

外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物

INTERMEDIATE 中级

神奇的马

AMAZING HORSES

Caroline Laidlaw (英) 著



外语教学与研究出版社



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(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01 - 2001 - 1981

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

神奇的马/(英)莱德罗(Laidlaw, C.)著;王海涛译.

- 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2001.10

ISBN 7-5600-2474-2

I. 神… II. ①莱… ②王… III. 英语-对照读物-英、汉 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 071864 号



A Dorling Kindersley Book

www.dk.com

Original title: **AMAZING HORSES**

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项目管理: 宋德伟

执行编辑: 徐 琤

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷: 中国农业出版社印刷厂

开 本: 889×1194 1/32

印 张: 1.625

版 次: 2001 年 12 月第 1 版 2001 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-2474-2/H·1291

定 价: 6.90 元

* * *

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欢迎阅读外研社·DK英汉对照百科读物！这是第一套专门为非英语国家学习者编写的非小说类读物。这些缤纷多彩的读物揭示了我们周围世界的各个侧面：历史、地理、科技、体育……还有许许多多其他的事情。它们还为我们展示了现在和过去人们各种各样的生活方式。

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丛书的编排也颇具特色，书中图文穿插，彩色印刷，逼真的视觉效果将使您拥有更加美妙的阅读感受。

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外研社·DK 英汉对照百科读物

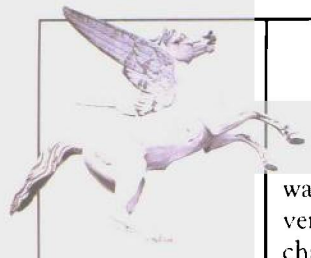
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Pegasus

In Greek mythology, Pegasus was a beautiful horse with wings. He became a constellation of stars in the sky.

珀伽索斯

在希腊神话中，珀伽索斯是一匹长着翅膀的骏马。他变成了天上众星组成的星座。

Horses in History

Citizens of the Roman Empire loved horse racing. It was a popular activity. It took place in an arena and was very dramatic. The Romans liked to watch their favourite chariot teams at the racetrack.

Horses were also important to Native Americans. On the Great Plains, there were tribes who were clever horsemen. They depended on horses to carry them into battle and to hunt for buffalo.

Wherever people and horses have worked together, they have become friends and partners. In this book, you will read stories about some of the most unusual partnerships between people and horses. And you will find out about some amazing horse heroes. Horses have lived and worked with men, women, and children for thousands of years.

历史中的马

罗马帝国的公民酷爱赛马。此项活动风靡一时。它在竞技场上举行，极富戏剧性。罗马人喜欢看着他们钟爱的战车编队奔驰在赛道上。

马匹对于印第安人来说也至关重要。大平原上的部落居民都是娴熟的骑手。他们全靠马匹驮着他们驰骋疆场，猎杀野牛。

不论在哪里，人和马一旦共同劳动，他们就已经成为了朋友和伙伴。你会在本书中读到有关人与马合作的最不寻常的故事。你还会了解一些令人惊异的

马中俊杰。马匹与男人、妇女和儿童生活劳作的时间已达数千年之久。



This is a statue of Alexander the Great on his horse, Bucephalus. They are riding into battle.

这是亚历山大大大帝骑在他的坐骑布塞法勒斯上的雕像。他们正要奔向战场。

Chariots

Roman chariot races were dangerous and exciting. The chariots often crashed, but horses could continue without a driver.

战车

罗马人的战车竞赛既危险又令人兴奋。战车经常碰撞，但马匹在没有人驾驭的情况下还能继续驰骋。

Champion racers

The Romans often used champion horses for breeding young racing horses.

