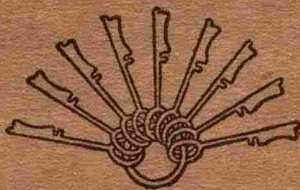


初中學生文庫

漢文註釋

格林童話集

編註者 樊光庚 高啓永



華書局編印

SELECTIONS FROM
GRIMM'S FAIRY TALES

With Full Notes in Chinese

By

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CHUNG HWA BOOK CO., LTD.

SHANGHAI, CHINA

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Four Musicians - - - - -	I
The Magic Fiddle - - - - -	II
Little Red Riding Hood - - - - -	22
The Queen Bee - - - - -	29
The Sleeping Beauty - - - - -	36
Mother Frost - - - - -	44
The Boots of Buffalo Leather - - - - -	51
Rumpelstiltskin - - - - -	60
The Greedy Blacksmith - - - - -	69
The Three Golden Hairs - - - - -	76

Selections From Grimm's Fairy Tales

The Four Musicians¹

Once upon a time² a man had a donkey³ who for many years⁴ had carried bags of grain on his back to and from the mill.⁵ But at last he grew so old that⁶ he was no longer⁷ of any use⁸ for work, and his master tried to think how he could get

1. 音樂家, 樂曲家。 2. Once upon a time, 曩時; 昔日; 凡回溯舊時事跡不能確憶時日時, 恆以之爲引端語; 例如: *Once upon a time*, there was a fisherman who was very poor. 昔有一漁人家貧甚。 3. 驢。 4. for many years, 多年, 係一 Adverbial phrase 形容 had carried 者, 茲更舉例如下: I have studied English for many years. 余學英文多年。 For many years the servant has served me faithfully. 僕人忠實侍余者多年。 5. To and from the mill = to the mill and from the mill, 來往於該磨坊; 係一 prepositional phrase, 用作 adverbial phrase 以形容 had carried 者; 按 to 及 from 均爲 prepositions, 其後之 object 均爲 mill, 故可省去前者而存其後者, 茲舉例以明之: We do not know whether he is for (us) or against us, 吾輩不知彼贊成 (吾輩) 或反對吾輩。 He is fond of (her) and kind to her 彼喜歡她並且好待她。 6. so...that, 故有...之結果; 致有...; 例如: He was so young that he could not carry such a heavy bag on his back. 彼如此年幼故不能負此重袋。 The rain is so heavy that he has to stay at the inn. 大雨滂沱, 故彼不得不仍居逆旅中。 7. No longer, 不復, 不再; 例如: I shall no longer keep you at my home. 余將不再留汝於余家內。 After his leaving the commercial circle, he will no longer be a merchant. 彼自脫離商界後, 將不復爲商人。 8. of use = useful, 有用; 凡 of + noun 所成之 phrase, 其應用恆等於形容詞; 例如: The sheep is of much use to man. 羊頗有用於人。 It is of no use (=useless) to me. 該物於我無用。 Is this book of any use to you? 此書於爾有用乎?

rid of his old servant so that he might not have to feed him.¹

The donkey found out what was in his master's mind, and fearing that he might be killed, he ran away.

So he took the road to² Bremen,³ where he had often heard the street band play sweet music,⁴ for he thought he could be a musician as well as they.

He had not gone far when he came upon an old dog panting for breath,⁵ as if⁶ he had been running a long way.

1. how he could get rid of his old servant so that he might not have to feed him. 用何法擯去老僕乃得免於供給; get rid of. 除去; 係一 Idiomatic phrase: so that 用在此處與前頁註 6 之用法不同, 前者表示結果 (Effect) 而此處表示目的 (Purpose), 其後恆附有 may 或 might; 全句係一 Noun clause 爲動詞 think 之 object. 2. took the road to... 取道, 起程, 例如: The traveller *took the road to* Peiping. 該旅客前赴北平. 3. 德地名, 在威悉河 (Weser River) 右岸. 4. he had often heard the street band play sweet music 彼常聞街中樂隊奏悅耳之樂; 按 play 係無定式省去 to 字. 凡動詞在 feel, hear, let, make, need, see, please 等字後者, 無定式 to 字均省去不用; 例如: I *feel* the strong wind blow (to blow) against my face. 我覺得烈風吹向我面. I *hear* him speak (to speak) 余聞彼言. *Let me go* (to go), 讓我去. He *made* me come (to come) and sit (to sit) beside him. 彼命我來坐於彼旁. He *need* not go (to go). 彼不須去. I *see* the bowman take (to take) aim at the bird. 我見該射者對鳥瞄準. 5. Panting for breath 喘息. 6. as if, 宛若, 此係一 Conjunctive phrase. 其後所用之動詞恆爲 Subjunctive Past 或爲 Subjunctive Past Perfect; 例如: He wastes plenty of time *as if* time were of no value to him. 彼耗費多時, 一若光陰無益於彼者. He is a middle school graduate; he does not know how to write a simple letter *as if* he had never been educated in school. 彼爲一中學畢業生, 一簡單信札, 尙不能繕寫, 若未受教育者然.

“What are you panting for, my friend?” asked the donkey.

“Ah,” answered the dog, “now that¹ I am old, and growing weaker and weaker every day, I can no longer go to the hunt, and my master has said that I must be killed; so I have run away. But how I am to find bread and meat I do not know.”

“Well,” said the donkey, “come with me. I am going to be a street musician in Bremen. I think you and I could easily earn a living by music;² I can play the flute, and you can play the kettle drum.”³

The dog was quite willing, and so they both walked on⁴

1. now that=since, 蓋以, 因; 例如: *Now that* you study hard, you have to succeed. 爾既勤學, 必至成功。 2. You and I could easily earn a living by music, 爾我藉音樂謀生恐不難也; you and I 爾與我。 凡主詞在多數時, 而人稱不一致, 其第一人稱之代名詞應置於最後; 例如: *John and I* are bosom friends. 約翰與我契友也。 *You and I* can do this task. 爾我能為該事。 又 *by* 係 preposition, 其用法等於 *by means of* (用, 藉) 例如: The beggar lived *by* begging. 乞丐藉乞為生。 He recovered his health *by* deep breathing 彼藉深呼吸法以派復其健康。 3. I can play the flute, and you can play the kettle drum. 我能吹笛, 爾能敲鑼鼓; *play* 一字, 用於樂器方面, 當作「吹, 彈, 敲」等解。 4. they both walked on. 彼等前進不已。 凡動字後附有副詞 *on* 字或副詞仿語 *on and on* 者皆含有「繼續不斷」之意; 例如: He *worked on*. 他工作不斷。 The ship sailed *on and on*. 該船航行不止。

They had not gone far when they saw a cat sitting in the road with a face as long¹ as three days of rainy weather.

“Now,² what is the matter with you, old Tom?” asked the donkey.

“You also would be sad,” said the cat, “if you were in my place;³ for now that I am getting old, and my teeth are gone,⁴ I cannot catch the mice, and I like to lie behind the stove⁵ and purr;⁶ but when I found that they were going to drown me, I ran away as fast as I could. Alas, what I am to do now I do not know!”

“Come with us to Bremen,” said the donkey, “I know that you sing well at night, so you can easily make a street musician in the town.”

1. long face, 愁容, 不豫之色. 2. Now 在此處係用作 conjunction, 與爲 adverb 之 now 而表時間者全異. 蓋此不過引起一新論說時一種語氣, 並無時間之關係也. 3. “You also would be sad,” said the cat, “If you were in my place; . . .” 貓說: 「設爾處於我之境遇, 爾亦將憂愁」按此句係虛擬語氣, 其主句之動詞必係動詞之根, 前置 should 或 would 或 might, could 等字, 至附屬子句必係 Past tense, plural number; 例如: If I were a bird, I could fly. 若余爲鳥, 則必能飛. If the earth did not move, there would be no division of day and night. 設地球不轉, 則無晝夜之分. 4. my teeth are gone, 余齒脫落. 5. 火爐, 暖爐. 6. 作嗚嗚聲.

“That is just what I would like to do,” said the cat; so he joined the donkey and the dog, and they all walked on together.

After some time the three musicians came to a farmyard,¹ and on the gate stood a cock, crying “Cock-a-doodle-doo!”² with all his might.³

“What are you making so much noise for?” asked the donkey.

“Ah,” said the cock, “in spite of⁴ my giving them a fine day for Sunday I find I must have my head cut off to make a dinner for Monday,⁵ and so I am crowing as hard as I can while my head is still on!”

“Come with us, old Red Comb,” said the donkey; “we are going to Bremen to be street

1. 場地, 田場. 2. Cock-a-doodle-doo, 鷄啼聲. 3. with all his might, 不遺餘力, 雖竭盡心力亦所不殫; 例如: He worked *with all his might* (or He worked with all his might and main). 彼作工不遺餘力. 4. in spite of, 雖然, 不顧; 例如: *In spite of* all the advice that I gave him, he took to the practice of smoking. 余雖極力規勸, 彼則嗜吸煙舊習. 5. I must have my head cut off to make a dinner for Monday 我頭必被斬去以供日曜日之宴會; have 係一 Causative verb, 其後如附以 Object of person 時, 須用 Root Infinitive 於 object of person 之後; 若所附者係 object of thing, 則當用 Past Participle, 茲將例句列舉如下: Have some one send my letter to the post office. 望倩人將余信送至郵局. What would you have me do? 君欲以何事見委? I will have my watch mended. 余欲使人修理余表. I have my house built last year. 余去歲令建此屋.

musicians. You have a fine voice, and the rest of us are all musical,¹ too.”

“Oh,” said the donkey, “that is just what I should like to do!” And they all four went on to Bremen.

Now they could not reach the town in one day, and as evening came on they went into a wood to stop for the night.²

The donkey and the dog lay down under a large tree;³ the cat climbed up on one of the branches; while⁴ the cock flew to the top of the tree, where he felt quite safe.

Before they went to sleep, the cock, who from the top of the tree could look all around, saw the light from a window, and calling to his friends, he told them that they were not far from a house.

1. the rest of us are all musical, 餘人皆聲調和諧。按 rest 爲主詞時，其後之動詞，可單可複，惟視其意義如何耳；例如：The rest of the evening was spent in playing cards. 晚間餘暇凡打牌消遣。The rest of the passengers were uninjured. 其餘旅客皆未受傷。 2. to stop for the night, 過夜，留宿。 3. The donkey and the dog lay down under a large tree, 驢與犬臥於大樹下；按 lay 一字係 lie 之過去式，不可與 lay (放) 亂用，茲舉例如下：He lies on the sofa 彼睡在沙發椅上。The boy lay down on the ground. 該孩臥在地上。He lays the book on the table. 彼放書於桌上。The man laid his baby on the sofa. 這人放他的孩子在沙發上。 4. while = at the same time 同時，係一 Conjunction；例如：You can sit down, while I stand. 余站起時，爾可坐下。

“Then,” said the donkey, “we must all go on to this light, for it may be just the house for us.” And the old dog said he should like a little piece of meat or even a bone.

