

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书



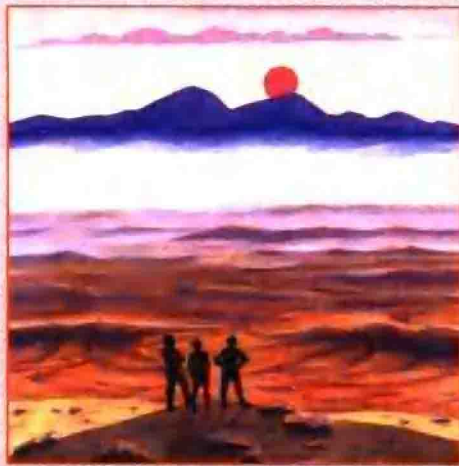
第四级

King Solomon's Mines

H.赖德·哈格德原著 D.K.斯旺 迈克尔·韦斯特改写 吴岩译

所罗门王的宝藏

简写本



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给读者的话

学好英语的关键之一是多读。读什么？英语大师们的回答是：读名著。倘若名著又长又难，怎么办？那么就从小写本开始。《朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书》就是为满足这种需要编写的。这套丛书以循序渐进的方法、最浅显的英语词汇和最精美的全页彩图，给你讲世界上脍炙人口的经典故事。本套丛书有四大特色：

- 一、所选内容均为世界文学名著；
- 二、英语地道、纯正、流畅、清新，均出自英美名家手笔；
- 三、语言浅显易懂，可读性强。本丛书共分四级，所用英语单词分别为：第一级 500 个，第二级 900 个，第三级 1300 个，第四级 1800 个，非常适合不同程度的中学生、大学生及广大英语爱好者阅读；
- 四、英汉对照，帮助理解。汉语译文准确、优美。在符合汉语表达习惯的基础上，力图传达英语原文的意美和形美。

我们的宗旨就是向你打开通向英语名著世界的一扇扇小窗，让你轻轻松松地寓语言学习、文学欣赏和翻译练习于一体，一举而有三得。

Introduction

Sir H Rider Haggard

Rider Haggard was born in England in 1856. At the age of nineteen he went to South Africa as secretary to the governor of Natal. He held other official positions and ended his South African experience as the manager of an ostrich farm (at a time when no European lady of importance could be without an ostrich feather in at least one of her hats).

In 1881 he returned to England to study law. He completed his studies and became a barrister in 1884, but he did not practise very often in the law courts. Instead he travelled in many countries and served on a large number of committees, especially official committees dealing with farming and country matters. His interest in rural affairs expressed itself in books like *A Farmer's Year* (1899), *Rural England* (1902) and *The Poor and the Land* (1905) and in a good many articles for newspapers and magazines.

But he became famous (and rich) as the result of his novels of African adventure: *King Solomon's Mines* (1885), *Allan Quatermain* (1887), *She* (1887), and *Ayesha, or the Return of She* (1905). These are still considered to be classics of their kind.

Altogether, Haggard wrote about fifty novels, mostly adventure stories. He was not what we would call a full-time writer of fiction, since he never stopped his work of public service. It was a remarkable output.

前 言

H. 赖德·哈格德爵士

赖德·哈格德1856年生于英国。十九岁时他赴南非担任纳塔尔省省长的秘书。他还担任过其他官职,并以鸵鸟养殖场经理结束了他南非的经历。(在那个时代里,没有一个欧洲的贵夫人的帽子上居然能够没有鸵鸟的羽毛,她的许多帽子中至少有一顶是有一翎的。)

1881年,他回到英国攻读法律。他在1884年毕业,并取得出席英国高等法庭的律师资格。但他并不经常出庭,却在许多国家旅行,给许多委员会办事,特别是处理农耕和乡村事务的官方委员会。他对农村事务的关注,见诸书籍,如《农民的一年》(1899),《英国农村》(1902),《穷人和土地》(1905),以及许多发表在报刊上的文章。

但是,使他成名(和致富)的是他写的非洲冒险小说:《所罗门王的宝藏》(1885),《艾伦·夸特曼》(1887),《她》以及《阿耶霞,或她的归来》(1905)。这些小说现在仍被认为是这一类书中的经典作品。

哈格德总共写了大约五十部小说,大部分是冒险故事。他并不是我们所说的专职小说作家,因为他从来没有停止过担任公职。他能创作出这么多部小说是很了不起的。

King Solomon

King Solomon was the third king of Israel from about 972 BC to 922. He was the son of King David and Bathsheba. The story of his success as a king, his wisdom and his riches is told in the Bible (1 Kings 2–11; 2 Chronicles 1–9) and in other books.

