

中文导读英文版

The Fairy Tale from World Famous Legend — Summer

美丽童话——夏

[美] 詹姆斯·鲍德温 原著

纪飞 刘乃亚 等 编译



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(中 文 导 读 英 文 版)

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北 京

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《泰西50轶事》(*Fifty Famous Stories Retold*)与《泰西30轶事》(*Thirty more Famous Stories Retold*)是以历史故事、名人轶事和民间传说而名扬世界的姊妹篇文学著作，它是由美国著名作家、教育家詹姆斯·鲍德温(1841—1925)著作而成，畅销全世界，至今已被翻译成60多种语言。《盲人摸象》、《绿林好汉》、《哥伦布和鸡蛋》、《华盛顿与他的小斧头》等脍炙人口的故事伴随着一代又一代人的美丽童年、少年直至成年。

本书收录了该姊妹篇中的全部80个故事，无论作为语言学习的课本，还是作为通俗的文学读物，对当代中国的青少年学生都将产生积极的影响。为了使读者能够了解英文故事概况，提高阅读速度和阅读水平，在每篇英文故事的前面增加了中文导读。





在远古时代，诗人和编故事的人构想了许多关于公主与王子、魔鬼与天使、国王与平民、动物与智者、美女与勇士等传说，这些故事由一代人口述而流传下来。后来人们把它们变成了文字，这些奇妙的故事就被记录下来。这些被记录下来的故事一般是寓言故事、神话传说、历史故事和名人传奇等。它们传诵的主要对象是青少年，它们是每个民族文化记忆中的核心内容，可以统称为童话。这些故事以口承和文字形式代代相传，绵延不绝，它们既延续着一个个历久弥新的故事与文本的记载，同时也传递着一种精神的力量。世界上几乎每一个国家都重视对本国青少年的童话教育，特别是源于世界各地的著名童话故事教育，如中国的“花木兰”、丹麦的“丑小鸭”、德国的“小红帽”、古希腊的“农夫和蛇”等。

基于以上原因，我们认为编写源于世界各地的美丽童话故事读本，对加强当代中国青少年学生素质教育和人文修养是非常有帮助的。本书的内容全部取材于美国著名作家、教育家詹姆斯·鲍德温（1841—1925）编辑整理而成的《泰西50轶事》（*Fifty Famous Stories Retold*）和《泰西30轶事》（*Thirty More Famous Stories Retold*）两本书中的共80个经典故事，这些故事主要是西方著名的历史故事、名人轶事和民间传说，都是人们关注的传统题材和内容。这些美丽的童话故事之所以一直以来受到世界各地青少年读者的普遍喜爱，是因为它们文辞优美，故事引人入胜，内容具有教育意义，有助于培养青少年的高尚情操。另外，这些故事不仅具有经典的内容和完美的表达，而且蕴含文化的理念和价值，让人们得到人文的熏陶，从而使青少年读者可以从中得到有益启发。

国内也曾有此类图书出版，但主要集中在两个方面：一种是中文翻

前言



译版，另一种是中英文对照版。而其中的中英文对照读本比较受青少年读者的欢迎，这主要是得益于中国人热衷于学习英文的大环境。而从英文学习的角度上来看，直接使用纯英文的学习资料更有利于英语学习。考虑到对英文内容背景的了解有助于英文阅读，因此，使用中文导读应该是一种比较好的方式，也可以说是该类型书的第三种版本形式。采用中文导读而非中英文对照的方式进行编排，这样有利于国内读者摆脱对英文阅读依赖中文注释的习惯。在中文导读中，我们尽力使其贴近原作的精髓，也尽可能保留原作简洁、精练、明快的风格，保持其丰满、艳丽的形象。我们希望能够编出为当代中国青少年读者所喜爱的经典读本。读者在阅读英文故事之前，可先阅读中文导读内容，这样有利于了解故事背景，从而加快阅读速度。

本书主要内容由纪飞、刘乃亚编译。参加本书故事素材搜集整理及编译工作的还有郑佳、王勋、赵雪、左新杲、黄福成、冯洁、徐鑫、马启龙、王业伟、王旭敏、陈楠、王多多、邵舒丽、周丽萍、王晓旭、李永振、孟宪行、熊红华、胡国平、熊建国、徐平国、王小红等。限于我们的文学素养和英语水平，书中一定会存在一些欠妥之处，我们衷心希望读者朋友批评指正。



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1. 阿尔弗雷德国王与饼

King Alfred and the Cakes



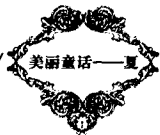
许多年前，英格兰有一个贤明的国王，被人们称为阿尔弗雷德大帝。

他既要统治国家，又要带领军队打仗。有一次，丹麦来侵，经过一场很大的战役后，英格兰军队被打败了，阿尔弗雷德国王逃到一个樵夫的小屋前。他又累又饿，请求樵夫的妻子给他一点东西吃。妇人同意给他一些晚餐，只要他帮她看着正在烤着的饼，不被烤焦。国王同意了，妇人就去挤牛奶了。

国王思考着国家的未来，他的脑子里在忙着制定明天的计划，忘记了那些饼。当妇人回来时，饼已经被烤成焦块了。妇人气急了，对国王又骂又打。没人知道国王是否吃到了东西，但后来，他召集了自己的将士，在一场重大的战役中击败了丹麦人。

Many years ago there lived in England a wise and good king whose name was Alfred. No other man ever did so much for his country as he; and people now, all over the world, speak of him as Alfred the Great.

In those days a king did not have a very easy life. There was war almost all the time, and no one else could lead his army into battle so well as he. And so, between



ruling and fighting, he had a busy time of it indeed.

