

(英文译释)

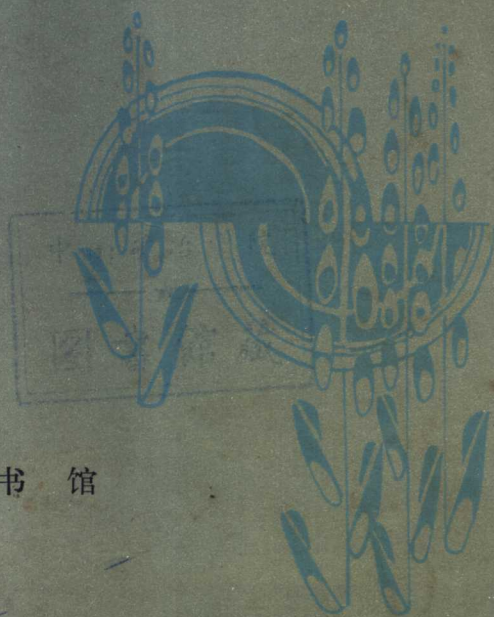
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中国现代散文选读

上 册

SELECTED READINGS IN MODERN
CHINESE PROSE

(with English notes) BOOK I



商 务 印 书 馆

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BOOK I

北京语言学院一系 编

The Commercial Press

Beijing, 1983

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商 务 印 书 馆 出 版

(北京王府井大街 36 号)

新华书店北京发行所发行

北京第二新华印刷厂印刷

统一书号: 9017·1319

1983 年 7 月第 1 版

开本 850×1168 1/32

1983 年 7 月北京第 1 次印刷

字数 101 千

印数 7,200 册

印张 5 3/4

定价: 0.75 元

前 言

《中国现代散文选读》是为外国人学习现代汉语编选的。全书分上、下两册，上册共十二篇，是从 1919 年五四运动到 1949 年间的散文作品。

每篇文章之后，附有汉英对照的生词表，作者介绍，注释，最后是练习。注释是对文中较难的语言现象的简要解释，其中所引例句，全部选自中国文学名著，目的在于帮助读者学习规范的汉语，也有利于提高用汉语写作的能力。练习的设计着重在训练读者对汉语的理解能力。为适应自学使用，书后附有练习答案。

本书编者是张孝忠、邱衍庆、张占一。在编选过程中，柯灵同志曾给予热情帮助；沈叙伦同志校订了英文译稿，在此一并表示衷心感谢。

编 者

一九八二年四月

Foreword

THIS is the first of the two-volumed *Selected Readings in Modern Chinese Prose* which is intended primarily for foreigners who specialize in modern Chinese. It consists of 12 pieces of prose writings published during the period from the May 4th Movement in 1919 to 1949.

Each prose is accompanied by a Chinese-English word list, an introduction to the author, and notes and finally by exercises. The notes deal briefly with the difficult points in the text, illustrated with examples quoted from well-known Chinese authors, aiming at helping the learners to assimilate standard modern Chinese, which in turn will help them improve their own proficiency in writing. The exercises are designed with emphasis on training the ability of reading comprehension. A key to the exercises is attached to the end of the book, so as to suit the needs of those who choose to study privately.

The book is compiled by Zhang Xiaozhong, Qiu Yanqing and Zhang Zhanyi. The compilers wish to express their sincere thanks to Ke Ling, the author of one of the proeses selected in the book, who rendered his generous help in the compilation, and Shen Xulun who read and revised the English draft.

The compilers

April 1982

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一、往事(七)

冰 心

父亲的朋友送给我们两缸莲花，一缸是红的，一缸是白的，都摆在院子里。

八年之久¹，我没有在院子里看莲花了——但故乡的园院里，却有许多：不但有并蒂的，还有三蒂的²，四蒂的，都是红莲。

九年前的一个月夜，祖父和我在园里乘凉。祖父笑着和我讲，“我们园里最初开三蒂莲的时候，正好我们大家庭中添了你们三个姊妹。大家都欢喜，说是应了花瑞。”

半夜里听见繁杂的雨声，早起是浓阴的天，我觉得有些烦闷³。从窗内往外看时，那一朵白莲已经谢了，白瓣儿小船般散飘在水面⁴。梗上只留个小小的莲蓬，和几根淡黄色的花须，那一朵红莲，昨夜还是菡萏的，今晨却开满了，亭亭地在绿叶中间立着。

仍是不适意！——徘徊了一会子，窗外雷声作了，大雨接着就来，愈来愈大⁵。那朵红莲，被那紧密的雨点，打

得左右欹斜。在无遮蔽的天空之下,我不敢下阶去,也无法可想。

对屋里母亲唤着,我连忙走过去,坐在母亲旁边——一回头忽然看见红莲旁边的一个大荷叶,慢慢地倾侧了来,正覆盖在红莲上面……我不宁的心绪散尽了!

雨势并不减退,红莲却不摇动了。雨点不住的打着,只能在勇敢慈怜的荷叶上面,聚了些流转无力的水珠。

我心中深深的受了感动——

母亲呵!你是荷叶,我是红莲。心中的雨点来了,除了你,谁是我在无遮拦天空下的荫蔽?

