《中学生英语小百科》丛书

FAIRY TALES　英汉对照
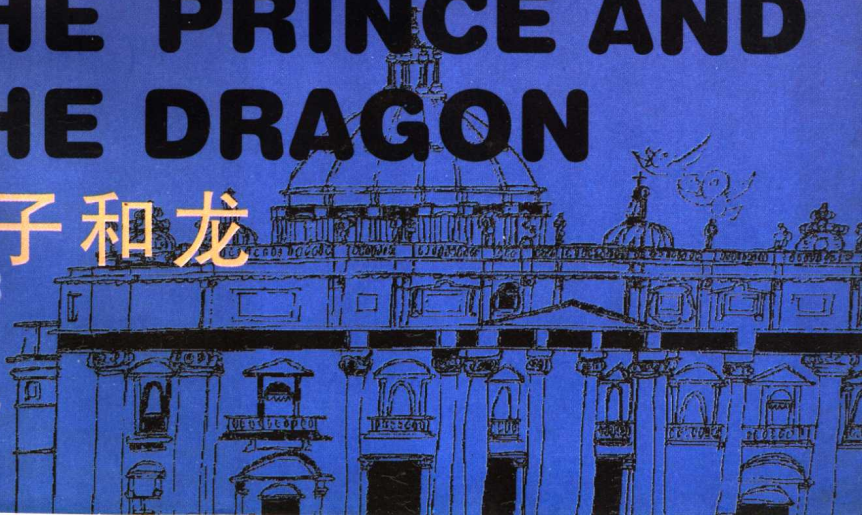
丛书主编　王岩　谢宇鸿　　本册主编　刘桂琴　王学英

THE PRINCE AND THE DRAGON

王子和龙

Fairy Tales

The Prince And The Dragon

王子和龙

（英汉对照）

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序　言

　　山西教育出版社为我国中学英语教学做了一件好事。

　　由人民教育出版社与英国专家合作编写出版的中学英语新教材,目前已在全国推广使用。它改变了过去长期因袭下来的语法翻译教学法,将功能体系与结构体系结合起来,贯彻交际教学法原则,提出了一套新的教学体系。

　　但是,由于历史的原因,一个新的教学体系及以它为依据编写的新教材,是需要一段适应过程的。这不仅对学生如此,对教师也如此。同时,更需要一系列与之配套的辅助教材,使新教材能更有效地展示其特色,达到最好的教学效果。

　　山西教育出版社正是掌握了这个时代的脉搏,针对教师和学生的需要,抓住时机,编写出两套供中学师生使用的英语辅助教材。

　　第一套教材,包括《中学生英语听力自通》、《简明中学生英语语法》、《初中英语典型错误辨析》、《中学生英语词汇用法手册》及《初中英语疑难详解》共五册。它们是完全按照中学英语新教材的内容同步编写的。参加编写

的,都是积累了多年教学经验的第一线教师。他们针对学生的疑难和常见错误以及在学习词汇和语法中的问题,深入浅出,编写出非常实用的辅助教材。它们共同的突出特点是:有的放矢、简明实用。其中《听力自通》一册,更是雪中送炭,为师生提供了最急需的提高听力的教材。每单元均分为听前、听时及听后三部分;每一步均提供"学习提示(Advice)",很有新意。

第二套教材是四册英汉对照简易读物,均是神话或寓言故事。附有词汇表、注释及参考译文。目前中学生最缺乏的正是这类简易读物,通过它们来作为逐步进入原著阅读的阶梯。希望山西教育出版社有一个长远规划,编出多套由浅入深的中学生英语简易读物。更希望打破古典文学和神话故事的老框子,编印出一些题材多样的好读物。

总之,山西教育出版社为中学英语教学做了一件好事。我作为14年前受聘担任山西外国语学会顾问的老教书匠(倒还没接到过免职通知),祝愿山西教育出版社这个好的开始带来今后的年年丰收。

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1997 年 5 月

说　　明

为了培养学生学习英语的兴趣，扩大阅读面，增加词汇量，尽快提高阅读理解能力和速度，我们从丰富多彩的世界童话故事中选编了这套读物。这些材料语言优美，情节生动，有较高的阅读欣赏价值。书中内容按语言难度编排，循序渐进。每篇材料后附有词汇表，对较复杂的语言现象作了必要的注释，并附有参考译文。

