

童话世界



中学英语阅读训练

English Reading Practice
for Middle School Students

江苏教育出版社

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童 话 世 界

Fairy Tales

钮永成 译注

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江苏省新华书店发行 南京人民印刷厂印刷

开本787×1092毫米 1/32 印张 5.25 字数 100,000

1984年12月第1版 1984年12月第1次印刷

印数1—27,000册

书号: 9351·017 定价: 0.68元

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前 言

为了帮助中学生和广大英语初学者打好英语语言基础，提高听、说、读、写、译的能力，我们参考国外有关语言训练的教材，特编辑出版一套以阅读、复述、智力训练为主的中学英语读本。内容包括：《国外小小故事》、《考考你》、《童话世界》等。这套书以中学生为主要对象，编写时力求做到取材广泛、体裁多样、语言生动、图文并茂，既可作为课堂上的辅助教材，又可作为课外的自学读本。

本书《童话世界》共选收国外童话、神话和传说等十六篇，大都取材于英、美中小学生课内外阅读的材料。内容有聪明的印第安人如何依靠自己丰富的经验，找到了真正的偷盗者，从而摆脱了被诬陷的困境；有贫苦农民汉斯在受到仙女霍尔达的珍贵礼物亚麻后，如何牢记其嘱托，广为传播，与他人共享恩泽的故事；还有个故事讲一只神奇的锅子，为一个穷困、善良的老人带来好处，惩罚了吝啬的富人等等。这些故事选材广泛，内容丰富，语言朴实，较好地注意了知识性、趣味性和思想性的结合。为了便于读者自学，编排按照由浅入深的顺序排列。每个故事除附有参考译文外，还对生词、词组以及某些难点作了必要的注解。对初中以上学生及英语初学者扩大阅读范围，丰富语言知识有帮助，从事英语教学的老师也可用来作为课堂内外的辅助教材。

限于水平，本书在选材、注译中可能有欠妥之处，谨希读者批评指正。

编 者

一九八四年八月

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1. The Lion's Share¹

The fox and the donkey were friends. Once when they needed meat they agreed to go hunting² together.

On their way through the forest they stopped at the den³ of the lion.

"Ho, ho, King Lion!" called the fox. "Friend Donkey and I are going hunting. Will you go with us?"

"Certainly," said the lion. "I am ready for a good dinner."

The three of them made a trap⁴, and set it near the lion's den. Then they quietly hid behind the trees near by.

Soon a wolf came through the forest and was caught in the trap.

The three friends attacked the wolf and killed him.

"Let us have our dinner now. I am very hungry," said the lion.

"Friend Donkey," he added, "you may divide the animal and give each of us his portion."⁶

The donkey divided the wolf into three equal parts.

Then he said to the lion, "Which part will you have, O King? "

The lion looked at the three piles of meat. He saw that they were all the same size. Then he became very angry.

"What do you mean by taking so much for your share? " he roared at the donkey.

"I have divided the wolf into three equal parts," said the donkey. "If you do not like the way⁶ I have divided the animal, you need not eat any of the meat."

When he heard this, the lion was furious.

"How dare you speak to me so? " he cried.

Springing upon⁷ the poor donkey, he killed him instantly⁸.

Then the lion turned to the fox.



"There are only two of us now," said the lion.
"Let me see^o how you will divide the animal."
The fox bowed low before King Lion.
He took only one very small piece of meat for

himself.

Then he piled¹⁰ all the rest of the animal in a heap¹¹ for the lion.

The lion watched greedily to see what the fox would do next.

"This is your share, King Lion," said the fox, and he bowed as he spoke.

The lion was pleased with¹² the way the fox had divided the meat.

"Who taught you how to divide the wolf?" he asked.

Once more the wise fox bowed low before King Lion.

Then he answered humbly¹³, "Friend Donkey taught me how to divide the wolf!"¹⁴

【注 释】

1. the lion's share: 最大的份额。这是一个习用短语, 源出于本篇寓言, 狮子自恃为众兽之王, 所以它要得最多。
2. go hunting: 去打猎。这是一种常用的结构, hunting 作为状语, 表示目的。又如: go fishing(钓鱼去), go boating(划船去)。
3. den: 兽穴, 窝。
4. trap: 陷阱。make (set) a trap: 设陷阱。
5. portion: 一份。
6. If you do not like the way: 假使你不喜欢这么办。

the way意为“这种方式，这个办法”。

7. springing upon...: 向……扑过去。
8. instantly: 立刻，一下子。
9. let me see...: 注意 let 后面的动词省略“to”。
10. pile vt.: 堆积起来。
11. heap: 一堆。
12. to be pleased with: 对(某事)表示满意。
13. humbly: 卑贱地，低声下气地。
14. Friend Donkey taught me how to divide the wolf!
驴子朋友教我怎样分这只狼的!