So they were soon on their way again. As they drew near,¹ the light grew larger and brighter, until they saw that it came from the window of a robber's house. The donkey, who was the tallest, went up and looked in.

“What do you see, old Long Ears?” asked the cock.

“What do I see?” answered the donkey. “Why, a table spread with plenty to eat and drink, and the robbers sitting before it having their supper.”

“We should be there, too, if we had our rights,” said the cock.

“Ah, yes,” said the donkey, “if we could only get inside.”

1. they drew near 彼等行近；凡及物動詞用爲不及物 (transitive verbs used intransitively) 時，往往省去其後之反身代名詞 (Reflexive Pronouns)；例如：He *drew* (himself) *near* me. 彼行近余。Move (yourself) forward. 移身前進。He makes (himself) merry. 彼自尋娛樂。

Then the four friends talked over what they had better do in order to¹ drive the robbers away. At last they hit upon a plan.²

The donkey was to stand on his hind legs and place his front feet on the window-sill; the dog could then stand on the donkey's back; the cat was to climb upon the dog; and the cock was to perch³ on the cat's head.

As soon as this was done, the donkey gave a signal,⁴ and they all began to make their music at once.⁵ The donkey brayed, the dog barked, the cat mewed, and the cock crowed,⁶ all with such force that the window-panes shook and were almost broken.

The robbers had never before heard such a noise, and thought it must come from witches, or giants, or⁷ goblins. They all fled⁸ at once and ran as fast as they could to the wood behind the

1. in order to. 因爲，此係一 prepositional phrase; 例如: *In order to be a learned man one must study hard* 欲爲學問家，必須勤學。 2. hit upon a plan, 思得一策。 3. perch, 止。 4. gave a signal, 給一暗號。 5. at once, 同時，不作「即刻」解；例如: *They all came at once*. 彼等同時俱來。 6. The donkey brayed, the dog barked, the cat mewed, and the cock crowed 驢鳴，犬吠，貓叫及雞啼。 7. or, 或，此字係一 conjunction, 用以表示意義相同之字者；例如: *A tribe or caste is part of a nation*. 階級係國家之一部。 8. fled, 逃，係 flee 之過去式。

house. Then our four friends rushed in and took what the robbers had left on the table. They ate as if they had been hungry for a month.

When the four musicians had eaten as much as they could, they put out the light,¹ and each went to sleep in the spot which he liked the best. The donkey lay down out in the yard; the dog lay behind the door; the cat went to sleep in front of the fireplace; while the cock flew up on to a high shelf. They were all so tired from their long walk that they soon fell fast asleep.

When all was still² and the light was put out, the robber chief sent one of his bravest men back to the house to see how things were going.³ The man found everything quiet and still, so he went into the kitchen to strike a light.⁴ Seeing the great fiery eyes⁵ of the cat, he thought they were live coals⁶ and held a match to them. But this made puss⁷ angry, and he flew up, spit⁸ at the man, and scratched⁹ his face. It gave the robber

1. put out the light. 熄燈. 2. all was still, 萬籟俱寂. 3. how things were going 各事進行若何. 4. strike a light, 點火, 擊火. 5. fiery eyes, 光明似火之眼睛. 6. live coals, 有火之煤, 燃燒之煤. 7. 貓. 8. spit, 作噴發聲示怒. 此字之現在式, 過去式, 及過去分詞均同形, 宜注意. 9. 爪爬.

so great a fright that he ran for the door, but the dog, who lay there, sprang up and bit him in the leg as he went by.

In the yard the rogue ran into the donkey,¹ who gave him a great kick with his hind foot;² while the cock on the shelf, waked up by the noise, was alive in a moment, and cried, "Cock-a-doodle-doo!"

Then the man ran as fast as his legs could carry him back to the robber chief.

When he had caught his breath,³ he said: "In that house is a wicked witch, who flew at me and scratched my face with her long nails; then by the door stood a man with a knife,⁴ who cut me in the leg; out in the yard lay a great black giant, who struck me a blow with his wooden leg; and up in the roof sat the judge, who cried: "What did he do? What did he do?" When I heard this, I ran off as fast as I could."

1. the rogue ran into the donkey, 該粗漢衝撞該驢; ran into, 入, 衝撞; 例如: A thorn *ran into* his hand. 荊刺入其手. He *ran into* the passer-by. 彼與過客相撞. 2. hind foot, 後脚. 3. caught his breath, 喘息暫止. 4. by the door stood a man with a knife=a man with a knife stood by the door; 按此句因欲加重語氣, 故將原有次序倒置; 例如: Up rose the balloon=the balloon rose up, 氣球高升. Down went the sun=The sun went down. 日落.

No money could ever have made the robbers go near that house again; but our four friends, the musicians,¹ liked the place so well that they would not leave it, and so far as² I know they are there to this day.

The Magic Fiddle

There was once a rich miser³ and he had a servant, who served him truly and well. This servant was the first one up in the morning and the last to go to bed at night.⁴ If there were anything to be done, he was ever ready to do it, and no matter how hard he had to work, he was always merry and happy.⁵

1. our four friends, the musicians; our four friends 與 the musicians 同位。在文法上謂之 Apposition of noun with noun; 例如: Confucius, our great sage, was a native of Shantung, 大聖孔子, 山東人也。 I, the man you were looking for, am here. 爾所尋之我在此。 2. so far as, 至若; 例如: *So far as* I am concerned you need not hesitate to refuse to go. 至於余事, 則君不必躊躇而不行。 Therefore, we fulfill the law of our being *so far as* our being is aesthetic and intellectual, as well as *so far as* it is moral. 故人生之大職, 若爲審美智慧及道德, 則吾人已盡之矣。 3. 守財奴。 4. This servant was the first one up in the morning and the last to go to bed at night. 該僕早晨起身最早, 夜間就寢最遲。 5. no matter how hard he had to work, he was always merry and happy. 彼之工作, 不論如何艱苦, 然中心則恆愉快也。

After the servant had worked a whole year, he asked the miser for¹ his wages, but the miser said, "Wait one year longer, and then I will pay you." For he thought to himself,² "I shall save by doing this, and the fellow is not so likely to run away."

The servant did not fancy this plan,³ but being a happy fellow,⁴ he said nothing, and worked for the miser another year. At the end of the second year, the miser again put him off,⁵ and said he would pay him at the end of the third year. When the end of the third year came, the servant said: "Master, I have served you truly and well for three years. Pay me my wages, for I wish to go away and look about the world."⁶

1. asked for 乞, 求; 例如: He asked for my help. 彼求助於余. The beggar asked for money 該乞丐乞余給之以錢. 2. he thought to himself, 彼中心自思; 例如: I said to myself 我自言自語. He speaks to me. 彼對我講話. 3. fancy this plan, 想及此策. 4. being a happy fellow = because he was a happy fellow; 按 being a happy fellow 係一 Present Participle phrase, 用以表示 cause 或 reason 者; 例如: Being exhausted (=because I was exhausted), I lay down to sleep. 余因精疲力竭, 乃臥下就寢. The letter, having been addressed (=because it was addressed) to the wrong house, never reached me. 該信地址誤寫, 迄未收到. 5. put off, 耽擱, 延遲; 例如: Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. 今日事, 今日畢, 勿延至明日. 6. look about the world, 察看世界情形, 出而問世.

The miser answered: "Yes, my man, you have served me well, and you shall have your pay."

Then he put his hand into his pocket and drew out three pennies.¹ When he had placed these, one by one, in the servant's hand, the old miser said, "There, you have one penny every year, and that is more than you would get from most masters."

The good servant, who knew little about the worth of money, put the three pennies in his pocket, and started off to see the world.²

He had gone only a short way when a little old man came out of the bushes beside the road, and cried: "Where are you going, my merry fellow? You sing as if there were not a care in the world."³

"Why should I be sad," answered the servant, "when I have three years' wages in my pocket?"

"And pray how much is that?" asked the old man.

1. pennies, 辨士 (英國之銅幣); 按 penny 之複數字有二; 一爲 pence, 係集合名詞 (Collective noun), 一爲 pennies, 係普通名詞 (common noun).

2. to see the world, 觀察世界情形, 出而問世. 3. as if there were not a care in the world. 宛若在塵世中一無憂愁者.

“How much? Why, three good pennies, to be sure;”¹ said the servant.

“Listen!” said the little old man, “I am very poor, and I cannot work any more. Give me your three pennies, for you are strong and can easily earn your bread.”²

Now the servant had a good heart,³ and he was sorry for the poor little man, so he gave him his three pennies, and said: “My friend, you need them more than I do.⁴ Take them, I shall not miss them.”

Then the little man said: “I see what a good heart you have, and in turn⁵ I will give you three wishes, one for each penny; and I will give you a good word besides.”⁶

1. to be sure=of course 自然, 確實無疑; 例如: Shall you go? 汝將去乎? To be sure, I shall 自然, 我將去。 2. [you] can easily earn your bread, 爾謀生不難; 按 bread 一字, 本作「麵包」解, 此處用以表示「贍家之資」或「生活必需品」等解, 在修辭學上謂之 Synecdoche (以一部分代全體或以全體代一部分); 茲舉例以明之; (1) 以一部分代全體: He manages to earn his bread=the necessaries of life. 彼設法謀生。 All hands (workmen) are at work. 全體工人正在作工。 (2) 以全體代一部分。 He is a poor creature (that is, man), 彼一可憐人也。 The vessel (ship) sailed on. 該船航行不已。 3. had a good heart. 懷好意, 胸懷不惡。 4. do=need, 此字為避去重複而用, 故謂之 Pro-verb; 例如: I need not work so hard as you do (=work) to-day. 余不須工作如爾今日工作之勞苦。 5. in turn, 輪流, 順次; 例如: They agreed to keep watch *in turn* (or by turns) during the night. 彼等同意夜間輪流看守。 6. besides, 除外, 此係一 preposition, 例如: Besides advising, he gave them money. 除規勸外, 彼給彼等以錢。

“Oh,” said the servant, “you are a fairy, I see. Very well, then; first, I wish for a gun which will always hit what I aim at.¹ Second, I wish for a fiddle,² which will make every one dance when I play. Third, I wish that no one shall be able to refuse whatever I ask.”³

“You shall have all three wishes,” said the little old man. And diving into the bushes he came with⁴ a long gun and a beautiful red fiddle. These he gave to the servant, and said: “One word, and I will go.⁵ Your master has cheated you. Your three years’ work was worth a hundred times three pennies.”⁶

Then the servant was angry; and turned back to ask his master for the rest of his money.

