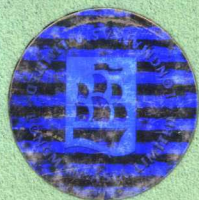


朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第一级



Robin Hood

[英] D.K. 斯旺改写

庄和玲译

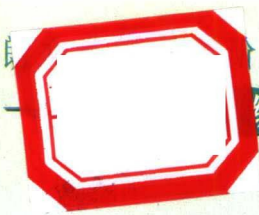
简 写 本 罗 宾 汉



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LONGMAN 朗文

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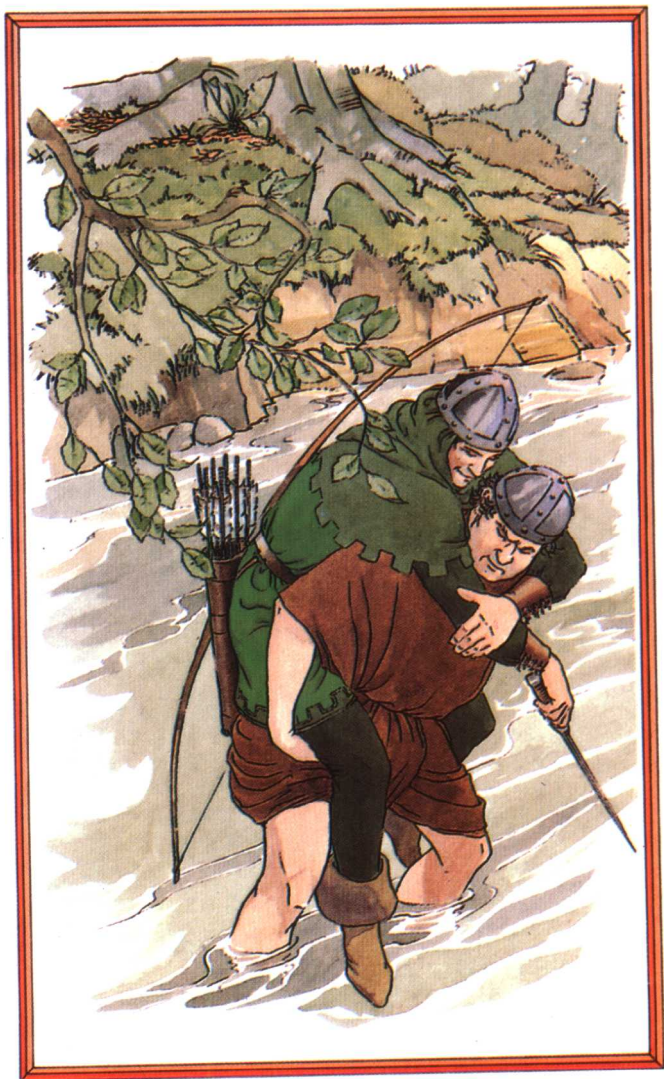


Robin Hood fights the big man on the bridge
罗宾汉在桥上与大个子对打 (参见 4-5 页)



Little John counts the four hundred pieces of gold

小约翰点数四百枚金币 (参见 16-17 页)



Friar Tuck carries Robin across the river again
游乞僧塔克再次背罗宾过河 (参见 28-29 页)



Maid Marian throws back her hood
玛莉安小姐把兜帽往后一掀（参见 40-41 页）



Robin Hood shoots at the mark
罗宾汉射靶 (参见 62-63 页)



The king eats with Robin and his men
国王和罗宾及其手下人一起用餐（参见 78-79 页）

Introduction

The Robin Hood stories come from the time we call the Middle Ages, about the years 1000 to 1500. They are "folk" stories. That is, they were told by – or to – the people of the small farms and villages. Not the rich. Not the lords and ladies. Not the people who could read and write, like the churchmen.

Most of the common people were poor. The men with power and riches were the lords and the owners of land. Some – but not all – churchmen had power and riches too. Only a few of the people with power did anything to help the poor.

When life is like that, the common people love to hear stories about a "folk hero" like Robin Hood. Very many countries have stories about folk heroes. Sometimes they are real people. Sometimes, as with Robin Hood, we don't know: was he a real person? The folk hero always wins in the fight against power that is unfairly used.

