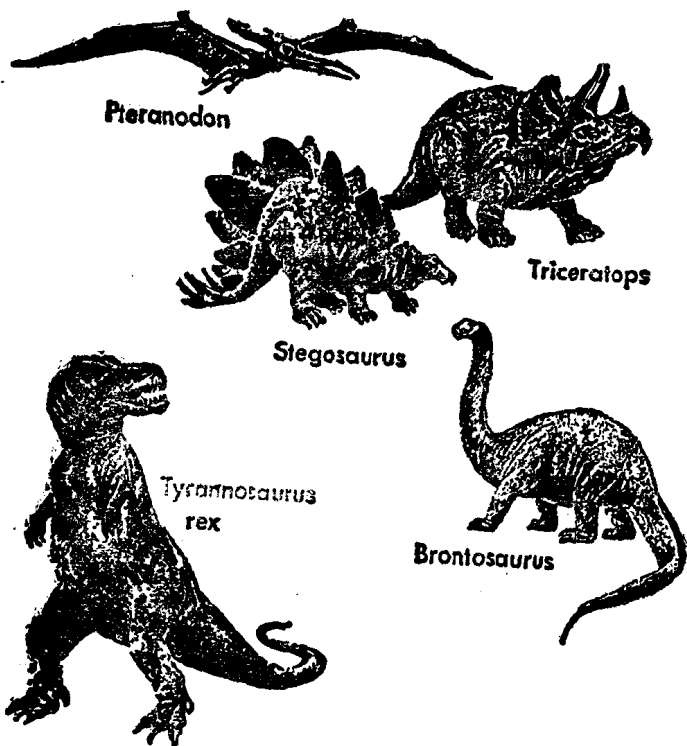
一

人类的祖先

大约在一亿年前，远在人类在地球上出现之前，恐龙科的爬虫类曾是地球上的主要动物。它们之中有一些是曾经生存过的最大动物。例如被称为大型恐龙王的陆生巨蜥就有 50 多英尺（合 15 公尺）长。如果用后肢站立并用巨大的尾巴支地保持平衡，它有 20 英尺（合 6 公尺）高。人站在它旁边还够不上它的膝盖。巨蜥的牙有 6 英寸（合 15 厘米）长，上下颚可张开一码（一公尺）宽。

大型恐龙王是肉食动物，以猎取各种素食恐龙为生。这些素食恐龙中最大的一种是无害的雷龙，它有 70 英尺（合 21 公尺）长。有些恐龙长有特别的保护器官，以抵御大型恐龙王和其他的肉食动物。有一种陆生巨蜥，头上长有 3 只角，颈上长有一排硬骨。另一种剑龙，长着锐利的背和尾巴，用以保护自己不受来自后方的袭击。除脑子以外，

ceratops ['traisəretəps] *n.*: 大型恐龙，素食古生物，身长包括尾巴共 30 尺。



Stegosaurus¹, had a sharp-edged back and tail to protect itself against² attacks from the rear. In addition to having a brain, it had a nerve-center at the base of the tail to sense³ what was happening around it. But there were more than 5,000 different species,⁴ and all were not so unusual or big. Some were no bigger than the lizards living today. Nor did all the species live at the same time. We must remember that the Age of Reptiles lasted for many millions of years.

Long before the appearance of the first birds on earth, some rep-

1. Stegosaurus ['stego'sɔɪrəs] *n.*: 大型恐龙, 头很小, 背脊骨上长有坚硬尖骨板。 2. to protect ...against (from): 防御; 保护...不受损害或侵犯。(一般较大的事如天灾, 敌人, 常用 'against'; 普通小事用 'from')。 3. to

tiles had become skillful flyers. Some of these flying lizards had a wing spread of 25 feet ($7\frac{1}{2}$ meters), and knife-sharp teeth. Sweeping down out of the skies, they must have looked like flying devils. Other reptiles left the land to live in the sea and in time⁵ they grew to look like fish. Some were so fishlike that it seemed as though their ancestors had never lived anywhere but in the water.

Physical conditions were perfect for the dinosaurs and the creatures who occupied the air and water. The climate was warm and moist and the ponds and lakes were full of plant food. No other animals on earth were as powerful as the big lizards. Nevertheless, they are now gone forever.