He had not gone far, when he came upon the old miser looking at a bird in the bushes. “Ah,”

1. aim at, 瞄準; 例如: He is *aiming at* a bird. 彼正對鳥瞄準。
 2. 提琴。 3. no one shall be able to refuse whatever I ask, 無論我所欲者為何, 無人能加以否認。 4. with 係一 preposition, 不作 [用] 字或 [同] 字解, 此處含有 “possess.” 之意; 例如: The huntman, *with* a gun on his shoulder, went a hunting. 該獵人肩荷一鎗, 出外行獵。 There sits an old man *with* spectacles. 一戴眼鏡之老人坐在此。 5. One word, and I will go=there is one word more, and I will go=after one word, I will go.
 6. a hundred times three pennies, 三辨士之百倍。

said the miser, "what a fine meal that bird would make, if I only had him!"

"If that is all," said the servant, "the bird shall soon come down."

He took aim, and down fell the bird into some thorn bushes. As soon as the miser had crept in among the thorns to pick up the bird, the servant took his fiddle and started to play. At once the old miser's legs began to shake, keeping time¹ to the music, and in spite of all he could do, he had to spring up among the thorns and begin to dance.

The longer the servant played, the faster the miser danced.² The thorns tore his shabby coat,³ combed his long beard,⁴ and scratched him all over. "Alas, alas!" he cried, "put down your fiddle and stop playing, or⁵ I shall be torn to pieces!"

1. keeping time 合拍 (指音樂言); 例如: Jack played the fiddle, John blew the flute, and Tom kept time by tapping the two bamboo bars; thus making quite a harmonious music 傑克彈絃琴, 約翰吹笛, 湯姆拍竹板, 奏出一種悅耳之音樂. 2. The longer the servant played, the faster the miser danced, 該僕彈得時間愈長, 該吝翁跳舞愈速; 按第一個 the 字係 Relative adverb, 第二個 the 字係 Demonstrative adverb; 例如: The more (wealth) men have, the more they desire. 人之財產愈多, 則其希望愈大. The sooner he comes, the better for him 彼來愈速愈妙. 3. shabby coat 襤褸之衣. 4. combed his long beard, 梳其長鬚. 5. or, 否則; 例如: Help me, or I shall be lost. 請助余, 否則余將敗矣.

But the servant let the old man dance a while longer, for he thought. "You have cheated many men in your time besides me and the thorns shall not spare you¹ now." So he played on and on, and the miser had to jump higher and higher, until his coat hung in rags about him.²

"Do stop!"³ cried the miser. "I will give you anything you like if you will only stop. Take this bag; it is full of gold."

"Oh, well, if you are so free with your money,"⁴ said the servant. "I am quite ready to stop my music; but I must praise your dancing, for its equal I have never seen before." Then he took the bag and went on his way.

The miser stood in his rags and looked after the servant until he was out of sight.⁵ Then he cried with all his might: "You wicked fiddler, I will get even with you⁶ yet. I will chase you till the soles of your shoes drop off."⁷

1. spare you, 寬宥汝。 2. his coat hung in rags about him, 身上衣服破爛。 3. Do stop 此句係 Imperative sentence, 其前之 do 字爲加重語氣而設, 然此僅用於俚語及會話而已。 4. free with your money, 慷慨解囊。 5. out of sight, 不見。例如: The ship sailed *out of sight*. 該船航行已出視線之外。 *Out of sight*, *out of mind*. 不見即忘。 6. get even with 復仇; 例如: I will *get even* with him. 余將復彼仇。 7. I will chase you till the soles of your shoes drop off, 余將追汝, 直至汝鞋底脫落時爲止。

Then the miser ran to the judge in the nearest town. "Just look here, Mr. Judge," he said; "see what has been done to me on the highroad¹ by a wicked servant! The sight of me should melt a heart of stone;² my clothes and my body torn, and my bag of gold taken away! O dear, O dear! You must put the wretch in prison!"³

Then the judge said: "How did it happen? Did the man use a sword?"

"Oh, no," cried the miser, "he had no sword; but he had a long gun, and a fiddle was hung around the neck. The man can be easily found."

So the judge sent out men after⁴ the faithful servant, who had been walking slowly along. They soon came up to him and found the bag of gold in his pocket.

When the servant came before the judge, he said: "I did not lay my hand on⁵ the miser, nor⁶

1. on the highroad, 在大道上. 2. The sight of me should melt a heart of stone 我之慘狀, 即鐵石心腸者見之, 亦不能漠然無動於中也. 3. put in prison, 下獄; 例如: The judge *put him in prison*. 裁判官將彼下獄. 4. after, 尋覓, 係一 preposition; 例如: He is always seeking *after* wealth. 彼常求財. 5. lay hand on 執, 捕; 例如: The rough *lays hands on* her 該流氓捕獲她. 6. nor, 亦非; 用此字時, 須將此字置於句首, 句中所用之助動詞亦應置於 nor 之後; 例如: I do not know how to do this, *nor* do I see any reason why I should do this 余不知如何作此, 亦無有何理由, 余應作此.

did I take his money away. He gave it to me of his own free will,¹ if I would only stop playing; for he said that he could not stand² my music."

"What next?" cried the miser. "His lies³ are as thick as flies on the wall."

And the judge, who could not believe the servant, said: "You tell a very poor story. No man ever gave a bag of gold for such a thing as that." And he ordered the servant to be hung to the gallows⁴ for robbing a man on the king's highway.

As the servant was being led to the gallows, the miser cried after him, "You dog of a fiddler, it is good enough for you!"

The servant climbed the ladder⁵ to the gallows, with the rope around his neck. Just before he got to the top, he turned, and said to the judge, "Let me do one thing before I die."

"So long as⁶ you ask not for your life," said the judge, "I will grant your wish."

1. of his own free will = willingly 情願, 自願. 2. 忍受. 3. 謊語.
4. 絞架, 此字形複而意單. 5. 梯. 6. So long as = if, provided that
苟, 設使; 例如: *So long as* he lives, the pension will certainly be
given to him 彼苟生存, 則恩俸自必給彼.

“All I want,” said the servant, “is to play my fiddle once more before I die.”

Then the miser gave a loud cry, “Don’t do it, Mr. Judge, don’t let him do it!”

But the judge said, “Why should I refuse him? He may do it, and that is the end of it.”

The judge could not have refused this last wish, even if he had wanted to, because of the fairy’s gift to the servant.

Then the miser cried, “Alas, alas! tie me tight, tie me tight!”

The good servant took his fiddle and started to play. At the first sound, all began to wag their heads:¹ the judge, his clerk, the jailer,² the hangman,³ and every one who had come to see the hanging.⁴

At the second scrape,⁵ they all lifted their legs, and the hangman let go his hold of⁶ the servant that he might get ready to dance.

1. wag their heads 搖頭. 2. 獄吏, 典獄. 3. 絞刑吏. 4. 絞首. 益死.
5. 彈未成聲 (如琴等). 6. let go his hold of = quit his hold of 釋放.

At the third scrape, they one and all jumped into the air and began to caper madly about,¹ with the judge and the miser at the head.

Soon every one, old and young, fat and lean,² was dancing as hard as he could. Even the dogs stood up on their hind legs and danced about with the rest. The longer the fiddler played, the higher they jumped, until at last the judge, quite out of breath,³ cried, "I give you your life, if you will only stop playing."

So the servant hung the fiddle around his neck, and came down the ladder. He went up to the miser, who lay, all tired out,⁴ on the ground, and said to him, "Tell the truth about how I came by⁵ that money, or I will play again."

Then the miser told the judge the whole truth, and the judge ordered him to be hung on the gallows in place of⁶ the good servant.

1. to caper madly about 四面跳舞，狀若瘋狂。 2. every one, old and young, fat and lean 無老無少，無肥無瘦；按 old and young, fat and lean 與 every one 同位，謂之 appositive adjective；例如：He studied all the books, modern and ancient 彼學習新舊各書。 3. out of breath 喘息，呼吸不調；例如：I am *out of breath* 余呼吸不調。 4. all tired out 精疲力竭。 5. came by 得；例如：He *came by* that money by blackmail 彼以脅迫而得該款。 6. in place of 代替；例如：A pronoun is a word used *in place of* a noun 代名詞者，代替名詞之字也。

Little Red Riding Hood

There was once a sweet little girl who was loved by all who knew her. She had an old grandmother who loved her so well that she could not do too much for her. Once she sent her a cloak with a red velvet hood,¹ and the little girl was so pleased with it that she would never wear anything else; and so she was given the name of Red Riding Hood.

One day her mother said to her: "Come here, Red Riding Hood, I want you to go and see your grandmother, and take her a piece of cake and a bottle of wine; for she is weak and ill,² and they will do her good.³ Go quickly, before it gets too hot,⁴ and do not stop on the way; but do not run or you will fall down and break the bottle, and then grandmother will have no wine. Do

1. a red velvet hood 一頂紅色絲絨帽子。 2. she is weak and ill 彼孱弱而多病；按英文成語中恆有意義相同或類似之字相聯而用，其第二字或爲加重第一字之意義而用，或爲協韻而設；茲舉例如下：He was turned out of house and home 彼被逐出。 I arrived home safe and sound. 余安抵家中。
3. they will do her good. 彼等於她有益，they 係指上文一塊餅及一瓶酒而言。
4. it gets too hot 天氣太熱；it 指 weather 而言；例如：It is fine to-day 今日天晴。 It is cold 天氣寒冷。 It is warm 天氣暖。

not forget to say 'good morning' to any one you may meet on the way."

"I will do just as you tell me," said Red Riding Hood.

Her grandmother lived in the wood, a half hour's walk from the village. When the little girl came to the forest, she met a wolf; but Red Riding Hood did not know what a wicked animal he was, so she was not a bit¹ afraid of him.

"Good morning, Red Riding Hood," said the wolf.

"Good morning, Mr. Wolf," she said.

"Where are you going so early, Red Riding Hood?" he asked.

"I am going to see my grandmother, sir," she said. "Mother baked yesterday,² and she has sent me with a piece of cake and a bottle of wine, for grandmother is weak and ill, and they will do her good."

1. not a bit (or whit) 毫無; 一些都不; 例如: The boy is *not a bit* fond of reading 該男孩絲毫不喜讀書. 2. Mother baked yesterday 家母昨日焙麵包; 凡代表一家人名詞, 如 father, mother 等字, 其前恆不加冠詞 the 字, 例如: *Mother* was cooking breakfast 母親正備早餐. Husband and wife went out arm in arm 夫妻攜手外出.