A fierce, rude people, called the Danes, had come from over the sea, and were fighting the English. There were so many of them, and they were so bold and strong, that for a long time they gained every battle. If they kept on, they would soon be the masters of the whole country.

At last, after a great battle, the English army was broken up and scattered. Every man had to save himself in the best way he could. King Alfred fled alone, in great haste, through the woods and swamps.

Late in the day the king came to the hut of a wood-cutter. He was very tired and hungry, and he begged the wood-cutter's wife to give him something to eat and a place to sleep in her hut.

The woman was baking some cakes upon the hearth, and she looked with pity upon the poor, ragged fellow who seemed so hungry. She had no thought that he was the king.

"Yes," she said, "I will give you some supper if you will watch these cakes. I want to go out and milk the cow; and you must see that they do not burn while I am gone."

King Alfred was very willing to watch the cakes, but he had far greater things to think about. How was he going to get his army together again? And how was he going to drive the fierce Danes out of the land? He forgot his hunger; he forgot the cakes; he forgot that he was in the wood-cutter's hut. His mind was busy making plans for tomorrow.

In a little while the woman came back. The cakes were smoking on the hearth. They were burned to a crisp. Ah, how angry she was!

"You lazy fellow!" she cried. "See what you have done! You want something to eat, but you do not want to work!"

I have been told that she even struck the king with a stick; but I can hardly believe that she was so ill-natured.

The king must have laughed to himself at the thought of being scolded in this way; and he was so hungry that he did not mind the woman's angry words half so much as the loss of the cakes.



I do not know whether he had anything to eat that night, or whether he had to go to bed without his supper. But it was not many days until he had gathered his men together again, and had beaten the Danes in a great battle.



2. 阿尔弗雷德国王与乞丐

King Alfred and the Beggar



有一次，丹麦人把阿尔弗雷德国王赶出了自己的王国，他只好在河心的小岛上躲起来。

一天，岛上其他的人都外出打鱼了。中午时分，一个乞丐来讨东西吃。国王只剩下一块面包和一点酒。他向上帝感恩祷告了一番，就分了一半东西给可怜的人。下午，打鱼的人们都回来了，带回了满满三船舱的鱼。

晚上，国王在恍惚中看到一束很强的亮光，亮光中站着一个黑发老人，手上拿着一本打开的书，他告诉国王，他就是那个乞丐，并让国王明早把号角吹响三次，在九点的时候，会有五百个人跟随他去战斗，七天之内敌人会被打败。

早上，国王吹响了号角，到了九点，五百个最勇敢的士兵站在他周围。国王告诉了大家自己的梦，大家奋勇作战，打败了丹麦人。国王贤明而安稳地管理着他的国家。

At one time the Danes drove King Alfred from his kingdom, and he had to lie hidden for a long time on a little island in a river.

One day, all who were on the island, except the king and queen and one servant, went out to fish. It was a very lonely place, and no one could get to it except by a

boat. About noon a ragged beggar came to the king's door, and asked for food.

The king called the servant, and asked, "How much food have we in the house?"

"My lord," said the servant, "we have only one loaf and a little wine."

Then the king gave thanks to God, and said "Give half of the loaf and half of the wine to this poor man."

The servant did as he was bidden. The beggar thanked the king for his kindness, and went on his way.

In the afternoon the men who had gone out to fish came back. They had three boats full of fish, and they said, "We have caught more fish today than in all the other days that we have been on this island."

The king was glad, and he and his people were more hopeful than they had ever been before.

When night came, the king lay awake for a long time, and thought about the things that had happened that day. At last he fancied that he saw a great light like the sun; and in the midst of the light there stood an old man with black hair, holding an open book in his hand.

It may all have been a dream, and yet to the king it seemed very real indeed. He looked and wondered, but was not afraid.

"Who are you?" he asked of the old man.

"Alfred, my son, be brave," said the man; "for I am the one to whom you gave this day the half of all the food that you had. Be strong and joyful of heart, and listen to what I say. Rise up early in the morning and blow your horn three times, so loudly that the Danes may hear it. By nine o'clock, five hundred men will be around you ready to be led into battle. Go forth bravely, and within seven days your enemies shall be beaten, and you shall go back to your kingdom to reign in peace."

Then the light went out, and the man was seen no more.

In the morning the king arose early, and crossed over to the mainland. Then he blew his horn three times very loudly; and when his friends heard it they were glad, but the Danes were filled with fear.

At nine o'clock, five hundred of his bravest soldiers stood around him ready for battle. He spoke, and told them what he had seen and heard in his dream; and when he

had finished, they all cheered loudly, and said that they would follow him and fight for him so long as they had strength.

So they went out bravely to battle; and they beat the Danes, and drove them back into their own place. And King Alfred ruled wisely and well over all his people for the rest of his days.

3. 海边的凯纽特国王

King Canute on the Seashore



凯纽特国王统治着英格兰，但他是一个丹麦籍人。

他周围的达官贵人总是赞美他。国王是个有理智的人，他厌倦这些谎言。一天，他来到海边，那些人像平时一样赞美他。国王决定给他们一个教训，国王问他们大海是否也屈服于他，大臣们附和着。国王命令海浪不准碰他的脚，但海水越涨越高，包围了国王，打湿了他的袍子。国王脱下王冠，把它扔在沙滩上。

国王告诉那些大臣只有全能的上帝才值得我们去赞扬和侍奉。

A hundred years or more after the time of Alfred the Great there was a king of England named Canute. King Canute was a Dane; but the Danes were not so fierce and cruel then as they had been when they were at war with King Alfred.

The great men and officers who were around King Canute were always praising him.

"You are the greatest man that ever lived," one would say.

Then another would say, "O king! there can never be another man so mighty as you."