世界名著经典阅读系列

WORLD FAMOUS
CLASSICS READING SERIES

Marco Polo B T R Finglish-Chinese

原者 Anthony Toyne 译者 党争胜 吴海利 钮西来 雷蕾



西安交通大学出版社

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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夭苦读名著吗?

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从书"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

Marco Polo

马可・波罗

(2~41 页)

Tenice is built on several islands in the sea. There are not many streets in Venice, but there are a lot of canals². Ships come to Venice from all over the world3.

Marco Polo lived in Venice a long time ago⁴. When he was six years old his father said to him, "Marco, I am going away⁵."

"Where are you going. Father?" asked Marco.

"I am going to Asia⁶ with your uncle, and we shall be away for a long time," his father replied. "You must be a good boy, and help your mother."

Marco's father and uncle were merchants⁸. They bought things from Asia and sold them in Venice. They were both rich.

Marco was very lonely9 after his father had gone away. His mother died, and he went to live with an aunt10.

马可父亲的中国之行

威尼斯建造于海中的几座岛屿之上,城里没有多少条街道,却有许多运河。船只从世界各地驶向这里。

很久以前,马可·波罗就住在威尼斯。在他六岁的时候,他的父亲对他说:"马可,我要离开这里了。"

- "爸爸,你要去哪里?"马可问道。
- "我和你的叔叔要去亚洲,会离开很长时间,"父亲回答说。"你要做个好孩子,还要帮助妈妈。"

马可的父亲和叔叔都是商人,他们从亚洲买回商品,然后在威尼斯出售。 他们都非常富有。

父亲离开以后,马可感觉非常孤独。后来妈妈去世了,他就跟一位婶婶 住在一起。

Notes

① Venice 威尼斯② canal 运河③ all over the world 在全世界④ a long time ago 很久以前⑤ go away 离开,走开⑥ Asia 亚洲⑦ reply 回答,回复 cf. answer 回答,回应⑧ merchant 商人⑨ lonely 孤单的,孤寂的,寂寞的⑩ aunt伯母;婶母;姑母;姨母;舅母;(对年长妇女的称呼)阿姨(↔uncle) cf. ant 蚂蚁

Key Points

a lot of canals: lot 的[t]和 of 连在一起读时, 听起来像[r]。注意 canals 的重音。

must be a. 辅音[s][t][b]相连读时,位于中间的[t]几乎脱落。

sold them: [d]和[ð]发音相似,相连读时听着像一个音。

had gone away: 助动词 had 的发音短且轻,主要的重读在 gone 上,gone 的[n]和 away 相连。

went to: 两个[t]相连, 听起来像发得很长的一个音。[n] 后面的[t]有时也可以脱落, 如 went away 有时也可读为 [wenəwei]。

He often went out in the morning and watched the ships coming in.

Several years passed, but his father and uncle did not return.

Marco's father and uncle had gone to China, a country in Asia, and there they met the Emperor², Kublai Khan³.

Kublai Khan liked these strange men from Venice, and he asked them many questions.

When they left China, Kublai Khan said, "You must come back again." He gave them a golden tablet to help them on the dangerous journey home. When they showed this tablet in towns and villages, people gave them food and horses . "You have the Emperor's tablet," they said. "We will help you on your journey."

Marco was now fifteen years old.

One day a ship came into the harbor, Marco's father and uncle were on the ship, and Marco ran to meet them.

他经常在早上跑出去,看着船只驶进港湾。

几年过去了,但是他的父亲和叔叔还是没有回来。

马可的爸爸和叔叔去了中国,一个亚洲国家。在那里,他们见到了中国 的皇帝——忽必烈大汗。

忽必烈大汗非常喜欢这些来自威尼斯的陌生人,还问了他们许多问题。 当他们要离开中国时,忽必烈大汗说:"你们一定要再回来。"大汗给了他 们一块金牌,以帮助他们通过危险的旅程,安全返乡。他们在城镇和农村— 亮出金牌,人们就会给他们食物和马匹。那些村民们说:"你们有皇帝的金 牌,所以在你们的旅途中我们都会帮助你们的。"

这时,马可已经十五岁了。

一天,一艘船驶进了港口。马可的父亲和叔叔就在船上,马可飞奔过去 迎接他们。

Notes

① have gone to 去 cf. have been to 去过 ② emperor 皇帝 cf. empress 皇后, 女王 ③ Kublai Khan 忽必烈(元世祖) ④ tablet (铭刻文字的)匾,碑;药片 ⑤ iourney (一般是陆地上的)旅行 cf. travel 乘坐交通工具的旅行。trip 一 般指时间较短的旅行。voyage 时间较长的海上旅行。⑥ people gave them food and horses→people gave food and horses to them ⑦ one day (过去的) 某一天 ⑧ harbor 港口(主要指港口的水面);避难处 cf. port 港口(以城市为 中心的)

Key Points

often: 一般不发[t]的音。

went out in: 两个[t] 均与后面的单词连读, 听起来是 [wentautin], 特别 是 out 的[t]和 in 连读为[tin]。大部分的音变规则是选择性的,随情 况或者个人不同而不同。

liked these: liked 的最后一个辅音[t]几乎听不到。

gave them a: 动词后面没有重读的虚词代词和冠词相连时,听起来像一 个单词。只有摆脱语法结构的固定观念才能听得清楚。



Marco's Journey Begins

arco's father stayed at home for two years.

