

The background of the cover features a traditional Chinese ink wash illustration. On the left, a large, detailed pine tree with dense needles and a textured trunk stands prominently. Below it, a smaller pine tree is visible. The ground is depicted with stylized, dark, swirling lines representing rocks or a path. The sky is a light, hazy blue-grey. The overall style is reminiscent of traditional Chinese book illustrations.

英语注释读物

# THE SHEPHERD BOY HAI WA

牧童海娃

上海人民出版社

英 语 注 释 读 物

The Shepherd Boy Hai·Wa

牧 童 海 娃

## 内 容 提 要

《牧童海娃》即《鸡毛信》。

这是发生在抗日战争时期山西省太行山区的一个小故事。儿童团团长海娃是个勇敢的牧童。一次，他赶着羊群给八路军送信，在半路上给进山抢粮的敌人抓住。勇敢机灵的海娃一路上想尽办法和敌人斗争，终于把信及时送到。八路军和当地游击队密切配合，攻下敌人据点，把侵略者全部歼灭。

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*This is a story that took place in the Taihang Mountains of China's Shansi Province during the country's War of Resistance Against Japan.*

*The shepherd boy Hai Wa, on his way with his sheep to deliver an important message to the Eighth Route Army, falls into the hands of the enemy, out plundering the people's grain. Hai Wa struggles against the enemy time and again with courage and forethought, and succeeds in delivering the letter. The Eighth Route Army and the local guerrillas fight in close co-ordination, take the enemy stronghold and wipe the predators out completely.*

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## Leader of the Children's Corps<sup>1</sup>

AT the time our story begins, Hai Wa was 14 years old and had been a shepherd already for six.

*He started out herding sheep together with his father<sup>2</sup>. But then the Japanese invaded the country and his father joined the guerrillas, going to fight the invaders as a railway scout<sup>3</sup>.*

Hai Wa was active too, and became the leader of his village Children's Corps for Resisting Japan and Saving the Country<sup>4</sup>.



Every day he went up Lungmen Hill<sup>5</sup> to stand

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1. 儿童团。 2. 他先是跟着爸爸放羊。started out 是“着手进行”的意思，其宾语是动名词短语 herding sheep。 3. 抗击侵略者，当了铁道侦察员。分词短语作状语，表示伴随情况。 4. 抗日救国儿童团。 5. 龙门山。

guard<sup>6</sup> while herding his sheep<sup>7</sup>, carrying the red-tasselled spear which his mother had given him<sup>8</sup>.

Mother told him one night: "You must keep your eyes open while standing guard! The Japanese aggressors are right there in the plains and may raid our village by surprise<sup>9</sup>. Last time they came pillaging grain they set fire to<sup>10</sup> our house and I was nearly burned to death. Those who didn't escape in time<sup>11</sup> were all killed by the devils."

"Mamma! Don't worry about me! I'm already a leader of the Children's Corps." Then Hai Wa fell asleep<sup>12</sup>.

Next morning when Hai Wa awoke and saw his mother sitting by the stove spinning<sup>13</sup>, he said, "Ma! Why still stay home spinning? Let's go and hide in the hills."

Mother replied, "My good child, then what

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6. 站岗。 7. 当他放羊的时候。这是一个时间状语从句。while 后面省去了 he was。全句修饰 to stand guard。 8. 他妈妈给他的那支红缨枪。which his mother had given him 是定语从句，修饰 spear。 9. 突然袭击我们村。by surprise 突然地。 10. 放火烧。 11. 那些来不及跑的人们。who didn't escape in time 是定语从句，修饰 Those。in time 及时地。 12. 睡着了。 13. 看见他妈妈坐在炕头纺纱。现在分词短语 sitting by the stove 与 his mother 一起做 saw 的复合宾语；现在分词 spinning 作状语，表示伴随情况。

would we live on<sup>14</sup>? You just do a good job of standing guard on the hill<sup>15</sup>, and don't get into quarrels<sup>16</sup>. Then I won't worry while spinning at home."

