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永远的原始生活

Primitive Life

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[美]Anita Lim ◎主编

刘思光 孔 研 崔剑剑◎译

麦格希 中英双语阅读文库



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I 前言

英语思想家培根说过：阅读使人深刻。阅读的真正目的是获取信息，开拓视野和陶冶情操。从语言学习的角度来说，学习语言若没有大量阅读就如隔靴搔痒，因为阅读中的语言是最丰富、最灵活、最具表现力、最符合生活情景的，同时读物中的情节、故事引人入胜，进而能充分调动读者的阅读兴趣，培养读者的文学修养，至此，语言的学习水到渠成。

“麦格希中英双语阅读文库”在世界范围内选材，涉及科普、社会文化、文学名著、传奇故事、成长励志等多个系列，充分满足英语学习者课外阅读之所需，在阅读中学习英语、提高能力。

◎难度适中

本套图书充分照顾读者的英语学习阶段和水平，从读者的阅读兴趣出发，以难易适中的英语语言为立足点，选材精心、编排合理。

◎精品荟萃

本套图书注重经典阅读与实用阅读并举。既包含国内外脍炙人口、耳熟能详的美文，又包含科普、人文、故事、励志类等多学科的精彩文章。

◎功能实用

本套图书充分体现了双语阅读的功能和优势，充分考虑到读者课外阅读的方便，超出核心词表的词汇均出现在使其意义明显的语境之中，并标注释义。

鉴于编者水平有限，凡不周之处，谬误之处，皆欢迎批评教正。

我们真心地希望本套图书承载的文化知识和英语阅读的策略对提高读者的英语著作欣赏水平和英语运用能力有所裨益。

丛书编委会

Contents

Native Americans of the Great Plains

大平原上的美洲原住民 / 1

Ancient Cliff Dwellers

古代悬崖居民 / 25



Desert People

荒漠人 / 50

The Inuit: Northern Living

因纽特人：北方的生活 / 72



Otzi: The Iceman

冰人奥茨 / 92

Mysterious Caves

神秘的洞穴 / 110



Yee Haw! The Real Lives of the Cowboys

呦嗨！牛仔的真实生活 / 131

01

Native Americans of the Great Plains

The Great Plains

The Great Plains of the United States stretch from the Rocky Mountains in the west beyond the Missouri River in the east. The Great Plains extend north into Canada and south nearly to Mexico.

Long ago the Great Plains were *characterized* by gently rolling hills covered with tall grasses. With few trees to block them, strong winds

大平原上的美洲原住民

大平原

美国大平原西起落基山脉，向东越过密苏里河，北抵加拿大境内，南至墨西哥边界。

很久以前，大平原以被高茂的草地覆盖着的平缓起伏的丘陵为主。这里几乎没有树木遮挡，疾风扫过大平原，夏天吹来热风，而到了冬天，

characterize v. 以……为特征



whipped across the Great Plains, blowing hot in the summer and bitterly cold in the winter. It was dry, with **rainfall** averaging 20 inches (51 cm) a year.

A little over two hundred years ago, in the early 1800s, there were only 150,000 people living in the Great Plains. Most were Native Americans, but there were also European settlers.

People shared the Great Plains with more than sixty million **bison**, or buffalo. Bison were the **mainstay** of many Plains tribes' diets, which meant that as the animals migrated, or moved with the seasons, many of the tribes moved with them. As you read about the people who lived on the Great Plains, you'll see how they depended on the bison for more than food.

却变成了刺骨的寒风。这里很干燥，年平均降水量只有20英寸（51厘米）。

200多年前，在19世纪早期，只有15万人居住在大平原上。大部分的居民为美洲原住民，但也有欧洲殖民者。

人们与6000多万头北美野牛（或叫做水牛）共同分享这片大平原。北美野牛是大平原各部落饮食中的主要来源，它们随着季节迁徙，野牛迁徙到哪里，很多部落也会迁徙到哪里。如果你读过关于生活在大平原上人们的故事，你就会知道野牛对他们的意义不仅仅局限于食物。

rainfall *n.* 降雨量

mainstay *n.* 支柱

bison *n.* 野牛

Tribes of the Plains

There are more than thirty tribes that make up the Plains Native Americans. The tribes of the Great Plains all have different languages and customs, but they also have much in common based on geography.

Home on the Plains

Lots of people think of **teepees** as typical homes for Native Americans of the past, and many Plains tribes actually did live in teepees. These amazing mobile homes were ideal for **nomadic** hunters on the Plains because they were designed to be strong enough to **withstand** heavy winds, provide heat in the winter, and let air flow through in the hot summer months.