“Where does your grandmother live, Red Riding Hood?”

“A long way from here in the wood. Her house stands near three large oak trees;¹ it is very easy to find,” said Red Riding Hood.

Now the wolf thought: “This little girl will be a sweet bite for me, and will taste much nicer than her old grandmother. But she would not make enough for a meal;² I must eat them both up.”³

The wolf walked along with Red Riding Hood until they came to a part of the wood which was full of wild flowers. “Look at the pretty flowers, Red Riding Hood. Why don't you stop to rest and pick some of them? Do you hear how sweetly the birds are singing? Why do you walk straight on just as if you were going to school, when all is so bright out here in the woods?”

Then Red Riding Hood looked up, and saw the sun dancing between the leaves, and all the

1. oak trees 櫟樹. 2. enough for a meal 足供一餐. 3. eat up 食盡: 凡動詞後附有 up 一字, 皆含有「盡」之意, 例如: I eat it up at one mouthful 余一口食盡之. The ship was swallowed up by the waves 該船爲波浪吞沒.

bright flowers in the grass, and she thought, "I am sure grandmother would be pleased if I took her a bunch of fresh flowers;¹ it is still early, and I shall have plenty of time to pick some."

So she left the path, and went out of her way into the wood to pick the flowers. Each time she picked one, she saw others even prettier farther on, and she went deeper and deeper into the wood.

But the wolf went straight on to the grandmother's cottage and rapped at² the door.

"Who's there?"

"Red Riding Hood, with a cake and some wine in the basket. Open the door!"

"Lift the latch!"³ cried the old woman. "I am too weak to get up."⁴

So the wolf lifted the latch. The door flew open,⁵ and he rushed in, sprang upon the poor old

1. a bunch of fresh flowers 一束鮮花. 2. rapped at 敲, 擊; 凡用 knock, rap, tap 等字時, 其後恆附以介系詞 at, 宜注意. 3. Lift the latch 舉起門門. 4. I am too weak to get up = I am so weak that I cannot get up 余身體孱弱, 致不能起身. 5. The door flew open 門忽開; 類句: *The door was open* 門開. *The door opens of itself* 門自開. *The door flew wide open* 門大開. *The door was flung open* 門洞開. *The door is thrown open* 門大開. *The door stands ajar* 門半開半掩

grandmother, and ate her all up at one mouthful. Then he shut the door, put on the old woman's nightdress and nightcap,¹ and lay down in the bed to wait for Red Riding Hood.

After Red Riding Hood had picked as many flowers as she could carry, she found her way back to the right path, and walked on very fast until she came to her grandmother's house.

As she rapped at the door, the wolf cried out, "Who's there?" His voice was so gruff² that little Red Riding Hood was at first afraid, until she thought her grandmother must have a cold.³

So she said, "It's little Red Riding Hood; mother has sent you a piece of cake and a bottle of wine."

"Lift up the latch and come in," said the wolf. And Red Riding Hood lifted the latch and went in.

When she saw her grandmother, as she thought, lying in bed, she went right up to her.

1. put on the old woman's nightdress and nightcap 穿老婦之寢衣
裁老婦之寢帽. 2. 粗暴, 威聲. 3. 感冒, 傷風.

But she could see only her head, for the wolf had drawn the bedclothes¹ up under his chin, and then pulled the nightcap half way down to his eyes.

“Oh, grandmother,” she said, “what great ears you have!”

“The better² to hear you, my dear,” said the wolf.

“And what great eyes you have!”

“The better³ to see you, my dear.”

“And, grandmother, what great hands you have!”

“The better⁴ to hold you, my dear.”

“But, grandmother, what great teeth you have!” cried Red Riding Hood, who had now begun to be afraid.

“The better⁵ to eat you!” cried the wolf. And jumping from the bed, he took poor Red Riding Hood and ate her all up at one mouthful.

1. bedclothes (pl.) 睡衣, 被褥. 2, 3, 4, 5. the better 係 Demonstrative adverb, 按 Demonstrative adverb 恆與 Relative adverb 連用, Relative adverb 不能離 Demonstrative adverb 而單用, 但 Demonstrative adverb 能舍 Relative adverb 而獨存. 例如: He worked the harder, because he had been encouraged by his teacher 彼學習益勤, 蓋彼已受教師獎勵也.

Then the wolf felt so sleepy that he lay down in bed, and snored so hard that he could be heard out-of-doors.¹

A hunter who was going by with his gun, thought: "How the old woman snores! I must go in and see what is the matter."

He stepped into the room, and as he saw the wolf on the bed, he said: "Ah, you old sinner! I have found you at last, and now I will shoot you." But then he thought of the old woman, and taking up a pair of scissors,² he cut open the stomach of the sleeping wolf.

At the first snip,³ the little red hood, and then the face of Red Riding Hood peeped out,⁴ and as he cut farther, up she jumped, saying, "Oh, I am so glad to get out; it was very dark in the wolf's stomach!"

Next they helped out the old grandmother, who was still alive. After the hunter had shot

1. snored so hard that he could be heard out-of-doors 鼾聲如雷，致聲聞戶外；按 out-of-doors 係三字聯合之字，中間用短畫 (Hyphen) 連結，其功用等於一字，例如：Out-of-doors work 露天工作。A hole-and-corner method 祕密計策。A dog-in-the-manger policy 自私政策。An out-of-the-way place 偏僻之區。 2. a pair of scissors 一把剪子。 3. 一剪。 4. peeped out 現出。露出。

the wolf, they all sat down, and ate up the cake which Red Riding Hood had brought. Then the hunter took the little girl safely home.¹

“Ah” thought Red Riding Hood, “after this, I shall always do as my mother tells me, and I shall never go from the straight path again, not even to pick pretty flowers.”

The Queen Bee

A king once had two sons who were called very bright,² yet³ they wasted their time and money, and were hardly ever at home. They had a younger brother, whom they called stupid because he was so quiet and simple in his ways.⁴ They used to⁵ make fun of⁶ him and mock⁷ him, for he was true and honest.

1. the hunter took the little girl safely home 獵人帶此女孩安然回家；按 home 一字，何作「至家」，「歸家」解；若以詞類分之，則屬於 adverb，初學不知，往往誤作 noun，宜注意，茲更舉二例如下：Home he went 彼回家。He used to convey some of his pupils home 彼恆伴送學生回家。2. 聰明伶俐。3. yet 尙且；雖然；此係一 Conjunction；例如：I have called；yet no one answers 余已呼喚，但未有人答應。4. simple in his ways 行爲誠實；胸無城府。5. used to 常，慣；例如：I used to speak English 余慣說英語。I used to work hard 余慣於勤勞作工。6. make fun of 嘲笑；嘲弄；例如：He always makes fun of the boy 彼常嘲弄此孩。7. 嘲笑；戲弄。

One day all three brothers went to walk, and on their way, they came to an ant-hill.¹ The two older² brothers wanted to break down the ant's home, in order to see how the little ants would run about in their fright, and carry their eggs away to a place of safety;³ but the youngest brother said: "No, no, leave the poor things alone. I do not like to see them hurt." And he made the brothers go on without touching the ant-hill.

As they walked along, they came to a lake, on which many ducks were swimming.⁴ The brothers wished to catch one or two of them to eat; but the youngest brother said: "Let the poor birds alone. Why should you kill any of them?" So the ducks were not harmed.

The three brothers walked on again until at last they came to a tree, in which was a swarm of

1. 蟻塚. 蟻垤. 2. older 與 elder 有區別, 蓋在尋常級時雖同為 old, 惟 elder 則指「年齡」而言, (如「兄」稱 "Elder brother"「姊」稱 "Elder sister" 等是), 而 older 則指「時代」「等級」等而言, 本文則指「年齡」言, 似以解 elder 為佳, 而下文 oldest, 亦當作 eldest. 3. a place of safety = safe place 安全之地; 凡 of + noun 用以形容名詞時其作用等於形容詞; 例如: A man of learning = a learned man. An article of importance = an important article. 4. many ducks were swimming 羣鴨正在游泳.

wild bees.¹ The two older brothers wanted to light a fire under the tree in order to kill the bees with the smoke, so that they might take away the honey and not be stung; but the youngest brother again held them back,² and said: "Let the little bees alone. They like to live as well as we do."

Again they did as he said, and the three brothers walked on till they came to a castle, in the stable³ of which stood horses of pure stone. They went all through the rooms of the castle until they came to a door which had three locks.⁴ In the middle of this door was a little hole, through which one could see into the next room.

Each of the brothers looked through in turn, and saw a very old man sitting at a table. They called to him once, and he did not hear; they called to him twice, and he did not hear; but the

1. a swarm of wild bees 一羣野蜂; 凡表 Collective noun 之字甚多, 茲略舉數例如下: A band of musicians 一隊音樂家. A brood of chickens 一窠小雞. A crowd of people 一羣人民. A drove of oxen 一羣絡繹步行之牛. A fall of snow 一團雪. A flock of sheep 一羣羊. A gang of thieves 一羣盜賊. A pack of dogs 一羣犬. A shower of rain 一陣雨. A troop of children 一羣兒童. 2. held back = prevented 阻止; 例如: He will do his brother harm, but I hold him back 彼將不利於其弟余從而阻之. 3. 馬廄. 4. 鍵鎖.

third time they gave a great shout.¹ At last the little old man arose, opened the three locks, and came out. Even he said not a word but led them to a table spread with food and drink.² When they had finished eating, he gave them soft beds to sleep on,³ and left them for the night.

The next morning the little old man came to the oldest brother, and led him to a stone table on which three lines were written.

The first line read:⁴ "In the wood under the moss⁵ lie the pearls⁶ of the king's daughter. There are just a thousand of these pearls, and he who can find them all in one day, before the sun sets, will free the castle from⁷ its magic spell;⁸

1. gave a great shout 高聲大呼. 2. a table (which was) spread with food and drink 桌上滿載佳饌; drink 係 noun, 作「飲物」解. 3. he gave them soft beds to sleep on 彼給彼等綿軟之牀以供睡眠之用; 用 Intransitive infinitive 以形容名詞時該無定式後必附一 preposition; 例如: Bring me a chair to sit on 爲我攜椅就坐. I want a stick to walk with 余須手杖步行. He had no bed to lie on 彼無牀睡眠. The boy must have a companion to play with 此孩應有伴侶同戲. 4. read 誦讀. 此字係 Transitive verb, transitive verb 用來含有被動意義, 並不作被動式, 此謂之形主動而意被動也; 例如: Honey tastes sweet=honey is sweet when it is tasted 蜂蜜嘗之有甜味. His composition reads well=his composition sounds well when it is read 彼所作之文讀之頗佳. The cloth will wear thin=the cloth will become thin when it is worn 此布服之則薄. 5. 苔蘚. 6. 珍珠. 7. free from 免於; 例如: He is free from danger 彼得免於危險. The boy is free from restraint 該男孩免於束縛. 8. magic spell 魔力.

but he who shall look for the pearls and not find them all before the sun goes down, shall be turned to stone.”

