英语注释读物

阿里巴巴和四十大盗

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内 容 提 要

本书共十五个寓言和故事，均选自西方有名的寓言和故事集。每篇都情趣横生，引人入胜，寓意深刻，富有教育意义。篇前有中文简介，篇后有详细注释及难句分析，是一本较好的中学生英语课外读物。

CONTENTS

1．猴子和海豚

一只落水的猴子在回答海豚的问题时，自称是什么都懂的名门后裔，欺骗了海豚。海豚本来正在帮助猴子上岸，一气之下弃猴而去。猴子只好在海里独自挣扎。最后，文章以海豚对猴子的警告结束。它说："那些说谎话的人迟早会发现他们自己陷入了困境。"

THE MONKEY AND THE DOLPHIN[1]

A Sailor, embarking on a voyage to Greece, took along a Monkey to amuse himself on shipboard[2]. Off the coast[3] of Greece, near Athens[4], a violent storm arose[5]. Angry waves[6] beat[7] against the ship and dashed it to pieces[8]. The Sailor, his Monkey, and all the crew[9] jumped into the sea and swam for their lives[10].

A Dolphin saw the Monkey struggling in the water, came to his assistance[11], and swam with the Monkey on his back toward the shore[12]. Then the Dolphin, thinking the Monkey was a man, asked, "Are you, sir, an Athenian? [13]"

"Certainly I am, [14]" the Monkey replied, "and

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furthermore[15] I am descended from[16] one of the nobl-
est families of Athens."

"Then of course you know Piraeus, [17]" the
Dolphin said.

The Monkey did not know that Piraeus was the
famous harbor[18] of Athens. "Oh yes," he said, "I know
Piraeus very well. He is one of my closest friends. "

The Dolphin was so angered at these lies that he
dove into the water and swam away, leaving the Mon-
key to flounder helplessly in the sea[19]. Then he call
back to the Monkey, "Those who tell falsehoods
sooner or later find themselves in deep water." [20]

Selected from *AESOP'S FABLES*

注　释

〔1〕 The Monkey and the Dolphin 猴子和海豚。monkey
['mʌŋki]n. 猴子。dolphin ['dɔlfin]n.海豚。

〔2〕 A Sailor, embarking on a voyage to Greece, took
along a Monkey to amuse himself on shipboard.
一个乘船航行到希腊的海员带了一只猴子供他在船上
娱乐。sailor ['seilə]n.海员,水手。embark [im'baːk]
v.乘船。 voyage [vɔid3] n. 航行,航海。 Greece
[griːs]n. 希腊。 amuse [ə'mjuːz]v.t. 娱乐。on
shipboard 在船上。

〔3〕 off the coast 离开海岸。

〔4〕 Athens ['æθinz]n. 雅典（希腊首都）。

〔5〕 a violent storm arose 起了暴风雨。violent['vaiələnt]

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*adj.*猛烈的。storm [stɔːm] *n.*暴风雨。arose [ə'rouz]
v.i. 是 arise[ə'raiz]的过去式,意为"起了"。

〔6〕angry waves 怒涛。angry ['æŋgri] *adj.* 狂暴的。
wave [weiv] *n.* 波涛。

〔7〕beat [biːt] *v.* 打;冲击。

〔8〕dashed it to pieces 把它撞碎。

〔9〕crew [kruː] *n.* 船上的全体水手（包括乘务员）。

〔10〕swam for their lives 为了活命而在水中游着。swam
[swæm]是swim [swim] *v.i.*的过去式,意为"游泳"。

〔11〕came to his assistance 来援助他（猴子）。

〔12〕toward the shore 向着海岸。toward [tə'wɔːd]*prep.*
朝…的方向。shore [ʃɔː] *n.* 岸。

〔13〕Then the Dolphin,thinking the Monkey was a man,
asked, "Are you, sir, an Athenian? " 然后海豚以
为猴子是人,就问："先生,你是雅典人吗?" think-
ing the Monkey was a man 中, 现在分词 thinking
又带有一个从句作为它的宾语。此从句省去了连接词
that。整个分词短语作状语用。Athenian雅典人。因这
词以元音 a 开始, 所以其前面的不定冠词用an。

〔14〕Certainly I am。我当然是。certainly ['səːtnli] *adv.*
（用于回答问题）当然,可以;确实。

〔15〕furthermore ['fəː ð ə'mɔː] *adv.*而且, 此外。

〔16〕descend [di'send] *v.i.* 传下。be descended from 是
"为…的后裔"的意思。

〔17〕Then of course you know Piraeus。那么,你当然知
道比雷埃夫斯了。of course当然。Piraeus[pai'riːəs]