平原部落

大平原上有三十多个部落，这些部落组成了大平原上的美洲原住民。平原部落有各自的语言和习俗，但基于地理因素，他们还是有很多共同之处的。

大平原上的家园

很多人认为圆锥形帐篷是过去美洲原住民特有的住所，很多平原部落确实也住在圆锥形帐篷里。这些让人惊异的移动家园对大平原上的游牧猎人来说是非常理想的，因为它们被设计得足够结实以致能够抵挡大风，在冬季能够防寒，夏季也能够使空气流通。

teepee *n.* 圆锥形帐篷

withstand *v.* 经受住

nomadic *adj.* 游牧的

Wood poles gave the teepee its cone shape, and some of the poles were 25 feet (7.6 m) tall. Bison *hides* were *stitched* together to make the walls. The poles and hides that made the teepee could be quickly taken down and then transported to a new location. Once a tribe decided where to settle, two to three people could set up a teepee in less than two hours.

A large family could *comfortably* live in a teepee, which had a living area about 15 feet (4.57 m) in *diameter*, with enough room to cook during the day and sleep at night. The door, or opening, often faced east because there was less wind coming from the east. When cooking or heating the inside, a smoke flap near the top could be

木杆为他们的帐篷提供了圆锥形的基础，一些木杆能达到25英尺（7.6米）高。野牛的兽皮被缝合到了一起成为帐篷的墙体。用来建造帐篷的木杆和兽皮可以被迅速地取下来然后运到另一个地方。一旦部落确定了定居的场所，两三个人便可在不到两个小时的时间内建立起帐篷。

一个大家庭可以很舒适地住在一个圆锥形帐篷里，帐篷的直径有15英尺（4.57米），这么大的空间足够他们白天做饭晚上睡觉了。门，或者叫做开口，通常是朝向东方的，因为东边没有那么多的风。当在帐篷内做

hide *n.* 皮；毛皮
comfortably *adv.* 舒适地

stitch *v.* 缝
diameter *n.* 直径

opened to let smoke escape, or closed to keep heat in the teepee during the long, cold winter months.

Not all Plains tribes lived in teepees. Village tribes—such as the Pawnee, Omaha, and Mandan—built more *permanent* shelters. These shelters were built long and low to the ground so that they could better withstand the strong winds that whipped across the *prairie*. Wood, bison skins, grass, and mud were combined to make homes and lodges. Large families lived and cooked in the lodge, and there was even enough room inside for a horse and the family's dogs.

饭的时候，靠近顶部的口盖可以卷起，以便散烟；当为帐篷供暖的时候，这个口盖又可以关闭，以便在漫长寒冷的冬季保持帐篷内的温度。

并不是所有的大平原部落都住在圆锥形帐篷里。村落部族——如波尼族，奥马哈族，还有曼丹族——建造了比圆锥形帐篷还要多的永久性居所。这些居所被建造得很长而且距离地面很低，这样的话能够更好地抵挡扫过大草原的强风。木材、野牛皮、草，还有泥被组合到了一起建造成他们的房屋。家族成员在棚屋里起居，棚屋里甚至为马和家狗留有足够的空间。

permanent *adj.* 永久的

prairie *n.* （北美的）大草原

| Making the Most of a Bison | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| Hide <i>Clothes quivers dolls</i> <i>cradles bedding shields medicine</i> <i>bags rattles ropes saddles</i> | | | Hair <i>Headdresses</i> <i>ornaments medicine</i> <i>pillows rope balls</i> | | |
| Tail <i>Brush whip</i> | | | | | Horns <i>cups</i> <i>powder</i> <i>horn</i> <i>spoons</i> <i>ladles</i> <i>toys</i> <i>ornaments</i> |
| Hoof <i>glue</i> <i>rattles</i> | | Meat <i>food</i> <i>jerky</i> | | Bones <i>tools</i> <i>weapons</i> <i>sled runners</i> | |

| 充分利用野牛 | | | | | |
|--|--|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| 野牛皮 衣服、箭囊、玩偶、摇篮、寝具、 盾、药物、袋子、拨浪鼓、绳子、鞍具 | | | 野牛毛 头饰、装饰物、药物、 枕头、绳子、球 | | |
| 野牛尾巴 刷子、鞭子 | | | | | 野牛角 杯子、药粉、号 角、匙子、长柄 勺、玩具、装饰 物 |
| 野牛蹄 胶、拨浪鼓 | | 野牛肉 食物、牛肉 干 | | 野牛骨 工具、武器、 雪橇滑板 | |

quiver *n.* 箭囊
jerky *n.* 牛肉干

ornament *n.* 装饰物
ladle *n.* 长柄勺

Where Buffalo Once Roamed

Bison provided meat, shelter, and tools for many tribes in the Plains. Tribes found uses for all parts of the bison. Almost every part was eaten, including the organs. Bison skin was made into clothing, blankets, shoes, shields, and teepees. Their horns were made into spoons or *scoops*, or used as ornaments. Bison bones were used to make all kinds of tools, weapons, and everyday objects, including runners on children's sleds.

