

THE GOLDEN CHAIN



金链条

中学生课外读物（英语）

老鼠皇帝选婿

带灯的女人

乒乓球的故事

3



金 链 条

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金 链 条

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出 版 说 明

本书取材于香港初中二年级英语教材，在英语知识方面，与《点金术》有连贯性，内容比较健康、丰富，只是适当增加了语法、词汇方面的难度，适合于英语程度较高一点的中学同学课外阅读。

本书是中学生英语课外读物的第三集，第一集是《灰姑娘》，第二集是《点金术》，其编排体例完全一致，除原文外，有注释、译文、练习和练习答案，便于读者参考学习。

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Lesson One

The Golden Chain^①



A fable^② is a short story which is not true. It is a story that teaches us a lesson^③. We call the lesson that it teaches us a moral^④. Fables are often about animals, like the one^⑤ about the hare and the tortoise. Have you read that fable? Which ones have you read? They are not always about animals, however. Here is a Chinese fable. The lesson we learn from it is not to be greedy^⑥.

One day a fisherman called Ah Chong set out^⑦ in a small boat he owned^⑧. After he had reached a good place he knew, he lowered^⑨ a long line down into the water. There were many hooks with floats to keep them in position^⑩. Ah Chong intended to leave the line and come back for it in

the evening to collect the fish①. Before he had finished laying it, however, it became very heavy. It seemed too heavy to be a fish. He began to haul in the line.

‘I don’t know if there is a fish on the line②,’ he thought, ‘but there is something that is very heavy!’

when the hooks began to come out of the water, he was astonished③, for the hooks were holding the links④ of a heavy gold chain. When he pulled them into the boat, more and more links appeared. Soon the bottom of the boat was covered by the shining links of gold chain that he had pulled into the boat.

‘I am very glad that I came here to fish’, he said. ‘I shall be wealthy. I can sell this chain for a lot of money⑤. With the money that I get for it, I shall buy a new fishing boat with an engine and new lines and nets. I shall buy a big house. I shall be the wealthiest man in my village.’

He hauled⑥ in more chain but he could not see the end of it. There was more and more of the heavy gold chain in the boat, which sank lower and lower in the water.

‘I shall have two houses.’ he said. ‘I shall build a palace. I shall be as rich as a king. I shall have jewels⑦ and silk clothes. I shall have hundreds of servants.’

He was a greedy man and his greed increased as he hauled in more and more chain. He was so greedy that he

did not notice what was happening to his boat^①. It was sinking lower and lower into the water. But Ah Chong could only see the glittering heap of^②gold that was getting bigger and bigger in the bottom of the boat. He pulled and pulled at the chain, and as he was pulling, the boat sank to the bottom of the sea. Ah Chong was drowned^③. Because of greed he lost the gold, his boat and his life.

注 释

- ① golden chain ['gouldn tʃeɪn] 金链条
- ② fable ['feɪbl] *n.* 寓言
- ③ teach one a lesson 是一个习惯用语，意思是：“给……以教益”。
- ④ 句子的主要部分为 We call the lesson...a moral。句中的“that it teaches us”是定语从句，修饰 lesson。
- ⑤ ...like the one about the hare and tortoise (就象龟兔赛跑那样的寓言)。句中的 one 是不定代词，代替前面刚提过名词 fable。表示单数时，用单数形式 one。表示复数时，用复数形式 ones。譬如后面有一句 Which ones have you read? (你读过哪些寓言?)
- ⑥ 句子的主要部分为：“The lesson...is not to be greedy ([ˈɡriːdi] *a.* 贪婪)”，句子里面的“we learn from it”是省略了关系代词 which (或 that) 的定语从句。本课文中，还有许多这样的定语从句。“not to be greedy”是动词不定式的否定形式，在句中作表语。
- ⑦ 句中的“called Ah Chong”为过去分词，作定语，修饰 a fisherman ([ˈfɪʃməŋ] 渔夫)。意思是：“一个叫阿冲的渔夫”。set out 是固定词组，一般作“出发、开始”解，在这里作“出海”解。

