

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第一级



Adventures of Sindbad the Sailor

D. K. 斯旺改写

俞步万译

水手辛巴德历险记

简写本



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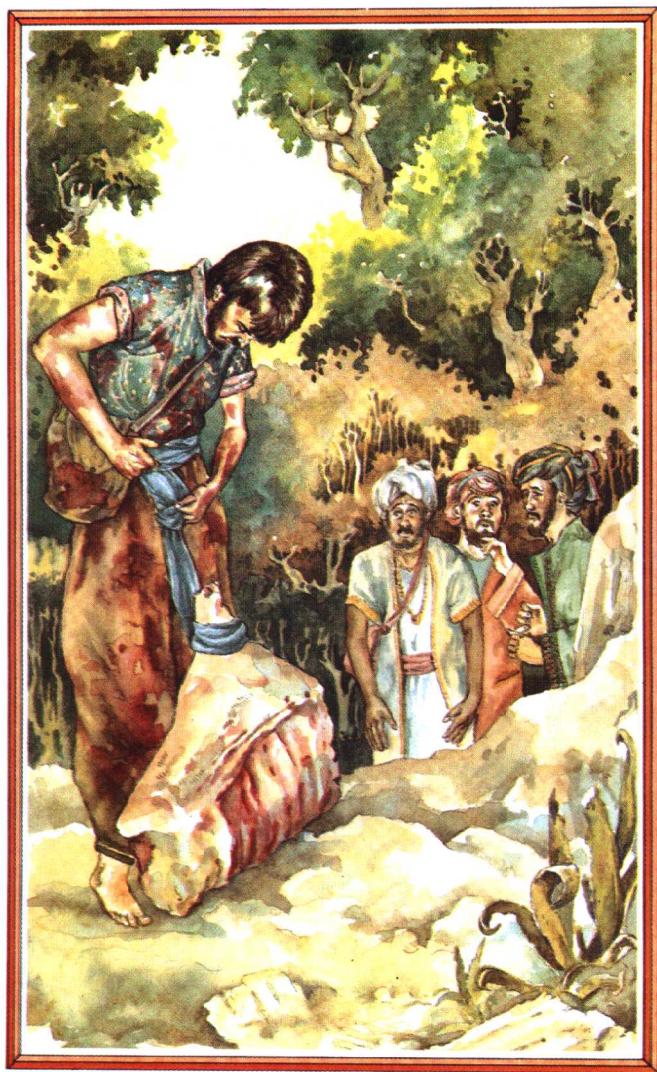
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The island moves!

海岛动了起来！（参见“第一次航行”）



Sindbad stands up – all red from the meat

辛巴德站起来——浑身沾满肉上的血（参见“第二次航行”）



The giant finds the fattest man

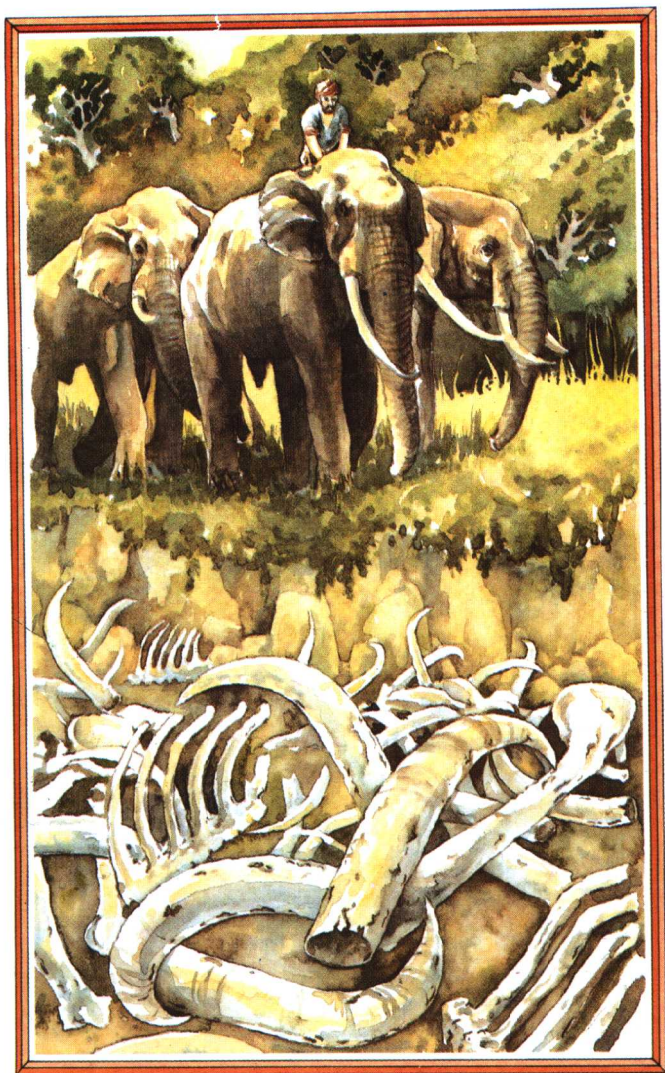
巨人拣出最肥的人（参见“第三次航行”）



The merchants make a hole in the roc's egg
商人们把大鹏蛋砸开一个洞（参见“第五次航行”）



The water takes Sindbad's ship into the cave
水流将辛巴德的船卷进山洞（参见“第六次航行”）



Sindbad sees the place where elephants go to die

辛巴德看到大象归天之地（参见“第七次航行”）

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

The Sindbad stories come from the *Arabian Nights* (or the *Thousand and One Nights* – or in Arabic *Alf Leila wa Leila*).