夺冠赛马

罗马人常用夺取冠军的马匹繁育年轻赛马。



Saddlebag art

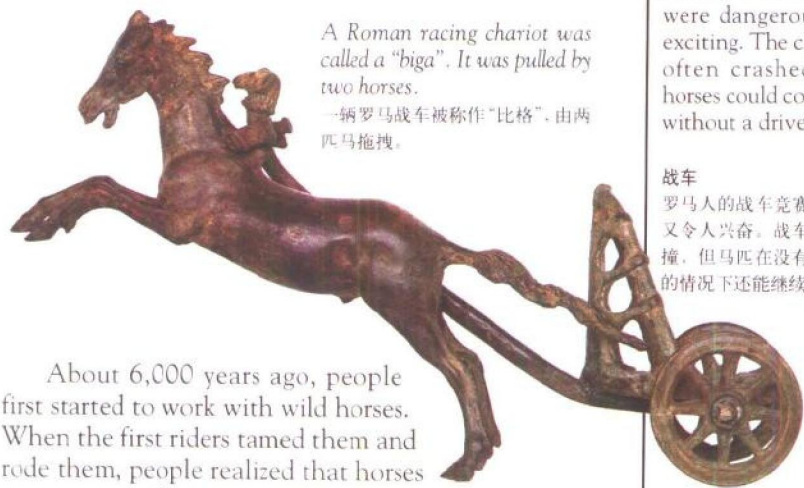
This saddlebag belonged to the Native American Dakota (Sioux) tribe. The picture shows that horses were an important part of Sioux culture.

鞍囊艺术

这个鞍囊属于印第安人达科他(苏)部落。插图显示了马在苏文化中的重要地位。

A Roman racing chariot was called a "biga". It was pulled by two horses.

一辆罗马战车被称作“比格”，由两匹马拖拽。



About 6,000 years ago, people first started to work with wild horses. When the first riders tamed them and rode them, people realized that horses were very intelligent animals. They also admired them for their strength and speed.

In ancient Greece, a beautiful, well-trained horse was a symbol of power and importance for kings and generals. The conqueror Alexander the Great was so proud of his brave horse Bucephalus that he named a city after him.

The Greeks and Romans made statues of their horses. These often show a soldier or an emperor on the horse. The soldier usually looks very fierce, and the horse looks big and fierce, too.

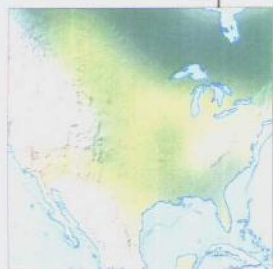
Horses were beautiful and useful, at the same time. Farmers and soldiers used them. They became an important part of the ancient world.

大约在六千年之前，人类首次开始使用野马干活。早期的骑手驯服和驾驭它们的时候发现马是非常聪慧的动物。他们还因其力量 and 速度而对它们赞叹不已。

在古希腊，一匹外貌俊美、训练有素的宝马是国王和将军们权势与地位的象征。征服者亚历山大大帝对其骁勇的坐骑布赛法勒斯是那么地自豪，以至于用它的名字给一座城市命名。

希腊人和罗马人为他们的骏马制作雕像。这些雕像通常是骑着战马的武士或国王。武士看上去通常非常剽悍，其胯下的战马也是强壮、英武的样子。

马匹既骏逸，同时又很实用。农夫和士兵们使用它们。它们是古代世界的一个重要组成部分。



Pony Express

In 1860, communication technology did not exist as we know it today. There were no computers, so there was no electronic mail. There were no telephones, so you couldn't speak to people across the continent, and there were no fax machines. Letters could travel by boat across water, of course, and

across land by wagon and horse. But it always took a long time for mail to travel long distances.

If you lived on the west coast of the United States, news about the east coast travelled very slowly. In fact, it often took more than a month to arrive. But things were about to change.

A long journey

Pony Express riders took the mail from Missouri to California in the USA. This was a distance of 3,200 kilometres.

漫长的旅程

驿马快递的骑手携带邮件从美国的密苏里州直达加利福尼亚，全程3,200公里。

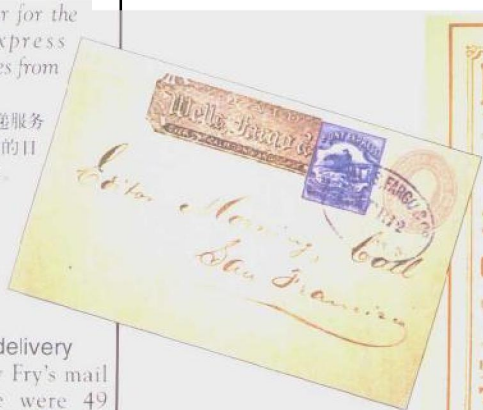
驿马快递

1860年时的通讯技术没有我们所知道的现在这样的发达水平。当时没有计算机，所以就不存在电子邮件。那时没有电话，也就不能跨越大陆与别人讲话，另外也没有电传设备。信函可以用船载过水，当然也可以用大篷车和马匹跨越陆地运送。但这样送邮件需要长时间的长途跋涉。

如果你住在美国的西海岸，有关东海岸的消息要很久才能到达。实际上经常要花费一个多月的时间。不过，情况会有所变化的。

This poster for the Pony Express service dates from 1861.