本书适合中学生、大学低年级学生或具有同等程度的广大英语爱好者阅读。也可作为泛读教材，供中学英语教师参考选用。

译注者
1996 年底于西安

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CLEVER MARIA

$\mathcal{T}$HERE was once a merchant who lived close to the royal palace, and had three daughters. They were all pretty, but Maria, the youngest, was the prettiest of the three. One day the king sent for the merchant, who was a widower, to give him directions about a journey he wished the good man to take. The merchant would rather[1] not have gone, as he did not like leaving his daughters at home, but he could not refuse to obey the king's commands, and with a heavy heart he returned home to say farewell to them.[2] Before he left, he took three pots of basil, and gave one to each girl, saying, 'I am going a journey, but I leave these pots. You must let nobody into the house. When I come back, they will tell me what has happened.' 'Nothing will have happened,'[3] said the girls.

The father went away, and the following day the king, accompanied by two friends, paid a visit to the three girls, who were sitting at supper.[4] When they saw who was there, Maria said, 'Let us go and get a bottle of wine from the cellar. I will carry the key, my eldest sister can take the light, while the other brings the bottle.' But the king replied, 'Oh, do not trouble; we are not thirsty.' 'Very well, we will not go,'

answered the two elder girls; but Maria merely said, 'I shall go, anyhow.' She left the room, and went to the hall where she put out the light, and putting down the key and the bottle, ran to the house of a neighbour, and knocked at the door.[5] 'Who is there so late?' asked the old woman, thrusting her head out of the window.[6]

'Oh, let me in,' answered Maria. 'I have quarrelled with my eldest sister, and as I do not want to fight any more, I have come to beg you to allow me to sleep with you.'

So the old woman opened the door and Maria slept in her house. The king was very angry at her for playing truant, but when she returned home the next day, she found the plants of her sisters withered away, because they had disobeyed their father. Now the window in the room of the eldest overlooked the gardens of the king, and when she saw how fine and ripe the medlars were on the trees, she longed to eat some, and begged Maria to scramble down by a rope and pick her a few, and she would draw her up again. Maria, who was good-natured, swung herself into the garden by the rope, and got the medlars, and was just making the rope fast under her arms so as to be hauled up, when her sister cried: 'Oh, there are such delicious lemons a little farther on. You might bring me one or two.' Maria turned round to pluck them, and found herself face to face with the gardener, who caught hold of her, exclaiming, 'What are you doing here, you little thief?' 'Don't

<u>call me names,</u>'[7] she said, 'or you will get the worst of it,' giving him as <u>she spoke such a violent push that he fell panting into the lemon bushes</u>.[8] Then she seized the cord and clambered up to the window.

The next day the second sister had a fancy for bananas and begged so hard, that, <u>though Maria had declared she would never do such a thing again</u>,[9] at last she consented, and went down the rope into the king's garden. This time she met the king, who said to her, 'Ah, here you are again, cunning one! Now you shall pay for your misdeeds.'

And he began to cross-question her about what she had done. Maria denied nothing, and when she had finished, the king said again, 'Follow me to the house, and there you shall pay the penalty.' As he spoke, he started for the house, looking back from time to time to make sure that Maria had not run away. All of a sudden, when he glanced round, he found she had vanished completely, without leaving a trace of where she had gone. Search was made all through the town, and there was not a hole or corner which was not ransacked, but there was no sign of her anywhere. This so enraged the king that he became quite ill, and for many months his life was despaired of.

Meanwhile the two elder sisters had married the two friends of the king, and were the mothers of little daughters. Now one day Maria stole secretly to the house where her elder sister

lived, and snatching up the children put them into a beautiful basket she had with her, covered with flowers inside and out, so that no one would ever guess it held two babies. Then she dressed herself as a boy, and placing the basket on her head, she walked slowly past the palace, crying as she went:

'Who will carry these flowers to the king, who lies sick of love?'

