

泰西三十軼事

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THIRTY MORE FAMOUS STORIES RETOLD

BY
JAMES BALDWIN

WITH
CHINESE TRANSLATION AND NOTES

BY
S. P. CHOW

EDITED BY
DOHO T. YEN and WANTZ T. YEN

FIRST EDITION

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本書特點

(一) 泰西三十軼事向爲教授英語與學習英文者共認爲最良之讀物，顧坊間印行，皆祇有原本，程度較淺者，尙苦不易了解，本書特就原本再加譯文及註釋，藉便學者。（另有英漢對照評註五十軼事，編制亦同，與本書並行。）

(二) 本書譯文，明顯精當，且華英對照，與原文結構及意義處處相合，至爲準確。

(三) 本書註釋，提要鉤元，至詳且確，讀者得此以爲參證，凡書中疑義，可以迎刃而解。

(四) 本書不獨可作學校教本，兼可供課外自修之需，若用以練習繙譯，尤能得益。

(五) 本書附錄(甲)爲專用名詞讀音字彙，列本書中所有人名地名，加以註音，俾讀者一檢卽得，每字標明頁數，尤便參考，此項字彙，可作溫習各課用，亦可作專用名詞讀音練習用，且卅軼事一書所載，實概括古來重要故事，與夫希臘羅馬及中古時代之神話，故字彙中所列之字，俱屬重要，可使一般初習英文者，參攷人名地名之用。

(六) 本書附錄(乙)爲詞彙，臚列本書重要之習語，與夫字句之足以示修辭特例，文法要點，及造句用字之方法者千數百條，標明頁數，其爲書中所選

見者，分別標明各該項頁數，其目的及效用爲：(a) 便利自修。(b) 增進溫課效率。(c) 一字一句書中數見者，可藉詞彙中之標識，各求本文，比較其意義與用法之區別。(d) 教師得此則提撕及考問，可免搜尋準備之勞。(e) 同學切磋，易於探討。

凡不研習本書者，亦可利用此項詞彙，茲略舉其應用之途如下：

(a) 讀他書時，竟可將本書之詞彙，作備查之小詞典用，蓋尋常習語字典中，多不過一二例句而已，此則有全篇以爲背景，細玩上下文，則詞意之輕重，可以澈底了解，且遇本書中迭見之字句，尤可得無數例句，以顯示其意義上用法上隨地而異之處。

(b) 此表可用以測驗自己所識習語及重要字句之多寡，與夫應用此類字句之能力，讀者可隨意瀏覽本詞彙全部或一部分，其字句之不知者，逐項緝查本文，便可了然。（此則較檢閱習語字典尤爲詳備透澈）其已知之字句，則逐項試作例句，緝查本文，以資參證，或迴想自己從前應用此字句時，有無錯誤，或取在他書所見同樣之字句，與本書中所檢得者，比較兩者之上下文。

(c) 凡作文造句，搜求詞料，推敲詞意句法，可以此表爲臨時之指導者，例如 (1) 胸有某字某句，不知其適當與否。(2) 某字與某字不知其可以聯屬否。(3) 欲抒寫某種意思，已有一 Noun 而欲求一適當之 Verb, Adjective, 或 Preposition. 已有一 Verb 而欲求一適當之 Noun. 皆可檢尋此表。（檢查方法詳詞彙中）

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THIRTY MORE FAMOUS STORIES

WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION AND NOTES

I. COLUMBUS AND THE EGG

哥倫布之巧喻

Christopher Columbus¹ 克利士托佛哥
discovered America on the 倫布.發見阿美利
12th of October, 1492. He 加.時一千四百九
had spent eighteen years in 十二年十月十二
planning for that wonderful 日也.彼爲第一次
first voyage which he made 橫越大西洋之航
across the Atlantic Ocean. The 行.經營謀畫.閱時
thoughts and hopes of the best 十有八載.其一生
part of his life had been given 最優美時期中之
to it. He had talked and 思想希望.蓋盡付
argued with sailors and schol- 之此舉矣.彼嘗與
ars and princes and kings, 航海家.文人學士.
saying, “I know that, by 以及王公等論辯.
sailing west across the great 其言曰.「余知向
ocean, one may at last reach 西航行.駛過大洋

1. Chris'topher Colum'bus 意大利之航海家.生於 1446 沒
於 1506.

lands that have never been visited by Europeans.” But he had been laughed at¹ as a foolish dreamer, and few people had any faith in his projects.

