

简写本世界名著丛书

(英汉对照插图版)

何广键 主译

Illustrated Classics Collection

AESOP'S FABLES

伊索 著

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序

《全日制义务教育普通高级中学英语课程标准（实验稿）》明确规定要把学生综合语言运用能力的培养作为英语课程的总体目标，而学生综合运用能力的形成有赖于学生语言技能、语言知识、情感态度、学习策略和文化意识等素养的整体发展。

第二语言/外语习得的研究表明，可理解输入是影响第二语言/外语习得的一个重要因素，离开大量的可理解语言的输入，语言习得则难以达到。在外语学习的环境里，阅读是获取可理解语言输入的一个重要而较易的途径。因此，为保证学生语言运用能力的培养，英语课程标准对课外阅读量作了明确的规定，如在五级（9 年级结束时）读的描述中规定了“除教材外，课外阅读量应累计达到 15 万词以上”的要求。

暨南大学出版社从美国汤姆森学习出版集团引进出版插图简写本、配光盘的英文古典名著丛书（18 种），目的是为中学生提供更多的课外阅读材料。这些名著中有大众熟悉的《伊索寓言》，而更多的是英、美名作家如狄更斯（Charles Dickens）、奥斯汀（Jane Austen）、欧文（Washington Irving）等的作品。阅读这些名著简写本不但能让中学生接触到地道、真实的英语素材，而且能使他们有更多的机会了解英、美国的文化传统，培养他

们的跨文化交际意识。丛书所配光盘由美国专家朗读，发音地道、纯正，能使中学生在阅读理解名著的同时，训练、提高英文听力水平。为使名著简写本更易阅读、更好理解、更快吸收，暨南大学出版社还特别邀请了华南师范大学外国语言文化学院对翻译有一定研究的教师把名著简写本译成中文。中、英对照将为中学生阅读英、美名著提供一种新的途径。

本套英文名著丛书含三种不同水平的读本。我们相信丛书的出版能为不同层次的中学生提供具有丰富文化内涵的精神食粮，为培养中学生的英语阅读能力和英语语言运用能力做出贡献。相信具有同等阅读水平的广大英语爱好者也会从本套丛书中获益。

广东教育学会外语教学专业委员会理事长

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何广铿

About the Author

Aesop is thought to have lived from the end of the sixth to the seventh century B. C. He was a slave whose skill in telling stories led to his being freed by one of his masters. Aesop's stories were so loved that he was welcomed to tell them even at the courts of kings.

Although Aesop lived in ancient Greece, his stories may have come from other countries, as well as earlier times. What is certain is that people all over the world have collected and enjoyed these tales for thousands of years.

In these stories, animals speak with humans as well as with each other. They are always in interesting



作者简介

相传伊索是公元前6世纪末至公元前7世纪时期的人物。他本是一名奴隶，由于有讲故事的天赋，他的一位主人归还了他的自由之身。伊索的故事备受大众欢迎，他甚至被邀请到宫廷里给国王们讲故事。

伊索虽然生活在古希腊，但是他的故事很有可能来自别的国家，也可能是更早年代流传下来的。有一点可以肯定的是，几千年来，世界各地的人们纷纷收集这些故事，并对之喜爱有加。

在伊索的故事中，动物与人、动物与动物之间可以对话。他

situations that need cleverness and understanding to solve the problems, real or imagined, that occur. It was part of Aesop's great skill to give human characteristics to animals and make them believable, and at the same time tell us of ways to deal with whatever faces us in life.

Quotations from Aesop's *Fables* have become part of our language. And sometimes the stories are even funny!


们的处境非常有意思，总需要用智慧和领悟才能解决所面临的问题，当然这些问题可能是真的，也可能是想象出来的。伊索赋予动物人类的性格，使它们非常可信，同时，伊索也告诉我们在生活中无论面临什么，都有办法去应对，这也正是伊索的杰出之处。

对《伊索寓言》的引用已成为我们语言的一部分。且这些故事有时是非常滑稽有趣的！

THE TORTOISE AND THE HARE

A Hare mocked a Tortoise for his slow manner. The Tortoise promptly challenged her to a race. The Hare quickly agreed.

They began and soon the Hare left the Tortoise way behind. Midway through the race she became bored and began to snack on some leafy grass. The noon day sun was glaring in the sky and the Hare grew quite warm. Seeing she was far ahead, she found a shady spot and went to sleep, knowing she could always catch the Tortoise. Meanwhile he plugged along in his slow way, passing and then overtaking the sleeping Hare.