And the king in his bed heard what she said, and ordered one of his attendants to go out and buy the basket. It was brought to his bedside, and as he raised the lid cries were heard, and peeping in he saw two little children. He was furious at this new trick which he felt had been played on him by Maria, and was still looking at them, wondering how he should pay her out, when he was told that the merchant, Maria's father, had finished the business on which he had been sent and returned home.[10] Then the king remembered how Maria had refused to receive his visit, and how she had stolen his fruit, and he determined to be revenged on her. So he sent a message by one of his pages that the merchant was to come to see him the next day, and bring with him a coat made of stone, or else[11] he would be punished. Now the poor man had been very sad since he got home the evening before, for though his daughters had promised that nothing should happen while he was away, he had found the two elder ones married without asking his leave.[12] And now there was this fresh misfortune, for how was he to make a

coat of stone? He wrung his hands and declared that the king would be the ruin of him, when Maria suddenly entered. 'Do not grieve about the coat of stone, dear father; but take this bit of chalk, and go to the palace and say you have come to measure the king.' The old man did not see the use of this, but Maria had so often helped him before that he had confidence in her, so he put the chalk in his pocket and went to the palace.

'That is no good,' said the king, when the merchant had told him what he had come for.

'Well, I can't make the coat you want,' replied he.

'Then if you would save your head, hand over to me your daughter Maria.'

The merchant did not reply, but went sorrowfully back to his house, where Maria sat waiting for him.

'Oh, my dear child, why was I born? The king says that, instead of the coat, I must deliver you up to him.'

'Do not be unhappy, dear father, but get a doll made, exactly like me, with a string attached to its head, which I can pull for "Yes" and "No".'

So the old man went out at once to see about it.

The king remained patiently in his palace, feeling sure that this time Maria could not escape him; and he said to his pages, 'If a gentleman should come here with his daughter and ask to be allowed to speak with me, put the young lady in my room and see[13] she does not leave it.'

When the door was shut on Maria, who had concealed the doll under her cloak, she hid herself under the couch, keeping fast hold of the string which was fastened to its head.

'Senhora Maria, I hope you are well,' said the king when he entered the room. The doll nodded.   'Now we will reckon up accounts,' continued he, and he began at the beginning, and ended up with the flower-basket, and at each fresh misdeed Maria pulled the string, so that the doll's head nodded assent. 'Whoso[14] mocks at me merits death,' declared the king when he had ended, and drawing his sword, cut off the doll's head. It fell towards him, and as he felt the touch of a kiss, he exclaimed,   'Ah, Maria, Maria, so sweet in death, so hard to me in life! The man who could kill you deserves to die!' And he was about to turn his sword on himself, when the true Maria sprung out from under the bed, and flung herself into his arms. And the next day they were married and lived happily for many years.