When the oldest brother read these words, he made up his mind¹ to try to find the pearls. So he dug all day under the moss and leaves, but when the sun set, he had found only one hundred of them; and just as the lines had read, he was turned to stone.

The next day the second brother went to look for² the pearls, but he had no better luck than his brother;³ and at sunset he too was turned to stone.

On the third day came the turn⁴ of the youngest brother. He had just begun to look under the leaves and moss, when he saw a great army of ants⁵ running here and there over and

1. made up his mind 決定; 例如: He *makes up his mind* to study 彼立志向學. I *make up my mind* to be a learned man 余決意成一學者.
 2. look for 尋找; 例如: He *looks for* his sister 彼尋其妹. Are you *looking for* something lost? 爾尋失物乎?
 3. he had no better luck than his brother 彼之命運, 不佳於彼兄.
 4. 輪流, 輪值, 輪班.
 5. a great army of ants 一大隊蟻; 按 army 本意爲「軍隊」, 此處意謂蟻之多如軍隊士卒之多, 在修辭學上謂之「張喻」(Hyperbole) 蓋極言事物之多而過其實也; 例如: The tumult reaches the stars 響徹雲霄. She wept oceans of tears. 彼揮淚成海.

under the leaves. It was not long before they had found all the pearls, and piled them in a large heap.¹ Then the ant king came up and said, "You were kind to me when your brothers wished to ruin my castle, and so my servants have found these pearls for you."

But when the young man came back to the castle with the pearls in his pocket, the little old man led him up to the stone table, where he read the second line, which said, "If you have found the pearls, you next must find the key which lies in the sand under yonder lake."

As the youngest brother came to the shore of the lake, a beautiful white duck swam² up to him, and said: "Friend, you would not let your brothers harm us, and now we are willing to help you. What do you wish us to do?"

As soon as the youth told the duck about the golden key which lay at the bottom of the lake, the bird dived far down into the water,³ and quickly brought it up in her beak.⁴

1. piled them in a large heap 堆成大堆. 2. swam 游泳, 係 swim 之過去式. 3. dived far down into the water 深潛湖底. 4. 嘴.

After that the young man read the third line on the stone table, which told him that he must take the golden key and unlock a room in the castle, where he would find the king's three daughters sleeping under a magic charm.¹ He must pick out from these sleeping maidens the youngest, and wake her up.

Now these three sleeping maidens were as near alike as three peas,² and the only way they could be told apart was by what they had eaten before they went to sleep. The oldest had eaten sugar, the second a little candy,³ and the youngest a spoonful of honey.⁴

While⁵ the young man stood there, not knowing in the least which one of the king's daughters to pick out, the queen bee, whose honey he had saved, flew in at the open window. She went from mouth to mouth of the sleeping maidens, and quickly find the one who had eaten the honey, she settled on her red lips. In this way the young man knew which one to awake.

1. under a magic charm 在魔力之下。 2. peas 豌豆類；按 pea (豌豆) 之複式有二：一爲 peas, 係指各個而言, 一爲 pease, 係指集合數而言, 猶 penny 之有 pence 與 pennies 二複式也。 3. 糖果。 4. a spoonful of honey 一匙蜂蜜。 5. while 當, 方, 此字係 conjunction, 其用法等於 when; 例如。 *While my teacher comes in, I stand up* 師入時, 余起立。

As soon as the princess opened her eyes, the evil charm, which had held¹ the castle so long, was broken, and all who had been turned to stone took their right forms.² The youngest brother then married the youngest daughter of the king and was made heir to the kingdom.³

The Sleeping Beauty⁴

A long time ago there lived a king and queen, who were very sad because they had no children; but one day when the queen was resting near a spring, a frog crept out of the water, and said to her: "You shall have your wish. Within a year you shall have a little girl."

What the frog said came true.⁵ The queen had a little child who was so beautiful that the king wished to give a party in her honor.⁶ He

1. 乘, 操 (權). 2. took their right forms 復其故態. 3. made heir to the kingdom 爲王位之繼承者. 4. The sleeping beauty 臥眠之美人; beauty 係 abstract noun, 但此處用作 common noun. 5. What the frog said came true, 蛙所言者, 乃應驗; 按 what the frog said 係一 noun clauses 用作句主者; 例如: Whoever was caught was sent to jail 任何人被捕, 均入囹圄. 又按 came true 之 "true" 係動詞之完成詞 (complement), 凡動詞後附以形容詞者, 該形容詞或爲 complement, 或爲 adverbial adjunct; 例如: The news has come true 消息證實. He drinks hard 彼縱飲. The dog went mad 犬忽狂. He looked blank, when he was informed of his dismissal 當彼耳聞免職, 乃茫然失色. 6. the king wished to give a party in her honor 君王欲設宴以示寵愛.

thought he would invite all the wise women¹ in the land, who could grant fairy gifts to his little child. There were thirteen of these wise women, but by some chance² only twelve were invited, and at the table twelve golden plates were set for them.

After the great dinner was over³ the wise women, in turn, named their fairy gifts⁴ to the princess. The first gave her goodness, the second beauty, the third riches, and so on⁵ up to the last;⁶ but before the twelfth wise woman could speak, in walked the thirteenth.⁷

This ugly old woman was in a great rage, because she had not been invited to the feast, and without taking notice of⁸ any one, she cried

1. wise women 精通祕術之女。巫覡。 2. by chance 不圖，偶然；例如：*By chance, I met my old school-mate on my way home* 余歸家時，偶遇舊同學。 3. the great dinner was over 盛饌完畢；over 係 adverb 用作“was”之 complement；例如：*The game is over (=finished)* 遊戲告終。 *Some money was still over (=remaining)*. 尚有餘錢。 4. fairy gifts 神仙之贈物。 5. and so on (or forth) 等等；例如：*He dislikes dance, plays, picnics, and so on* 彼厭惡跳舞，遊戲，野宴等等。 6. up to the last, 直至最後；凡表示界限 (limit) 範圍 (extent) 者恆用成“to”或“up to”；例如：*He fought to (or up to) the last man* 彼敵至最後一人 (意謂戰勝全場也)。 7. In walked the thirteenth—the thirteenth walked in. 8. taking notice of 注意，留意；例如：*He takes notice of the girl, when he comes in* 當彼入內時，注視此女郎。

in a loud voice, "When the princess is fifteen years old, she shall prick her finger with a spindle,¹ and shall fall down dead." Then, without a word, the evil woman left the room.

At these words,² every one turned pale with fright;³ but the twelfth wise woman, who had not yet⁴ spoken, now came up, and said: "I cannot stop this woman's evil words; I can only change the order. The king's child shall not die, but a deep sleep shall fall upon her, in which she shall stay one hundred years."

The little child was so beautiful, kind and good, that no one who saw her could help loving her.⁵ As she grew older, the king and queen

1. prick her finger with a spindle 用紡錘刺其指。 2. At these words 聞言之下，此係一 adverbial phrase, at 係一 preposition, 用以表示效力 (effect) 者；例如：Stand up *at the word* of command 一聞命令，即行站起。 3. every one turned pale with fright, 每人皆因驚而面呈灰色；with fright 係一 adverbial phrase 形容 turned, with 此處用以表示態度 (manner)；例如：He looked upon me with anger 彼怒目而視余。 4. not yet 尚未；例如：He has *not yet* come 彼尚未來。 The boy has *not gone* to school *yet* 該男兒尚未入學。 5. no one who saw her could help loving her, 凡見之者莫不加以青眼；見者無不愛之；按 cannot help + gerund 或 cannot avoid + gerund 或 cannot forbear + gerund 皆譯作「不禁，不得不」；例如：I cannot help (*or avoid, or forbear*) laughing to hear such a story 余聞此故事不禁大笑。 I could not but smile to hear him talk in his lofty strain—Goodsmith 其語氣高傲如此，予聞之下不禁發笑。

began to feel very unhappy, and ordered that all the spindles in the kingdom should be burned.

Now, as it happened, on the very¹ day that the princess was fifteen years old, the king and queen were away from home, and she was quite alone in the castle. The maiden ran about over the whole place, looking in at rooms and halls, just as her fancy led her.²

At last she came to an old tower, and at the top of a winding stair,³ she saw a little door. In the lock was a rusty key.⁴ When she turned it, the door flew open,⁵ and there in a small room sat an old woman with her spindle spinning flax.⁶

“Good morning, Grandma,”⁷ said the princess, nodding her head,⁸ “what is that funny⁹ thing that jumps about so?” and she held out her hand¹⁰ to take the spindle. Then it came about as the fairy had foretold.¹¹ The princess pricked

1. very, 卽, 是; 此處用作形容詞, 含有 “true,” “actual” 等意義, 有時不含有上列意義, 則爲加重語氣而用也; 例如: This is the *very* man that I want to see 此卽余所欲見之人也. He came at that *very* instant 彼登時卽來. 2. as her fancy led her 任意所之; 隨意所欲. 3. winding stair 蜿蜒之梯. 4. in the lock was a rusty key 鎖內有一銹鍵. 5. flew open 忽開. 6. spinning flax 紡亞麻. 7. Grandma 老嫗之稱 (猶中國人稱老嫗曰太太). 8. nodding her head 點頭. 9. 奇怪. 10. she held out her hand 彼伸出手來. 11. it came about as the fairy had foretold 此事發生, 果如仙人所預言者.

her finger with the spindle, and at once she fell upon the bed which was near, and lay as if dead,¹ in a deep sleep.

