

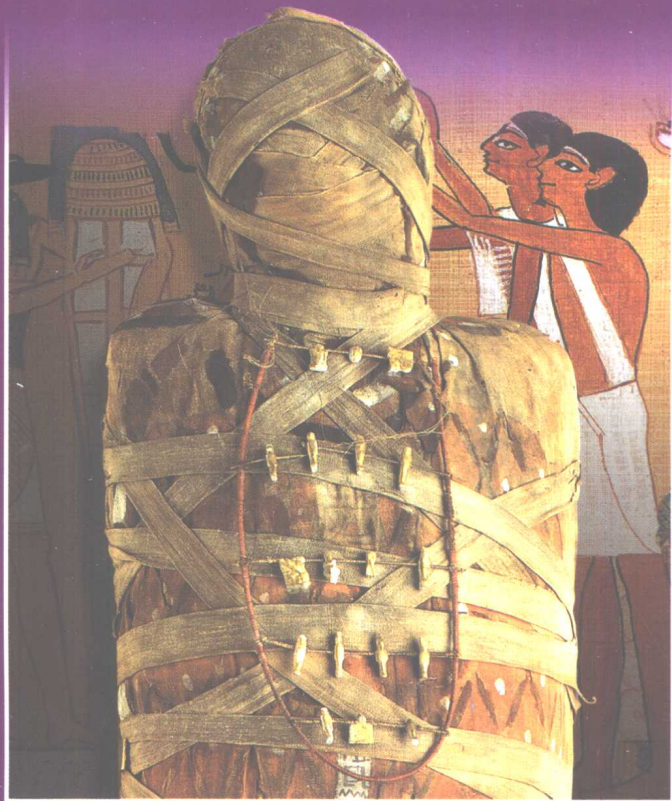
外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物

UPPER INTERMEDIATE 中高级

木乃伊之谜

MUMMY MYSTERIES

David Maule (英) 著



外语教学与研究出版社



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Teenage boy

Some Roman mummies were decorated with a realistic painting of the person who had died.

十几岁男孩

一些罗马木乃伊被画上死者的写实画像



Animals

The ancient Egyptians treated cats like gods. They often mummified cats' bodies when they died.

动物

古埃及人视猫为神。他们经常在猫死后将其尸体制成木乃伊

People from the Past

Mummies are interesting for many different reasons. We all know we are going to die, so we think about death from time to time. We may have different ideas about what we will experience after death, but we know what will happen to our bodies. Most will be burned, or buried, and allowed to decay. However, a few people over the centuries have managed to cheat this process. They have become mummies.

Sometimes this has happened naturally. Well-preserved bodies have been dug out of bogs in various countries, especially Denmark. In certain types of bog, there is no air below the surface, and hardly any decay takes place. The skin of these bodies looks rather like leather but the long-dead faces are recognizable. Scientists can discover many things about the way they lived and the way they died. Bodies have also been found in hot, dry deserts and on icy mountains.

For bodies to decay, both air and water are needed. Take away one of these, and the process can be slowed down or even stopped. This was discovered centuries ago, and various peoples mummified their dead for religious reasons.

前世之人

由于多种原因，木乃伊令人感兴趣。我们都知道人是会死的，因此时不时地会思考有关死亡的事情。对于死亡后会有怎样的经历，我们的观点可能会有所不同。但是我们都知死后肉身会怎样处理，我们都知大多数尸体被焚烧、埋葬或腐烂掉。然而，过去的世纪中少数人能够逃脱这些结果——他们变成了木乃伊。

有时尸体自然演变成木乃伊。不同的国家，特别是丹麦，曾经从沼泽地挖掘出了保存完好的尸体。某些类型的沼泽地，地表下没有空气，因此几乎没有腐蚀现象发生。这些尸体的皮肤看起来颇像皮革，但是死亡了很长时间的面部仍然清晰可辨。科学家可以发现他们的生活方式及死亡原因。此外在炎热干燥的沙漠地带以及在冰山上也发现了木乃伊。

在尸体的腐烂过程中，水和空气必不可少。缺少其一，腐烂过程就会减慢甚至停止。在许多世纪以前人们就发现了这个现象，不同的民族出于宗教原因而制作木乃伊。



The most famous of these were the ancient Egyptians. But other peoples, such as the Incas of South America and the Pazyryks of Siberia, also used to preserve dead bodies. These societies believed that it was important to preserve the body for a life after death, and the mummies were usually buried with things to take with them: bowls, statues, jewellery, and so on. Of course, the process of mummification takes time and a lot of work, and so costs money. It was only for the rich. Ordinary people had to take their chance after death.