这张驿马快递服务的张贴广告日期是1861年。



The first delivery

In Johnny Fry's mail bag there were 49 letters and 3 newspapers.

首次邮递

约翰尼·弗赖的邮包里共有49封信函和三份报纸。

The cost of a letter depended on weight. It cost \$5 per 28 grams to send a letter.

信函的邮资按其重量计算。邮递一封信，每28克要价5美元。



It was a warm evening in April 1860. In the town of St Joseph, Missouri, a crowd of people stood in the town square. They were waiting to see a pony and its rider at the beginning of a long journey. This was not an ordinary pony and not an ordinary rider. This was the first ever Pony Express team, ready to begin a new mail service from Missouri to California. The team had to travel more than 3,000 kilometres, through all kinds of difficult and dangerous country.

It was nearly dark. The pony and her rider were about to leave. The excited crowd began to clap and cheer. They were very excited. Perhaps they knew that they were watching a piece of history: a new way for people to communicate quickly.

As night fell, the pony set off with the mail bag, leaving the cheering crowd behind. This was a historic moment for the little brown mustang and her rider, Johnny Fry. From now on, the mail would take just eight days to get to the other side of the USA.

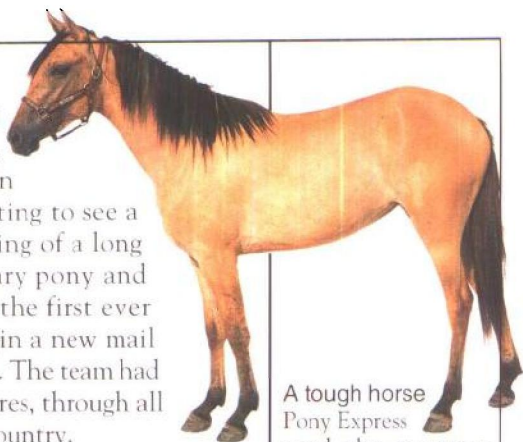
Eight days seems a long time if we compare this with the speed of communication today. But it was very quick in comparison with four weeks by wagon! The mustang really was making history!

这是1860年四月里一个温暖的傍晚。一群人站在密苏里州圣约瑟夫镇的广场上。他们在等着观看一匹矮种马和它的骑手开始一次长距离的旅行。这不是一匹普通的矮种马，骑手也非同一般。这是首支驿马快递小队，准备开始从密苏里州到加利福尼亚州新的邮递服务。这支小队要旅行三千多公里，穿越各种艰难、危险的地带。

天色渐暗。矮种马和骑手行将出发。兴奋的人群开始鼓掌欢呼。大家情绪高涨。也许他们意识到自己正目睹着历史的一个片段：一种人类快速通讯的新方式。

夜幕降临，矮种马驮着邮包上路了，欢呼的人群被甩在了后面。这对于这四体形矮小、毛发棕色的墨西哥野种马和它的骑手约翰尼·弗赖伊来说是一个具有历史意义的时刻。从这一时刻起，邮件将仅用八天的时间抵达美国的另一边。

如果和今天的通讯速度相比较的话，八天的时间可说的上是漫漫长日。但是，这与大篷车需要四周时间相比要快了许多。这匹墨西哥野种马真该载入史册！



A tough horse
Pony Express
used the mustang
because this was the
right breed for the job.
It didn't get tired too
quickly, and didn't
mind bad weather.

耐力持久的马匹

驿马快递使用墨西哥野种马是因为它是完成此项工作的合适品种。这种马不会很快就变得疲惫不堪，并且对恶劣天气也不挑剔。



Express riders

Pony Express riders had to be under 18 years old and weigh less than 57 kilograms, so the horses were not slowed down.

快速骑手

驿马快递的骑手们年龄必须低于18岁，体重不得超过57公斤，这样就不会降低马的速度。



Changing horses

It took a rider two minutes to change his tired horse for a fresh one.