- ⑧ own [oun] *v.* 有, 拥有
- ⑨ lower ['louə] *v.* 放下, 降下, 放低
- ⑩ to keep...in position 是固定词组, 意思是“使……在一定位置上”。
float [flaʊt] *n.* (钓鱼用的)浮子, 浮筒
hook [hʊk] *n.* 钩, 挂钩
- ⑪ leave 在句中的意思不是“离开”, 而是“留下”。
intend [in'tend] *v.* 想要, 打算
collect [kə'lekt] *v.* 收集, 采集
- ⑫ 句中的“if there is...on the line”是动词 know 的宾语从句, 不是条件状语从句, if 是连词, 意思是“是否”。
- ⑬ astonish [əs'təniʃ] *v.* 使……惊讶
- ⑭ link [lɪŋk] *n.* 链环
- ⑮ I can sell this chain for a lot of money. for 在句中作“换”解, 全句意为“我可以将金链条卖许多钱”。
- ⑯ haul [hɔ:l] *v.* 用力拖(或拉)
- ⑰ jewel ['dʒu:əl] *n.* 宝石, 贵重饰物
- ⑱ He was so greedy that... to his boat. 句中有两个从句, 一是(so + 形容词) + that... 引出的结果状语从句。意思是“如此……以致, 太……所以”, 二是 what 引出的宾语从句, 作 notice 的宾语。
- ⑲ glitter ['glɪtə] *v.* 闪闪发光, glittering 在句中为现在分词, 作定语。
heap [hi:p] *n.* 一堆,
a heap of ... 意为“一大堆……”
- ⑳ drown [draʊn] *v.* 把……淹死, 把……淹没 drowned 在句中为过去分词, 作表语, 不是被动语态。句子应译为“阿冲给淹死了”。

译 文：

金 链 条

寓言是不真实的短小故事，这种故事给人以教益，我们称这种教益为寓言的寓意。寓言讲的常常是关于动物的故事，例如龟兔赛跑之类。你读过这类故事吗？你读过哪一些？不过，寓言也不一定是关于动物的。本课是一个中国寓言，它给我们的教训是：不要贪得无厌。

一天，一个叫阿冲的渔民乘坐他自己的小船出海打鱼。他在到达他所熟悉的一处鱼多的地方之后，就将一根长长的钓索放入水中。这钓索上挂有许多钩子，钩子上装有浮筒，用来使钩子浮在水中一定的位置上。阿冲打算放好钓索之后就走开，夜晚再回来收取钓钩上的鱼。然而，他还没放完钓索，钓索就在水中变得很重了，钩住的东西很重，不象是一条鱼。于是，他开始往回拖这钓索。

“我不知钓索上钩住的是不是一条鱼。”他想，“但是肯定钩住了一样很重的东西。”

当那些钩子开始露出水面时，他惊讶得目瞪口呆，因为钩子钩住的竟是一根很重的金链条上的一个个圆环。随着他不断地将绳子拉到船上，越来越多的圆环出现了。很快，船舱里就堆满了拉上来的闪闪发光的金链条的圆环。

“我到这儿来打鱼真是太走运了，”他自语道，“我会变得很富裕。这金链条能卖很多很多的钱。我可以用得来的钱买一条新渔船，船上装上发动机和新钓鱼绳、新鱼网；我还要买一座大房子。我会成为整个村子里最富有的人。”

他又拉了许多链条上船来，但还是看不到链条的末端。沉重的金链条在船里越堆越多，船就越来越往水里沉。

“我要买两幢房子。”他又说道，“我要建一座宫殿，我将会富比王侯。我会有许多珠宝和丝绸衣物。我会有几百名仆人。”

他是一个贪婪的人，金链子往上拉得越多，他的贪心也就越大。他太贪心了，连船发生了什么变化也没注意到。船越来越往水里沉，但阿冲的眼里却只有那一堆闪闪发光的金子。这堆金子在船仓里越堆越高。阿冲不断地把金链子往上拉呀，拉呀！就在他往上拉链子的时候，船沉到了海底，阿冲也给淹死了。

正是他的贪婪使他失去了金子、船，以至他的生命。

Exercises

I. Choose the best answer by putting a tick in the brackets:

(选出最好的答案，在括号里划✓)

1. A fable is _____.
 - a. a short, true story that teaches us a lesson. ()
 - b. a short, true story about animals. ()
 - c. a short, untrue story about animals. ()
 - d. a short, untrue story with a moral. ()
 - e. a short lesson about animals. ()
2. The lesson we learn from the fable is _____.
 - a. to be not greedy. ()
 - b. not to be greed. ()
 - c. not to be greedy. ()
 - d. not to love gold. ()
 - e. do not to love money. ()
3. Ah Chong didn't notice that the boat was sinking,

because ____.

a. he was looking for more fish. ()

b. he was thinking of the money he would have. ()

c. pulling in the chain was hard work. ()

d. the bottom of the boat was covered by the golden chain. ()

II. Fill in the blanks with proper relative adverbs or relative pronouns (用适当的关系副词或关系代词填空):

1. A moral is a lesson ____ a fable teaches us.

2. Ah Chong went to fish in a place ____ he knew very well.

3. One day Ah Chong, ____ was a fisherman, set out in a small boat ____ he owned.

4. Is there a place in your city ____ you may go to fish?

5. At the time ____ the boat was sinking, Ah Chong was still thinking about the money he would get for the golden chain.

III. Answer the following questions. Your answers should begin with the words given (回答下列问题。答案开头要用指定的词句):

1. What is the moral of this story?

It teaches us ...

