

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

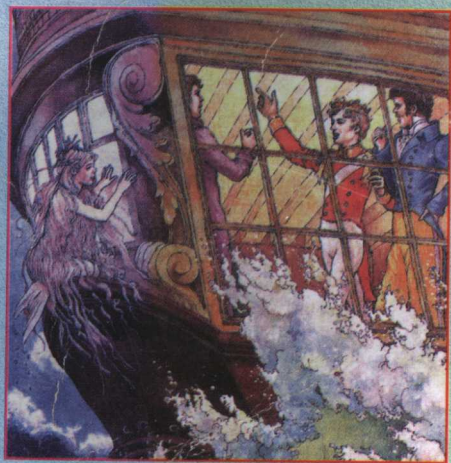
第一级



Tales from Hans Andersen

汉斯·安徒生原著 D.K. 斯旺 迈克尔·韦斯特改写 志静 译

简 写 本 **安徒生童话**



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安徒生童话(简写本)

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The ugly duckling comes out of the egg

丑小鸭从蛋里滚出来 (参见“丑小鸭”)

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The nightingale sings to the king

夜莺唱歌给国王听 (参见“夜莺”)



The little mermaid sees the prince on the ship
小美人鱼看见了船上的王子（参见“小美人鱼”）



Thumbelina in the beautiful flower

拇指姑娘在一朵美丽的花里（参见“拇指姑娘”）

给读者的话

学好英语的关键之一是多读。读什么？英语大师们的回答是：读名著。倘若名著又长又难，怎么办？那么就从简写本开始。《朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书》就是为满足这种需要编写的。这套丛书以循序渐进的方法、最浅显的英语词汇和最精美的全页彩图，给你讲世界上脍炙人口的经典故事。本套丛书有四大特色：

一、所选内容均为世界文学名著；

二、英语地道、纯正、流畅、清新，均出自英美名家手笔；

三、语言浅显易懂，可读性强。本丛书共分四级，所用英语单词分别为：第一级 500 个，第二级 900 个，第三级 1300 个，第四级 1800 个，非常适合不同程度的中学生、大学生及广大英语爱好者阅读；

四、英汉对照，帮助理解。汉语译文准确、优美。在符合汉语表达习惯的基础上，力图传达英语原文的意美和形美。

我们的宗旨就是向你打开通向英语名著世界的一扇扇小窗，让你轻轻松松地寓语言学习、文学欣赏和翻译练习于一体，一举而有三得。

Introduction

Hans Andersen

Hans Christian Andersen was born in Denmark in 1805. He was the son of a poor shoemaker, and his mother couldn't read or write. At the age of fourteen he left home and went to Copenhagen, the biggest city in Denmark. There he found work as an actor.

He wasn't very successful as an actor, but Collin, a director of the theatre, helped him to get a place in a very good school to complete his secondary education. In books that he wrote later, Hans Andersen describes one of the teachers there who was very unkind to the poor boy from the country. That didn't stop Hans from going (again with Collin's help) to Copenhagen University.

Soon after he left the university, he began writing plays for the theatre, poems, and stories. His writing made it possible for him to travel widely in Europe and the countries round the Mediterranean Sea.

He wrote travel books, and in 1835 the first collection of four fairy tales appeared. It was popular in Denmark, but it was not translated until 1846, when the English book had great

前 言

汉斯·安徒生

汉斯·克里斯蒂安·安徒生一八〇五年生于丹麦。他是一个穷鞋匠的儿子，母亲目不识丁。在十四岁那年，他离家来到丹麦最大的城市——哥本哈根。在那儿，他找到了一份当演员的工作。

作为一个演员，他并没有多大成就。可是剧院的导演，柯林，帮他在一所很好的学校里注了册，让他读完中学的课程。在汉斯·安徒生后来所写的书中，他描写了那个学校里的一个教师，对他这个来自乡村的穷学生百般刁难。但是这些遭遇并没有能阻碍汉斯进入哥本哈根大学深造（仍是在柯林的帮助下）。

大学一毕业，他就开始给剧院写剧本，同时写诗歌和短篇小说。他的写作使他得以周游欧洲和地中海沿岸国家。

他还写游记。一八三五年，他的收有四个童话的第一本集子出版。这本书在丹麦广受欢迎，可是直到一八四六年才被翻译成英文，并获得了极大的成功。从那以

success. After that, books of his fairy tales, nearly always in sets of four stories, were always translated at once.

