

红茶坊短篇阅读

有声读物
英汉对照

经典寓言

Classic Fables

田艳 闫少云 编译

大连理工大学出版社

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前

言

Preface

众多外语教育专家对我国现行的应试英语教育一直持批判态度。他们认为英语学习离不开阅读英语文学作品,离不开领略英语国家的丰富文化。然而在短、平、快的应试英语教育中,学生很难从真正意义上欣赏英语的语言美,感受其文化所蕴涵的魅力,因此也就影响了学生对英语语言的学习兴趣。

在西方流传千年,脍炙人口,耳熟能详的童话、神话及寓言是人类智慧的结晶,是文学中的瑰宝,是西方文化的丰富载体之一,也是中国学生学习英语、熟悉英语国家文化的良好素材。虽然现在市场上这类图书为数不少,但适合中级英语水平读者阅读的书籍还不多见。因此我们将这些童话、神话及寓言以简单而不失原作风格的方式呈现给大家,另外还配上了详尽的注释、漂亮的插图及优美的译文,以活泼新颖的形式奉献给广大读者,希望广大读者通过阅读不仅能掌握英语,而且能在西方文学的殿堂中领略灿烂文化,提高人文素养。

在当今出版文学类书籍不如出版应试类书籍畅销的情况下,这套丛书的出版足以说明出版者对英语学习真谛的认识以及对英语学习者的责任。能与这样的出版社合作,作者感到很幸运,也很欣慰。我们相信,阅读完本丛书后,读者定会受益匪浅。

编译者

2006年3月于上海交通大学

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Aesop ● ● About the Author

Aesop was a Greek folk master who is supposed to have lived in the 6th century BC. He gained a great reputation as a teller of animal fables. Through these fables, Aesop showed the wise and foolish behavior of men, and taught a lesson in the form of a moral.

Not much is known about the life of Aesop. It is believed Aesop was born in Thrace, Greece, as a slave. It is said that his wisdom so delighted one of his masters that the slave was given his freedom. He then traveled widely, and was murdered while visiting Delphi.

There are no records that Aesop ever wrote down his fables or published them. His fables were not meant to entertain children. He told them as moral lessons for adults, who in turn passed them on others. Not until 200 years after his death did the first written collection of fables appear. Aesop's fables later served as an inspiration for the writings of Jean de La Fontaine, a 17th-century French writer. Since then Aesop's fables have been translated into almost every language in the world and have become one of the most enduring traditions of European culture. The fables and their morals continue to charm modern readers: who does not know the story of the tortoise and the hare, or the boy who cried wolf?

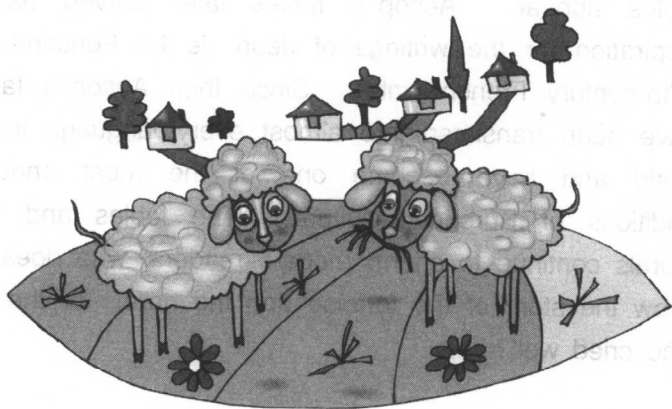
伊 索

作者简介

据说伊索是生活在公元前 6 世纪的希腊民间文化大师。作为动物寓言的讲述者,他享有很高的声誉。通过这些寓言,伊索展现了人类聪明和愚蠢的行为,以寓意的形式对人类进行着生动的教育。

关于伊索的生平,人们知之甚少。人们认为他以奴隶身份出生于希腊的色雷斯。据说他的聪明才智令他的一个主人高兴万分,以至让其重获自由。他随后云游四方,在特尔斐期间被害身亡。

伊索是否将这些寓言记录下来或出版,史书没有记载。他的寓言不是为了让孩子们一乐了事,而是将其作为对成年人道德的教育,让人们再传给其他人。直到他去世 200 年后,第一集书面形式的寓言才得以问世。伊索寓言后来给了 17 世纪法国作家蒙·拉封丹以写作灵感。此后伊索寓言被译为世界上几乎所有的语言并成为欧洲文化的精髓。在现代社会里,这些寓言及寓意继续吸引着众多的读者:谁不知道龟兔赛跑或放羊娃的故事呢?