This sleep came not only upon the princess, but spread over the whole castle. The king and queen; who had just come home, fell asleep, and all their lords and ladies with them; the horses went to sleep in the stable; the dogs in the yard; the doves on the roof; the flies on the wall; yes,² even the fire that burned in the fireplace grew still and slept. The meat stopped roasting before the fire; the cook in the kitchen, who was just going to box³ the ears of the stable boy, let her hand drop,⁴ and sank to sleep. Outside the castle the wind was still, and upon the trees not a leaf stirred.⁵

In a few hours there sprang up around the castle a hedge of thorn bushes,⁶ which year by year grew higher and higher, until at last nothing of the castle could be seen about it; not even

1. as if dead=as if she were dead. 2. yes, 凡答問題係肯定語氣時恆用之, 然作者所言定有須表示為肯定語氣時, 雖無問句亦可插用 yes, 以強語氣. 3. 擗, 掌頰, 此字係動詞. 4. let her hand drop=let her hand (to) drop 任其手下垂. 5. 搖動. 6. a hedge of thorn bushes 多刺叢林之樊籬.

the roof,¹ nor the chimneys,² nor the flag on the tower.³

So the years went by, and the story of the Sleeping Beauty, as the princess was called, was known all over the kingdom. As time went on many king's sons came and tried to get through the hedge of thorn bushes; but this they could not do. The sharp thorns seemed to have hands, which held the young men so fast that they could neither go forward nor backward,⁴ and they all died a sad death.⁵

After many, many years a prince came to the kingdom, and heard an old man tell the story of the castle with its Sleeping Beauty. He also knew what danger lay in the great hedge of thorn bushes, but the young prince was not afraid, and said, "I at least shall try to look upon the beautiful sleeping princess." The good old man did

1. 屋頂, 屋脊. 2. 烟突, 烟囪. 3. 塔. 4. could neither go forward nor backward, 既不能進, 又不能退; 進退維谷; neither..... nor, 既不.....又不. He can *neither* read *nor* write 彼既不能讀又不能寫. *Neither* you *nor* I can do it 此非爾與我所能爲也. 5. they all died a sad death, 彼等皆慘死; death 爲 died 之 object, 此種 object 與動詞意義相同, 或逕從動詞變化而出, 謂之同位賓詞 (Cognate object). It blows a brisk gale 風吹成烈風. He strikes a deadly blow 彼擊一致命之擊. He lived a long life 彼享大年. He sang a merry song 彼唱一愉樂之歌.

everything in his power to stop the prince,¹ but the young man would not listen to his words.

Now it happened that the hundred years of the magic spell were just ended, and the day had come when the sleeping princess was to wake up again.

As the prince came to the hedge of thorn bushes, it was in full bloom, and covered with beautiful flowers. When lo!² before him, through the deep hedge, there opened a wide road, and so without danger he came to the gates of the castle.

The prince found horses and dogs lying asleep on the ground; on the roof sat the doves with their heads under their wings; and when he went *into the castle, the cook and the kitchen-maid*, and even the flies on the wall still slept. Near the throne lay the king and queen; while all around were the sleeping lords and ladies. So still indeed was the whole castle, that he could even hear his own heart beat.

The prince went on from room to room, until at last he came to an old tower, and going up a

1. The good old man did everything in his power to stop the prince
該老人百計阻止之：該老人盡力阻太子。 2. 看呀。

winding stair, he saw a little door. A rusty key was in the lock, and as he turned it the door flew open. There before him lay the sleeping princess. She was indeed so beautiful that he could not take his eyes from her.¹

The prince then bent down and gave her a kiss. As he did so, the Sleeping Beauty opened her eyes, and with her awoke the whole castle. The king woke up, and the queen and all the lords and ladies looked at each other with wide-open eyes; the horses in the stable stood up and shook themselves; the dogs jumped about and wagged their tails; the doves on the roof lifted their heads from under their wings and flew into the fields; the flies on the walls buzzed about; the fire in the kitchen blazed up; the meat began to roast; the cook boxed the ears of the stable-boy, so that he ran off crying; and the hedge of thorn bushes around the castle dried up and blew away.²

1. could not take his eyes from her 目不離她。 2. The king woke up, and the queen and all the lords and ladies looked at each other with wide-open eyes; the horses in the stable stood up and shook themselves; the dogs jumped about and wagged their tails; the doves on the roof lifted their heads from under their wings and flew into the fields; the flies on the walls buzzed about; the fire in the kitchen blazed up; the meat began to roast; the cook boxed the ears of the stable-boy, so that he ran off crying; and the hedge of thorn bushes around the castle dried up and blew away. 按此句係多數小句用半支點 (semicolon) 連合而成, 若改半支點爲句點 (period) 則分爲多數語句矣。

Then the prince married the beautiful princess, and they lived happily forever after.

Mother Frost

There was once a widow who had two daughters, one of whom was very beautiful and a great help about the house,¹ while the other was ugly and idle. The mother loved the ugly one best,² for she was her own child, and she cared so little for³ the other daughter that she made her do all of the hard work. Every day the poor girl had to⁴ sit beside a spring, and spin and spin till her fingers bled.⁵

1. a great help about the house, 於家事大有補助; house 不作「房屋」解, 當作「家務, 家事」等解. 2. The mother loved the ugly one best. 按此句副詞“best”應改爲 better 蓋二人或物相比較當用 better; 三人或物相比較, 則用 best 也, 但文學書中恆有此種謬誤. 蓋文學家爲文, 興到筆隨, 不加點竄, 文法之工拙, 非所計也; 茲舉二例如下: In every well-formed mind this second desire seems to be the strongest of the two.—Smith. [註] 第二種願望與他一種相比, 是兩物相比也, 故 strongest 宜改作 stronger. The hours between breakfast and dinner the ladies devoted to dress and study; they usually read a page, and then gazed at themselves in the glass, which even philosophers might own often presented the page of greatest beauty.—Goldsmith. 書中之美與人面之美亦係兩物相比, 故 greatest 宜改爲 greater. 3. cared for (or about) 愛, 切心; 例如: I care very much for the girl. 余愛此女. 4. had to, 必須, 應當; 例如: We have to study hard (=we must study hard). To support himself he had to find some work. 彼爲生活, 故不得不尋工作. 5. bled, 出血, 係 bleed 之過去式.

One day when her spindle was so red with blood that the poor girl could not spin, she tried to wash it in the water of the spring; but the spindle fell out of her hand and sank to the bottom. With tears in her eyes, she ran and told her stepmother¹ what she had done.

The stepmother scolded² her, and was so angry that she said, "Since you have let the spindle fall into the spring, you must go in and get it out."

Then the maiden³ went back to the spring to look for her spindle. Now she fell in and sank down, down to the very bottom.⁴

When the poor girl first awoke, she could not think what had happened, but as she came to herself,⁵ she found that she was in a beautiful field, on which the sun shone brightly and where hundreds of wild-flowers grew.

1. 繼母. 2. 斥責, 罵詈. 3. maiden=maid 處女, 少女. 4. she fell in and sank down, down to the very bottom, 彼跌下沉至水底; 按 down to the very bottom 一仿語, 係爲加重語氣而設, 在修辭學上謂之 Repetition; 例如: Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth. 民主, 民治, 民享之政府, 將不致絕跡於世界. Every business transaction is an opportunity,—an opportunity to be polite,—an opportunity to be honest,—an opportunity to make friends 商業事務係一種時機, 一有禮義之時機, 一誠實之時機, 一交友之時機. 5. she came to herself 彼蘇醒.

She walked a long way across the field till she came to a baker's oven,¹ full of new bread, and the loaves² cried to her, "Oh, pull us out! pull us out! or we shall burn! we shall burn!"

"Ah, that would be a pity!" cried the maiden, and stepping up, she pulled all the sweet brown loaves out of the oven.

As he walked along, she soon came to a tree full of apples, and the tree cried; "Shake me! shake me! my apples are all quite ripe."

The kind-hearted girl shook the tree again and again till there was not an apple left on its branches. Then she picked up the apples one by one and piled them in a great heap.

At last she came to a small house. In the door-way sat an old woman, who had such large teeth that it made the girl feel quite afraid of her, and she turned to run away.

But the old woman cried: "What do you fear, my child? Come in, and live here with me; and if you will do the work about the house, I will be very kind to you. You must take care to

1. a baker's oven 烘爐 (烘麵包所用). 2. loaves 麵包, 饅頭; 此字係 loaf 之複數.

make my bed well, and to shake it and pound¹ it, so that the feathers will fly about, and down in the world they will say that it snows, for I am Mother Frost.”

The old woman spoke so kindly that she quite won the maiden's heart,² and she said she would gladly work for her.

The girl did everything well, and each day she shook up the bed until it was soft and nice, so that the feathers might fly down like snowflakes.³ Her life with Mother Frost was a very happy one; she had plenty to eat and drink, and never once heard an angry word.

After the girl had stayed a long time with the kind old woman, she began to feel lonely, and wished to go home. She was indeed quite homesick.⁴ She could not help it, though her life with Mother Frost had been very happy.⁵

When she could stand it no longer, she said, “Dear Mother Frost, you have been very kind to

1. 搗碎. 2. won the maiden's heart 得該女之歡心. 3. 雪片, 雪花. 4. 懷鄉病, 思家病. 5. she could not help it...very happy, 與 Mother Frost 相處, 雖極快樂, 但彼已不勝思家之病矣.

me but I feel in my heart that I cannot stay here any longer; I must go back to my own friends."

"I am pleased to hear you say that you wish to go home," said Mother Frost, "and as you have worked for me so well, I will show you the way myself."

So she took the maiden by the hand¹ and led her to a broad gateway.² The gate was open, and as the young girl walked through, a shower of gold³ fell over her and hung to her clothes, so that she was dressed in gold from her head to her feet.

"That is your pay for having worked so hard," and as the old woman spoke, she put into the maiden's hand the spindle which had fallen into the spring.

Then the great gate was closed, and the maiden found herself once more in the world, and not far from her stepmother's house. As she came into the farmyard, a cock on the wall crowed

1. she took the maiden by the hand, 彼攜該女之手, 按此處介詞 by 之意義等於 by means of 常用於 take, catch, hold, pull, grasp 等字之後; 例如: He took me by the hand 彼攜余手. He held me by the button 彼曳余裾. I caught the drowning girl by the hair 余擒得將溺女孩之髮. A man pulls me by the sleeve 一人曳余袖. I grasp him by the arm 余執彼臂. 2. a broad gateway 一條寬闊之走廊. 3. a shower of gold 一陣黃金雨.

loudly "Cock-a-doodle-doo! our golden lady has come home, I see."¹

When the stepmother saw the maiden with her golden dress, she treated her kindly, and as soon as the girl had told how the gold had fallen upon her, the mother could hardly wait to have her own ugly child try her luck in the same way.²

This time she made the idle daughter go to the spring and spin; but the girl, who wished for riches without working, did not spin fast enough to make her fingers bleed. So he pricked her finger, and put her hand into the thorn bushes, until at last a few drops of blood stained³ the spindle. At once she let it drop into the water, and sprang in after it herself.

Just as her sister had done, the ugly girl found herself in a beautiful field, and walked along the same path till she came to the baker's oven.

