

世界名著经典阅读系列

WORLD FAMOUS
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The Story of Scotland Yard

苏格兰场的故事

English-Chinese
[英汉对照]

原著
译者

Lewis Jones

党争胜 吴海利 钮西来 雷蕾



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总序

你想快速了解英语发音规则吗？

你想掌握地道的发音而又无需寻找外籍人士交流吗？

你想体味原汁原味的英文名著而又不必远涉重洋吗？

你想成为博览群书的人才而又不必天天苦读名著吗？

那就打开这套丛书，认真地放声朗读吧。这套世界名著正是为你量身打造的阅读素材。它能帮助你全方位提高英文水平，掌握更多的朗读技巧。

西安交通大学出版社曾成功引进韩国多乐园公司图书，出版了《“打开”你的耳朵——世界名著英文初级听力》系列丛书，以帮助读者提高英语听力水平。现在，我社再次与多乐园公司联手，隆重推出这套《世界名著经典阅读系列》，以帮助读者们在上套丛书“听”的基础上，再次出击，突破“读”的难关。

提高阅读能力最好的方法就是选择与自己水平相符的材料，坚持每天反复朗读，这样既可以熟悉英语的语音、语调和节奏，又可以锻炼划分意群的能力。如果朗读的内容又恰恰是读者所熟悉并感兴趣的题材，学习效果就会事半功倍了。

本套丛书的每种书里都收录了一篇或多篇大家耳熟能详的英文名著，使用的词汇也是日常生活中最基本、最常用的 700 个左右的单词。之所以这样设计，是为了让读者通过反复朗读这些浅显的句子，来熟悉并掌握英语的语音语调和节奏，以攻

克读者最头疼的语音问题。

本套丛书的正文部分采用英汉对照的形式,并且在每页的译文后都收录有选自原文的难度较大的单词、短语和句子,配有详细的注释和例句,以进一步帮助读者提高阅读理解能力。

另外,本套丛书的最大特点是,为读者总结提炼出了文中较难掌握和容易忽视的发音 key points。这些 points 包含读者在进行朗读训练时需要掌握的音的省略、同化、连读、不完全爆破、失去爆破等相关内容,让广大读者有依据地练习发音,流利朗读。

最后,衷心祝愿在这套丛书的陪伴和帮助下,广大读者的英文阅读水平能够更上一层楼!

西安交通大学出版社

2010 年 1 月

The Story of Scotland Yard

苏格兰场的故事

(2~89 页)

How It Began

200 years ago, there were no policemen in Britain. The streets of London were very dangerous. Thieves¹ worked openly² in daylight³. When people ran after⁴ a thief, his friends used knives and swords⁵ and guns, and helped him to escape.

Some of the richest places in London were the ships on the River Thames. These ships brought treasures⁶ from all parts of the world. And at night, thieves carried away⁷ many of those treasures—and sometimes⁸ parts of the ships.

So about 60 men got together⁹, and became the River Police. They carried¹⁰ swords, and they went up and down¹¹ the Thames¹² in small boats. They did a good job, and soon there were a few policemen on the streets of London too.

Some rode on horseback¹³, and some went



起源

200 年前英国并没有警察。伦敦的街道上很危险,小偷光天化日之下行窃。人们追赶窃贼时,其同伙会拿出刀、剑和枪威胁,协助他们逃脱。

那时候伦敦最富裕的地方当属泰晤士河畔停泊的轮船了。这些轮船从世界各地运来了财宝。夜里,窃贼会把船上的大量财宝偷走——有时甚至连船一并掠走。

为了对付这些窃贼,大约 60 多人聚集起来,成为水上警察。他们佩带着剑,乘坐小舟在河上来回巡逻。他们做得很好,所以很快伦敦街道上出现了警察。

这些街头警察有人骑马,有人步行。



Notes

- ① thieves thief(小偷)的复数 ② openly 公开的,坦率的 ③ daylight 白天,阳光 ④ run after 追赶,追逐 ⑤ sword 剑,刀 ⑥ treasure 宝贝,贵重物 ⑦ carry away 拿走,一扫而空 ⑧ sometimes 有时 ⑨ get together 集合、聚集;意见一致 ⑩ carry 带着,携带,搬运 ⑪ up and down 上上下下,来来去去,这里那里 ⑫ the Thames 泰晤士河 ⑬ ride on horseback 骑马;Ride-rode-ridden 骑

Key Points

streets of: 因为 streets 的第一个[t]前面是辅音[s],所以[t]发浊辅音[d],of 与前面单词相连快速发音。

went up and down: 因为 went 的尾音[t]不发音,所以听的时候不是很容易反应出 went 是 go 的过去式。

about¹ on foot². They wore³ blue and red clothes, and a tall black hat⁴. And they carried a gun, a sword, and a heavy stick⁵. But there were very few of them for a city of $1\frac{1}{2}$ ⁶ million people.