We are not certain of the reasons for their disappearance. In

它的尾巴底部还有一个神经中枢，用于感觉周围发生的事情。恐龙科共有 5000 多个不同的种类，但并不都是这么特别或巨大。有些跟今天的蜥蜴差不多大小。这些种类也并不生活在同一时期。我们必须记住，爬虫时代延续了好几百万年。

远在第一批鸟类在地球上出现之前，有些爬虫就已成为熟练的飞行家了。有些飞蜥一只翅膀展开就有 25 英尺 (7.5 公尺) 长，牙齿象刀一样锐利。当它们从天上俯冲下来时，一定很象会飞的妖怪。其他一些爬虫离开了陆地生活在海中，逐渐地长得象鱼。有些竟是如此地象鱼，似乎它们的祖先一直就在水中生活，从未在其他地方生活过一样。

自然条件对于恐龙和生活在空中和水中的动物真是再合适不过了。气候温和湿润，池中和湖里布满了可吃的植物。地球上没有其他动物象巨蜥那么强大。然而，它们已一去不复返了。

对于它们消失的原因，我们知道得不大清楚。部分原因可能是因

sense v.: = to feel; 感觉。 4. species ['spi:ʃi:z]: 单复数同形。 5. in time: in the course of time, 届时; 逐渐地; 终于。

part it may have been¹ because their brains were very small. Also, changes in the weather pattern of the earth made life increasingly difficult for them. The dinosaurs were adapted for living in a warm, wet climate. When the weather became colder and drier, ponds and lakes disappeared, and so did the food supply of the dinosaurs.² Furthermore, these giant reptiles were cold-blooded creatures, depending on the sun for body heat. A drop of only a few degrees in the earth's temperature could mean the difference between life and death to them.

The first mammals were descended from a reptile that lived almost 250,000,000 years ago. Warm-blooded creatures, the mammals did not need to depend on the sun for body heat. They were able to stay warm even in the coldest weather. Unlike the reptiles who laid eggs, they gave birth to their young alive, cared for them, and fed them milk from their own bodies. It would seem that the mammals were far better suited to living in a changing climate than the reptiles.

A tiny mammal that lived during the age of the dinosaurs was an ancestor of the tree shrew,³ which today lives in the rain forests of Southeastern Asia. This small creature looks a little like a monkey with fingers and ears that are almost human. Considering⁴ its small size, it has quite a large brain. Some anthropologists believe that an early shrew was the ancestor of the entire family of primates.⁵

Man is a primate, but this does not mean that man is an ape. He is no more an ape than⁶ a cat is a lion. We call man a primate because he has the body of a primate. His bones, muscles, nerves, eyes, heart, and brain are similar to those of the primates. Man and the apes are affected by the same diseases, can take the same medicines, and possess similar blood types.

People who look alike are often members of the same family. They may share the same ancestor. Because man and the other primates are so much alike, we assume that they are descended from

1. ...may have been: 表示过去时可能情态。 2. ... so did the food supply of the dinosaurs: "so did" 是省略句,用来代替上文中的动词,作“也”或“同样”解。这种用法须主谓倒装。 3. tree shrew [ʃru:]: 又象猴子又象松鼠的食

为它们的脑子很小。而且地球上气候模式的变化使得它们愈来愈难于生存下去。恐龙适合于生活在温暖潮湿的气候中。当天气变得干冷，池塘和湖泊消失了，恐龙的食物也随之消失。加之这些巨大的爬虫都是冷血动物，依靠太阳的温暖来保持体温。因此，地球的气温只要下降几度，对它们来说也许就意味着生死存亡。

第一代哺乳动物是生活在2.5亿年前的爬虫的后裔。哺乳动物是热血动物，不需要依靠太阳的温暖来保持体温。它们在天气最冷的时候也能保持体温。爬虫类是卵生的，而它们是胎生的，会照顾幼兽，并用自己的乳汁哺育幼兽。因此，哺乳动物似乎比爬虫类更适应于在变化多端的气候条件下生存。

在恐龙时代生存过的一种很小的哺乳动物是今天生活在东南亚雨林中的一种栖树鼠类的祖先。这种小动物有点象猴子，其指头和耳朵几乎与人的一样。与它细小的身躯相比，它的脑子很大。有些人类学家相信，早期的这种树鼠是整个灵长类的祖先。