生 词

往事	wǎngshì (名)	things of the past
缸	gāng (名)	glazed earthen basin
莲花	liánhuā (名)	lotus flower
院子	yuànzi (名)	courtyard
之	zhī (助)	a structural particle
故乡	gùxiāng (名)	home town; native place
园	yuán (名)	garden
许多	xǔduō (形)	a lot of
并蒂(莲)	bìngdì(lián) (名)	twin lotus flowers on one stalk
祖父	zǔfù (名)	grandfather
乘凉	chéng liáng	to enjoy cool air
最初	zuìchū (名)	at first

正好	zhènghǎo (副)	just in time
添	tiān (动)	to add
姊	zǐ (名)	elder sister
大家	dàjiā (代)	all (people)
欢喜	huānxǐ (形)	happy; joyful
应	yìng (动)	it so happened that ...
瑞	ruì (形)	lucky
半夜	bànyè (名)	midnight
繁杂	fánzá (形)	miscellaneous
浓	nóng (形)	thick; heavy
烦闷	fánmèn (形)	upset; unrest
内	nèi (名)	inner part; inside
朵	duǒ (量)	a measure word
谢	xiè (动)	to wither
瓣儿	bànr (名)	petal
船	chuán (名)	ship; boat
般	bān	a particle
散	sàn (动)	to spread
飘	piāo (动)	to flow about
水面	shuǐmiàn (名)	surface
梗	gěng (名)	stem; stalk
莲蓬	liánpeng (名)	seedpod of the lotus
淡黄	dànhuáng (形)	light yellow
花须	huāxū (名)	filament
菡萏	hàndàn (名)	bud of the lotus
满	mǎn (形)	full

亭亭	tíngtíng (形)	tall and erect
立	lì (动)	to stand
仍	réng (副)	still; yet
适意	shìyì (形)	comfortable
徘徊	páihuái (动)	to hesitate
雷	léi (名)	thunder
作	zuò (动)	to burst out
接着	jiēzhe (动)	to follow
愈…愈…	yù…yù…	the more ... the more
紧密	jǐnmì (形)	close; rapid and intense
欹斜	qīxié (形)	aslant
无	wú (动)	to have nothing
遮蔽	zhēbì (动)	to shade; to cover
阶	jiē (名)	step (of a staircase)
对	duì (形)	opposite
唤	huàn (动)	to call
连忙	liánmáng (副)	at once
回头	huí tóu	to turn one's head
荷叶	héyè (名)	lotus leaf
倾侧	qīngcè (动)	to topple and fall
覆盖	fùgài (动)	to cover
不宁	búníng (形)	uneasy; disturbed
心绪	xīnxù (名)	state of mind
尽	jìn (形)	finished
势	shì (名)	situation; state of affairs
并	bìng (副)	placed before a negative

减退	jiǎntuì (动)	to reduce
摇动	yáodòng (动)	to wave
不住	búzhù (形)	uninterrupted
勇敢	yǒnggǎn (形)	bold; brave
慈怜	cílián (形)	kind and amiable
聚	jù (动)	to gather-together
水珠	shuǐzhū (名)	drop of water
遮拦	zhēlán (动)	to block; to impede

作者介绍

冰心，原名谢婉莹，福建闽侯县人，中国现代著名女作家。冰心 1921 年参加茅盾、郑振铎等发起的文学研究会；1923 年赴美国留学，1926 年回国。先后在燕京大学、清华大学任教。冰心的作品有散文集《寄小读者》、诗集《繁星》、《春水》等，现任中国文学艺术工作者联合会副主席。

About the Author

Miss Bing Xin (the pen-name of Xie Wanying) from Minhou County, Fujian Province, is a well-known Chinese writer of modern times. In 1921, she joined the Literary Research Society sponsored by Mao Dun, Zheng Zhenduo and other writers. As a student she went to the United States in 1923 and returned in 1926. Then she worked as a teacher in Qinghua University and Yianjing University. Her works include collection of prose "To the Little Readers", collections of poems "Stars", "Spring Water", etc.

She is now a vice-chairman of the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles.

注 释

1. 八年之久 for eight years

“之”是个文言虚词，作结构助词时相当于现代汉语的“的”；用在修饰语和中心语之间，表示领属或修饰关系。由“之”字组成的词组如：

“之”，a functional word in classical Chinese, is equal to “的” in modern Chinese when used as a structural particle. It goes between a modifier and a central word to indicate possession or modification. Here are some phrases formed by “之”：

光荣之家 (an honoured family)

长城之外 (beyond the Great Wall)

二年之内 (within two years)

五年之后 (five years later)

一月之中 (within a month)

三天之后 (three days later)

2. 不但有并蒂的，还有三蒂的，……

there are not only twin lotus flowers on one stalk but also triad ones

“不但……，还……”这个格式常用来构成表示递进关系的复句。“不但”，连词，连接前一分句；“还”，副词，用在后一分句中。有时候也用“也”、“都”等副词与前边呼应。例如：

The construction “不但…，还…” is often used to form a compound sentence indicating reinforcement in meaning. The

conjunction “不但” joins the former clause and the adverb “还” is placed at the beginning of the latter one. Sometimes the adverb “也” or “都” is used to accompany the former clause, e.g.