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n. 比雷埃夫斯（希腊地名）。

〔18〕 the famous harbor 著名的港。famous['feiməs] *adj.*
著名的。harbor 英国写作 harbour ['hɑ:bə] *n.* 港，
港口。

〔19〕 The Dolphin was so angered at these lies that he
dove into the water and swam away, leaving the
Monkey to flounder helplessly in the sea. 海豚听到
这些谎话，非常生气,就潜入水中游开了。留下猴子独
自在海里挣扎。

　　这是一个带有一个结果状语从句的复合句。连接词
so…that是“如此……以致于”的意思。它引导的是结
果状语从句。现在分词短语 leaving the Monkey to
flounder helplessly in the sea 作状语用，是结果状
语从句的状语。

　　anger ['æŋgə] *v.t.* 激怒（即 make angry）。lie
[lai] *n.* 谎言。dove [douv] 是 dive [daiv] *v.i.* 的俗
体过去式，意为“潜入”。dove into the water 潜
入水中。flounder ['flaundə] *v.i.*（不会游泳而 跌入
深水中时所作的）挣扎。 helplessly ['helplisli] *adv.*
无人帮助地。

〔20〕 Those who tell falsehoods sooner or later finp
themselves in deep water. 那些说谎话的人迟早会发
觉他们自己陷入困境。falsehood ['fɔ:lshud] *n.* 谎言。
sooner or later 迟早；早晚。find themselves发现他
们自己……。in deep water 陷入困境。

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2. 马 掌

一个商人在回家的路上发现了自己所骑的马的马掌有了毛病，但为了赶路，他舍不得花一点时间钉马掌，结果快马跑不快了。最后竟折断了马腿，而商人只好弃掉自己的快马，徒步背着沉重的物品，比预定的时间推迟了很久才到达目的地。真可谓"欲速则不达"。

THE NAIL[1]

A merchant had done good business at the fair[2]; he had sold his wares[3], and lined[4] his money-bags with gold and silver. Then he wanted to travel homewards, and be in his own house before nightfall[5]. So he packed his trunk[6] with the money on his horse, and rode away.

At noon he rested in a town, and when he wanted to go farther the stable-boy[7] brought out his horse and said: "A nail is wanting[8], sir, in the shoe[9] of its near hind foot[10]." "Let it be wanting, [11]" answered the merchant; "the shoe will certainly stay on for the six miles I have still to go. I am in a hurry."

In the afternoon, when he once more alighted and had his horse fed[12]; the stable-boy went into the room to him and said: "sir, a shoe is missing from your horse's near hind foot." Shall I take him to the blacks-

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mith? [13]" "Let it be wanting," answered the man; "the horse can very well hold out for a couple of miles which remain[14]. I am in haste." [15]

He rode forth, but before long the horse began to limp[16]. It had not limped long before it began to stumble[17], and it had not stumbled long before it fell down and broke its leg. The merchant was forced to leave the horse where it was, and unbuckle the trunk, take it on his back, and go home on foot[18]. And there he did not arrive until quite late at night. "And that cursed[19] nail," said he to himself, "has caused all this disaster." [20]

The more haste the less speed. [21]

Selected from *GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES*

注　释

〔1〕 nail [neil] *n.* 钉子。此处指马掌上的一个钉子，故标题译为"马掌"。

〔2〕 A merchant had done good business at the fair. 一个商人在集市上做了好买卖（赚了钱）。merchant ['mə:tʃənt] *n.* 商人。business ['biznis] *n.* 买卖。do good business 做好买卖。fair [fɛə] *n.* 定期集市。即汉语"庙会"，现代汉语沿用此词为"商品交易（展览）会"。

〔3〕 ware [wɛe] *n.* （常用复数）货物，商品。

〔4〕 line 此处指"装满"。

〔5〕 Then he wanted to travel homewards, and be in

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his own house before nightfall. 然后他要回家并想天黑前赶到家。在此句中 wanted 后有两个并列的动词不定式做 "want" 的宾语，因前面已有to，故后一个动词不定式to be的to省略。homewards ['houmwədz] *adv.* 向家。nightfall ['naitfɔːl] *n.* 傍晚，黄昏。