She heard the loaves cry, "Pull us out! pull us out! or we shall burn! we shall burn!"

But the lazy girl answered, "I will not do it; I do not want to soil my hands in your dirty oven."

1. I see 我明白, 我曉得. 2. to have her own ugly child try her luck in the same way 使自己醜陋之女孩如法試之; have 含有「使」[令]等意義. 3. 染污, 玷污.

And so she walked on till she came to the apple tree. "Shake me! shake me!" it cried, "for my apples are all quite ripe."

"I will not do it," answered the girl, "for some of your apples might fall on my head." As he spoke, she walked lazily on.

When at last the girl stood before the door of Mother Frost's house, she had no fear of the great teeth, for her sister had told her all about them. So she walked right up to the old woman and offered to be her servant.¹

For a whole day the girl was very busy, and did everything that she was told to do; but on the second day, she began to be lazy, and on the third day, she was still worse. She would not get up in the morning; the bed was never made or shaken, so the feathers could fly about; till at last Mother Frost grew quite tired of her,² and told her that she must go away.

1. she walked right up to the old woman, and offered to be her servant 彼直至老婦前，願爲彼僕。 2. grew quite tired of her. 極厭惡之；按副詞 quite 本含有 "perfectly," "completely" 意義然有時與 past participle 並用則其意等於 "very"; 例如: I am quite tired of it 余極厭之。 He is quite delighted with your success 君之成功，彼極形愉快。

The lazy girl was indeed glad to go, and thought only of the golden rain which was sure to come when Mother Frost led her to the gate; but as she passed under it, a large kettleful of black pitch¹ was upset² over her.

“That is what you get for your work,” said the old woman, and shut the gate.

So the idle girl walked home all covered with pitch and as she went into the farmyard, the cock on the wall cried out, “Cock-a-doodle-doo! our sticky young lady has come home, I see.”

The pitch stuck so fast to the girl's clothes and hair that, do what she would,³ as long as⁴ she lived, it never came off.

The Boots of Buffalo Leather

Once upon a time there was a soldier who feared nothing and cared for nothing.⁵ He had left the army,⁶ and as he knew no trade, he could

1. a kettleful of black pitch 一壺瀝青，一壺柏油。 2. 傾覆。 3. do what she would 任彼設法。 4. as long as=while; 例如: *As long as you work hard, you will improve* 在爾工作勤勞時，爾將進益。 5. who feared nothing and cared for nothing 彼無所畏懼，亦無所眷念；此係 adjective clause, 用以形容 soldier。 6. left the army 退伍。

earn little,¹ so he lived by begging.² He always wore an old cloak and a pair of huge riding-boots made out of buffalo leather.³

One day, while on his travels, this brave soldier came to a great forest, in which he soon lost his way. After walking a long time,⁴ he at last caught sight of a man in a green hunting suit.⁵ The soldier stepped up to the hunter, shook hands with him,⁶ and they both sat down together on the grass.

“I see you have on⁷ fine boots which are well blacked,”⁸ said the soldier, “but if you had to walk about as much as I do; they would not be fine long. Now just look at mine; I have worn them a long time, and yet they still serve me well in a great many ways.

1. he could earn little 彼不能謀生; little 恆用於否定語氣其意義等於 not; 例如: I little expected (=did not expect) that he would succeed so well 彼功告大成, 余所不及臆料. 2. he lived by begging 彼以乞食爲生. 3. made out of buffalo leather 以水牛皮製成. 4. After walking a long time=after he had walked a long time. 5. he caught sight of a man in a green hunting suit 彼瞥見一人, 身穿綠色獵裝. 6. shook hands with him 與彼握手爲禮. 7. have on=put on=wear 著, 戴, 穿; 例如: Put on (or Have on) your hat 戴爾帽. 8. well blacked 擦油頗佳; black 係作動詞用, 譯作「擦黑」, 指以黑油擦靴而言.

At last the soldier stood up, and said, "Well, my brother with the bright boots, what is the way out of this forest?"

"That I would like to know myself," said the huntsman, "for I have lost my way, too."

"Indeed," said the soldier, "so we are both in the same fix;¹ but let us go on. We may find the way out yet."

Then the hunter arose, and they both walked on farther and farther into the wood.

As night came on, the soldier saw a light through the tree, and said, "Ah, a light means fire, and a fire means something to eat; so let us move on."

They soon reached a stone house, and when they rapped, an old woman came to the door. "We have lost our way," said the soldier, "and we would like shelter and food; my stomach is as empty as a drum."²

1. in the same fix 進退兩難，彼此同情；此句語與 in the same box 意義相同，fix 此處用作名詞，作「進退兩難」解，宜注意。 2. my stomach is as empty as a drum 余腹空如鼓。

"You cannot stay here," answered the old woman; "this house belongs to¹ a band of robbers,² and if they find you, they will be sure to kill you."

"I think not," answered the soldier; "but as I have eaten nothing for two days, I would as soon be killed as³ to die of hunger."⁴ And he entered the door.

The huntsman did not wish to go in, but the soldier took him by the arm, and said, "Come, come, my brother, our lives are not so easily lost."

Then the old woman said, "Well, get down behind the stove, and what the robbers do not eat, I will bring to you after they have gone to sleep."

The men had just crept behind the stove, when twelve robbers came rushing in, sat down

1. belongs to 屬於; 例如: This book *belongs to* me 該書屬於我。 To what province do you *belong*? 爾係何省人? 2. a band of robbers 一羣盜賊。 3. would as soon...as 與其...寧, 與其...不如, 凡茲於此之仿語, 如 "had better," "had rather," "had sooner," "had as soon...as," "had as lief...as," 等, 均譯作「與其...不如」解; 例如: You *had better* return home at once, for your parents are growing more and more anxious of you 尊親思君甚切, 君莫如立即回家。 I *had rather* take this than that 余不如取此物。 I *had sooner* run than walk 余寧跑毋走。 I *had as soon* run as walk 同上。 I *would as soon* live as live with Madam Gombourge, 余寧與 Gombourge 太太同居。 4. die of hunger 飢餓而死; 按 die 之後, 恆附以種種介詞, 茲述如下: He died of consumption 彼死於癆瘵。 The laborer died from overwork 該工人死於過分之作工。 The man died by lightning 此人觸電而死。

at the table, and, with a great noise, ordered their supper. The woman then brought in a huge roast of beef,¹ and placed it on the table. When the smell of the food came to the nose of the soldier, he said to the hunter, "I can sit still no longer; I must have a piece of that roast."

"They will surely kill us," said the hunter, and tried to hold the bold fellow back.² But the soldier stood up, and as soon as the robbers caught sight of him, they threw down their knives and forks, and sprang to the guns.³

"Halloo,"⁴ they cried, "what are you doing here? Are you sent out as spies?"⁵

"Now stop your talking," said the soldier; "I am hungry. Give me something to eat, and then you can do what you like with me."

The robbers did not know what to make of this,⁶ but at last their chief⁷ said, "You are a

1. a huge roast of beef 一大塊烤牛肉; roast 燻炙物, 燒肉. 2. to hold back 阻止. 3. threw down their knives and forks, and sprang to the guns 放下餐具, 躍至鎗所; 按西人餐時, 恆用 knife, fork 等等, 故譯作 [餐具], 猶我國食飯時所用之箸也. 4. 招呼人之詞. 5. 偵探, 探子; 此字係 spy 之複數. 6. the robbers did not know what to make of this 羣盜莫知其所以然; to make of 知其所以然, 悉其所由來. 7. 首領.

bold fellow, but you shall eat with us, and then you shall die.”

“We will see about that,” said the soldier, who took a seat at the table, and began to eat with the best of them. Then he called to his friend, “Come, Brother Bright Boots, come and eat; you must be hungry as well as I.”

The huntsman could not eat, but the soldier ate enough for both.

At last the soldier said, “My men, your meat is good, but how is your wine?”

So the chief said to the old woman, “Bring a bottle out of the cellar,¹ and let it be of the best.”

The soldier, drawing the cork with a pop,² turned to the huntsman, and said, “See what a man with magic buffalo boots can do with³ a bottle.”

Going back to the table, and holding the bottle high over the robbers' heads, the soldier cried out, “Long life to you all, but may your mouths be open and your right arms uplifted!”

1. 地窖. 2. drawing the cork with a pop 拔去木塞, 發爆裂聲.
3. can do with 關係; 例如: The magician *can do with* his stick 此術士能與彼之手杖有關 (意謂此術士能以彼之手杖, 作種種之幻術也).

No sooner had he said these words, than¹ the robbers all seemed to be turned to stone, with their mouths open and their right arms uplifted.

Then the huntsman said, "Indeed, sir, you are a wonderful man; but come, let us leave this place at once."

"Ah, no," said the soldier, "we must not march away too soon; we have beaten the enemy, now let us enjoy ourselves."

So he made the old woman get another bottle of the best wine, and when they had both finished eating, the old woman showed them the nearest way to the town.

As they came into the village, the soldier met one of his officers.² He at once told him about the robbers, and said that he and his friend would lead a company of soldiers back to capture the rogues.³

As soon as they came to the house, the soldier placed his men at all the windows and doors, so that none of the robbers could get away. Then

1. No sooner...than 一經...即; 甫...即. 例如: *No sooner* did he hear the news *than* he wept aloud, (*or* As soon as he heard the news, he wept aloud) 彼一聞此信息, 即放聲大哭. 2. 軍官. 3. to capture the rogues 捕捉盜賊.

he went boldly in, and going up to the table where the robbers still sat with their mouths open and their right arms uplifted, he took a bottle of wine, and, holding it high over their heads, said, "Long life to you all!"

The robbers came to life again as quick as a wink,¹ but were thrown down and bound hand and foot with cords.² Then the soldier had them tossed into a cart like sacks of grain,³ and off they went to the village.

Now the huntsman, unseen by the soldier, had taken one of the guards aside and given him an order.

As they drew near the village the soldier saw a great crowd of men coming out of the gate. He could hear shouts of joy,⁴ and saw flags waving, and he knew that some great man must be coming to the town.

"What does all this mean?" said he to the huntsman.

1. as quick as a wink 速如轉瞬，一瞬間；例如：She came to her life again *as quick as a wink* 轉瞬間彼復蘇醒。 2. (were) bound hand and foot with cords 手足俱爲繩索所縛；hand and foot 係一 adverbial phrase. 而例如：Pind him *hand and foot*, and take him away 縛其手足，攜之去。 3. the soldier had them tossed into a cart like sacks of grain 該士卒擲羣盜於車中，如擲米囊然。 4. shouts of joy 歡呼聲。

“Do you not know?” answered the hunter, “that the king has been a long time away from his kingdom and is now coming home?”