Then, on 30 September 1829, for the first time⁷, London got its first real police. They carried a heavy stick, and a light at night⁸. More than⁹ 3,000 men became policemen, and they worked from a big house at 4 Whitehall¹⁰ Place—not far from the Houses of Parliament¹¹. Most of the policemen used the door at the back of the house, and that came out in Scotland Yard¹².

Soon, people began to use the name for the home of the new police. That home has now moved to a different building. But the new building still keeps its old name—Scotland Yard.



他们穿着红蓝相间的制服,头戴高耸的黑色帽子,配备有枪、剑或粗棍子。然而对于一个拥有 150 万市民的城市来说,这些警察的数量实在是太少了。

直至 1829 年 9 月 30 日,伦敦才拥有了其历史上第一支真正意义上的警队。他们携带警棍,晚上还带着灯火。3000 多人组成了伦敦的警队,他们的办公场所是位于怀特霍尔街道 4 号的一所大房子——离议会大厦不远。大部分警察走房子后面的一扇门,从那扇门出来正好是苏格兰场。

人们很快就用“苏格兰场”来称呼伦敦新组建警队的办公场所。伦敦警察现已搬进另一幢大楼,但新大楼仍然沿用原来的名称——苏格兰场。

Notes

- ① go about 走来走去,致力于、从事(某事等) ② on foot 步行 ③ wear-wore-worn 穿 ④ a tall black hat 一顶黑色长帽子 ⑤ a heavy stick 一条很重的棍子 ⑥ $1\frac{1}{2}$ 读作 one and a half ⑦ for the first time 第一次 ⑧ and a light at night 晚上的一盏灯 ⑨ more than 比……多 ⑩ Whitehall 位于伦敦市中心的官厅,位于伦敦市中心的宫殿 ⑪ the Houses of Parliament (英国)国会议事堂;Parliament 英国议会 ⑫ that came out in Scotland Yard (后门)与伦敦警察厅相接;Scotland Yard 伦敦警察厅

Key Points

wore: 应该将不规则的动词过去式的发音与意思相联系。

and a light at night: 应该清晰识别 light 中 [l] 和 night 中 [n] 的发音。

Scotland: 几乎听不到 [t] 和 [d] 的音。

London and the City

Since those early days, some other things have not changed. There's a small part of London that's called the City of London. It's really the business center¹; the Bank of England is there, and the head offices² of other big banks.

People come there to work in offices during the mornings and afternoons, but in the evenings and at weekends, the streets are quiet.

If you stand at the center, you can walk about 1 kilometer and be out of the City³.

When London got⁴ its first police, the City didn't want them. A few years later, the City got its own police. And it's still the same today.

But when people talk of 'London', they mean Greater London⁵, with its 7 million people. If you stand at its center, you must walk about 25 kilometers to leave it⁶. About 26,000 policemen and policewomen work in it.



伦敦市区

从古至今,某些东西一直没有改变。伦敦只有一小部分称作“伦敦市区”。这是地道的商业中心所在:英格兰银行即驻扎于此,其它许多大银行的总部也位于此地。

人们早晨和下午去伦敦市区的办公室上班,但在晚上和周末,这里的街道上一片宁静。

如果站在这里的商业中心,走上大约 1 公里你就出了“伦敦市区”。

伦敦首批警察成立时,“伦敦市区”不愿意要这些警察。几年后,“伦敦市区”有了自己的警察。现在情况依然如此。

但是,当人们谈起“伦敦”时,他们所指的是拥有 700 万人口的“大伦敦市”。如果你站在“大伦敦市”的中心,那么你需要走 25 公里左右的路程才算走出了伦敦。大约有 26,000 名男女警察在这座城市工作。

Notes

- ① business center 商业中心 ② head office 本社,总店 ③ be out of the City 脱离伦敦金融街 ④ got = had ⑤ Greater London 大伦敦,试比较 Greater Britain 大英联邦 ⑥ it = Greater London

Key Points

that's called the: 在听到像 that's 这样的缩略形的音时,要第一时间通过文章大意判断它是 that is 的缩略形,还是 that has 的缩略形。Called 中[d]与 the 中[ð]音很相似,会误听为 call the。

there to work: to 不重读,所以很难捕捉。

quiet: 千万不要将它和 quite 弄混。

kilometer: 没有重音部分的元音[i]被弱读,导致看起来很简单的单词听起来就感觉很难。

Looking at Policemen

Before 1829, when there was trouble in the streets, the army¹ arrived² to stop it. But the army's job was killing enemies³. Many soldiers didn't want to fight⁴ against⁵ their own townspeople. But in the streets of their own country, they often hurt⁶ too many people.