2. What did Ah Chong set out for?

He set out for ...

3. What kind of line did he use?

It was a line with ... and ...

4. Why did he have floats on the line?

To ...

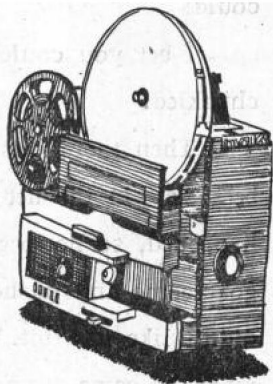
5. Why did the boat sink lower and lower in the water?

Because ...

Lesson Two

The World's Greatest Inventor^①

The hundreds of inventions made by Thomas Edison^② include the electric light bulb, the world's first 'talking machine' – the record-player^③, and the film projector^④. Even when he was a very young boy, he was always trying to find out how things worked^⑤. In the passage below^⑥, his father, Sam Edison, is talking about him to a friend, Captain Bradley.



'He is always asking about things,' said Sam Edison. He was proud of his son and pleased to get the chance to talk about him. 'I expect he's gone up to the farm to bother the people there with his questions.'

'The other week^⑦ he went to the grain store, and climbed to the top, to watch the grain pouring in. He leant over^⑧ too far and fell in. If one of the men hadn't seen him and pulled him out, he'd have been killed^⑨'.

The captain laughed.

'Then there was the time when I found him up at the farm,' went on Sam Edison. 'You should have seen the seat of his trousers! I asked him what he'd been doing. He said that he was sitting on eggs to hatch out chickens. Then he asked why he shouldn't be able to do it if the hen could!'

'I bet you couldn't answer that one, Sam!' the captain chuckled.

'Then there was the time he wanted to know how a bees' nest in the hedge worked. He looked in and nothing happened, so he began prodding with a stick. Just then a goat came and pushed him into that bees' nest, and the bees didn't like it a bit. You should have seen his face and hands when he came running home!'

'That lad will go a long way,' the other said. 'It's good for him to find out things, as long as he does no harm.'

'He never does any harm - except to himself and his clothes'. As he finished speaking, Sam Edison wrinkled up his nose and sniffed. 'Can you smell something burning?' he asked, getting to his feet.

'There's smoke over there,' the captain said, and the two men went into the street.

'It seems to come from the direction of the farm.'

Why, there's my son, running as if there were a wild animal after him²⁰.

The 'wild animal' was a very angry farmer!

'Set my farm on fire, would you?' he was roaring²¹.

Sam Edison went into the house and then came out again with a very long stick.

'Why did you do it?' he asked in a terrible voice.

'I wanted to see what would happen,' answered his son.

'Come with me, and I'll show you²².' Sam Edison took him by the hand²³ and led him down the street.

That is how the world's greatest inventor was publicly caned at the age of six in the market place of Milan, Ohio, in the year 1853.



注 释

- ① inventor [in'ventə] *n.* 发明者, 发明家
- ② Thomas Edison ['təməs 'edisn] 托马斯·爱迪生
- ③ record-player *n.* 电唱机
- ④ film projector [film prə'dʒektə] *n.* 电影放映机
- ⑤ ..., he was always trying to find out how things worked. 英语中表示过去经常反复的动作一般用过去一般时, 但如果强调某一动作的不断重复, 就可用过去进行时。中文常用“老是”, “不断”来表示。
- ⑥ In the passage below, ... below 为副词, 在句中作定语, 修饰 passage, 意思为“在下面一段文章中……”。
- ⑦ The other week... 意思为“几星期前”, 不是“其他的星期”。
- ⑧ leant [lent] (是 lean [li:n] 的过去时。) *v.* “屈身, 倾向”。lean over 意为“俯身在……上”、“探身在……上”。
- ⑨ If one of the men hadn't seen him... 句中谓语动词为虚拟语气形式, 表示与过去事实不相符。
he'd 为 he would 的省略形式。
- ⑩ You should have seen the seat of his trousers! 句中“should + 动词不定式完成时”表示应该做, 但实际上并没有实现或没有做到。此外, seat 在句中不作“座位”解, 而作“(裤子的) 臀部处”解。
- ⑪ I asked him what he'd been doing. 此句中 he'd 为 he had 的省略形式。had been doing 为过去完成进行时, 表示在过去某一时刻之前一直在干什么。
- ⑫ hatch [hætʃ] *v.* 孵
- ⑬ prodding 为 prod [prəd] 的现在分词, 意思为“刺、戳”。
- ⑭ 见注解⑩。
- ⑮ to go a long way 是惯用法, 意为“大有作为、很有前途。”