Getting into his clothes, Hai Wa said, "How could a Children's Corps leader do that? When I was little I was naughty sometimes, but now I'm on good terms with the shepherd boys from the plain<sup>17</sup> and we never quarrel. I've taught them to sing *The Red-Tasselled Spear* and told them how our *Night Tiger Company*<sup>18</sup> destroyed the enemy fort. The shepherd boy from *Houchou Village*<sup>19</sup> told me that his master is a vile landlord and traitor *that the Japanese have made head of the village*<sup>20</sup>. Day before yesterday the landlord forced him to *make the rounds*<sup>21</sup> of the village on an empty stomach, beating the gong to collect horses from the peasants for the devils...."

"So <sup>22</sup>!" exclaimed Hai Wa's mother. "Doesn't

14. 那末, 我们靠什么过活呢? to live on ... 靠...为生。 15. 你就好好地  
在山上放哨。副词 just 放在祈使句中使语气婉转。 16. 吵架。 17. 我  
和平川里的放羊娃可好啦。on good terms with ... 同...关系好。 18. 夜  
老虎连。 19. 后周庄。 20. 日本人指定为维持会长的那个人。that=  
whom, 是 made 的宾语; head of the village 是 whom 的宾语补足语; 宾语  
+ 宾语补足语组成一个复合宾语。head of the village 的原意是“村长”, 这里  
指“维持会长”, 以区别于后面提到的 village head (村长)。 21. 巡回, 兜  
圈子。如: The doctor made his rounds of the wards. 医生查病房。 22.  
啊! 这里的 So 是感叹词, 是“原来如此”的意思。



that mean the *enemy's coming*<sup>23</sup> to steal grain? *You should have reported earlier*<sup>24</sup>. Hurry and tell our village head!"

"I've already told him!" Hai Wa replied. "I told him *as soon as*<sup>25</sup> I got back last evening. *That's why he asked every family to cache their grain last night*<sup>26</sup>." Hai Wa was proud of *what he had done*<sup>27</sup>. Picking up his red-tasselled spear, he drove the sheep out of the sheep-fold and *was gone*<sup>28</sup>.

*Meanwhile the village was bustling, with people threshing wheat, grinding it into flour and pouring the flour into bags*<sup>29</sup>.... Even the children were helping the grown-ups carry grain to the hills and conceal it everywhere. Hai Wa cracked his whip and began to sing:

Last time the devils came "*mopping up*<sup>30</sup>,"

They wolfed down all the food we had,

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23. *enemy's coming* = *enemy is coming*. 24. 你该早报告。这是虚拟语气，表示说话人以为该做而实际上没有做的事情。 25. 一当...，就... 连接副词。引出的时间状语从句中的动作或状态一发生，主句中的动作或状态就紧接着发生。 26. 所以昨晚他(村长)叫家家户户都把粮食藏起来。why 是连接副词，引出的从句做主句的表语。 27. 他所做的。what 是关系代词，引出的从句做 of 的宾语。 28. 走了，不在了。gone 是 go 的过去分词，这里做表语。 29. 这时村子里可忙啦，有的打麦子，有的磨面，有的把面粉倒到口袋里... with ... doing ... 是介词短语的一种形式，作表示伴随情况的状语；with 后面的名词或代词是 doing 的逻辑主语。 30. 扫荡。

Carted away our grain,  
Burned our houses down —  
And broke the pipe of this old man...

Suddenly, the bell on the old locust tree at the village entrance sounded and the village head, who was ringing the bell, shouted: "The devils are coming! Militiamen, take up your guns and spears, bring your mines and grenades and *fall in*<sup>31</sup> at the locust tree! Old people, children and any *in poor health*<sup>32</sup> go to the hills first! *Wind up*<sup>33</sup> your spinning or threshing, *put whatever you're doing in order*<sup>34</sup> and prepare to leave at once!"

The militia was soon assembled under the old locust, and the village head told Hai Wa to go up the hill and stand guard. "You're the eyes of our village. Be careful not to let the traitors catch you! Here, take this grenade with you!"