Once⁷ in the town of Manchester, 60,000 people arrived to hear a famous speaker⁸. Soldiers on horseback came to take him away. But before the end of the day⁹, they killed all of the listeners, and badly wounded¹⁰ 400 others.

So people were afraid when they heard about the new 'policemen'. They thought these men would be street-soldiers.

So the first police tried to be different from the army. The army was famous for¹¹ its bright red clothes. So the London police wore dark blue coats. Soldiers carried guns. So the police didn't wear any. It's still the same today.



警察形象

1829 年之前,街道上若有麻烦事,军队会来制止。但是军队的使命是杀敌,许多士兵不愿与本国市民对抗。因为在本国的街道上,他们常常会伤了许多人。

曾经有一次在曼彻斯特城,60,000 人来到这里听一位著名的演说家演讲。士兵骑着马来要把他带走。在那一天,他们杀死了 11 名听众,另有 400 名听众受重伤。

因此当人们听到新“警察”的时候不免害怕。他们以为这些人就是街头士兵。

于是,第一批警察努力打造与军队士兵不一样的形象。军队士兵以鲜艳的红色制服闻名,因此伦敦警察就穿深蓝色外套;士兵携带枪支,警察则根本不带。现在还是这样。

Notes

① army 军队,陆军 ② arrive 到达;arrival(名词)到达 ③ enemy 敌人(反义词:friend) ④ fight 打架,打仗,战斗 ⑤ against 反对,靠着(某物);Lean against the wall 靠着墙。⑥ hurt 使受伤(同 wound) ⑦ once 一次 ⑧ speaker 演讲者,演说者 ⑨ before the end of the day 天黑前 ⑩ wound 受伤。试比较 wind[waɪnd]—wound[waʊnd]—wound 缠绕 ⑪ be famous for 因……而有名

Key Points

arrived to stop it: arrived 的第二个音节重读,所以不容易听出首音节。

并且尾音[d]与后面单词 to 发音相似,不会意识到是过去式。Stop 中[t]受辅音[s]的影响发浊辅音[d],同时与后面单词 it 连读。

It's still: It's 的尾音与 still 的首音相似,still 又与 steal 的音相似,只发一次音,会误听为 it still 或 it steal。但是如果联系语法知识,听得时候就不会有这种错觉。

The City police wanted to be different from the others, so they wore their own kind of clothes. Today you can still know¹ a City policeman by his clothes. Some things (like his hat) are a little² different.

London's first police did a good job, and thieves and people like them³ began to leave for⁴ other towns. These towns soon had a difficult time, because the only police in the coun try were in London.

Over the next 20 or 30 years, other parts of Britain began to have their own police. But they did it in their own time, and in their own way⁵. Today, the 43 different parts of Britain still each have their own police. They don't dress very differently from London policemen, but some things (hats again) are not the same.

You can see something of the story of Britain's police in their clothes.



“伦敦市区”警察想跟其他地方的警察有所不同,因此他们穿自己的制服。现今你依然可以从衣着上辨认出“伦敦市区”警察。某些地方(如警帽)是有些小小的差异的。

首批伦敦警察干得很好,窃贼一类的人开始向其它城镇转移。这些城镇很快陷入对付窃贼的困难时期,因为当时整个英国只有伦敦有警察。

在接下来的二三十年中,英国其它地方也开始拥有了自己的警察。但各地警察工作时间与方式各不相同。现在,英国 43 个不同区域各有自己的警察机构。这些警察们的着装与伦敦警察没有太大区别,但有些地方(又如警帽)是不相同的。

你可以从英国警察衣着打扮方面了解到他们的某些故事。



Notes

- ① know 识别,知道 ② a little 少许,一点 ③ like them 像他们 (= like thieves) ④ leave for 出发 ⑤ in one's own way 以自己的方式

Key Points

kind of: 注意 kind 的尾音 [d] 的不发音。

did a: did 的尾音 [d] 与元音 a 连读。

had a: 因为 had 的 [d] 连读,所以捕捉动词很难。

did it: did 的尾音 [d] 与后面单词相连,所以很难听清楚动词 did 的音。

The Yard¹

New Scotland Yard² is still at the heart of London's police. And today, many people just call it 'the Yard'. But not many of London's 26,000⁴ police work there.

About 2,000 policemen work in the building, and about 6,000 people who are not in the police. So only a quarter of the people⁵ at the Yard are police.

They deal with⁶ about 5,000 telephone calls every hour, and they get 2,000 letters every day. Their work begins at 7:30 every morning, when the post⁷ arrives. Twice each day⁸, 31 bags of police mail arrive from other parts of London. Radio calls⁹ (not always in English) come from all over the world¹⁰.

Different parts of the Yard—different departments¹¹—deal with different things. One department gives out¹² policemen's pay¹³. People in other departments are buying cars and motor-