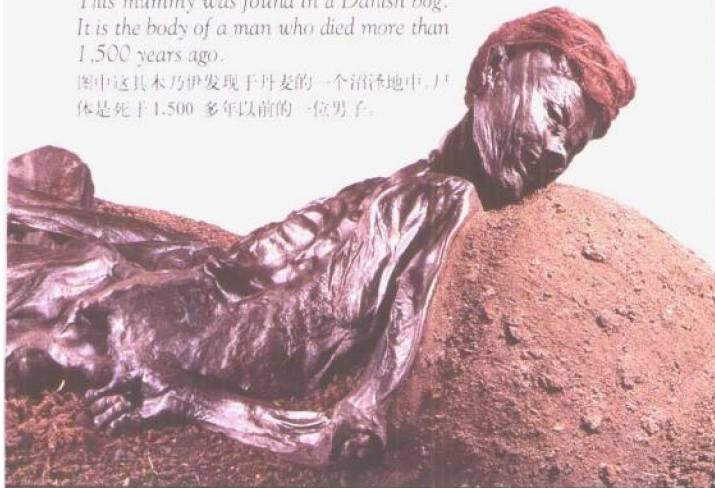
In more recent times, some bodies have been preserved, not to improve their own position in the afterlife, but to influence those who are still alive. Later, we shall look at two very famous people who were mummified after they died – Lenin and Evita Perón. But first, let us look at how the ancient Egyptians made a mummy.

最著名的木乃伊制作是在古埃及。但其他民族，像南美洲的印加人和西伯利亚的彼泽瑞安人，也对尸体进行防腐处理。这些民族认为，为了死后转世，保存肉身是很重要的，像碗、雕像、珠宝等东西会作为陪葬。当然，木乃伊的制作耗时、费力，而且花费大，只有富人才能办得到，平民百姓只能靠死后碰运气了。

在近代，有些尸体被保存下来并不是为了提高来生的地位，而是为了影响仍然活着的人。在本书的后面，我们可以看到两个非常著名的人物在死后被制成了木乃伊，他们是列宁和埃维塔·庇隆。但是让我们先来看看古埃及人是如何制作木乃伊的。

*This mummy was found in a Danish bog.
It is the body of a man who died more than
1,500 years ago.*

图中这具木乃伊发现于丹麦的一个沼泽地中，尸体是死于1,500多年以前的一位男子。



Objects

Everyday things were often buried with mummies.

物品

日常用品经常随木乃伊一起下葬。



Important doll

Figures, such as this Peruvian doll, were buried with a mummy to bring the dead person luck in the afterlife.

重要的玩偶

人像，如这个秘鲁玩偶随木乃伊一起下葬，以给死去的人在来世带来好运。



Temple guardians

A chief priest represented the king and the gods. He looked after the temple and performed religious ceremonies.

神殿保护人

主祭司代表着国王和神。他看管神殿，主持宗教仪式。



An Egyptian priest
埃及祭司

Embalming

This means using chemicals or perfumes to stop a body from decaying, or breaking down.

尸体防腐

意思是用化学药品或香料终止尸体腐烂或分解。

Making a Mummy

The ancient Egyptians had one of the greatest civilizations the world has ever known. Everybody has heard of the buildings they left behind. The pyramids are only the most famous of many others. The ancient Egyptians' civilization lasted for 3,000 years – a thousand years longer than the time from the birth of Christ to now.

These people had strong beliefs about gods and life after death. They believed that if a dead person's spirit could recognize its preserved body, it would live forever in the afterlife. This belief has given us another item that we connect with ancient Egypt – mummies.

This, however, was only for the rich, because only rich people could afford the process of mummification. It was done by special priests, and people also believed that, if the priests said the right prayers, this would help to decide what happened to the person's spirit after death.

As soon as the person died, a servant would go to the chief priest. The other priests would be called, and they would all go to their workshop on the west bank of the River Nile.

At the same time, other servants would go to the house of the dead person, collect the body and take it to the workshop. Everything had to be done very quickly because Egypt is a hot country and the process of decay happens fast. Today, in many hot countries, there is a rule that bodies must be buried or burned within 24 hours of death.

