

THE FISHERMAN AND THE LITTLE GOLD FISH

英 国 童 话 选 集

渔夫和小金鱼

法官的故事
两兄弟
狐狸的尾巴尖
神枪手
一封信



上海译文出版社

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漁夫和小金魚

羅賓遜·克魯
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羅賓遜·克魯
繪圖·李
一·書·樓



英语读物

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本书内容有：读物（小故事、童话、寓言）、笑话、幽默、小常识、填字、猜谜、歌曲，共五十余篇。读物、小常识文字浅近，短小精悍；笑话、幽默诙谐有趣，耐人寻味，适合中学程度读者阅读。

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Mr. Going-To-Do

“未来”先生

*The Pearsons*¹ are the Moores' neighbors. Mr. Pearson's *first name*² is Benjamin. But when his neighbors talk about him, they secretly call him "Going-to-do" because he always says that he is going to do something and he never does it.

Every Saturday Mr. Pearson goes to the Moores' back door and talks to Mr. Moore. He always says that he is going to do something. "I'm going to cut my grass today," he says, or "I'm going to wash my car," or "Those trees in front of my house are too big. I'm going to cut them down next week."

Mr. Moore usually says, "Are you?"³ He knows that his neighbor is not going to wash his car, or⁴ cut his grass, or cut down any trees. Then Mr. Moore usually says, "Well, excuse me, Ben."⁵ I'm going to do some work in the back yard."⁶ And he does some work in the back yard.

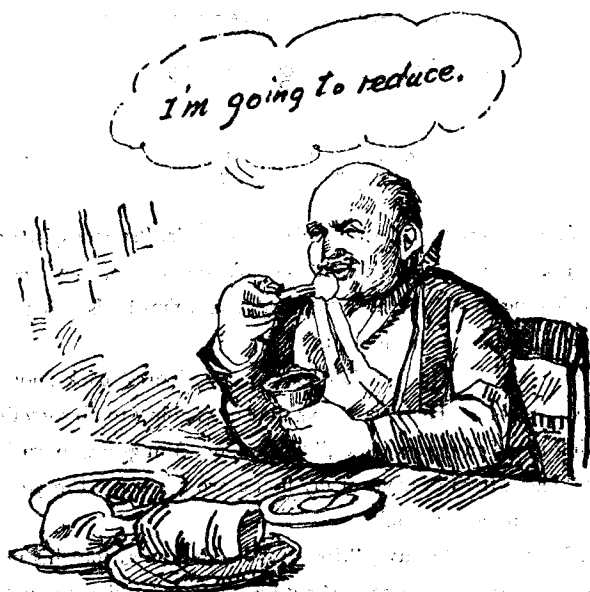
Then the Moores' neighbor usually goes to the kitchen and talks to Mrs. Moore. He knows that she makes cookies every Saturday.

"I'm going to buy a new refrigerator⁶ next week," he says, or "I'm

1. *The Pearsons* ['pi:nsnz]: 姓氏用复数形式，前加定冠词，可指某姓的一家人或夫妇二人，此处指 Pearson 一家。 2. (*英语国家人的*) 名字、教名。比较: *last name* (也作 *family name* 或 *surname*)——姓。例如叫 Benjamin ['bendʒəmin] Pearson 的人，姓 Pearson，名 Benjamin。 3. 是吗？它是 Are you going to cut them down next week? 的简略形式，下文 Are you? 的简略句同属这一用法。 4. *or*: 在否定句中相当于肯定句中的 *and*。 5. Benjamin 的昵称。 6. *refrigerator* [ri'fridʒəreɪtə] *n.* (电气) 冰箱。

going to paint our kitchen next Saturday."

Mrs. Moore says, "Are you, Ben?"



Then, Mr. Pearson usually sits down at the kitchen table and Mrs. Moore puts some cookies on the table in front of him.

"Well, thank you, Edna," Mr. Pearson says then, "but I'm too fat." (But he always eats the cookies.) "*I'm going to reduce,*" he says. "*I'm going to begin next week.*"

But the Moores know that he is not going to reduce, and he is not going to wash his car, and he is not going to buy a new refrigerator, and he is not going to paint his kitchen. They sometimes say to their son George, "Are you going to do something? Then do it! Don't be another 'Going-to-do'!"

