



*The Slave
and the Lion*

奴隶和狮子

英语阅读与欣赏

白大丰

张维扬编

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湖北人民出版社

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湖北人民出版社出版 湖北省新华书店发行

湖北省新华印刷厂印刷

787×1092毫米32开本 6.25印张 130,000字

1979年12月第1版 1979年12月第1次印刷

印数：1—3,300

统一书号：7106·1520 定价：0.48元

出 版 说 明

为了适应在校学生和知识青年学习英语的需要，我们约请湖北财经学院张维扬、白大丰同志编辑了这本《奴隶和狮子》(英语阅读与欣赏)。全书共三十一篇，有故事、诗歌、传记、书信、名人轶事、科技、笑话等。文章一般选自外国书刊和教材，介绍了英、美等国历史、地理、科学和文学方面的一些常识，内容深入浅出，生动有趣，语言流畅。为方便读者，每课后面附有单词和词组，注释及参考译文。初、高中学生和相当于初、高中英语程度的知识青年都可阅读；程度稍高一些的读者，可以在阅读的基础上，提高英语欣赏和习作能力。

欢迎读者对这类读物的编辑工作提出宝贵意见，以便我们进一步改进工作。

一九七九年七月

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Lesson One

TEXT

The Jokes

(1) A Correction

Teacher: Jimmie, why don't you wash your face? I can see what you had for breakfast this morning.

Little boy: What was that?

Teacher: Eggs!

Little boy: You are wrong, teacher, that was yesterday.

(2) Can①

The Americans grow a lot of fruit. They eat what② they can, and can what② they can't.

(3) In the Classroom

An inspector in a class: Tell me, my little friend, how much do five and one make?③

(No answer.)

The inspector: Suppose I give you five rabbits, and then another rabbit, how many rabbits will you have?

The child: Seven.

The inspector: Seven! How do you make that out?④

The child: I have one rabbit at home already.

New Words and Expressions

joke [dʒoʊk] n.	笑话	can [kæn] vt.	装成罐头
correction [kə'rekʃən] n.		inspector [in'spektə] n.	
	改正, 更正		检查员, 督学
wash [wɒʃ] vt.	洗	suppose [sə'pəʊz] vt.	
egg [eg] n.	蛋, 鸡蛋		假定, 推测
wrong [rɒŋ] a.	错误的	rabbit ['ræbɪt] n.	兔子

Notes

① can 作为情态动词是“能”的意思；作为名词是“罐头”；作为行为动词是“装罐头”。

② 这是疑问连词 what 引导的两个宾语从句。疑问连词引导的名词性从句有时完全丧失疑问含义，what 可译成“……的东西”。例：We can learn what we did not know. 我们能够学会我们不懂的东西。

③ 五加一也可以说“What are five and one?”

④ make out: 在这句中是“计算出来”之意。

参 考 译 文

笑 话 三 则

(1) 更 正

教师：吉米，你怎么不洗洗脸呀？从你的脸上我可以知道你今天早餐吃的是什么。

小孩：吃了什么？

教师：鸡蛋。

小孩：不对。老师，那是昨天吃的。

(2) can

美国人种了大量的水果。能吃的都吃了，不能吃的装进罐头。

(3) 在教室里

督学：小朋友，告诉我五加一等于多少？

（没有回答）

督学：假如我给你五只兔子，以后又给你一只。你一共有了几只？

小孩：七只。

督学：七只！你怎么算出七只呢？

小孩：我家还有一只呢！

Lesson Two

TEXT

How a Mother Inspires Her Son

Stephen the Great, ① King of Roumania, a kingdom in the southeast of Europe, once fought the Turks. At the first battle he was beaten. Sad and down-hearted, ② he retired with his soldiers to the fortress. On the wall of the fortress stood the people, watching their friends returning from the battle, among whom was Stephen's mother. ③

As ④ Stephen rode up to the gate, his mother's voice was heard:

"Do not open! That is not my son!"

He pulled up his horse, and looked upward.

"Go back. Stephen," she said, "go back and fight till you are victor, or till you die for Roumania. Have you forgotten that I am your mother?"

He understood the call. His mother loved him, but she also loved their native land, and wanted her son to act a patriot's part. ⑤

Stephen quickly gathered together his scattered

troops.

The Turkish army, led by their horsemen, were marching through a narrow valley when Stephen and the Roumanians fell upon the invaders and put them to the sword, only a few escaping to tell the tale.®

The mother's voice is always a power to inspire the son or the daughter to act well their part in life.

New Words and Expressions

inspire [in'spaɪə] vt.

鼓舞, 激励

Roumania [ru(:)'meinjə]

n. 罗马尼亚

Turk [tɜ:k] n. 土耳其人

down-hearted

[daun-'hɑ:tɪd] a.