In those accounts there are descriptions of his trading with distant countries, and there has always been guesswork about where those countries were. Some people believed that the Queen of Sheba, who visited King Solomon in Jerusalem, came from Africa, perhaps from Ethiopia. Others placed in southern Africa the port or country of Ophir, which sent gold and precious stones to Solomon. So it seemed reasonable for Rider Haggard to imagine Solomon's diamond mines somewhere north of where Zimbabwe is today. (We now believe that Sheba and Ophir were both in southern Arabia, Sheba perhaps in what is now Yemen, and Ophir perhaps the Dhofar province of Oman.)

Precious stones are mentioned in 1 Kings 1:10: "Hiram's fleet of ships, which had brought gold from Ophir, brought in also from Ophir cargoes of almug wood and precious stones." We read, too, that Solomon had his own fleet of ships, and they came home to ports on the Red Sea once every three years. That suggests that they went quite far away, using the monsoon winds out and back. The monsoon winds blow from the north-east during the winter months and from the south-west during the summer months. That means that the north-east winds would help the ships to sail south during the winter months. They would trade during the next twelve months, and then return, using the south-west monsoon to help them.

所罗门王

所罗门王是大约公元前 972 年至 922 年间以色列国的第三代国王，是大卫王与拔示巴的儿子。有关他作为一位国王所取得的成功，以及他的智慧和财富的故事，在《圣经》（《列王纪上》第二——第十一章；《历代志》第一——第九章）和其他书籍里都有记载。

在这些记载里，有他与远方国家贸易往来的描写，这些国家究竟在什么地方，总是有许多猜测。有的人认为，到耶路撒冷觐见所罗门王的示巴女王来自非洲，也许来自埃塞俄比亚。有人把俄斐港或俄斐国摆在南非。而俄斐是给所罗门王运去黄金和宝石的地方。所以，赖德·哈格德想像所罗门的钻石宝藏是在今日津巴布韦所在地的北方某处，这似乎是有道理的。（我们现在都相信示巴和俄斐都在阿拉伯南部，示巴或许就在现在的也门，而俄斐或许是阿曼国的佐法尔省。）

宝石在《列王纪上》第十章第十一节^①提到过：“希兰的船只从俄斐运了金子来，又从俄斐运了许多檀香木和宝石来。”我们也谈到，所罗门王也有他自己的船队，它们每隔三年一次，返航归家回到红海的港口。这表明他们航行得很远，利用季风往返。季风在冬天的月份里刮东北风，在夏天的月份里刮西南风。这意味着在冬天的月份里东北风会帮助船只向南航行。他们会在接下来的十二个月里进行贸易，然后，借助西南季风返航。

^① 原书误为《列王纪上》第一章第十节，今据《圣经》改正。——译者

Southern Africa

In the 1880s, travel in southern Africa was very slow. There were very few roads, and for a journey like that described in Chapter 3, white men used heavy wagons pulled by cattle – several pairs, with one man, a “leader”, finding the way for the first pair, and a “driver” making all the cattle pull.

Cattle couldn't be taken into the areas where there were tsetse fly. And that is why the hero and his friends had to leave the wagon at Inyati and continue their journey on foot.

The Zulu tribe became very powerful under certain chiefs like Shaka in the nineteenth century. There were a number of occasions when Zulu armies fought against the white men who were spreading over southern Africa. Readers may have seen films about Africa at that time that show the well-trained Zulu companies in action. This is the kind of force Rider Haggard imagines in his “Kukuanaland”.