Marco was a young man by now, and he was tall and strong. "Your uncle and I promised to return to China and visit the great Emperor, Kublai Khan, again," said his father one day. "Do you want to come?"

"Oh, yes, Father," Marco replied.

"The journey will be dangerous," said Marco's father.

"But the Emperor's city, Peking¹, is a wonderful place," Marco's uncle said. "People there wear fine silk clothes2 and gold jewelery3." We bought some silk and gold there and we will buy a lot more. When we have sold it, we shall be rich forever4."

So Marco's father and uncle sailed⁵ away again from Venice. It was the year 1271. This time they took Marco with them

First they went to Jerusalem⁶. There they got

马可开始了他的旅行

马可的父亲在家停留了两年。这时,马可已经长成一个挺拔强壮的小伙子了。有一天,父亲对他说:"叔叔和我承诺会再返回中国,拜访中国的皇帝——忽必烈大汗,你想和我们一起去吗?"

- "哦,是的,爸爸,"马可回答道。
- "我们的路途会非常危险,"父亲说。
- "但是中国的都城北京是个极好的地方,"叔叔说道,"那里的人穿着上乘的丝绸制的衣服,戴着黄金的珠宝首饰。我们已经在那里买了一些丝绸和黄金,以后我们还会买更多。卖了它们之后,我们就永远发达了。"

因此,马可的叔叔和父亲再次乘船离开威尼斯,这一年是 1271 年。这次他们带上了马可。

Notes

- ① Peking 北京(中国的首都)② clothes 衣服 cf. clothing 各种衣服的总称,衣着、衣服。dress 指一般外穿的衣服。③ jewelery (总称)珠宝;首饰
- ④ forever 永远;无论何时⑤ sail 航行,航海⑥ Jerusalem 耶路撒冷

Key Points

stayed_at home: stayed 的[d]和 at 相连接时,如果不能很好地区别于[ð] 的话,可能听起来像 stay that。因为单词的最后一个辅音与后面的单词相连,单词之间的界限变得不分明,像这样的情况很多。

silk clothes:音[k]相连重复,听起来像一个音。

silk and gold: [d]脱落后的 and 听起来像前一个单词的结尾词。

When we have sold_it:注意助动词 have 的弱化音。主要重音在后面的动词 sold 上。代词 it 和动词相连。

with them:两个[ð]相连重复,听起来像较长的一个音。

some holy oil¹ as a present² for Kublai Khan. Then they bought some food and horses.

Their journey east to Peking meant³ traveling all the way across Asia.

"I must remember everything I see on this journey," Marco said to himself.

They passed the snowy⁵ slopes⁶ of Mount⁷ Ararat, and people told them that Noah's Ark⁸ was still at the top.

They passed places where⁹ oil came out of¹⁰ the ground. Marco saw that the oil could be used for¹¹ lighting¹² lamps.

"One day," Marco said, "I shall write a book about this journey."

Marco traveled in a caravan¹³. A caravan is a lot of people riding together for safety, with servants¹⁴, horses, camels¹⁵, and carts¹⁶.

The caravan traveled about twenty miles a day. It crossed windy¹⁷ deserts¹⁸ and passed big, dry mountains.

首先,他们去了耶路撒冷。在那里他们得到一些圣油,并决定把这些圣油当作礼物送给忽必烈大汗。后来,他们还购买了一些食物和马匹。

他们自此向东,一路到达北京,这意味着要穿过整个亚洲。

"我必须要记住路上的所有见闻。"马可对自己说。

他们穿过白雪皑皑的亚拉腊山,有人告诉他们诺亚方舟仍然在山顶上。

他们还经过一些地方,在那里,石油从地面流出来。马可发现这些石油可以用来点灯。

"有一天,我会把这次旅行写成一本书,"马可说。

马可和一个商队一起前进。所谓商队就是一群人为了安全起见在一起走, 他们携带着随从、马匹、骆驼和马车。

这个商队大约每天前进二十英里,他们穿过多风的沙漠,越过巨大干旱的山脉。

Notes

① holy oil 圣油 ② present 礼物(=gift); 出席的,在场的(↔absent); 现在的 ③ mean-meant [ment]-meant 表示……的意思,意味着 ④ say to oneself 自言自语,暗下决心 ⑤ snowy 覆盖着雪的,积雪的 ⑥ slope 斜坡,倾斜 ⑦ mount 山 ⑧ Noah's Ark 诺亚方舟。Noah[nouə] (圣经的)诺亚。ark [a;rk] 方舟,避难所 ⑨ where 关系副词 ⑩ out of 从…… ⑪ be used for 被用作…… ⑫ light [lait]-lit [lit]-lit 点火 ⑬ caravan (来往于沙漠的)商队;旅游团 ⑭ servant 佣人 ⑮ camel 駱駝 ⑯ cart 运货车,手推车 ⑰ windy 风大的; 夸夸其谈的 ⑱ desert 沙漠,荒地 cf. desert[dizə;t] 抛弃 (=abandon)