Fairy tales

The stories in this book are among the best loved of the hundred and sixty-eight fairy tales Hans Andersen wrote. One of them is such a favourite in Denmark that you will find a lovely figure of the little mermaid sitting on a rock in Copenhagen Harbour. Another has put the words "ugly duckling" into the English language, meaning "a person less attractive, skilful, etc, than others in early life but developing beyond them later".

A fairy tale was once "a story about fairies and other small magical people". As you can see from the examples in this book, Hans Andersen's stories are not all about such creatures. Perhaps we ought to call them just *Tales Told for Children*, the title of his 1835 book of four stories in their English translation.

Hans Andersen's fairy tales have two special qualities. First, he understood the minds of children, and especially the world of children's imagination. For example, children don't mind about language problems in their fairy stories. An old woman, a cat, and a hen can all make themselves understood by an ugly duckling. The nightingale can talk to the king. Thumbelina talks to a field mouse, a mole, and a bird.

后，他的童话，差不多都是四个故事一集，总是一发表就立即被翻译成其他语言。

童话

本集的故事选自汉斯·安徒生写的最受欢迎的一百六十八个童话。其中的一个讲美人鱼的故事在丹麦非常受人喜爱，以致在哥本哈根港你一定会看到那尊座落在—块岩石上的小美人鱼塑像。另一个故事使“丑小鸭”一词进入了英语词汇，意思是“童年时代又丑又笨而长大后才貌出众的人”。

童话一度是“讲仙女和其他小精灵的故事”。但是，读者从本书的故事中可以看到，汉斯·安徒生的故事并不总是描写这一类精灵。也许我们应该称他的童话为“讲给孩子们听的故事”，如同他在一八三五年发表的四个童话的英译本书名那样。

汉斯·安徒生的童话有两个特点。第一，他理解儿童的心理，尤其是孩子们想象中的世界。例如，儿童是不会介意童话中动物之间的语言障碍的。老婆婆、猫和母鸡都能和丑小鸭互相沟通，夜莺能与国王交谈，拇指姑娘可以和田鼠、鼯鼠和小鸟说上话。

The second quality is that Hans Andersen's people are real, with real people's weaknesses. In some stories the "people" are human beings, like those in *The Nightingale*:

People wrote long books about the new nightingale. Not many people could read these long books, but everyone said that they liked them.

And in other stories they are animals:

One day the field mouse said, "My friend [the mole] is coming to see me. He is very rich and he has a big house with a lot of rooms. If you marry him, you will be very happy."

There are no animals and no fairies in the story of *The Emperor's New Clothes*, but the fun is the kind of fun that children can enjoy. The "hero", of course, is the little boy who wasn't afraid of seeming foolish. The weaknesses are among the grown-up people, and it is very good to be able to laugh at *them* for a change.

第二个特点是汉斯·安徒生的童话中的主人公都是些活生生的人物，带有现实生活中常人的缺点。在有些童话中，主人公就是人类本身。比如在《夜莺》中的那些人

于是有人写出一本本厚厚的书来描绘新夜莺。没有多少人会去读那些大部头的书，但是人人都声称他们喜欢这些书。

在另外一些童话中，这些主人公都是些动物：

有一天，田鼠说：“我的朋友（鼯鼠）要来看我。他很有钱，有一幢大房子，里面有好多房间。如果你嫁给他，你会很幸福的。”

在《皇帝的新衣服》这个童话中，既没有动物，也没有精灵和仙女。但仍有着孩子们能领略的那份童趣。故事中的“英雄”，当然是那个不怕出丑的小男孩。问题倒是出在那些大人中间，能轮到孩子们嘲笑大人们一回，倒也不失为一件好事。

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安徒生童话

(简写本)