7. 我准备减轻体重。

(清澜选注)

Three Stories about Painters

画家故事三则

A rich man asked a great painter to paint a small picture for him.

Next day the painter came back and brought him a small picture.

"It is a beautiful picture," said the rich man. "How much do you want for it?"

"One thousand dollars," answered the painter.

"One thousand dollars for such a small picture?" *Cried out*¹ the rich man. "You painted it in one day and you want one thousand dollars for it. One thousand dollars for a day's work."

"Yes, I painted it in one day, but I worked thirty years and *only then*² I learned how to paint it in one day," answered the painter.

• • •

*Joseph Turner*³ was a great English painter. He had a dog which he loved. One day he was playing with his dog; the dog fell and broke a leg. Turner *sent for*⁴ a doctor. He did not want to send for a *veterinary*⁵ but sent for the best *surgeon*⁶ in London.

When the doctor came, Turner said, "Doctor, I am glad you came. My dog has broken a leg. I know that you are too great a doctor for this work but please do it. It is so important for me."

The doctor was angry but *did not show it*⁷.

1. 大叫起来。 2. 就是这样(我才……)。 3. 约瑟夫·特纳(1775—1851), 英国风景画家。 4. 派人去请(某人)。 5. *veterinary* ['vetərɪnəri] *n.* 兽医。 6. *surgeon* ['sɜ:dʒən] *n.* 外科医生。 7. (医生)不露声色(没有流露他的愠色)。

Next day the surgeon asked Turner to come to his house. "It must be about my dog that the doctor wants to see me," thought Turner.

When Turner came to the doctor's house, the doctor said,, "Mr.



Turner, I am so glad to see you. I want to ask you to paint my door. I know that you are too great a painter for this work but please do it. It is so important for me."

There was a king who thought that he could paint very well. His pictures were bad, but the people to whom he showed them were afraid of the king. They all said that they liked his pictures very much.

One day the king showed his pictures to a great painter who lived in his country and asked,

"I want to know what you *think of*⁸ my pictures. Do you like them? Am I a good painter, or not?"

The painter looked at the king's pictures and said, "My King, I think that your pictures are bad, and that you will never be a good painter."

The king was very angry and *sent the painter to prison*⁹.

After two years the king wanted to see the painter again.

"I was angry with you," he said, "because you did not like my pictures. *Now forget all about it.*¹⁰ You are a free man again, and I am your friend."

For many hours the king talked with the painter, *and even asked him for dinner*¹¹. After dinner the king showed his pictures to the painter and asked, "Well, how do you like them now?"

The painter did not answer anything. He turned to the soldier, who was standing near him and said, "Take me back to prison."

8. 认为. 9. 把画家投进了监狱. 10. 现在千万别把这事再放在心上.
11. 甚至还请他吃饭.

(破晓选注)



Preserving Fish

鱼的保存

Fish *spoil*¹ very quickly after they are taken out of the water. They must be eaten soon after they are caught.

For a long time, people who lived far away from an ocean, river, or lake never ate fish. When there were no trains or planes, it took too long to get the fish to those people. The fish always spoiled before reaching them.

For years people tried to find ways to *keep fish from spoiling*². One way they learned is to *pack the fish in salt*³. Salt fish⁴ don't spoil for a long time. Two other ways they learned to keep fish from spoiling are drying and smoking.



1. spoil [spoil] v. 变质.

2. 使鱼免于变质.

3. 把鱼腌在盐里.

4. 咸鱼.

To dry fish, people *spread* them *out*⁵ in the sun. They *turn* the fish *over*⁶ every day. After a few days, the sun dries the fish until they are as dry and *as hard as boards*⁷.

Smoking is another way of drying fish. Fishermen put the fish on *racks* over a fire of sweet-smelling wood. The heat and smoke dry the fish. Smoked fish taste better than fish dried in the sun.

But neither smoked fish nor dried fish taste as good as fresh fish. Smoked and dried fish are harder to *prepare*,⁸ too. They must be *soaked*⁹ in water *overnight*¹⁰ before they can be cooked.

Today people who live far from the water can buy *canned* or *frozen* fish.¹¹ They taste almost as good as fresh fish, and they are easy to prepare. But many people still like smoked and dried fish.