The Ant and the Dove

A thirsty Ant went to the bank of a river to drink water. Unluckily, she was carried away by the rush of the stream, and was on the point of drowning[●].

A Dove was sitting in the branches of a tree. When he saw the Ant in danger, he plucked[●] a leaf and threw it into the stream close to her. The Ant climbed onto it and floated[●] in safety to the bank.

Shortly afterwards a bird catcher came and stood under the tree, and laid his net for the Dove, which sat in the branches.

The Ant saw his design and stung him in the foot. In pain the bird catcher threw down the net, and the noise made the Dove fly away.

蚂蚁与鸽子

一只口渴的蚂蚁爬到河边去喝水。她不幸被急流冲走，眼看就要淹死了。

一只鸽子卧在树枝上。他看见危险中的蚂蚁，连忙摘下一片树叶，将其扔到蚂蚁附近的水面上。蚂蚁赶紧爬上树叶，安全地漂到了河岸上。

不久，一位捕鸟人来到树下，布下网要捉树上的那只鸽子。

蚂蚁看出了他的计划，便将捕鸟人的脚咬了一口。捕鸟人痛苦地扔掉网，声音将鸽子惊跑了。

1. drown:v. 使溺死,淹死

2. pluck:v. 拔,扯(羽毛等);采,摘,摘(花、果实)

3. float:v. 漂浮,浮起;漂流

The Ants and the Grasshopper

The Ants were spending a fine winter's day drying grain collected in the summertime. A Grasshopper^①, suffering from hunger, passed by and earnestly begged for a little food.

The Ants asked him, "Why didn't you store some food during the summer?"

He replied, "I had not leisure enough. I passed the days in singing."

They then said in scorn, "If you were foolish enough to sing all the summer, you must dance supperless in the winter."

蚂蚁与蚱蜢

晴朗的冬日,蚂蚁们正忙着晾晒夏季储藏的谷物。一只饥饿难忍的蚱蜢跑过来,恳切地向他们乞讨食物。

蚂蚁们问他:“夏天你为什么不储藏一些食物呢?”

蚱蜢回答说:“我没有时间呀,我整天忙着歌唱呢。”

蚂蚁们嘲笑着说:“如果你夏天只是愚蠢地歌唱的话,那么你冬天就饿着肚子跳舞吧。”



1. grasshopper: n. 蚱蜢

The Apes and the Two Travelers

Once there were two men in a certain place. One of them always spoke the truth and the other spoke nothing but lies.

One day, they were traveling together and by chance came to the land of Apes.

One of the Apes, who had raised himself to be king, ordered them to be seized and brought before him, by that he might know what was said on him among men. He ordered at the same time that all the Apes be arranged in a long row on his right hand and left hand, and that a throne● be placed for him in the middle, as was the custom among men.

After everything was ready, he signaled● that the two men be brought before him.

“What sort of a king do I seem to you to be, Oh strangers?” the Ape asked.

“Oh, your Majesty, you seem to me a most powerful king,” the Lying Traveler replied.

“And what do you think of those you see around me?” the Ape asked again.

“These,” the Lying Traveler made an answer, “are worthy● companions● of yourself, fit at least to be ambassadors● and leaders of armies.”

1. throne: n. (帝王的)宝座;王位
2. signal: v. 用动作[手势]示意
3. worthy: adj. 有价值的,可尊敬的
4. companion: n. 伙伴,朋友
5. ambassador: n. 大使;使节