The first book of the *Arabian Nights* in Arabic was written more than a thousand years ago (about the year 940, or AH 330). We think that the Sindbad stories were added after that. But even a thousand years ago the Arabic-speaking people loved to hear stories about voyages to far-away places.

Arab sailors did go to far-away lands. Even 1,200 years ago there were very many Arab merchants in Canton and other cities in China. We know about them from Chinese writing as well as from Arabic books. We know a lot about the journeys and voyages of real men like Suleiman al-Tajir (Suleiman the Merchant). A book about him was written in 851. He told people in Arab lands a lot about China and India and South-East Asia. People in Europe learned about them only after the journeys of Marco Polo between 1271 and 1295.

The Arabs of a thousand years ago knew a lot about the world – much more than the people of Europe knew at that time. The people of Europe

前 言

辛巴德的故事出自《天方夜谭》（即《一千零一夜》，阿拉伯文书名为 *Alf Leila wa Leila*）。

首部阿拉伯文《天方夜谭》成书于一千余年前（约 940 年，或回教纪元 330 年）。我们认为辛巴德的故事是后来添上去的。但即使在一千年以前，讲阿拉伯语的人民也爱听远航他乡的故事。

阿拉伯水手的确曾经到过遥远的异国。远在 1200 年前，中国的广州及其他城市就已经有很多阿拉伯商人。我们从中国的文字记载以及阿拉伯书籍中可以获知他们的情况。我们了解到许多真人真事，如商人苏莱曼等的陆路、水路旅行情况。有关他的一部书写于 851 年。他把关于中国、印度和东南亚的许多情况告诉给阿拉伯各国人民。欧洲人则是在 1271 年至 1295 年马可·波罗旅行之后才开始了解这些情况。

一千年以前的阿拉伯人已经对世界知道得很多——要比那个时代的欧洲人知道的多得多。欧洲人早已遗

had lost the books and maps of Ptolemy (made about 1,800 years ago), but the Arabs had not. They read Ptolemy's work, and they added to the things that he knew.

Arab sailors knew about the monsoons, the winds that blow from the south-west between April and October, and from the north-east between October and April. So they began their voyages to the east in April or May, and they began to sail home from the east in October or November.

The Sindbad stories put the story-tellers' giants and enormous birds and magic into the stories of real voyages and places. People believed – some people still believe – stories about valleys of diamonds, about places where the elephants go to die, about great kings in unknown lands.

Do we believe in the great King Mihraj, who was Sindbad's friend on his first voyage? There were great kings called Maharaja in India a thousand years ago. Mihraj and Maharaja look very nearly the same in some Arabic writing.

Was there a great King of Serendip? Yes. We know that Serendip was the old name for Sri Lanka, and we know that Arab and other merchants did go to that island. Books about the real journeys of Arabs like Suleiman al-Tajir and Ibn Batuta of Fez tell us that Serendip was well known. Its great city of Anuradhapura was the richest in that part of Asia.

失了托勒密的书和地图（大约作于一千八百年以前），但是阿拉伯人却没有丢失。他们研读托勒密的著作，而且进一步扩充了他的内容。

阿拉伯水手早已懂得季风，即四月至十月刮的西南风和十月至四月刮的东北风。所以他们在四月或五月开始向东方航行，十月或十一月开始从东方返航。

辛巴德的故事把传说中的巨人、大鹏鸟和魔法都写进各地航行的真实故事之中。人们相信——有人至今还相信——关于钻石谷、大象寿终地、无名国伟大国王的故事。

辛巴德第一次航行中的那个朋友米赫拉吉国王，我们相信真有其人吗？一千年以前，印度有过几个叫马哈拉贾的国王；米赫拉吉和马哈拉贾在有些阿拉伯文中看上去几乎是相同的。

有没有赛伦迪普国王呢？有的。我们知道，赛伦迪普是斯里兰卡的古称；我们也知道阿拉伯和其他国家的商人曾经到过那个岛国。有关阿拉伯人如苏莱曼商人和菲兹的伊本·巴图塔的书籍告诉我们，赛伦迪普是广为人知的。它的大城市阿努拉德普勒是亚洲该地区最富裕的城市。

On Sindbad's seventh voyage, he was sold by pirates to a merchant. Things like that did happen. People were really afraid of the pirates in the seas of South-East Asia.

The Sindbad stories, then, are like some other great stories of journeys and voyages, part real and part unreal. Today we know a lot about the real countries of the Earth, so what takes the place of the valley of diamonds, the roc's egg, and the land of the monkey-men? Can it be *Star Wars*, *Doctor Who*, and *The Planet of the Apes*?

辛巴德在他的第七次航行中，被海盗卖给一个商人。类似的事确实发生过。人们确实害怕东南亚水域的海盗。

所以，辛巴德故事同其他一些陆路、海路旅行的动听故事一样，部分是真实的，部分并不真实。今天我们知道了世界上许多真实国家的情况，那么有什么可以取代钻石谷、大鹏蛋和猴人国呢？是不是“星球大战”、“无名博士”和“人猿星球”？