制作木乃伊

古埃及人创造了有史以来最伟大的文明之一。大家都听说过古埃及人留下的建筑，金字塔只是其中最著名的建筑。古埃及人的文明史长达3,000年，比耶稣基督诞生的时间还长1,000年。

古埃及人坚信神和来世。他们认为如果死人的灵魂能够辨认出被保存的肉身，那么灵魂就能在来世永远活下去。这种信念给了我们又一个联系古埃及的事物——木乃伊。

然而这只是对富人而言，因为只有富人才能负担得起制作木乃伊的费用。木乃伊是由专门的祭司做的，而且人们也认为，如果祭司说准了祷词，将有助于决定灵魂在人死后的境况。

当某人死去时，仆人立即去告诉主祭司，其他祭司被召集来，一起前往位于尼罗河西岸的作坊。

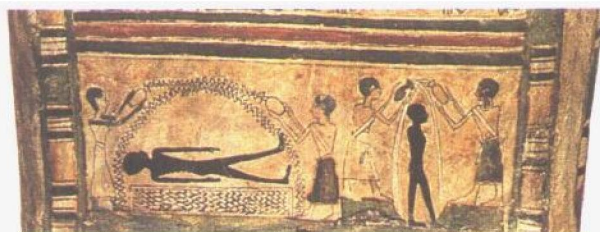
同时，其他仆人会前往停尸的房间，搬运尸身，带到作坊。一切事情都要做得非常迅速，因为埃及是个炎热的国家，尸体很快会腐烂。现今，许多天气炎热的国家有这样一个规矩，就是人在死亡后的24小时内必须被火化或者埋葬。

At the workshop, the body was laid on a special table, ready for the ceremony to begin. The chief priest would put on a special mask, shaped like the head of a jackal. This was to represent Anubis, the god of mummification. Then, he would slowly wash the body while another priest read out religious phrases from a special book. When the body was clean enough, the embalming process could begin.

First, one of the priests took a long, thin metal hook and pushed it slowly up the body's nose. He used the hook to break through the bone between the top of the nose and the brain. Then he took another hook, pushed this up the nose in the same way, and pulled out some of the brain. He did the same thing again and again, until the skull was empty.

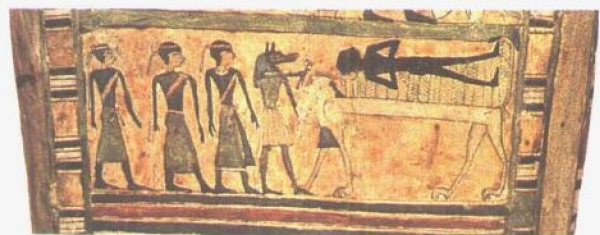
在作坊里，尸体被平放在一个特别的桌子上，仪式准备开始。主祭司戴上特殊的面具，形状像狼头，代表着制作木乃伊的胡狼神。然后，他慢慢地清洗尸体，同时其他的祭司朗读一本特别书籍上的宗教语句。当尸体清洗得足够干净时，尸体的防腐处理工作就可以开始了。

首先，祭司取来一个细长金属钩，慢慢地伸到鼻子里，穿过鼻根和大脑之间的骨头，然后将另外一个钩子以同样的方式推到鼻子中，掏出大脑组织。他反复重复这个动作，直到将脑壳掏空为止。



This ancient Egyptian painting shows a body being washed.

这幅古埃及绘画表示一具尸体在被清洗。



After being washed, the body was left to dry.

尸体被清洗完后留待干燥。



Tools

These tools were used in a process which people thought would help the mummy to eat and drink in the afterlife.

工具

这些工具为木乃伊在来世的吃喝提供帮助。



Jackal mask

At embalming ceremonies, jackal-headed masks, like this clay one, represented Anubis, god of mummification.

胡狼面具

在进行尸体防腐处理的仪式上，像这个用泥土做的胡狼头面具，代表着安努毕斯，制作木乃伊的神。



Incision

A cut was usually made down the left side of the body.

切口

切口通常位于尸体的左侧



Embalming knife

This knife has a sharp blade made of flint, a hard stone.

尸体防腐处理的刀具

这把刀子具有锋利的刀刃，由坚硬的燧石制作的

All of these pieces of brain were simply thrown away because the priests did not understand what it was for. They thought the heart was the centre of thinking, and of feeling. The heart was left inside the body when the other organs were removed.

Before this, the mouth was cleaned, and filled with pieces of cloth, and the nose was filled with wax. A small piece of cloth was placed over each eye, and the eyelids were pulled shut over them.

The next job was not done by a priest, because it was seen as dirty. A man came into the workshop and used a very sharp stone to cut through the skin down one side of the body.