〔6〕packed his trunk 装他的箱子。

〔7〕stable-boy ['steiblbɔi] *n.* 马童，小马倌。

〔8〕wanting [wɔntiŋ] *adj.* 缺少的。

〔9〕shoe [ʃuː] *n.* 马掌。

〔10〕near hind foot 左后蹄。

〔11〕Let it be wanting 少就让它少吧! Let 后面的动词不定式的to要省略，故动词不定式be wanting 前省略了to。

〔12〕he once more alighted and had his horse fed. 他又一次下来喂马。alight [ə'lait] *v.i.* 下（马）。 fed [fed]是feed的过去分词，做宾语horse 的补足语。have 如与一个名词再加上一个过去分词在一起连用，即作"把什么做什么"解。例如:

You ought to have that coat washed. 你应该把那件上衣洗一洗。

〔13〕blacksmith ['blæksmiθ] *n.* 铁匠。

〔14〕the horse can very well hold out for a couple of miles which remain. 这马完全能走完剩下的二三哩。to hold out 支持。for a couple of miles which remain介词短语做状语，修饰hold out。which remain 是定语从句，修饰miles。couple of（口语）两三个。

〔15〕I am in haste. 此处译为: 我急着赶路。haste [heist] *n.* 匆忙。

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〔16〕 limp 〔limp〕 *v.i.* 跛行。

〔17〕 It had not limped long before it began to stumble.
马瘸着没走多久，就开始跟跄地东倒西歪了。before连词引起状语从句，修饰had limped。stumble 〔'stʌmbl〕 *v.i.* 绊跌，蹒跚而行。

〔18〕 The merchant was forced to leave the horse where it was, and unbuckle the trunk, take it on his back, and go home on foot. 这位商人被迫把马留在跌倒的地方，解下皮箱背在背上，徒步回家。to leave…, and unbuckle…, take…, and go… 为并列的四个动词不定式做状语。unbuckle 〔ʌn'bʌkl〕 *v.t.* 解开扣带。此处意为：解下箱子。on foot 步行。

〔19〕 cursed 〔'kəːsid〕 *adj.* 可恶的。

〔20〕 disaster 〔di'zaːstə〕 *n.* 不幸；灾祸。

〔21〕 The more haste the less speed. 欲速则不达。这是带有由 the more…the more (less) （越…越）引导的比较状语从句的复合句。speed 〔spiːd〕 *n.* 速度。

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3. 兔子和乌龟

这篇童话通过乌龟和兔子赛跑告诉人们 "骄必败" 这一极其富有教育意义的道理。龟兔赛跑，兔子虽然跑得很快，但它蔑视与它赛跑的乌龟，自以为胜利在握，因而它跑了一段就躺下来睡大觉了。乌龟知道自己跑的能力比兔子差得很远，因而它不休止地一步步向前爬，结果取得了 比 赛 的 胜利。

THE HARE AND THE TORTOISE[1]

One day the Hare was boasting[2], as usual, of his amazing speed[3].

"No one can run faster than I, " he bragged[4] to the other animals[5]. "I'm swifter[6] than the wind. I challenge[7] anyone here to run a race with me." [8]

None of the animals seemed ready to accept the challenge. [9] "What?" said the Hare. "Will no one dare to race with me?" [10]

"I will, " said a quiet voice. It was the Tortoise.

"You! " the Hare exclaimed[11]. "Surely you must be joking.[12] How can you hope to win?" [13]

"We shall see," said the Tortoise calmly[14]. "Let us race."

It was agreed that they would race through the

woods and back[15]. The signal[16] was given, and the Hare hopped out of sight at once[17], while the Tortoise plodded[18] slowly along.

Soon the Hare was so far ahead of the Tortoise that he stopped to rest on the soft grass[19]. "To think that a Tortoise would want to race with me![20]" thought the Hare, laughing to himself. "why, I even have time for a nap.[21]" And he curled[22] up on the soft grass and went to sleep.

Meanwhile the Tortoise plodded steadily on—and on and on[23]. After a while[24] he passed the Hare, who was still asleep[25]. Just as the Tortoise came to the finish line, the Hare awoke[26] and saw where the Tortoise was. The Hare made a great leap forward[27], but it was too late. The Tortoise had won the race[28].