换马

骑手把疲劳的马匹换成体力充沛的马匹只需两分钟的时间。



Carrying mail bags

Mail bags were sometimes attached to the rider's saddle.

邮包的携带

邮包有时被系在骑手的马鞍上。

Although the mustang was tough, it couldn't possibly go non-stop all the way. Only a mythological horse like Pegasus could do that! Many horses were needed to complete the journey. The riders also had to change when they became tired. A rider usually needed six, seven, or sometimes

eight horses to cover his section of the route.

Each horse and rider galloped at top speed to the next station. The rider jumped off the exhausted animal and shouted "Pony rider coming!" The place where a rider changed his horse was called a relay station. The Pony Express service had 157 of them. So, although riders and horses changed many times during the journey, the mail continued on its way for eight days without stopping.

尽管墨西哥野种马有很强的耐力,但它不可能马不停蹄地跑完全程。这只有像珀伽索斯神话中的宝马来做的到这样!要完成整个旅程需要很多的马匹。骑手们疲惫的时候也需要替换。一个骑手通常需要六七匹,有时甚至八匹马才能跑完他要完成的那部分路段。

每匹马和骑手都高速奔向下一站。骑手跳下筋疲力尽的马匹并高喊道“快马骑手到!”骑手换乘马匹的地方称做驿站。驿马快递服务共有此类驿站157个。所以,虽然途中骑手和马匹要更换多次,但邮件在路上不停歇地只跑八天的时间。



Express riders carried rifles in case of trouble.

快递骑手携带来复枪以防不测。

The life of express teams was full of danger. They had to ride through the homelands of Native Americans, who often attacked them. The Indians felt the settlers were taking their land. They often attacked lonely relay stations, and killed people there.

One of the bravest riders was "Pony Bob" Haslam. The story about him and his horse is hard to believe. It started when they arrived at a relay station in Nevada. Indians had attacked the station and killed the keeper. All the horses had gone. The station was deserted. It was like a ghost station. Haslam knew that the Indians would attack again. He had to do something.

So Haslam and his horse rode all night to the next station which was 64 kilometres away. The keeper did not know what had happened at the other station. When Haslam told him, he realized that he was in terrible danger. Haslam told the keeper there to leave with them, because of the danger of Indian attack. He was right. The next night, that station was attacked. He and his tireless horse saved the keeper's life.

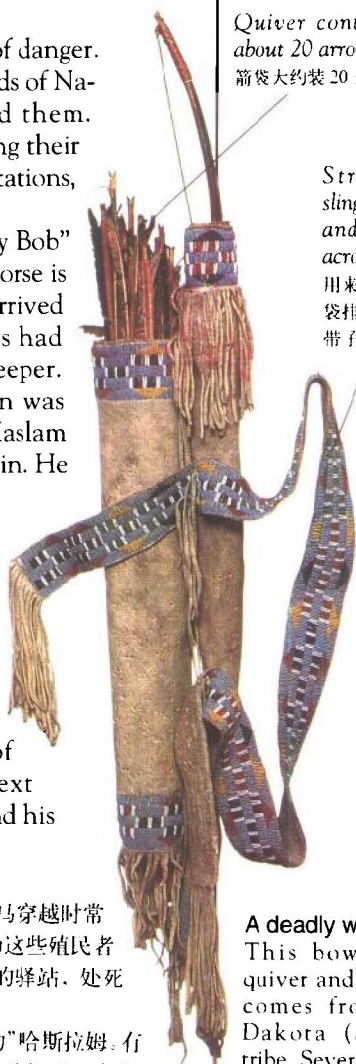
快递小队的生活充满了危险。他们要骑马穿越时常攻击他们的印第安人的居住地。印第安人认为这些殖民者要掠夺他们的土地。他们经常袭击孤立无援的驿站，处死那里的人。

表现最勇敢的骑手中有一个叫“快马鲍勃”哈斯拉姆。有关他和他的马的故事令人难以置信。故事是从他们到达内华达州的一个驿站开始的。这个驿站遭受过印第安人的袭击，看守人员也被杀死了。所有的马匹都不知去向。驿站里空无一人，如同鬼站一般。哈斯拉姆知道印第安人会再来进攻的。他必须有所行动。

