



FOREIGN FABLES AND FAIRY TALES

英 汉 对 照

外国寓言童话选读



英语

书

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师 力 译注

广西人民出版社

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三百勇士

出 版 说 明

为帮助广大中学生和业余英语爱好者巩固英语基础知识，提高英语的阅读和写作能力，进一步学习外国的先进科学技术，为实现四个现代化服务，本社将陆续出版一套英语学习小丛书。

《外国寓言童话选读》是这套小丛书的一种。本书收集了十八篇短小精悍，脍炙人口的寓言、童话。这些文章寓意深刻，发人深思，文字浅显，句型简单，每篇均有原文、注解、译文，便于读者对照，加深理解。

1. THE LION AND THE MOUSE

One day a mouse went out to find something to eat. He ran carelessly through some tall grass. He ran into¹ a fierce lion. The lion caught the mouse. He held tightly and would not let him go.

"Please let me go², Mr. Lion," said the mouse. "One day I will help you."

The lion laughed. "How could a little mouse help a big lion?" he thought. "Very well," he said. "I will let you go. But you must walk more carefully."

The mouse was very grateful. "Thank you," he said. "You are very kind."

The next week the mouse was again looking for³ something to eat. He saw the lion under a tree. He was tied tightly in a net of strong ropes. He could not move.

1. run into: (偶然) 碰上

He ran into a fierce lion. 用人称代词 He 代替老鼠, 修辞学里叫人格化。在寓言和童话中, 常把动物、植物人格化。

2. ...let me go: 让(放)我走

狮子和老鼠



一天，老鼠出去找东西吃，不小心钻进深草丛里，碰上一头凶恶的狮子。狮子捉住了老鼠牢牢不放。

“狮子先生，请放我走吧，”老鼠说：“有一天我会帮助你的。”

狮子笑了起来，心想：小小一只老鼠怎能帮忙一头巨大的狮子呢？”“好吧，”狮子说，“我放了你，以后走路可要当心。”

老鼠非常感激，对狮子说：“谢谢你，你心肠真好。”

过了一个星期，老鼠又在找吃的东西。他看见狮子陷入在一棵树下的网中，被粗粗的绳子紧紧地捆住，一动也不能动。

“我来帮你，”老鼠说。

“let”后面跟一个宾语，还可以再跟一个不带to的动词不定式。例如：Let him do it. 让他做吧。

3. look for: 寻找

"I will help you," said the mouse.

He bit through one of the ropes. His teeth were sharp. Then he bit through another rope, and then another. Soon the lion was free. He was very pleased.

"Thank you," he said. "Thank you very much."

老鼠咬断了一条绳子。他的牙齿又尖又利，接着把绳子一条一条都咬断了。狮子很快就自由了，他十分高兴。

“谢谢你，”他对老鼠说，“太谢谢你了。”

2. THE FROG AND THE COW

There was a frog who lived with her children in a pond.

One day a cow came down to the pond to drink.

"Just see how big the cow is!"¹ cried all the little frogs.

"Big!" cried their mother. "What do you mean? I am sure it is but very little bigger than I am;² I could make myself as big as³ the cow!"

She began to take long breaths⁴ and to puff herself out.

"There!" she cried. "Haven't I made myself

1. Just see how big the cow is! 请看哪! 这头母牛多大啊!

这是个祈使句, 主语 **You** 在祈使句里一般省去。例如: **Get out of here!** 滚出去!

Just 在祈使句里用来引起某人对某事或物的注意, 表示“试请, 且请”的意思。例如: **Just look at this picture.** 试看看这幅图画。

Just listen to him. 你听听他说的(多有趣, 多傻气等)。

2. **I am sure it is but very little bigger than I am:** 我相信它只比我大一点点。一些形容词如 **sure, certain, afraid** 等作表语时, 可带一个宾语从句。例如: **I am afraid he won't come.**

青 蛙 和 母 牛



有一只青蛙和她的孩子们
住在一个池塘里。

一天，一头母牛来到池边
喝水。

“看哪！这头母牛多大
啊！”小青蛙都叫道。

“大！”青蛙妈妈喝道。

“你们这是什么意思？我相
信，它只不过比我大一点点。

我可以把自己变得像那头母牛那样大！”