Hai Wa put the grenade in his belt under his jacket and sang again:

This time the devils come "mopping up,"  
They'll find nothing but explosions all around,  
Grenade bursts from sorghum stocks,

---

31. 集合。 32. 体弱的。 33. 结束, 收起。 34. 把你手头的所有东西都收拾好。 to put ... in order 把...整理好。

Mine blasts from cellars.

If they're mad enough to kick this broken chamber pot<sup>35</sup>,

There goes off another mine<sup>36</sup>!

Hai Wa sang merrily as he climbed Lungmen  
Hill behind the village.

---

35. 疯狂到连这只破夜壶也要踢一脚。... enough to do ... 是“...到竟至...的程度”的意思。 36. 又炸了一颗地雷。引导词 there 引出的句子往往是倒装句。这里主语是 another mine, 谓语是 goes off (爆炸)。

## The Signal Tree<sup>1</sup>

AS soon as Hai Wa got to the top of the hill, he stuck his shepherd's whip into his belt and squatted down under a small tree.

Now this tree was bare, without a single leaf on its branches. The wheat crop had been harvested and the millet was golden, but this tree had not budded *at all*<sup>2</sup> and *could give shelter neither from the sun nor from the rain*<sup>3</sup>. Yet Hai Wa stayed by this tree all day. *Squatting under it and shading his eyes with his hand, he watched the plain far beyond*<sup>4</sup>.

A stream twisted and flashed *in the distance*<sup>5</sup> like a silvery snake, and beyond the stream stretched a railway line. Hai Wa narrowed his eyes. Along the track were several grey dots, like so many clods of earth. Daddy had told Hai Wa that these grey dots were the Japanese devils' strongholds. He said that each was big enough to hold *several dozen*<sup>6</sup>

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1. 信号树。 2. 根本，完全。这里做状语，用在否定句中，以加强语气。  
3. 既不能挡太阳，也不能挡雨。neither ... nor ... 既不...又不...。 4. 蹲在树下，以手遮目，了望着远处的平川。squatting ... 和 shading ... 都是现在分词短语，作方式状语，修饰 watched。 5. 在远处。 6. 几打。注意 dozen 与数词或 many, several 等连用时，复数不加“s”。

devils. Daddy often went to fight the devils in these strongholds but did not allow Hai Wa to go with him, *which made the boy feel very unhappy indeed*<sup>7</sup>.

Far beyond West Mountain came sporadic cannon fire — the enemy “mopping up” in our *Taihang Mountains base area*<sup>8</sup>. Devils! You’ve gone to our rear, the heart of our base areas, to rob our people of their grain, but you’ll never get back. We’ll wipe you out!

Still quiet there. Not a whisper could be heard from the plain.

Where was the shepherd boy from Houchou Village? Why hadn’t the other shepherds come?

*Hai Wa ate the meal he had brought with him*<sup>9</sup> and then hummed some of his favourite songs; still everything on the plain below was quiet.

Again, Hai Wa squatted under the small tree and watched the plain more carefully. *Now long*

---

7. 这事真把孩子气坏啦。which 指上文中海娃爸爸不让海娃去这回事。the boy feel very unhappy 是 made 的复合宾语；feel 是省去 “to” 的动词不定式。在 see, make, let 等少数动词后面，复合宾语中的动词不定式不加 “to”。

8. 太行山根据地。 9. 海娃吃着他随身带的干粮。这是带有定语从句的主从复合句。从句修饰 meal。定语从句前面省略了关系代词 that 或 which。这样的省略本书中还有很多。

*lines of black specks streamed out of the grey mounds of earth<sup>10</sup>.*

What could they be?

Hai Wa rubbed his eyes with the back of his hand and saw very clearly that the black specks were crawling like long lines of ants towards Lungmen Hill.

So! The devils were coming out of their forts! A long line of specks here ... another there ... and another.

Hai Wa grabbed the slender tree and pulled it down with force.