于是哈斯拉姆和他的坐骑连夜奔向64公里之外的下一个驿站。那里的看守员还不知道前一个驿站发生的事情。哈斯拉姆通报了情况后他意识到自己处于极度的危险中，因为有印第安人来袭击的危险。哈斯拉姆要看守员一起离开。他说对了。驿站第二天夜里遭到了攻击。他和他疲惫的坐骑挽救了那个看守员。

Quiver contains
about 20 arrows
箭袋大约装 20 支箭。

Strap for
slinging bow
and quiver
across back
用来把弓和箭
袋挂在背后的
带子。



A deadly weapon
This bow, with quiver and arrows, comes from the Dakota (Sioux) tribe. Several riders were wounded by arrows when they were riding through the homelands of Native Americans.

致命的武器

这种配有箭袋和箭的弓来自于达科他(苏)部落。不少骑手在他们骑马穿越印第安人的居住地时被箭射伤。



Lincoln

In 1860 President Abraham Lincoln of the USA made his first speech. It was carried by the Pony Express.

林肯

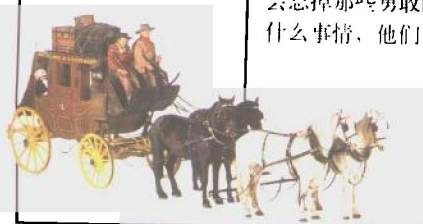
1860年，美国总统亚伯拉罕·林肯发表了他的首次演讲。演讲稿就是由驿马快递传递的。

Stagecoach

When the Pony Express closed, Wells, Fargo & Company ran stagecoaches along the route. They took about 25 days to reach California.

公共马车

驿马快递关闭后，韦尔斯、法戈公司沿原路线经营公共马车业务。他们需要25天的时间抵达加利福尼亚。



The Pony Express teams had to ride in all kinds of weather – scorching heat, freezing cold, strong wind, and even snow storms. They also had to ride across mountains and over empty plains. If the rider fell off, his horse sometimes went on without him to the next station. Both riders and ponies knew the country very well. They understood its dangers, but they knew that the mail was very important. People on both sides of the United States trusted the Pony Express teams.

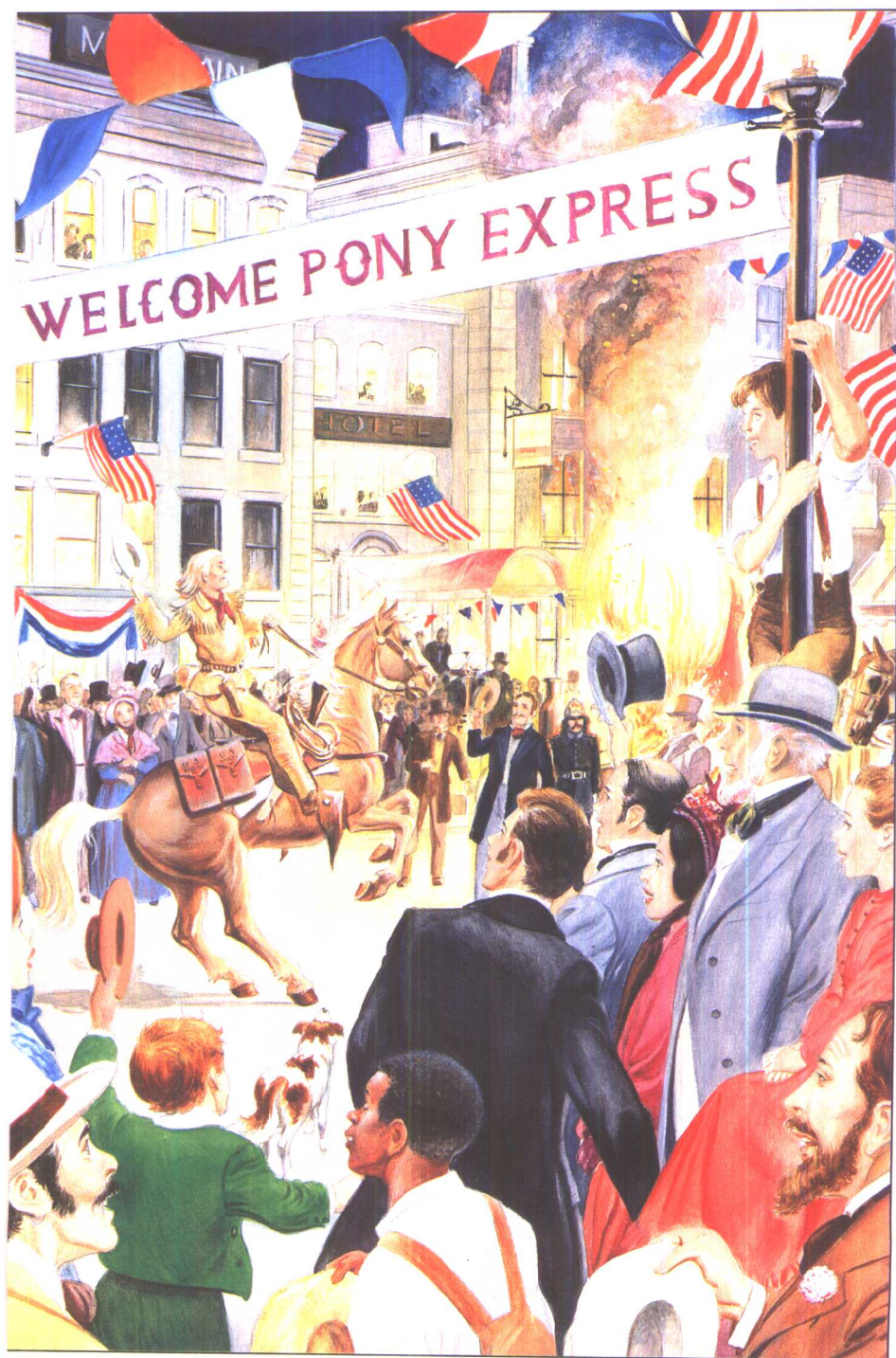
The final stop was Sacramento, California. Crowds of people would wait to meet the last horse and rider on the route. It was exciting when they arrived, carrying mail and newspapers from the east. It was like a holiday, with flags and music and cheering. Perhaps the ponies understood that they were heroes!