Folk heroes like Robin Hood help the common people when those with power are unjust. Those who hear the stories feel that the hero is "on our side".

前 言

罗宾汉的故事产生于我们称之为中世纪的时期（约在 1000—1500 年间），都是些“民间”故事，也就是说，都是些在乡村农人间传述的故事，而不是在富人间传述的故事，不是在老爷太太间传述的故事，也不是在像教士们那样能读会写的人之间传述的故事。

大多数普通百姓是贫穷的，有钱有势的人只是那些贵族和地主。有些（但不是全部）教士也有钱有势。只有少数有权势的人会帮助穷人。

生活在如此条件下的普通老百姓喜欢听像罗宾汉这样的“民间英雄”故事。许许多多的国家都有自己的民间英雄故事。有时，他们是真人真事；有时，如罗宾汉，我们不知道他是不是真人？民间英雄总是在与邪恶势力作斗争中取得胜利。

当有权势的人胡作非为时，民间英雄，如罗宾汉，就帮助普通百姓。那些听故事的人就会感到这位英雄是“站在我们一边”的。

The Robin Hood stories were first told as ballads. A ballad is a poem that tells a story, and at first it was sung. The second story in this book (*Robin Hood and Sir Richard of the Lee*) is taken from a ballad which began:

Lithe¹ and listen, gentlemen
That be of free-born blood.
I'll tell you of a good yeoman,
His name was Robin Hood.

Robin was a proud outlaw
The while he walked on ground.²
So courteous³ an outlaw as he was one
Was never none y-found.

(¹ Come round me; ² all through his life;
³ kind and polite)

The ballads were poems, partly because poems are easy to remember, partly because they were sung, and partly because the singer or story-teller was often a poet. The singer-poet changed the words from time to time. We must remember that the earliest Robin Hood ballads were sung a long time before there were any printed books in Britain (Caxton printed his first book in 1477).

Some of the stories in this book come from the ballads in *A Little Geste of Robin Hood*, which was printed in 1489 (they are all in the *Oxford Book of Ballads*). Because they come

罗宾汉的故事开始是作为民谣传颂的。一首民谣是一首诗歌，叙述一个故事，起初是唱出来的。本书的第二个故事（罗宾汉与李堡的理查德爵士）就是从一首民谣收集来的，它是这样开始的：

生来流着自由血液的先生们，
过来请听我言，
我来告诉你们一位自由民的故事，
他的名字叫罗宾汉。

罗宾汉作为一个落草者，
他深感自豪终生不变，
你从未见到一个人能像他那样，
彬彬有礼待人和善。

民谣是诗歌，一是因为诗歌容易记忆；二是因为诗歌是唱出来的；三是因为唱的人（即讲故事的人）往往是一位诗人。唱诗的人会不时地改变辞句。我们必须记住，最早的罗宾汉歌谣在不列颠印刷书籍出现之前很久就被传颂（凯克斯顿印刷的第一本书出现在1477年）。

本书中有些故事选自《罗宾汉诗歌体小故事》中的民谣，这本书是1489年出版的（收集在《牛津民谣集》中）。由于这些是很早很早以前的民谣，所以你

from very early ballads, you will not find anything in them about Maid Marian, Robin Hood's clever wife. She came into later ballads, with the fat and jolly Friar Tuck. Some of the stories in this book come from these later ballads.

Robin Hood's chief enemy in these stories is the Sheriff of Nottingham. Robin is also against some churchmen who grew fat on lands and money that they took from the people. But he was not against the church. And we are told that he loved "Our dear Lady" (the Virgin Mary) so much that he would not hurt any company in which there was a woman.

们不会在其中找到玛莉安小姐 —— 罗宾汉聪明的妻子。她与快乐的游乞僧塔克胖子一起出现在后来的民谣中。本书的其他一些故事就选自后来的那些民谣。

罗宾汉在这些故事中的主要敌手是诺丁汉郡的郡长。罗宾汉也反对某些教士，他们靠土地和从老百姓那里搜刮来的钱财养肥自己。但他并不反对教会，据说，他非常热爱“我们亲爱的圣母”（圣母玛利亚），因此，他从不伤害其中有妇女的任何群体。

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