As the Hare crept[29] away, shamefaced[30], he heard the animals exclaim, "You won! You won! How did you ever beat the Hare? "

Modestly[31], the Tortoise told them, "Slow and steady wins the race." [32]

Selected from *AESOP'S FABLES*

注　释

〔1〕The Hare and the Tortoise 兔子和乌龟。hare [heə] n. 野兔。tortoise ['tɔːtəs] n. 龟。

〔2〕boast [boust] v. 自夸；自吹；后接 of 表示"自吹……"。

〔 3 〕 amazing speed 惊人的迅速。amazing [ə'meiziŋ] *adj.*
惊人的，使人吃惊的。speed [spi:d] *n.* 迅速。

〔 4 〕 bragged 是 brag [bræg] *v.* 的过去式。自夸；自吹。

〔 5 〕 animal ['æniməl] *n.* 动物。

〔 6 〕 swifter 是 swift 的比较级 swift [swift] *adj.* 快的，
迅速的。

〔 7 〕 challenge ['tʃælindʒ] *v.t.* 向…挑战。

〔 8 〕 race [reis] *n*；*v.* 比赛。run a race with me 和我赛
跑。

〔 9 〕 to accept the challenge 应战。accept [ək'sept] *v.t.*
接受。

〔10〕 Will no one dare to race with me? 没有人敢和我赛
跑吗? 本句中的 dare 是表意动词，与助动词 will 连
用，所以后面的不定式动词 to race 加了 to。若 dare
作情态动词用时，则本身不变化(第三人称单数不加s,
后面的动词不定式也不带 to)。

　　　　例如：Dare he admit his mistake? 他敢于承认错
误吗?

〔11〕 exclaim [iks'kleim] *v.* 惊叫。(与 that 引导的从句
或直接引语连用)。

〔12〕 surely you must be joking. 你一定是在开玩笑。joke
[dʒouk] *v.* 开玩笑。

〔13〕 win [win] *v.* 赢；得胜。

〔14〕 calmly ['ka:mli] *adv.* 镇定地。

〔15〕 It was agreed that they would race through the
woods and back.他们一致同意穿过树林跑去再跑回。
这是个复合句。that 引导的是个主语从句。主句是It was

agreed。it 在这里作形式主语，真正的主语则是后面的从句。agree [ə'griː] v. 同意。

〔16〕signal ['signəl] n. 信号。

〔17〕…the Hare hopped out of sight at once。兔子立刻跳得看不见了。hopped 是 hop [hɔp] 的过去式，意为"跳跃"。hop 是重读闭音节，所以构成过去式时，双写最后一个辅音字母。sight [sait] n. 视力；视觉。out of sight 看不见。at once 立刻。

〔18〕plod [plɔd] v. 缓慢地走。

〔19〕soon the Hare was so far ahead of the Tortoise that he stopped to rest on the soft grass。不一会儿兔子跑到乌龟前面那么远，它就停下来在松软的草地上休息了。ahead [ə'hed] adv. 在前头。soft [sɔft] adj. 软的。grass [graːs] n. 草。

〔20〕To think that a Tortoise would want to race with me! 乌龟竟想和我赛跑! 这是一个由不定式词组带一个宾语从句表示的祈使句。英语中有时也可用单词或词组表示某种情绪，构成祈使句。例如：

Down with the imperialists! 打倒帝国主义!

To think you are so careless。你竟这样粗心大意!

〔21〕Why, I even have time for a nap。唔，我甚至还能睡一会儿呢。why [wai] int. 唔。nap [næp] n. 小睡；打盹。

〔22〕curl [kəːl] v. 卷曲。

〔23〕Meanwhile the Tortoise plodded steadily on— and on and on。这时乌龟沉着地继续一步步地向前走啊，

走啊。meanwhile ['mi:n'(h)wail] *adv.* 这时；其时。
steadily ['stedili] *adv.* 沉着地。

〔24〕after a while 过了一段时间。while 〔wail〕 *n.*
在这里是名词，意思是"一段时间"。

〔25〕asleep 〔ə'sli:p〕 *pred. adj.* 睡着。

〔26〕awoke 〔ə'wouk〕 是 awake 〔ə'weik〕 *v.i.* 的过去式，
意为"醒来"。

〔27〕The Hare made a great leap forward. 兔子向前跳跃
了一大步。forward 〔fɔ:wəd〕 *adv.* 向前。

〔28〕The Tortoise had won the race. 乌龟已经跑赢了。
won 〔wʌn〕 是 win 〔win〕 的过去分词意为："获胜"。

〔29〕crept 〔krept〕 是 creep 〔kri:p〕 *v.i.* 的过去式意为"爬
行"。

〔30〕shamefaced ['ʃeimfeist] *adj.* 羞怯的；惭愧的；窘迫
的。

〔31〕modestly ['mɔdistli] *adv.* 谦逊地。

〔32〕Slow and steady wins the race. 缓慢而坚定赢得了赛
跑的胜利。