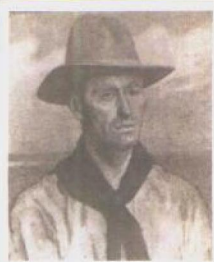
The Pony Express stopped working in 1861, even though it was very popular. When the telegraph system was completed, there was no need for the express postal service. But the brave horses and riders will never be forgotten. Whatever happened on those long, dangerous journeys, they kept their promise that “the mail must get through”.

驿马快递的队伍必须在各种天气情况下工作——酷暑严寒、狂风暴雪。他们还要跨越群山，穿过杳无人烟的平原。如果骑手从马上跌落，他的马有时没有他的驾驭也会继续跑向下一站。骑手和马匹对地貌都十分熟悉。他们深知其中的危险，但他们清楚邮件至关重要。美国两岸的人们都信任驿马快递小队。

最后一站是加利福尼亚州的萨克拉门托。成群的人们等着迎接整个路程的最后一匹马和骑手。他们携带来自东部的邮件和报纸抵达的那一刻十分激动人心。在彩旗、音乐和欢呼声的衬托下就如同过节一样。说不定这些墨西哥野种马也知道自己就是大家关注的英雄呢！

驿马快递在1861年停止了营运，尽管当时它已名声显赫。电报系统完成后，快速邮递服务也就没有了用武之地。但人们永远不会忘掉那些勇敢的骏马和骑手们。无论漫长、危险的旅途中发生了什么事情，他们都遵守着“邮件必须送到”的诺言。





Tschiffely

Aimé Tschiffely was a Swiss teacher living in Argentina.

艾梅·奇弗雷

艾梅·奇弗雷是一位住在阿根廷的瑞士教师。

Journey plan

Tschiffely wanted to ride all the way from South to North America.

旅程计划

奇弗雷想从南美洲到北美洲全程骑马旅行。



A Tale of Two Horses

In 1925, a Swiss teacher called Aimé Tschiffely was living in Argentina. For years he had wanted to do something extraordinary. He wanted to ride all the way from Buenos Aires in Argentina to Washington in the United States. Of course, this was a long, long way. The route went through jungles and over mountains. It even crossed the Andes. Much of it was unknown territory. Perhaps that is what attracted Tschiffely!