人属于灵长类，但这并不意味着人就是猿。人不是猿犹如猫不是狮子。我们把人归入灵长类是因为人有与灵长类相同的身躯。人的骨骼、肌肉、神经、眼睛、心脏和脑子都与灵长类的动物相似。人与猿都会患同样的疾病，可以服同样的药物，具有相似的血型。

相貌相似的人常常属于同一家族。他们可能有共同的祖先。由于虫兽。 4. *considering prep.*: 鉴于;就...而论。 5. *primates* ['praɪmɪts]: (复数)灵长类动物, 包括人, 猿, 猴等。 6. *no more than*: 同...一样不... 例如: I could no more do that than you. 我和你一样不能做这件事。

the same ancestor.

When Charles Darwin, the 19th century English scientist, suggested that man and the other primates had the same origin, most people were very angry. They preferred to think that their ancestors had been people exactly like themselves. Since the time of Darwin, however, more and more evidence of man's evolution has been discovered. Today, we have learned to accept the idea that man, although not descended from any present-day apes, does share an ancestor with them.

Let us trace the evolutionary changes from the tiny mammals of the Age of Reptiles to the appearance of man on earth about 2,000,000 years ago.

About 65,000,000 years ago, there was a tiny, long-snouted¹, four-footed mammal on earth that looked like the tree shrew. In the next 10- to 15,000,000 years some of its descendants probably evolved into primates that were the ancestors of present day lemurs² and tarsiers.³

Today, lemurs live on the Island of Madagascar⁴, in the Philippines, and in the East Indies. Their ears and bushy tails are similar to those of a species of small wolf. But their paws are very much like human hands. The front of the thumb can touch the other four fingers, as ours can. Lemurs are, therefore, able to grasp things very much as we do. Lemurs eat chiefly nuts, leaves, and other parts of plants. But like man, they do not eat only vegetables; they also eat insects and birds' eggs. They sleep during the day and come out at night. Like the other primates, they depend on their sense of sight more than on their sense of smell.

The lemur, however, is too different from man to be one of his ancestors. It moves like any four-footed animal rather than putting its weight on its back legs. Its brain is very primitive, and its eyes

1. long-snouted [snaut]: 长鼻腔的 (如猫、狗、狼、狐等动物的鼻腔)。 2. lemurs ['leməz] *n.*: 原始哺乳动物的一种。 3. tarsier ['tɑ:siə] *n.*: (跗猴属), 东印度产的眼镜猴; 眼镜猴科。 4. Island of Madagascar [mædə-

人和其他的灵长类是如此相似,我们推断他们是同一祖先的后裔。

当 19 世纪的英国科学家查尔斯·达尔文提出人与其他的灵长类有同一起源时,许多人都很生气。他们宁愿想象他们的祖先是和他们完全一样的人。但是,自从达尔文的时代以来,越来越多关于人类进化的证据被发现了。今天我们已学会了接受如下的认识,即,虽然人类不可能是当代的猿的后裔,但确实与猿类有共同的祖先。

让我们追溯一下人的进化,从爬虫时代的小哺乳动物开始,直到大约 200 万年前人在地球上出现为止。

大约 6500 万年前,有一种长鼻腔的小四脚哺乳动物,很象树鼠。在以后 1000 到 1500 万年中它们的部分后裔也许进化成了灵长类,也就是当今的狐猿和跗猴的祖先。

今天,狐猿生活在马达加斯加岛,菲律宾群岛和东印度群岛上。它们的耳朵和长有浓毛的尾巴很象一种小狼。但它们的脚爪却很象人类的手。狐猿的大拇指前部可以够着其他 4 个指头,就跟我们人的一样。因此,狐猿可以象人一样抓东西。它们主要吃坚果、叶子和植物的其他部分。但狐猿也象人一样,不仅仅以植物为食,它们还吃昆虫和鸟蛋。它们白天睡觉,晚上出来活动。象其他灵长类一样,它们更多地依靠视觉而不是依靠嗅觉。

但是,狐猿和人相差太远了,不可能是人类的祖先之一。它跟其他四只脚的动物一样走路,而不是用后脚来支撑身体。它的脑子很原始, [gæskə]: 马达加斯加岛。在印度洋,原法国殖民地,1960 年宣告独立,名为 Malagasy (马尔加什共和国)。



LEMUR



TARSIER