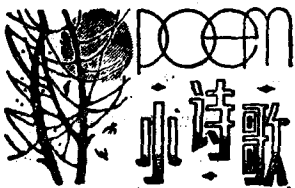
5. 铺开. 6. 把鱼翻动. 7. 象板一样硬. 8. 烹饪. 9. soak
[souk] v. 浸泡. 10. 一夜. 11. 罐头鱼或冷冻鱼.

(开明选注)



The Moon

Oh! look at the moon,
It is shining so high;
Oh Mother, it looks
Like a lamp in the sky.
Sometimes it is small
And just like a bow;
But now it is big,
And round like an O.



The Story about a Judge

法官的故事

Once there lived a judge. His name was *Sheba*¹. Everybody said that he was the cleverest judge of all.

The king of the country heard so much about Judge Sheba that one day he said,

"Everybody says that Sheba is the cleverest judge of my country. I want to see him myself."

The king put on some poor clothes, took a horse and went to the town where the judge lived.

On the way to the town he met a man. The man had no horse and was walking. "Poor man," thought the king, "the weather is so hot, it is so far from the town, and he has to walk."

"My man," said the king, "you must not walk in such a hot weather; my horse is strong enough to carry us both."

The man was happy, thanked the king, and they went to the town together.

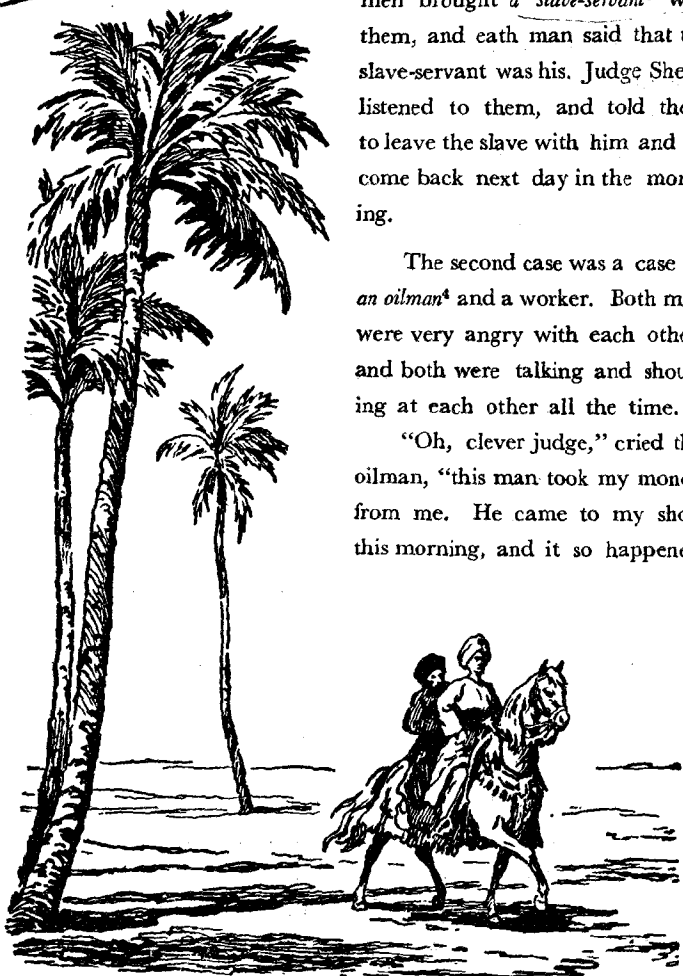
When they came to the town, the man said that the horse was his. "How can you prove that it is your horse?" he said to the king, "even Judge Sheba will not be able to do it."

"All right," said the king, "let us go to Judge Sheba." ("Now I shall see how clever Judge Sheba is," he thought.)

When they came to the judge, they had to wait for their turn; Judge Sheba was busy. He had *some other cases*².

The first case was a case of a student and a farmer. These two

1. Sheba ['ʃeɪbə:] 谢巴 (人名). 2. 一些其他案子。



men brought a *slave-servant*³ with them, and each man said that the slave-servant was his. Judge Sheba listened to them, and told them to leave the slave with him and to come back next day in the morning.

The second case was a case of an *oilman*⁴ and a worker. Both men were very angry with each other, and both were talking and shouting at each other all the time.

"Oh, clever judge," cried the oilman, "this man took my money from me. He came to my shop this morning, and it so happened

that I was holding a gold coin in my hand, he quickly took my coin

3. 奴仆。 4. 油商。