所有的脑组织都被抛弃了，因为祭司们不知道脑组织是干什么用的。他们认为心脏是思想和感情的中心，所以心脏被留在身体里，其它器官全被取出。

在此之前，尸体的嘴被清洗干净，用布片填充，鼻子则用蜡封住。一小片布盖在每只眼睛上，眼皮被拉起合在布上。

接下来的工作祭司是不做的，因为这种工作被认为是肮脏的。一个人进到作坊，用非常锋利的石头沿着身体一侧切开皮肤。



Hapy was a baboon god who guarded the lungs.

哈皮是一个看守肺脏的佛佛神。



The falcon god Qebehsenuef guarded the intestines.

鹰神克布塞努夫是看守肠子的。

Then he removed the stomach, liver, lungs, and intestines. As each of these came out it was wrapped in cloth and put in a canopic jar – a special container made in the shape of a god.

This was the end of the first part of the process. Apart from the heart, everything from inside the body had been taken out, leaving only skin, flesh, and bones. Next, the body had to be dried, because fluid speeds up decay. In much the same way as people today put down salt to suck spilled wine out of a carpet, the priests used a natural salt called natron. This was piled up over the body. It would take 40 days to dry it out completely. Only then would it be ready for the next step.

然后取出胃、肝脏、肺和肠子。每样东西被取出后，用布包裹，然后放入卡诺卜罐——一种做成神的造型的特殊容器。

木乃伊制作过程的第一步到此结束。除了心脏，尸体里的所有东西都被取出来。皮肤、肌肉和骨骼留了下来。接着，尸体被干燥，因为液体会加速尸体腐烂。跟现代人以盐吸干洒在地毯上的洒的方法大体相同。祭司使用一种叫做泡碱的天然盐类。泡碱被堆在尸体上面。大约需40天才能使尸体完全干燥。这一过程完成以后才能进行下一步骤。



Natron

This natural salt is found by the edges of desert lakes.

泡碱

沙漠湖泊的岸边有这种天然的碱类。



Stuffing

This X-ray of a mummy shows linen stuffing replacing some of the organs.

填塞物

具木乃伊的X光照片显示亚麻填塞物替换了一些脏器。

Sons of Horus

The four gods who guarded canopic jars were the sons of Horus, god of the sky.

何露斯的儿子们

守护盛骨头的坛子的是天空之神何露斯的四个儿子。



Imsety was a human-like god who guarded the liver.
伊姆塞特是看守肝脏的人样的神。



The jackal-headed god Duamutef guarded the stomach.
胡狼头神杜阿穆特夫看守胃。



Religious figures

These figures lay on the body to guard the places where the organs had been removed.

宗教图像

放在木乃伊上的这些图像用于守护器官被摘走的地方。



Scarab beetle
金龟子甲虫



Wadjet eye
瓦杰特的眼睛

Amulets

These were worn for good luck. People believed the wadjet eye kept bad things away.

护身符

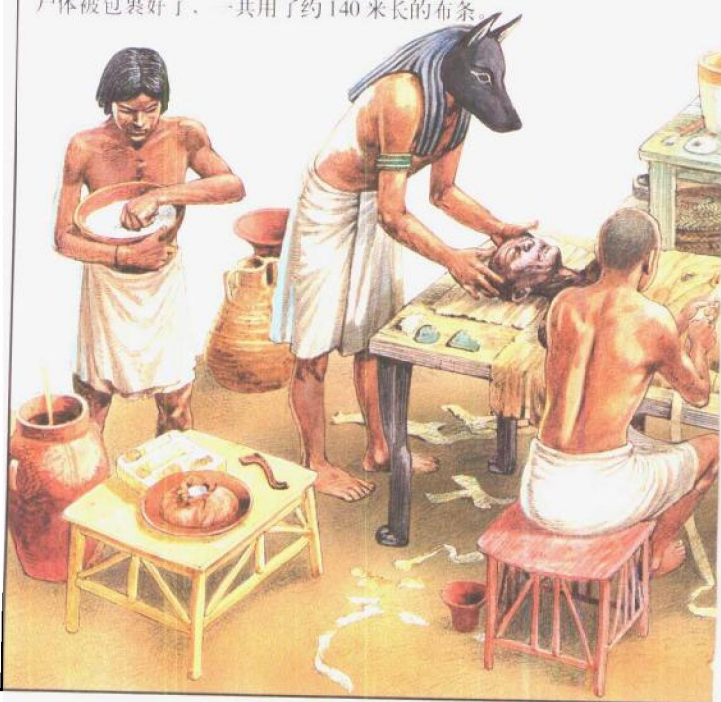
这些护身符戴在身上可以带来好运。人们相信瓦杰特的眼睛可以避邪。

When the body was dry, the priests removed the natron. Without fluid, it had become much thinner. They opened up the cut along the side, and filled up the space. Various materials might be used – cloth, sawdust, or even sand. Then they sewed up the cut. The process here is similar to stuffing a turkey, and done for the same reason – to help the body keep its shape. After 40 days under salt, the skin was very dry. The priests fetched oils and spices and rubbed them into the skin to keep it from cracking.