2. The Frogs' Travels

In the country of Japan there were once two frogs who desired to see the world.

One lived in a pond near Tokyo¹, and the other in a little stream near Kyoto².

"Why should I live always in this pond?" said the Tokyo frog. "I shall start on my travels this

very day. First I shall see Kyoto, and then I shall go around the world.”³

That same day the Kyoto frog popped out of his little stream and blinked⁴ up at the sun.

“Farewell!” he said to his friends and family. “I am starting for Tokyo⁵, and if that city pleases me, I shall stay there.”

The two frogs hopped merrily along the road between Tokyo and Kyoto until they came to the top of the high hill which is halfway between those cities. There they met.

“Greetings, friend!” said the Tokyo frog. “Where are you going? ”

“I long to see the world and especially to see Tokyo,” said the Kyoto frog. “I am on my way there now. And you? Where are you going?”

“Oh, I am coming from Tokyo,” said the other. “It is a very dull place. I am on my way to visit Kyoto.”

“Hm!” said the Kyoto frog. “I hope you will like it.”

Then the two frogs sat and looked at each other for a long time without speaking.

“My friend,” said the Kyoto frog, “this is very strange. You wish to go to Kyoto, and I wish to leave that place. If we were only a little taller, we

could see both cities from this hill⁶. Then we should be able to tell whether or not it is worth while⁷ to continue our journey."

"We can easily manage that,"⁸ replied the Tokyo frog. "It will not be as hard as you think, my friend."

"We can stand on our hind legs and take hold of⁹ each other. Then each can look at the town towards which he is traveling."

"How clever you are!" said the other.

The two frogs stood upon their hind legs¹⁰ and held each other tightly to keep from falling¹¹.

They stretched up as tall as possible, until their noses pointed straight into the air and their eyes looked backward, away from the places they wished to see¹².

"Dear me,"¹³ said the Kyoto frog, as he looked back at Kyoto, "Tokyo looks so much like Kyoto that I would think it was the same place."

"Alas!" said the Tokyo frog, with his eyes turned back to Tokyo. "This city looks so exactly like Tokyo that I shall not trouble to go another step. I shall go back and end my days¹⁴ in my own frog pond."

The two frogs bade each other a polite farewell, and each returned to his own home.

"Do not travel, my children," each said that night to his family. "All places are alike¹⁵—Tokyo and Kyoto are the same—and there is nothing to be seen from the top of a hill when you have climbed it."



【注 释】

1. Tokyo: 东京(日本首都)。
2. Kyoto: 京都(日本城市)。
3. go around the world: 周游世界。
4. blink: 眨眼睛。
5. I am starting for Tokyo: 我要出发到东京去。注意: start for 或 leave for 意为“离开原来的地方去某地”。这类动词, 可用现在进行时表示将来的动作。
6. If we were only a little taller, we could see both cities from this hill 假使我们长得稍高一点, 我们就能从这山顶上看到两个城市了。这里 if 引导的条件状语从句, 表示一种设想或假设。

7. worth while: 值得(做某事), 可跟不定式或动名词。
如: It is worth while to discuss (discussing) the problem again. 这问题值得再讨论一下。
8. We can easily manage that: 我们能够容易地办到。
manage 在口语中常与 can, could, be able to 连用, 意为“对付”。
9. take hold of: 握住, 抓住, 支撑。
10. hind legs: 后腿。
11. keep from falling: 不跌倒。keep from 是一个习用短语, 意为“阻止, 使免于”, 后面跟动名词。
12. their eyes looked backward, away from the places they wished to see: 他们的眼睛朝后看, 与他们希望看的地方完全背离了方向。away: 副词, 修饰介词短语 from the places, they wished to see 是一个定语从句, 修饰 the places, 前面省略了关系代词 which。
13. Dear me: 哎呀, 呵(表示惊奇, 伤心等)。也可说 Oh, dear!
14. end my days: 死去, 了却终身。
15. alike adj.: 相同, 相仿, 常作表语用。



3. A Wise Indian

There was once an old Indian¹ who lived in a little hut near the woods². Not far away was the village of the white men, but the Indian seldom went there³.

One day, when one of the white men came home, he missed the bag of dried corn which always hung from the rafters⁴.

"That lazy Indian has taken it!" cried the man. "He never works in the fields, and when I am gone he comes here and takes my corn."

"We will bring the Indian here and learn what he has to say,"⁵ said the other white men, and they brought the Indian to the cabin.

When the Indian came, he looked all around before entering the hut.