她便开始吸足气，使自己鼓胀起来。

“看！”她大声说。“我不是变得和那头母牛一样

恐怕他不来。

形容词比较级可用来比较两个和两类人或东西，**than** 引起的比较从句里的谓语动词有时可省略。例如：He is taller than I(am) 他比我高。

3. as ... as ... : 和 ... 一样

“as ... as ...”用来表示等量比较，第一个 **as** 是副词，可修饰形容词或副词，第二个 **as** 是连词，引导一个状语从句，从句里的谓语动词有时也可省去。例如：He runs as fast as I (do). 他跑得和我一样快。

4. take long breaths [breθs]: 深呼吸

as big as the cow?"

"Oh, no!" cried all the little frogs.

She puffed herself out more and till she was going to burst.

"Am I as big as the cow?" she asked.

"Oh, no," cried all the little frogs again.

But the frog was too proud to stop. She puffed and puffed. Then she gave a last puff. Pop! She burst into little pieces.

大了吗？”

“不，没有！”小青蛙叫道。

她把自己鼓得更胀，直到快要爆炸了。

“我现在和母牛一样大了吧？”她问道。

“噢，没有！”小青蛙又叫道。

青蛙过于自负了，不愿意停止下来。她鼓呀鼓呀，最后她使劲地一鼓，“砰”一声，她突然炸裂成了碎片。

3. THE DOG AND HIS SHADOW

Once upon a time a dog found a piece of meat¹ in front of a butcher's. He carried it home in mouth. He ran very fast, because he thought that some other dog² might take it away from him.

On his way home he came to a small stream with³ a little bridge over it. When he was walking across the bridge, he saw another dog with another piece of meat in the water. He did not know it was his own shadow. He wanted to take the meat from the other dog. He barked at him. Alas! His own piece of meat dropped into the water. He jumped into the stream, but he could not find the other dog nor the meat. He walked home sadly, because he had lost a fine dinner.

1. meat: 肉

“meat” 是不可数名词。不可数名词要表示其数量时，前面必须加量词。例如：a piece of soap: 一块肥皂

a piece of news: 一条新闻

2. Some other dog 这里 some 不是“一些”的意思，而是

狗和他的影子



从前，有一只狗在一家肉店前找到了一块肉。他把肉叼在嘴里带回家去。他飞快地跑着，因为他担心别的狗会从他嘴里把肉抢走。

在他回家的路上，他来到有一条小桥的小溪旁边。当他过桥的时候，他看见水里也有一只狗，嘴里叼着一块肉。他不知道那是他自己的影子，他想把那只狗嘴里的肉抢过来，便朝着他吠起来。啊哟！他自己的那块肉落到水里去了。他跳进水中，但却找不到那只狗，也找不到那块肉了。他伤心地走回家去，因为他失去了一顿美餐。

“某个”的意思。

3. with 有时作“有”解，但在不同的情况下其汉译有所不同。例如：: a small stream with a little bridge over it: (上面) 有一条小桥的小溪。another dog with another piece of meat: 嘴里叼着一块肉的另一只狗

4. THE WOLF AND THE SHEPHERD

Once¹ a wolf met a flock of sheep on his way. How he wanted to kill and eat them!² But he could not do anything because the shepherd was there. Yet he did not give up³ hope. He began to follow them.

For a long time the wolf followed the flock and did not harm them. The shepherd was a very careful man. He knew he must be watchful against⁴ the wolf, so he did not let him come near the flock.⁵ But as day after day passed and⁶ the wolf did no harm to⁷ any of the flock, he began to take him not as an enemy⁸, but⁹ as

1. once [wʌns]: 从前

once 常用于故事开头, 类似的结构有 once upon a time; long, long ago 等。

2. How he wanted to kill and eat them! 他多么想把他们咬死吃掉呵!

这里 he 是指狼。在故事里, 常可用表示人的代词来指动物。

how 和 what 有时作感叹词用, 用于感叹句的开头。how 修饰动词, 形容词和副词; what 修饰名词。例如: what a fool I have been! 我真愚蠢呵! How happy I am! 我多幸福呵!

3. give up: 放弃

4. be watchful against: 对...警戒(提防)