Then, the chief priest was ready to begin wrapping the body. He took thin pieces of cloth and wound them around each finger in turn. Then, more cloth was wound around the arms and legs. Finally, the whole body was wrapped up. In all, about 140 metres of cloth was used.

尸体干燥后，祭司除去泡碱。没有了体液，尸体就变小了。他们打开尸体侧面的切口，填充里面的空间。填充物可以是布片、锯屑甚至沙子。然后他们缝合切口。这个过程和填充火鸡一样，目的都是相同的，即保持尸体原有的形状。经过40天的泡碱作用，尸体的皮肤非常干燥。祭司们取来油和香料涂抹在皮肤上，防止皮肤裂口。

然后，主祭司开始包裹尸体。他取来薄布条，将尸体的每个手指缠绕起来，接着用更多的布条把胳膊和腿也缠绕起来。终于整个尸体被包裹好了，一共用了约140米长的布条。



As the bandages were put on, the priests brushed them with resin – the sap of pine trees – to make them stick together. When the resin dried, it would set hard and stiff. They also stopped sometimes to say religious words or hold special ceremonies. At certain places in the bandages, small pieces of jewellery with a religious meaning were placed. Some of the bandages also had religious writing on them. The whole process was very complex, and it took seventy days from the time of the death until the wrapping was finished. You can see now why mummification was only for the rich – it kept a whole team of priests busy for over two months. It cost a great deal of money.

At the end of all of this, the bandaged body was placed in a coffin.

在尸体缠上绷带后，祭司们在其上涂上一层树脂——松树的树汁，使得绷带粘在一起。树脂干燥后，尸体变得硬而坚挺。有时祭司们停下来，进行宗教祷告或举行特别的仪式。在绷带的某些地方，放置了有宗教含义的小珠宝片。有些绷带上也写有宗教词语。整个过程十分复杂，从死后到尸体完全包裹完要用70天的时间。现在你可明白了为什么木乃伊的制作只提供给富人——这需一帮祭司忙碌两个多月。整个制作花费了大量金钱。

所有这些都做完后，包好的尸体被放进棺材里。



Nest of coffins

Sometimes, the coffin was put into a bigger coffin, which might then be put into an even bigger coffin, and so on.

棺材的套叠

有时，棺材被放进大棺材中，这个大棺材也许被放进另一个更大的棺材，以此类推。





Scribes

In ancient Egypt, only scribes could write. They were highly respected people.

抄写员

在古埃及，只有抄写员会写字。他们非常受尊敬。

A scribe, or writer, then handed the priest a book. Ancient Egyptian books were made of papyrus, a type of paper made from reeds. This was stuck together into a long roll. This book was called The Book of the Dead. This was placed inside the coffin.

The ancient Egyptians believed that dead people had to read the book to be safe on their journey to the Hall of the Two Truths.

This was where the destination of the dead person was decided. The god Osiris watched over everything. In the hall was a large set of scales. The dead person's heart was placed on one side and "the feather of truth" on the other.