In the fall, bison gathered in huge herds— often of more than one million. Fall was the best time for hunting, and village tribes had

水牛栖息过的地方

北美野牛为生活在大平原上的许多部落提供了食物、住所和工具。这些部落发现了野牛身体各部分的用途。几乎每个部分都被吃掉，包括它们的器官。野牛皮被制成衣服、毯子、鞋子、住所，以及圆锥形帐篷。野牛角被制成匙子或勺子，或被当做装饰物使用。野牛骨被用来制造各种工具、武器和日常用品，包括孩子雪橇上的滑板。

秋天的时候，大群的北美野牛聚集到了一起——经常是百万以上的数量。秋季是狩猎的最佳时节，村落部族在这段时间进行一年一度的狩猎行

scoop *n.* 勺

their annual hunts at that time. Nomadic **tribes** would gather in larger groups, setting up camps and celebrating the **bounty** of the bison hunt.

Hunters rode out from camp on their horses until they found the bison herd. They would ride toward the herd until the bison started running. Then the hunters would ride right alongside the animals, spearing them or shooting them with either bows and arrows or guns. Bows were made of wood, with **bowstrings** made of bison tendons.

The hunters were able to shoot the bison with amazing accuracy while their horses were **galloping** full-speed through the herd.

动。游牧部落会结成更大的群体，他们建立起营地，庆祝猎取野牛所获得的战利品。

猎手骑着马从营地出发直至他们发现野牛群。他们会一直朝着野牛群骑行直至野牛开始奔跑。然后猎手会骑行在猎物旁边，用矛刺向它们，或者使用弓箭或枪支向它们射击。弓是木头制成的，而弓弦是由野牛腱制成的。

当他们所骑的马在野牛群中全速飞驰的时候，猎手能够以惊人的准确度射中野牛。有时一大群人会骑着马将野牛赶下悬崖，以致野牛跌落而亡。

tribe *n.* 部落

bowstring *n.* 弓弦

bounty *n.* 奖金；奖赏

gallop *v.* (马) 飞奔

Sometimes a large group of people riding horses would chase the bison off a cliff, so that the bison fell to their deaths.

When winter came, the bison would break up into smaller herds, and nomadic tribes broke up into smaller groups, too. Nomadic tribes followed the bison *migration* throughout the year while many tribes living in farming villages stayed in one place for the entire year. During the winter months, they lived off the big bison hunt and the crops they harvested.

Horses, Weapons, and Wars

Before Europeans brought horses to the United States in the 1500s, nomadic tribes moved and hunted on foot. Spanish *explorers*

冬季到来的时候，野牛会解散成小群，游牧部落也分成小群。游牧部落会一年四季跟随着野牛迁徙的足迹，而居住在农耕村落的部落却整年待在一个地方。在冬季，他们靠大狩猎获得的野牛和收割的庄稼生活。

马匹、武器、战争

在欧洲人于16世纪将马带到美国之前，游牧部落是通过步行来迁徙和狩猎的。西班牙的探险者将马引入了美国西南部，而后这些马开始奔跑

introduced horses in the southwest United States, and the horses quickly ran wild throughout the Plains.

Through trade (and stealing), more tribes began acquiring horses. By the 1700s, horses were fully a part of the Plains Native American lifestyle, and everything changed when people had the speed and power of these four-legged beasts. Members of the Plains tribes became excellent horsemen, and they rode horses into bison hunts and into wars.

Some of the Plains tribes had *reputations* as warring tribes. Most of the battles were small, often fought to steal horses from another tribe or to *avenge* a death. War was seen as a way to restore honor. As the U.S. Army and other Americans moved west, they posed a

在整个大平原上。

通过贸易（还有偷窃），越来越多的部落获得了马匹。到了18世纪，马匹已经完全成为了大平原美洲原住民生活方式的一部分。当人们拥有了这些四脚兽的速度和力量时，一切都发生了改变。平原部落成员成了出色的骑手，他们以骑马的方式猎取野牛，也以这种方式进行战争。

作为交战部落，一些平原部落获得了名望。大部分战役的规模都很小，通常是为了从另一部落偷窃马匹或为一位死者报仇而进行的战斗。战争被看做是恢复荣誉的一种方式。当美国军队和其他美国人向西移动的时候，他们对大平原上部落的生活构成了威胁，这些部落为争取狩猎、耕

reputation *n.* 名望

avenge *v.* 报（某事）之仇