南部非洲

十九世纪八十年代，在南部非洲旅行是十分缓慢的。道路十分稀少，像第三章里所描写的一次旅行，白人们使用笨重的牛车——由好几对牛拉着，一个人当向导，给第一对牛寻找道路，一个人当“驭者”，使全体牛群把车子拉动起来。

牛群是不能带进有采采蝇飞舞的地区的。那就是为什么我们的英雄及其朋友们不得不把牛车留在英亚蒂而继续徒步旅行。

在十九世纪，祖鲁部落在沙卡之类的酋长领导下变得十分强大。有许多次，祖鲁军队抗击那些散布在南部非洲的白人。读者也许看过关于那个时代的非洲的电影，这些电影再现了一队队训练有素的祖鲁士兵作战的情景。这就是赖德·哈格德在他的“库光纳”国土里所想像的那种武装力量。

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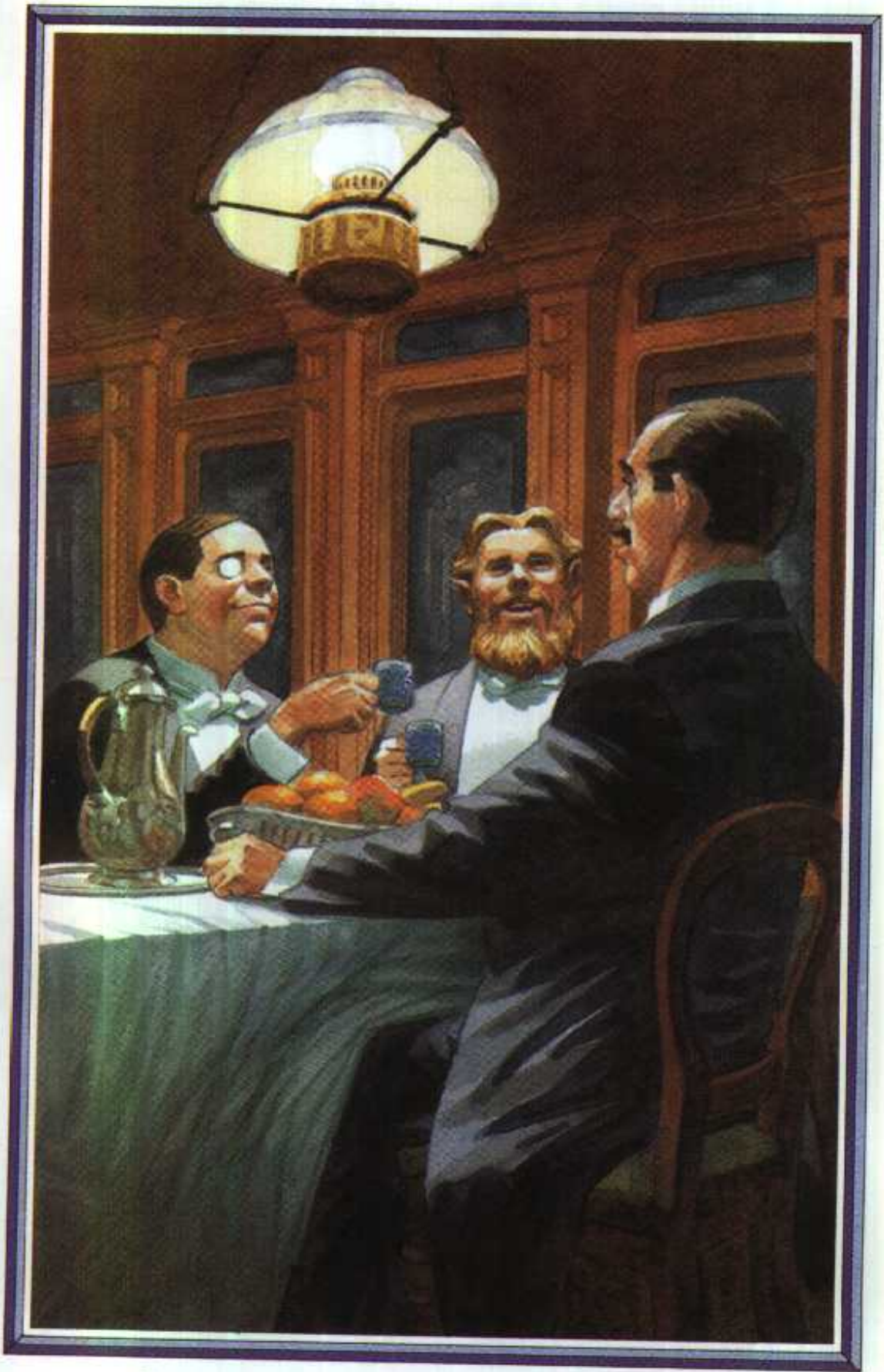
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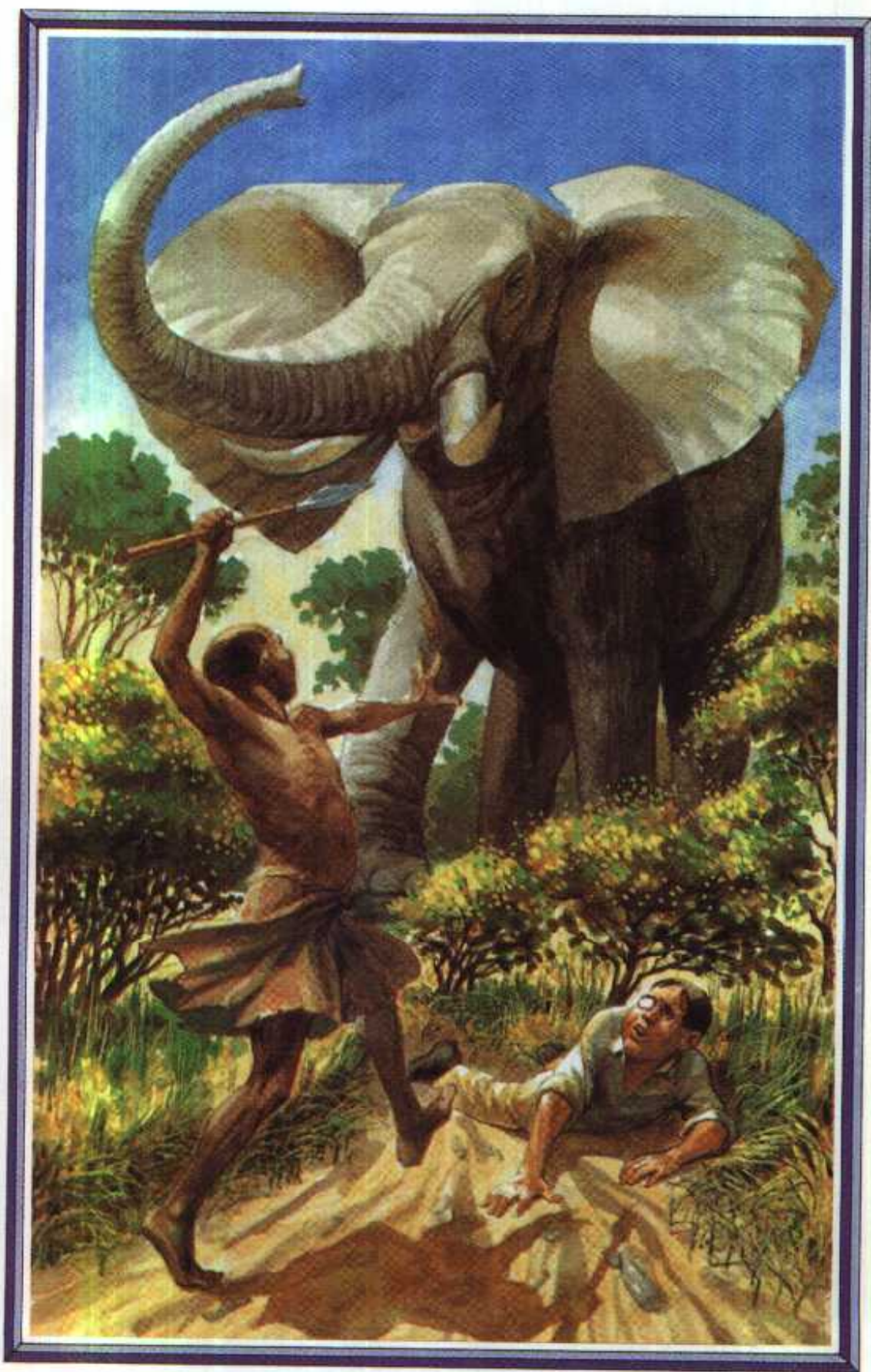