Key Points

Then they: $[\delta]$ 和 [n] 相连时变音为和 [n] 很相近的音。

meant traveling: 两个音[t]相连时,听起来像一个音。若没听到前一个 [t]的话,也可能会听作 men traveling。

told them that: [d]和[ð]连读时,没有重音的连接词 that 被弱读。

riding: 重音后面的[d] 位于两个元音之间,变为[di] 音,发音上和 writing 相似。

with servants: with 的 th 发音是[o],当与相似的音[s]连读时听起来像一个音。

traveled about: traveled 的最后一个辅音 [d]与 about 相连, 听起来如同一个单词。



The Robbers of Kerman

fter a few weeks the caravan arrived in Persia¹. Here there were cities with beautiful gardens, flowers, and lovely2 trees. Marco enjoyed eating their big, strange fruits.

The people of the city of Kerman made swords³ and other weapons⁴ out of steel⁵. They also made curtains⁶, cushions⁷ and bedspreads⁸ out of silk. On these⁹ they sewed¹⁰ beautiful patterns¹¹ of birds and flowers.

"Kerman is on the great Silk Road12 to China," Marco's uncle said. "The Chinese bring silk and gold to Europe along the Silk Road. The Emperor makes the road safe for all merchants traveling to and from Europe."

The caravan followed the Silk Road. The travelers climbed a high mountain pass¹³ and then came down into a hot, dusty¹⁴ plain¹⁵.

"There are robbers16 on this plain," one man said.

科尔曼强盗

几天之后,商队到达了波斯。

波斯的城市中有美丽的花园、鲜艳的花朵和可爱的树木。马可很喜欢吃 那里个大而又奇怪的水果。

科尔曼城的人民用钢铁打造剑和其他的武器,还用丝绸制造窗帘、坐垫和床罩,他们还在这上前绣一些漂亮的花鸟图案。

"科尔曼位于通往中国的丝绸之路上,"马可的叔叔说。"中国人通过丝绸之路把丝绸和黄金带到欧洲,皇帝会确保往来于欧洲和中国之间的商人在这条路上的人身安全。"

商队就沿着丝绸之路前进。这些旅行者们爬到一个距离地面很高的山口上,然后再向下进入一个炎热并灰尘四起的平原里。

一个人说:"这个平原里有强盗。"

Notes Notes

① Persia 波斯(现在伊朗的古名)② lovely 美丽的,可爱的③ sword 剑,刀④ weapon 武器(用于攻击或防御的工具)cf. arm (战争用)武器⑤ steel 钢铁⑥ curtain 窗帘⑦ cushion 垫子,坐垫,靠垫⑧ bedspread 床罩⑨ on these 在这些东西上面 (on curtains, cushions and bedspreads)⑩ sew 缝,做针线活;绣花,刺绣(=embroider) cf. saw 锯⑪ pattern 图案,花纹;模范⑫ Silk Road 丝绸之路⑬ mountain pass 山路⑭ dusty 满是灰尘的⑮ plain平原;明显的,率直的 cf. plane [plein]飞机⑯ robber 抢劫者,强盗

Key Points

After a few: 只有听到发音很短的冠词 a ,才能和意思差别很大的 few 区别开来。

weapons: 重音后面的 [p]音没有掺杂音 [h],与音[f]不同。

out of: out 的[t] 和 of 相连时, of 的 [v]几乎听不到。

curtains: [t]和 [n] 之间的元音经常不发音。

followed the: 相似的辅音[d]和[ð] 相连时, 听起来像一个音。应该反复听, 不要混同于现在时的 follow the。

climbed a: [d]与[ə]相连读时,听起来冠词 a 像是前面单词的结尾词。

Suddenly there was a dust storm¹. The dust went into Marco's eyes and mouth. Everything was dark. At that moment there was a terrible shout. Marco heard the sound of galloping² horses.

"The robbers!" his uncle shouted. "Follow me!"

Marco and his father and uncle rode close to each other³. They knocked down⁴ one group of robbers, and then galloped to the safety of the nearest village.

They heard the noise of fighting and the screams 5 of the other travelers on the road behind them.

"Stop!" Marco cried. "We must go back and help."

"No," his uncle replied. "We cannot help them."

"Look," said his father. "Here is an empty house. We must hide here until morning."