消沉的, 沮丧的

retire [ri'taɪə] vi.

退下, 退却, 撤退

fortress ['fɔ:trɪs] n.

堡垒, 要塞

pull up 停住

upward ['ʌpwəd] ad. 向上

patriot ['peɪtriət, 'pætriət]

n. 爱国者, 爱国主义者

scattered ['skætəd] a.

溃散的, 散乱的

troop [trʊp] n.

[常用复数] 军队, 部队

Turkish ['tɜ:kiʃ] a.

土耳其的

horseman ['hɔ:smən] n.

骑兵

valley ['væli] n. 山谷, 溪谷

fall upon (on) 袭击, 进攻

invader [in'veɪdə] n.

侵略者

put to the sword 杀死

escape [is'keɪp] vi. 逃脱

Notes

① Stephen the Great: 史蒂芬一世。

② Sad and down-hearted: 形容词作状语, 说明动作发生的境况。这种用法只用于描绘性文字之中。例: Modest, easy to approach, Premier Chou soon put everyone there completely at ease. 周总理是那样谦虚, 易于接近, 使大家很快就一点都不紧张了。

③ 此句是带定语从句的主从复合句, whom 指代 people. watching...the battle 是分词短语作状语。主句和从句都倒装。

④ as 是连接词, 连接时间状语从句。主句用的是被动语态。

⑤ to act a patriot's part: part 在这里是“本份”、“职责”之意。act 作为及物动词, 意为“尽到……”。这个不定式短语作宾语补足语。

⑥ when Stephen and ... sword 为时间状语从句。时间状语从句如在主句之后, 其连接词 when 之前, 一般不用逗号。led by their horsemen 为分词短语作定语, 修饰 army. only a few escaping to tell the tale 为分词独立结构。a few 是这个独立结构的逻辑主语。

参 考 译 文

母亲鼓励儿子

史蒂芬一世是欧洲东南部罗马尼亚的国王。有一次，罗马尼亚和土耳其打仗，史蒂芬在初次交锋中被击败。他灰心丧气地带领着他的部下退回城堡。国中的人民都立在城墙上，注视着他们的亲友从战地归来。史蒂芬的母亲也立在人群之中。

史蒂芬骑马跑到城门口，听见他的母亲说道：“不要开门！那不是我的儿子！”

他收住马缰，向城上望去。

“转回去，史蒂芬，”她说道，“快回去战斗，要么战胜，要么为罗马尼亚战死疆场。你忘了我是你的母亲吗？”

他明白了他母亲的召唤。他的母亲爱他，但也爱祖国。她希望她的儿子尽到爱国者的责任。史蒂芬立即召集他溃散了的军队。

由骑兵领头的土耳其军队正进入峡谷时，史蒂芬和罗马尼亚人向侵略者发起攻击，手起刀落一阵厮杀之后，仅剩少数土耳其人逃回去报告。

母亲的声音，常常是鼓励儿女的强大力量，使他们尽到人生之责。

Lesson Three

TEXT

Time

There is a clock. It has a round face with figures on it, and it has two hands, a long hand and a short hand.

The short hand points to the hours; the long hand points to the minutes. Some clocks have three hands — a long hand, a short hand, and a very short one① to point to the seconds.

We can tell② the time by a clock or a watch. A clock is big; it is generally on the wall, or it stands on the table or over the fire. A watch is small; we can put one into our pocket or wear it on our wrist.

Some clocks are very big, for example, Big Ben,③ the clock on the Houses of Parliament④ in London. The minute hand of Big Ben is fourteen feet long, and the hour hand is nine feet long.

Teacher: Look at the picture of a clock. Can you tell the time in English, Mr. A?

Mr. A: Yes, I can tell the time in English.

Teacher: What time is it by this clock?

Mr. A: It is one o'clock.

Teacher: Good. The long hand — the minute hand — moves to 1. What time is it now, Mr. A?

Mr. A: It's five minutes past one. It's five past one.

Teacher: Quite right. Now the minute hand moves to 2. What time is it now, Mr. B?

Mr. B: Ten minutes past one. Ten past one.

Teacher: Very good. Now the minute hand moves again, this time to 3.

Mr. C: Now it's a quarter past one.

Teacher: Excellent.

Mr. D: And, after that, it is twenty past one and twenty-five past one.

Teacher: Good. Now the minute hand is at 6.

Miss E: Can we say "It is thirty past one"?

Teacher: No. We say: "It is half past one".

Mr. F: And then we say "Twenty-five to two", "twenty to two", "a quarter to two", and so on.

Teacher: Very good. You can all tell the time very well.

Miss E: Can we say "It is one-fifteen"?

Teacher: Yes, you^⑤ can say "one-fifteen", "one-thirty" or "one-forty" instead of^⑥ "a quarter past