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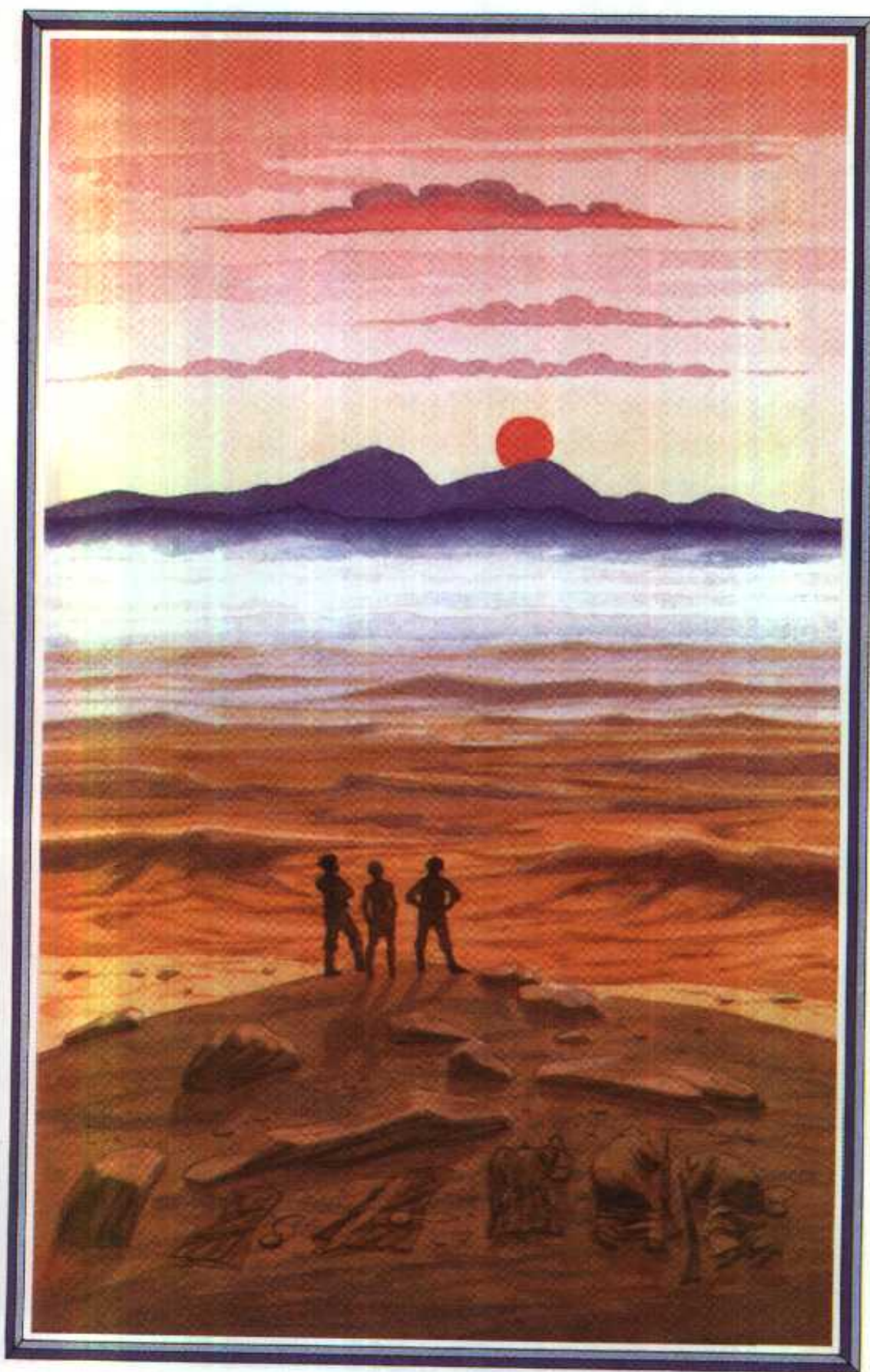
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Good, Sir Henry and Quatermain on the ship
古德, 亨利爵士和夸特曼在船上 (参见第一章)