At last, however, the king and queen of Spain gave him ships with which to make the trial voyage. He crossed the ocean and discovered strange lands, inhabited by a people unlike any that had been known before. He believed that these lands were a part of India.

When he returned home² with the news of his discovery there was great rejoicing, and he was hailed³ as the hero⁴ who had given a new world to Spain. Crowds of people lined⁵ the

即可達歐人向未涉足之地焉。」然人皆笑其爲癡人說夢。而信彼計畫者殆無其人。

厥後西班牙國王及王后。賜彼船艘。俾作試航之用。彼至是乃得渡大洋。發見異域。生長其間之民族。亦與彼向所聞見者不同。彼深信所發見之陸地。即印度之一部份也。

當彼以發見新陸之消息。自海外歸來時。人民皆大歡喜。羣以彼爲西班牙開闢新世界之英雄而歡迎之。

1. laugh at 嘲笑. 2. home 此處作 adverb 用, 形容 return.
3. hail 祝賀; 致敬 若其後加 from 則作來自何解. 註:—This vessel was hailed from Hongkong 此船來自香港. 4. hero 英雄, 又指小說或戲劇中之主人公 5. line 排列.

streets through which he passed, and all were anxious to do him honor.¹ The king and queen welcomed him to their palace and listened² with pleasure to the story of his voyage. Never had so great respect been shown to any common man.

But there were some who were jealous of the discoverer, and as ready to find fault as others were to praise. "Who is this Columbus?" they asked, "and what has he done? Is he not a pauper pilot³ from Italy? And could not any other seaman sail across the ocean just as he has done?"

One day Columbus was at a dinner which a Spanish

彼所經過之街衢兩旁，滿列民衆，爭欲一得敬禮其人爲幸。王與王后亦召彼至宮，欣然諦聽其航行之事略。以一平民而蒙此莫大之榮寵，實前此所未有也。

惟當時嫉妒此發明家者，頗不乏人。此輩之故意指摘，正如他人之竭誠稱頌也。其言曰：「哥倫布何人耶？彼有何功績耶？彼非意大利之貧舟師乎？豈其他航海家，不能駛過大洋一如彼所爲乎？」

一日，哥倫布赴西班牙某紳之宴。

1. to do honor 敬禮；以禮貌待之。 2. listen 傾耳聽，與 hear 有別；hear 雖亦作聽解，但爲尋常聽聞而已。 例：—I heard them talking, but I didn't listen to it. 余曾聞彼等講話，但未留心細聽耳。 3. pilot 駕駛人；領港人。

gentleman had given in his honor, and several of these persons were present. They were proud, conceited¹ fellows, and they very soon began to try to make Columbus uncomfortable.

“You have discovered strange lands beyond the sea,” they said. “But what of that²? We do not see why there should be so much said about it. Anybody can sail across the ocean; and anybody can coast along the islands on the other side, just as you have done. It is the simplest thing in the world.”

Columbus made no answer; but after a while he took an egg from a dish and said to the company, “Who among

席間適有此輩數人在焉。彼等均傲慢自負之流。未幾即設法使哥倫布煩惱不安。

彼等言曰。「君嘗發見海外異域矣。然而何有也。吾人實不知此事有何絮絮稱道之理。蓋人人均能渡過大洋。人人均能揚帆於彼岸之海島。一如君之所爲。斯固世間最簡便之事耳。」

哥倫布默然有頃。旋自盤中取鷄卵一枚。語衆賓曰。「諸君中有能使

1. conceited 自大; 自滿。 2. What of that? 那有何關係?(言外含有表示無關重要之意。)

you, gentlemen, can make this egg stand on end¹?” 此卵直立者乎？」

One by one those at the table tried the experiment. When the egg had gone entirely around and none had succeeded, all said that it could not be done. 座上諸人依次試驗。及鷄卵傳遍一週。卒無一人成功。且皆自承其不能。