乌龟和兔子

兔子嘲笑乌龟，说他做什么事都是慢吞吞的。乌龟立刻向她挑战，要跟她赛跑。兔子不假思索就答应了。

比赛开始了，很快兔子便把乌龟远远地抛在后面。跑到中途，她开始觉得有点闷，于是停下吃起鲜美的青草来。晌午的太阳高挂在空中，照得兔子全身暖洋洋的。看到自己已遥遥领先，她找了一个荫凉的地方想美美睡上一觉，她深信自己总会超过乌龟的。与此同时，乌龟埋头苦苦赶路，终于赶上并超过了熟睡中的兔子。

The Hare, having overslept, awoke from her nap and realized the Tortoise had passed her by. She took off at full speed, but run as fast as she would, she could not catch up. The Tortoise reached the finish line first and won.

*

Slow and steady wins the race.

~~~~~

睡过头的兔子醒来时，意识到乌龟已越过她。她全速飞奔，尽其所能，但最终没能赶上。结果乌龟先到达终点，赢了这场比赛。

\*

稳扎稳打才能在竞争中取胜。



赶上并超过熟睡中的兔子。

## THE FOX AND THE GRAPES

A hungry Fox saw some fine bunches of Grapes hanging from a vine that was trained along a high trellis, and did his best to reach them by jumping as high as he could into the air.

But it was all in vain, for they were just out of reach. So he gave up trying, and walked away with an air of dignity and unconcern, remarking, "I thought those Grapes were ripe, but I see now they are quite sour."

\*

*Small-minded people scorn what they can't have.*

---

## 狐狸和葡萄

饥饿的狐狸发现缠绕在高高架子上的葡萄藤垂下了几串肥美多汁的葡萄，于是他使劲往上跳，希望能够得着。

所有的一切只是徒劳，他怎么也碰不到那几串葡萄。最后他放弃了，离开时仍不失尊严，一副毫不在乎的样子，边走边说：“我以为那些葡萄已经熟了，现在我才发现原来它们都是酸的。”

\*

心胸狭窄的人总是对他们无法得到的东西表示不屑一顾。



怎么样也够不着。

---

be in vain: 徒劳无功

## THE WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

A Wolf once found a Sheep's skin, and, thinking he would have an easy way of getting his prey, wrapped himself in it and slipped into the sheepfold with the flock, intending to kill all he wanted during the night.

But soon after the Shepherd had made the door fast, he found he had nothing for supper, and, going in with an ax to kill a sheep, he mistook the Wolf for one of them and killed him on the spot.

\*

*The wicked often fall into their own traps.*

---

### 披着羊皮的狼

从前有只狼，得到了一张羊皮，心想他这次可以很轻易地捕捉猎物了。只要将自己裹在羊皮里，跟着羊群混进羊圈，到了晚上，他便可以随心所欲地大开杀戒。

当牧羊人将羊圈的门拴紧后，忽然想到自己的晚餐还没有着落。于是，牧羊人拎起一把斧头进了羊圈，想宰一只羊来做晚餐，结果狼被错当成羊当场给杀了。

\*

恶人通常会自作自受。



他将自己裹在羊皮里。

---

make fast: 把……拴紧


on the spot: 当场

## THE BOY WHO CRIED WOLF

A shepherd's Boy was tending his flock near a village, and thought it would be great fun to hoax the villagers by pretending that a Wolf was attacking the sheep. So he shouted out, "Wolf! Wolf!" and when the people came running up, he laughed at them for their pains.

He did this more than once, and every time the villagers found they had been hoaxed, for there was no Wolf at all.

At last a Wolf really did come, and the Boy cried, "Wolf! Wolf!" as loud as he could. But the people were so used to hearing him call that they took no notice of his cries for help. And so the Wolf



### 狼来了

有个牧羊童在村子的附近放羊。他想，如果假装说有狼来袭击羊群，以此愚弄村民们的话，那该多有意思啊。于是他开始大喊：“狼来了！狼来了！”当人们匆忙跑来时，他便讥笑他们无谓的辛劳。

他不止一次地玩着恶作剧，每次村民们都会发现他们给捉弄了，因为根本就没有狼。

最后，真的有只狼来了。男孩又叫了起来：“狼来了！狼来了！”他扯破喉咙地喊，但人们早就习以为常了，不再理会他的

had it all his own way, and killed off sheep after sheep at his pleasure.

\*

*You cannot believe a liar even when he tells the truth.*

---

求助。结果狼随心所欲地吃掉一只又一只的羊。

\*

撒谎的人即使说了真话也没有人相信。





他大喊：“狼来了！狼来了！”

pain: *n.* (pl) 辛苦；努力