Khiva saves Good from the elephant
基娃从大象那里救下古德 (参见第三章)

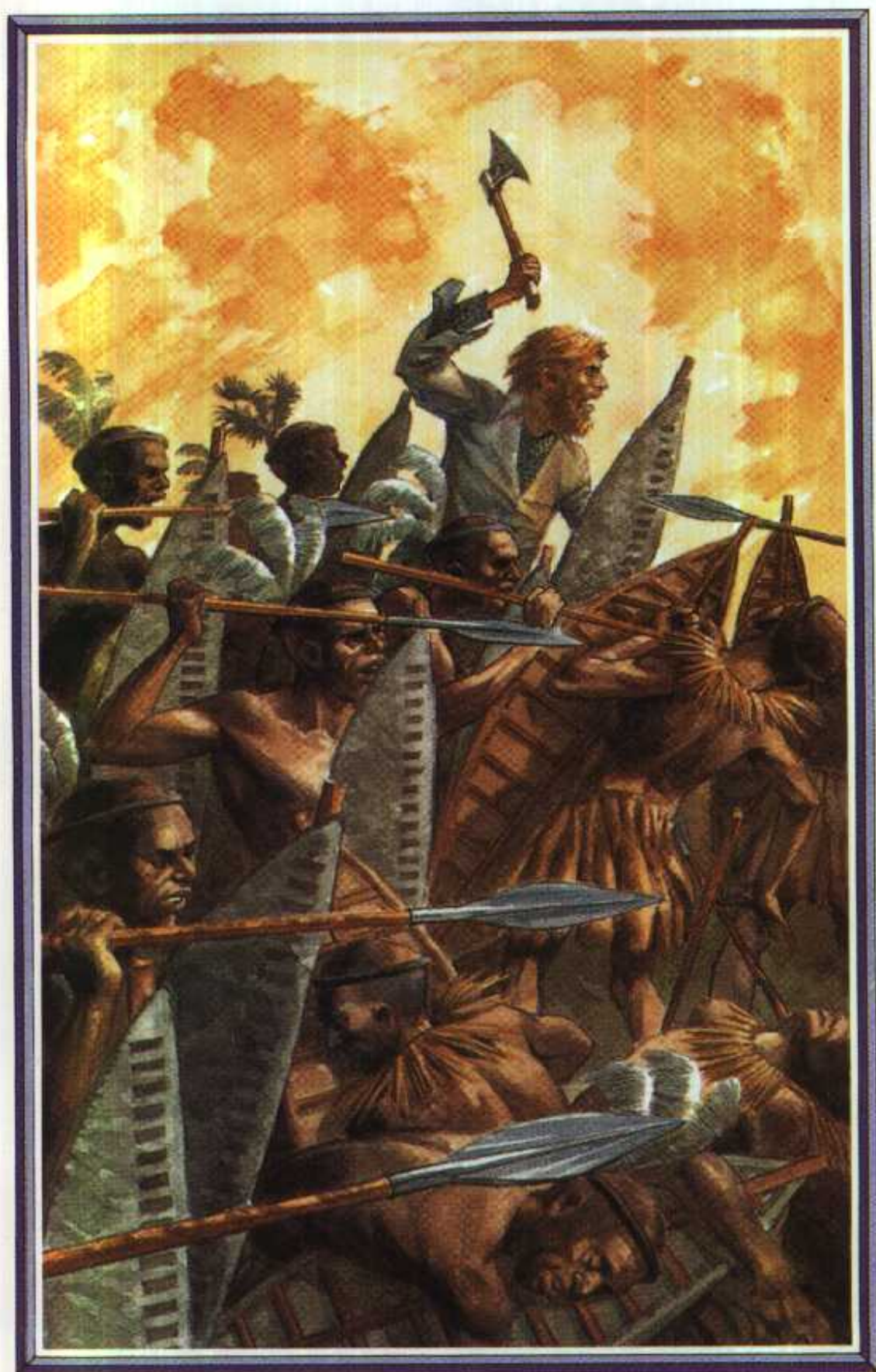


The sun rises over the Suliman Mountains
太阳升起, 照亮苏利曼丛山 (参见第五章)



Gagool, Twala and Scragga

加吉尔, 特瓦拉和斯克拉加 (参加第八章)



Sir Henry and the Greys in battle

亨利爵士和灰色军在一起战斗（参见第十一章）



The huge cave

大山洞 (参见第十二章)