Word List

merchant ['mɔːtʃənt] n. 商人

widower ['widəuə] n. 鳏夫

direction [di'rekʃən] n. 方向

obey [əu'bei] v. 服从

farewell ['fɛə'wel] n. 辞别

basil ['bæzil] n. (植物) 罗勒

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] v. 陪伴

cellar ['selə] n. 酒窖

merely ['miəli] ad. 仅仅

thrust [θrʌst] v. 插

truant ['truːənt] n. 逃避责任者

wither ['wiðə] v. 凋谢

ripe [raip] a. 成熟的

medlar ['medlə] n. 枸杞

scramble [ˈskræmbl] v. 爬

fast [fɑːst] a. 紧的，牢的

haul [hɔːl] v. 拉

lemon [ˈlemən] n. 柠檬

pluck [plʌk] v. 摘

violent [ˈvaiələnt] a. 猛烈的

push [puʃ] n. 推

pant [pænt] v. 喘气

cord [kɔːd] n. 细绳

clamber [ˈklæmbə] v. 爬

fancy [ˈfænsi] n. 爱好

misdeed [ˈmisˈdiːd] n. 罪行

deny [diˈnai] v. 否认

penalty [ˈpenlti] n. 惩罚

glance [glɑːns] v. 瞅

trace [treis] n. 踪迹

ransack [ˈrænsæk] v. 细细搜寻

enrage [inˈreidʒ] v. 激怒

despair [disˈpɛə] n. 绝望

secretly [ˈsiːkritli] ad. 秘密地

attendant [əˈtendənt] n. 侍者

furious [ˈfjuəriəs] a. 狂怒的

page [peidʒ] n. 侍从

trick [trik] n. 阴谋

wring [riŋ] v. (wrung, wrung [rʌŋ])
拧，扭

ruin [ˈruin] n. 毁灭

grieve [griːv] v. 伤心

measure [ˈmeʒə] v. 测量

confidence [ˈkɔnfidəns] n. 信心

sorrowfully [ˈsɔrəufuli] ad. 伤心地

deliver [diˈlivə] v. 送

doll [dɔl] n. 娃娃（指玩具）

string [striŋ] n. 细绳

attach [əˈtætʃ] v. 系

conceal [kənˈsiːl] v. 藏

nod [nɔd] v. 点头

reckon [ˈrekən] v. 计算

account [əˈkaunt] n. 账目

assent [əˈsent] v. 答应

whoso = whoever

mock [mɔk] v. 嘲弄

merit [ˈmerit] v. 应受

deserve [diˈzəːv] v. 值得

Notes

1. would rather 固定词组，相当于 would sooner。"would rather (sooner) + have + 过去分词"表示"过去宁愿"，否定时，not 加在助动词 have 之前。如：I would rather not have drunk the strange mixture. 当时我宁愿不喝那种怪味饮料。

2. to say farewell to somebody   to say good-bye to somebody   与

某人告别

3. will have happened 会发生，将来完成时，表示将来某时刻之前完成的动作。

如：I will have graduated by next summer.

明年夏天我将毕业。

4. accompanied 是过去分词引导插入语；paid 是句子谓语；who 引导非限定性定语从句，who 指 three girls。

5. 本句中有四个平行的谓语：left，went，ran 和 knocked；其中 where 引导限定性定语从句修饰 hall，where 指代 in the hall；putting…是现在分词短语作状语，表示时间，修饰 ran。

6. thrusting…是现在分词短语作状语，表示伴随，即在边干……时，同时干另一件事。

如：He sat there silently，looking very worried.

他默默地坐在那里，看上去很忧愁。

7. call somebody names 骂某人

如：Why do you call me names reasonlessly?

你为什么无缘无故地骂我？

8. as she spoke 是时间状语从句；giving…是现在分词短语作状语，表示伴随；such…that 相当于 so…that，such 后跟名词，so 后跟形容词。

9. though 引导让步状语从句，在句中起插入语作用。

10. 第一个 which 引导的定语从句中；he felt 是从句，起插入语作用；had been played 是过去完成式的被动语态形式；wondering 及其宾语从句是现在分词短语作状语，表示伴随；on which 是"介词＋关系代词"引导的限定性定语从句，修饰 business。

to send somebody on business 派某人去办事

11. that 引导同位语从句，补充解释 message。

or else　otherwise，if not　否则，不然

如：Tell me the truth or else I'll teach you a good lesson. 给我说实话，否则我要好好教训你一顿。

12. ask one's leave　ask somebody for permission　征得某人允许

13. see　make sure　确信

14. whoso 古英语，相当于 whoever，引导主语从句。mock on somebody　make fun of somebody　嘲弄某人

聪明的玛丽亚

从前，有一个商人，他的家紧挨着王宫。他有三个女儿，个个天生丽质，美如天仙，其中最小的女儿玛丽亚，更是一位绝代佳人。一天，国王派人去请商人，让他去旅行。商人是个鳏夫，他不想外出，因为他不愿意把三个女儿丢在家里。但是，他不敢违抗国王的命令，只得怀着沉重的心情回家，和女儿们告别。临行前，他端出三罐罗勒矮糠，分别给了三个女儿。并嘱咐说："我要外出旅行，我留下这三个罐子。你们不要让任何人进到屋子里，我回来后，这三个罐子会告诉我一切的。""不会有事的。"三个女儿一一答应。

商人启程了。第二天，国王在两个朋友的陪同下，前来造访这三个女孩，此时，她们正围坐在一起吃晚饭。看到国王驾到，玛丽亚说："咱们去地窖里取一瓶酒，我拿钥匙，大姐端灯，二姐拿酒瓶。"但是，国王说："算了，别麻烦了，我们不渴。""好

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