The tree was not really growing there, but was dead and had been stuck in the rocks on top of the hill. People in Lungmen Village *called it the "signal tree<sup>11</sup>."* Located strategically, *it could be seen by the villagers either from the village or from West Mountain<sup>12</sup>.* When the "tree" was down, they knew immediately that the enemy would soon be there.

---

10. 现在，灰色的土墩里涌出来长溜溜的黑点子。  
和 the "signal tree" 一起做 called 的复合宾语。  
里也可以从西山上望见它(信号树)。either ... or ..., 表示两种选择可任择其一。

11. 叫它“信号树”。it

12. 老乡们既可以从村

表示两种选择可任择其一。



The bell in Lungmen Village sounded and the villagers ran into the hills, *taking with them what they could*<sup>13</sup>. The militia also went to the hills, *they with their guns and a wooden cannon*<sup>14</sup>.

All was done quickly. The bell stopped ringing, *leaving the village silent and vacant*<sup>15</sup>.

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13. 把他们能带的都带走。what they could 是宾语从句，做 taking 的宾语；could 后面省去了 take。 14. 他们带着枪支和一门榆木炮。 15. 留下静悄悄的，空无一人的村子。这个分词短语修饰 stopped，表示同时发生的情况；the village silent and vacant 是 leaving 的复合宾语。

## Letter from the Guerrillas

HAI WA was alerted by *a man climbing up the slope towards him*<sup>1</sup>, his gaze upward at the hilltop. Now the villagers seldom took this path *except when tending sheep or collecting firewood*<sup>2</sup>, and Hai Wa suspected the man to be a traitor.

He quickly drove his sheep into a thicket.

Crouching behind a rock shrouded in bushes, Hai Wa hid too, and carefully watched the man. *He unscrewed the cap of his grenade*<sup>3</sup>.

As the man *neared*<sup>4</sup> the hilltop, he shouted, "Hey there, Hai Wa!"

When Hai Wa did not answer the man shouted again, "Hai Wa! Hai Wa!"

Now Hai Wa *recognized the voice as his father's*<sup>5</sup>. Yes! Father had returned from the plain, with his gun on his shoulder!

Hai Wa was delighted. "Daddy!" he cried.

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1. 一个顺着山坡朝他爬上来的人。 2. 除非是放羊或拾柴的时候。这是省略句, when 后面省去了 they were; when 引出的从句做介词 except 的宾语。 3. 他拧开手榴弹的盖子。 4. 接近。这里是谓语动词。 5. 听出这是他爸爸的声音。his father's = the voice of his father; as his father's 作 voice 这个宾语的补语。



“Where are you?”

“In here!”

Hai Wa emerged from some date brambles, *his head covered with dry leaves*<sup>6</sup>.

Father was angry to see him like that and shouted at him, “Do you call that standing guard? The devils’re coming and *here you are, crawling all over the place*<sup>7</sup>!”

“I’ve seen them already!” Hai Wa answered and, pointing at the tree on the ground, said, “Look! If I wasn’t *keeping a good lookout*<sup>8</sup> how did I give the signal?”

“But why were you squatting there?”

Hai Wa looked very unhappy. He replaced the cap on his grenade and said pouting, “*How was I to know it was you*<sup>9</sup>? *Suppose it was a traitor, what would I have done then*<sup>10</sup>?”

“*What a strong sense of vigilance you have*<sup>11</sup>!” his father said laughing. “But hiding there in the

---

6. 他头上顶着干枯的树叶。这是一个由名词加过去分词短语组成的复合结构，做方式状语，修饰 emerged。 7. 你倒在这儿满地乱爬！crawling ... 是分词短语，作方式状语，修饰 are。 8. 好好守望。 9. 我怎么会知道是你呢？to be to do ... 是一种句型，意思是“应该做...”或“某事该...”。如：They were to cross the river before sunset. 他们必须在太阳下山以前渡河。 10. 假如是个汉奸，那我怎么办呢？这里用的是虚拟语气，表示假定的情况。 11. 你的警惕性倒很高！