When Tschiffely told people about his idea, they thought he was completely mad. This wasn't surprising since nobody had ever done the journey on horseback. And it was a journey of 16,000 kilometres.

It was important to find good animals for this great adventure. Tschiffely knew that it would be difficult and dangerous. He chose two tough Criollo horses. They were called Gato and Mancha, aged 15 and 16. They had belonged to an Argentinian Indian chief. These horses had lived on the plains and knew how to survive in the wild. So, in April 1925, they began their historic journey and set off for Bolivia.

From Bolivia, they travelled across South America and into Mexico. They met high altitudes in the centre of Mexico, and hot and humid weather on the coast.

两匹马的故事

1925年，一位名叫艾梅·奇弗雷的瑞士教师住在阿根廷。多年来他一直想做件不同凡响的事情。他要从阿根廷的布宜诺斯艾利斯骑马到达美国的华盛顿。当然，这路途很是遥远。途中要穿过密林，翻越群山。还要穿越安第斯山脉。旅途的很多路段是还不为人所知的地区。也许正是这一点吸引了奇弗雷！

当奇弗雷告知人们他的想法时，大家认为他完全疯了。这种反应很正常，因为还没人骑马完成过这一旅程。而且整个路程长达16,000公里。

要完成这项伟大的探险，寻得优良的马匹至关重要。奇弗雷清楚路途的艰辛和危险。他挑选了两匹耐力上乘的克里奥尔马。它们名叫盖托和曼查，年龄分别是15和16岁。它们原先的主人是一位阿根廷印第安酋长。这类马生活在平原上，野外生存的经验非常丰富。1925年4月，他们向玻利维亚出发，开始了他们富有历史意义的旅行。

他们从玻利维亚穿越南美地区进入墨西哥。他们亲身经历了墨西哥中部的高海拔地区和海边酷热、潮湿的天气。



When he had reached Washington, and thought about the journey, Tschiffely remembered specific events that happened on the way.

They travelled along the shore of Lake Titicaca and went into Peru. Then as they were crossing a wide plain they ran into serious trouble. In front of them lay a shallow area of water. Tschiffely thought it would be easy to get across it, but Gato would not move. He simply refused to cross that piece of water.

"Come on, Gato. It's easy. Jump, boy! Jump!" said Tschiffely, getting angrier and angrier with his horse. But at that moment, a man ran towards them.

"Stop! Don't cross! Quicksand!" he shouted.

Then Tschiffely understood that Gato had sensed danger and was trying to warn his master. If he had jumped, he would have landed in quicksand. In no time at all they would have disappeared for ever. Tschiffely was amazed. Gato had saved their lives.

当抵达华盛顿后回顾此次旅行时，奇弗雷记起了途中发生的奇事。

他们沿着的喀喀湖岸进入秘鲁，之后在穿越一片广袤的平原时他们遭遇了险境。一片水洼地横在他们面前。奇弗雷觉得穿过该地并不难，但盖托不肯挪步。它执意拒绝走过这片水洼地。

"来吧，盖托。这不难。跳过去，小伙子！跳呀！"奇弗雷说这话时对他的马越来越生气。但就在这时，有个人向他们跑来。

"停下！别过去！前面是流沙！"他喊道。

这时奇弗雷才明白盖托察

觉出有危险，并想法警告自己

的主人。它如果跳过去就

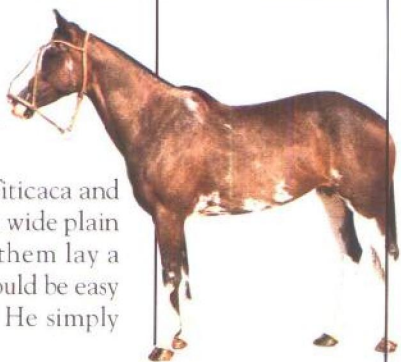
会踏在流沙上。他们立

刻就会被永远吞没掉。

奇弗雷惊诧不已。

盖托拯救了他们

的性命。



Criollo

These horses are very tough. They can carry heavy weights over long distances.

克里奥尔马

这种马耐力极强。他们能负载重物远距离旅行。

A sixth sense

People believe that horses have a sixth sense which warns them of danger.

第六感觉

人们相信马匹具有警示危险的第六感觉。