(1) 军队不但是战斗队,也是工作队和生产队。

The Army is not merely a fighting force, but a working force and a production corps as well.

(2) 他不但读过这本书,而且还记得它的内容。

He not only had read this book, but also remembered what he had read.

3. 我觉得有些烦闷 I am a bit unhappy.

“有些”是一个动宾结构,常放在名词或形容词前作修饰语,也说“有点”,意思是“存在着一些”,例如:

“有些”, a verb-object construction, is often used before a noun or an adjective as a modifier. It has the same sense as “有点” meaning “存在着一些”, e.g.

(1) 后来有些好玩笑的人,见了三仙姑就故意问别人:“米烂了没有?”(赵树理:《小二黑结婚》)

After that, some jokers deliberately asked others, “If the millet is soft enough to eat?” whenever they met with San Xian-gu.

(2) 他有点不好意思。

He is somewhat embarrassed.

4. 白瓣儿小船般散飘在水面

The white petals like boats are flowing about on the surface.

“般”,常用在名词后面,表示两种事物或情况相似,“小船

般”，就是“象小船一样”。有时也说“一般”或“似的”。例如：

“般”，is usually added to a noun to indicate that two things or situations are very much alike. “小船般” means “象小船一样”. Sometimes we can say “一般” or “似的” instead. e.g.

鲜花般(鲜花似的) (as flowers)

暴风雨般的掌声(暴风雨似的掌声) (stormy applause)

象雪似的那么白 (as white as snow)

5. 愈来愈大

“愈…愈…”这个格式可连接两个成分，表示情势逐渐加强或加重，也可表示逐渐减轻。也可以说“越…越…”

The construction “愈…愈…” usually joins two elements of a sentence indicating that the circumstances are strengthening or aggravating or vice versa. “愈…愈…” and “越…越…” are interchangeable, e.g.

(1) 越说越不象话了！越学越野调无腔！(老舍：《龙须沟》)

You are getting worse and worse. It's really indecent! The more you learn the looser you get.

(2) 就别夸他了，跟小孩子一样，越夸越发疯！(老舍：《龙须沟》)

Don't praise him; he's like a child, the more he's praised the more unbalanced he gets!

思考·练习

1. 本篇散文借着荷叶与红莲的关系，表达了对母亲的崇敬的感情。想一想作者是怎样表达这一主题的？

2. 在括号中填上一个相应的近义词或词组：

- (1) 许多() (2) 添()
 (3) 欢喜() (4) 觉得()
 (5) 往外() (6) 无()
 (7) 唤 () (8) 被()

3. 在括号中填上一个相应的反义词或词组:

- (1) 白() (2) 烦闷()
 (3) 谢() (4) 散()
 (5) 适意() (6) 减退()

4. 写出五个由“之”组成的结构。

5. 下面这些句子是否符合文章原意? 如果不符, 把它们改正过来。

(1) 在故乡的园院里有很多红莲, 不但有并蒂的, 还有三蒂的, 四蒂的。

(2) 早晨起来, 天阴着, 她感到有些烦闷。

(3) 那些白瓣小花儿, 象小船一般散飘在水面上。

(4) 雨下得愈来愈大, 她觉得非常高兴。

(5) 在没有遮蔽的天空之下, 她也敢走下台阶。

(6) 母亲在对面屋里叫她, 她连忙就走过去了。

(7) 她看见荷叶覆盖在红莲上面, 心里仍是不宁。

(8) 她看到荷叶覆盖在红莲上面, 就散尽了不宁的心绪了。

(9) 虽然雨势没有减退, 但是红莲却不摇动了。

(10) 她象红莲, 母亲象荷叶; 荷叶可以荫蔽红莲, 母亲可以保护她。

6. 叙述一下, 经过一夜的大雨白莲和红莲的不同结果, 尽量用上下列词语:

雨点 打 遮蔽 谢 荷叶 覆盖 水珠
绿叶 开 亭亭 立

二、落花生

许地山

我们屋后有半亩隙地。母亲说：“让它荒芜着怪可惜¹，既然你们那么爱吃花生，就²辟来做花生园³罢。”我们几姊弟和几个小丫头都很喜欢——买种的买种，动土的动土，灌园的灌园⁴；过不了几个月，居然收获了！

妈妈说：“今晚我们可以做一个收获节，也请你们爹爹来尝尝我们的新花生，如何？”我们都答应了。母亲把花生做成好几样的食品，还吩咐这节期要在园里的茅亭举行。

那晚上的天色不大好⁵，可是父亲也到来，实在很难得！爹爹说：“你们爱吃花生么？”

我们都争着答应：“爱！”

“谁能把花生的好处说出来？”

姊姊说：“花生的气味很美。”

哥哥说：“花生可以制油。”

我说：“无论何等人⁶都可以用贱价买它来吃；都喜欢吃它。这就是它的好处。”