Then Columbus took the egg and struck its small end gently upon the table so as to break the shell a little. After that there was no trouble in making it stand upright. 於是哥倫布取卵。而以尖小之一端。於桌上輕叩之。使卵殼微碎。自是之後。即不難使其峙立矣。

“Gentlemen,” said he, “what is easier than to do this which you said was impossible? It is the simplest thing in the world. Anybody can do it—after he has been shown how.” 哥倫布曰「諸君乎。此君等所謂不可能之事也。而事之易舉更有甚於是者乎？斯固世間最簡便之事耳。一經指示方法。任何人皆能爲之矣。」

1. on end=upright 直豎

2. "UPON A PEAK IN DARIEN"

FIRST STORY

登德理英之山峯 (其一)

After Columbus had shown the way to America a great many Spaniards came over.¹ They came to Haiti² and Cuba and Porto Rico³ and the smaller islands near them. Like Columbus they believed that these lands were near the eastern coast of Asia. They believed that they were a part of India, and therefore spoke of them as the Indies. Afterwards, when their mistake became known, these islands were named the West Indies and the true islands of India were called the East Indies.

哥倫布指示赴美途徑之後，西班牙人渡海而來者甚多，彼等所至之地，爲海蒂、古巴、波爾多黎格，以及附近諸小島，彼等如哥倫布亦皆深信所至之地，與亞細亞之東方海岸相近，而爲印度之一部分，故稱之曰印度羣島，嗣後世人知其錯誤，乃改稱西印度羣島，其真正印度各島，則以東印度稱之。

1. came over 經過. 2. Haiti 讀 (Hā-tī) 島名，西印度羣島之一. 3. Porto Rico 讀 (pwēr'-to rē-kō) 島名，西印度羣島之一，在 Haiti 之東.

Far to the southwest of Cuba,¹ Columbus had discovered a long coast which he named Darien. It was the neck of land² which we call the Isthmus of Panama,³ but he supposed that it was a part of the mainland of Asia. A few years later some Spanish sailors visited Darien and carried word back to Haiti that there was gold there. Now at that time a Spaniard would go to the end of the world for gold, and therefore this news caused great excitement among the young men who had come across the ocean for the purpose of⁴ adventure.

哥倫布曾於古巴西南極遠處。發見一長海岸。名曰德理英。德理英者。爲一地頸。即吾人所稱之巴拿馬土腰也。然哥倫布則以其爲亞細亞大陸之一隅。數年後有西班牙航海家數人。至德理英游歷。遂以該處產金之語。歸報海蒂。彼時西班牙人。爲得金故。雖至海角天涯。亦非所恤。因之一般青年。大爲此種消息所激動。彼等前此遠渡重洋。蓋皆爲冒險故也。

1. Cuba 讀 (Cū-ba) = Caribbean 海以北之一島。 2. neck of land 地頸。 3. Isthmus of Panama 讀 (ist'-mus of pā'-nā-mā) 巴拿馬地峽連南北美兩洲。長五百英里。寬三十英里。今則巴拿運河已開。此峽亦中斷。南北美航行益便矣。 4. for the purpose of 爲……起見。

“To Darien! to Darien!” 「往德理英!往德理英」已成當日之口號。旋有多人結成一隊。並備舢舨兩艘。以赴此大有希望之地。

The voyage was a delightful one from the start. The sea was calm, the wind was fair, and the vessels sped swiftly on their way. Soon the pleasant shores and green mountains of Haiti were lost to view. Only little rocky islets could be seen. The ship was heading straight into the Caribbean Sea.²

彼等航程。自始即極愉快。風勢順利。海波不興。舟行若飛。未幾海蒂之海岸及青山。均已渺不可見。所得見者。惟諸小石島而已。船隻直向卡力比安海進行。

斯時大船上之水手。忽聞艙內發奇異之敲擊聲。試思其驚訝之狀爲何如耶。又聞似有

1. land of promise 有希望之地。 2. Caribbean Sea 讀 (Cār'-i-bē'an) 西印度羣島及南美間之海。 3. crew 船上衆水手; 船員。 4. rappings 敲; 急拍。 5. hold 船艙。