然后，一个抄写员或记录员递给祭司一本书。古埃及书是用纸莎草纸做的，一种用芦苇作原料的纸。这种纸被粘在一起形成一个长卷。这本书叫做《亡灵之书》，也被放入了棺材里。

古埃及人相信，死者也要阅读这本书，在通往两个世界通道的旅途中才能安全。

这是决定死亡者目的地的地方。俄塞里斯神监视着每一件事情。大厅里放置了一架天平，死者的心脏放在天平的一端，玛阿特的羽毛放在天平的另一端。

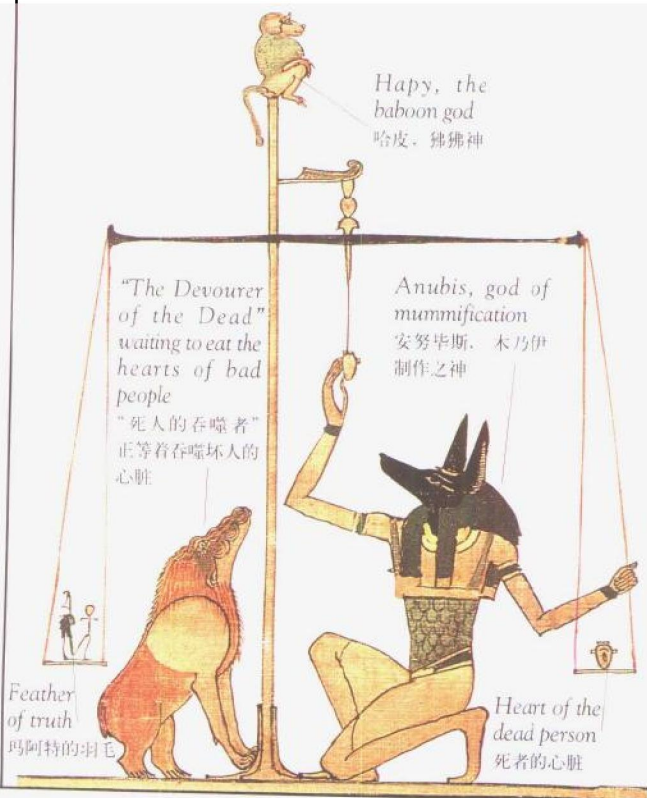


Figures of fear

Figures like this hippo were put in the tomb to frighten people away.

恐惧的图像

把像河马这类的图像放在墓室中来吓走人。



Anubis, the jackal-headed god of mummification, watched the scales carefully. The dead person had to answer questions about the bad things they had done. This was to see how heavy their heart was. If it was not too full of bad things, the person was allowed to live in the afterlife.

Back in this world, the dead person's family filled a tomb with food and treasures for the mummy to use in the afterlife. They believed that you could use things you owned on earth after death. For this reason, Egyptian tombs usually contained valuable objects. This made them a great target for grave robbers.

The families tried to prevent this happening in a number of ways. Tombs were built in a way that made them very difficult to get into. Often, there were hidden passages that led to the room where the coffin lay. Things were written on the walls, telling robbers of the terrible bad luck that would come their way if they stole anything. Horrible carved figures were put in different places to frighten them.

None of these things worked, of course. Over the centuries, robbers broke into many tombs looking for valuable things. They even broke into the pyramids where the pharaohs were buried. Because pyramids were so obvious, later pharaohs turned to much less public tombs cut into natural rock, usually entered by a small hole. But all of these were found and robbed – except one.

Nobody knew for certain, but many people believed that somewhere in the Valley of the Kings lay an untouched tomb, filled with unbelievably valuable objects. This was the tomb of the young king Tutankhamun.

安努毕斯，胡狼头木乃伊神仔细察看天平。死者得回答有关自己做过什么的坏事的提问。这样是要看这个心脏有多重。如果心脏里的坏事情不太多，死者会被允许转世。

回到现实社会中，死者的家属将食物和宝物填满坟墓以供木乃伊在来世享用。他们认为，人在其死后可以享用其生前所拥有的东西。由于这个原因，埃及坟墓通常有值钱的东西，成为盗墓者的最大目标。

死者的家属尝试了许多方法以防止坟墓被盗。坟墓被做得坚而难破。坟墓里常有暗道通往棺材放置的地方。墙壁上写有警示窃贼的咒语，告诉窃贼如果他们偷了任何东西，路上都会碰到可怕的厄运。不同的地方还刻有可怕的图像以吓唬窃贼。

当然，这些方法都不奏效。每个世纪，都会有窃贼破墓而入，寻找值钱的东西。他们甚至进入了埋葬法老的金字塔。由于金字塔太显眼，后来法老被埋在刻在天然岩石里的鲜为人知的坟墓中，通常从一个小孔进入，可是这也被发现和盗窃了，只有一个例外。

没人知道详情，但是许多人认为国王谷的某个地方有一个未被触及的坟墓，里面都是价值连城的东西。这就是年轻国王图坦卡蒙的陵墓。



Underworld

People thought that everyone passed through this land on their way to the afterlife. They began their journey by crossing the River Nile.

地狱

人们认为每个人在走向来世的路时都要经过这块地方。他们跨过尼罗河后便开始了走向地狱的旅程。



God of death

Osiris was king of the afterworld. People thought the afterworld was like Egypt, but better.

死亡之神

俄塞里斯是来世的国王。人们认为来世像埃及，但比埃及更好。