“Where is the king?” said the soldier: “I do not see him.”

“Here he is,” answered the huntsman. “I am the king, and they come to meet me.” Then he opened his coat, so that his royal clothes¹ could be seen.

The poor soldier fell on his knees,² and cried to the king to forgive him; but the king gave him his hand,³ and said: “You are a brave soldier, and have indeed saved my life. If at any time you wish to eat a piece of good roast, step into the kitchen; but if you wish to drink a health⁴ when you have on your boots of buffalo leather, you must first ask me.”

1. royal clothes 御服, 王者之服. 2. fell on his knees 跪下; 例如: They fell on their knees by the couch to pray 彼等曲膝榻旁, 以祈禱上帝. 3. give him his hand 與之握手, 與之表同情. 4. drink a health 飲酒祝福, 奉觴爲壽; 例如: Here is something for you to drink the health with 此處有酒, 請浮一大白. He and I and the doctor are going to drink your health and luck, and you'll have grog served out for you to drink our health and luck—Stevenson. 爾我及醫士行將飲酒爲汝曹賀, 汝曹有酒使其飲之, 視吾輩健康.

Rumpelstiltskin

Once upon a time, there lived a miller¹ who had a beautiful daughter.

Now it happened that the miller had to visit the king's castle, and while he was going through the garden, he met the king face to face.² The king, seeing the poor miller, who wished to be thought very rich, told the king that he had a daughter who could spin straw into gold.³

"Ah," said the king, "that is a great art, and I should like above all things⁴ to have your daughter come to the castle and spin for me."

Then indeed the miller was afraid, but he had to do as the king ordered, and so the next day he brought his daughter to the castle.

The greedy⁵ king, who loved gold above all things, led the poor girl into a room filled with

1. 磨夫; 磨坊主. 2. face to face 對面; 例如: He meets me *face to face* 彼與余對面相遇. 3. could spin straw into gold 能紡草成金; into 係一 preposition 表示「變化」, 往往置於 turn, change 等字之後; 例如: He turned his study *into* a laboratory 彼之書齋改爲實驗室. Water is changed *into* steam by heat 水遇熱變爲氣體. Cotton is spun *into* thread and thread is woven *into* cloth 棉紡之爲紗, 紗織之爲布. 4. above all things 在各物之上. 5. 貪婪.

straw, in the middle of which stood a spinning-wheel¹ with many spindles about it.

“There,” said the king, “is your spinning-wheel and here is the straw. •If you do not spin all of it into gold by to-morrow morning, your head shall be cut off.”² Then he left the maiden, and carefully locked the door behind him.

The poor girl could only sit and weep, for she had not the least idea how to spin straw into gold. In the midst of³ her tears the door flew open, and a little old man with bandy legs⁴ and a fiery red rose sprang into the room. Taking off his long peaked cap,⁵ he bowed low to the maiden, and said: “Good evening, my dear young lady. What is the cause of these tears?”

“Alas,” answered the girl, “I am here by order of the king, who has told me that I must spin this straw into gold or lose my life.”

1. a spinning-wheel 紡車. 2. your head shall be cut off 爾首將被斬去, 斬爾首; 按 shall 用於第二人稱時, 不但含有 Future-time 之意亦且有 [命令] [強迫] 等意義; 本例所論, 係最後一種; 例如: If you do this, you shall be hanged. 爾若作此, 爾將縊死. If you do not consent, you shall lose your head 爾若不允, 爾首不保矣. 3. in the midst of 在...之中; 例如: He is fond of rambling in the midst of the trees 彼喜在樹林中散步. 4. bandy legs 彎腿, 纏足. 5. peaked cap 尖帽.

Then the manikin¹ said, "What will you give me if I will spin it for you?"

"This string of gold beads,"² answered the maiden.

The little man took the beads, slipped them into his pocket,³ and sat down before the spinning-wheel. Hardly had the wheel begun to sing its whir,⁴ whir, whir, when⁵ the maiden saw that the spindle was filled with the finest of spun gold.⁶ Again the wheel went humming⁷ round, and again the spindle was filled. The little man kept so busily at work⁸ that before long⁹ all the straw was gone, and in its place¹⁰ were spindles full of gold.

The next morning at sunrise the king unbolted the door,¹¹ and his greedy eyes were filled with joy at sight of the golden spindles.

1. 矮人, 侏儒. 2. this string of gold beads 一串金珠. 3. slipped them into his pocket 投入衣囊中. 4. 急旋, 迴旋時策策有聲. 5. Hardly...when 當即; 即在...之前; 此係 Conjunctional phrase, hardly...when 或作 scarcely...before, 或作 scarcely...when, 用法均無不同; 例如: He had *scarcely* (or *hardly*) heard the news, *before* he wept aloud. He had *scarcely* (or *hardly*) heard the news, *when* he wept aloud 彼一聞此消息, 即放聲大哭. 6. spun gold 紡錘之金; spun 係 spin 之過去式及過去分詞, 此處用作形容詞, 形容 gold. 7. 含糊聲 (機器等). 8. kept busily at work 工作忙碌; 按 at 係表示職業 (occupation), 例如: He is *at work* = He is *working*. 9. before long 立刻; 不久, 例如: He will return to us *before long* 彼不久即回. 10. in its place 在原來草的地位. 11. unbolted the door 開門.

These riches¹ made the king even more greedy than before, and leading the maiden into a still larger chamber, where there was a great pile of straw, he said, "Young woman, if you value your life,² you must spin this straw into gold before to-morrow's sun." Then he turned and left the room.

The maiden's eyes filled with tears at sight of this huge heap of straw, and sitting down, she began to weep.

All at once³ the door opened, and in jumped the manikin. Going up to the weeping maiden, he took off his pointed cap, and said, "What will you give me if I help you again, and spin this straw into gold?"

"The ring from my finger," said the maiden.

The little man took the ring and put it in his pocket. Then sitting down before the spinning-wheel, he began to spin and spin, and so quickly

1. riches 財富; 按此字本係少數, 後人因其後之 *es* 故亦恆用爲複數; 例如: *In one hour is so great riches come to naught.*—New Testament 一小時內而如許家財, 化爲烏有. *Riches have made more men covetous than covetousness hath (=has) made men rich* 財富使人貪心, 較貪婪使人富足爲甚. 2. value your life 珍視爾之生命. 3. All at once 忽然; 例如: *All at once there was a thunder* 突然間雷聲作. *All at once the rain falls* 忽然下雨.

did he work, that long before daylight the straw had all been turned into gold.

The next morning when the king looked upon the heap of golden spindles, he thought it the most beautiful sight he had ever seen. But the pile of gold only made him eager for more, and taking the maiden by the hand, he led her to a still larger chamber quite full of straw; indeed, there was hardly room for the girl to sit with her spinning-wheel.

As the king was about to leave the room,¹ he said to the maiden: "This straw you must also spin into gold before to-morrow's sun, or you shall die. But if you can do the task, I will marry you and make you queen over my whole kingdom." "For," thought the king, "though she is only a miller's daughter, yet² with her spinning-wheel she can make me the richest king in the world."

1. about to leave the room 將離該室; 按 about 係一 preposition, to leave the room 爲 preposition "about" 之 object; 例如: He was *about* to die 彼將死. My friend is *about to* graduate in a middle school 余友行將畢業於某中學. 2. though...yet 雖然; 有時獨用 though, 而省去 yet. 意義無異; 例如: *Though* he punishes me, *yet* will I trust in him 彼雖懲戒余, 然余則信任之. *Though* he has denied the deed, (yet) no one will believe his word 彼雖否認此事, 然無有信其言者.

Hardly had the door closed behind the king, when the little man came hopping and skipping¹ into the room, and taking off his pointed cap, he said, "What will you give me, if I will spin this straw for you as I have done before?"

"Alas," answered the maiden, "I have nothing more to give."

"In that case," said the manikin, "I cannot help you, unless you will promise to give me your first child after you have become queen."

"Well," thought the maiden, "it is my only hope,² and who knows what may happen." So she gave her promise to the little man.³

Then the manikin sat down at the spinning-wheel, and soon the wheel began to whirl, and the spindles were filled with gold.

When the king opened the door the next morning and saw the beautiful maiden sitting in the midst of the golden spindles, he was very glad to keep his promise,⁴ and the poor miller's daughter became queen over the whole kingdom.

1. hopping and skipping 跳躍. 2. only hope 惟一之希望. 3. she gave promise to the little man 對於侏儒所請, 彼乃允之. 4. to keep his promise 守信; 不爽約; 例如: One should *keep one's promise* 人須踐其約. Under these circumstances, it is impossible for me to *keep my promise* 情形若此, 而欲我踐約者, 非所能也.

About a year afterward a beautiful little prince was born in the castle. The queen had forgotten all about her promise to the little man, until one evening he came into the room and asked her to give him her child. The queen was so filled with terror that she fell on her knees, and begged the little man to take all the riches of the kingdom, but to leave her the child.

“No,” said the little man, “I will not do it. Something living will please me more than all the riches in the world.”

Then the queen began to weep and to beg so hard¹ for her child that at last the little man had pity upon² her, and said, “I will give you one chance; if within three days you can guess my name, you shall keep your child.”

The queen lay awake that night thinking of all the names she had ever heard. In the morning men were sent to every part of the kingdom to write down the strangest names they could find.

1. to beg hard 哀求, 求之甚苦. 2. had pity upon 憐憫; 例如: I have pity upon (or on) the poor beggar. I take pity upon (or on) the poor bagger. I have compassion upon (or on) the poor beggar. I take compassion upon (or on) the poor beggar 此貧丐余哀憐之。

The next evening the little man came again, and the queen began to call off to him all the names that she had found: Casper, Melchior Balgar, and many, many others. But at each one the little man shook his head, and said, "No, that is not my name."

The second day the queen had her servants go from house to house¹ through the town and take down the name of every man, woman, and child. When the little man came that evening, she had a long list of strange names to give him. "Perhaps your name is Cowribs, Spindleshands, or Lacelegs," she said. But he answered to each one, "No, that is not my name."

On the third day, the men came back who had been sent over the kingdom to search for new names. The queen could get no help from them, until at last one came, who said: "I have not been able to find any new names, but on the side of a high mountain in the deep woods I heard a

1. from house to house 挨家挨戶. 例如: The beggar asked for food from house to house 該乞丐挨戶乞食.

fox wish good-night¹ to a rabbit.² Soon I came upon a little house in front of which a fire was burning. Around this fire danced a little man with a pointed cap and a nose which was fiery red, and as he went hopping and jumping about, first on one leg and then on the other, he sang:—

“My baking and brewing I'll do to-day,
The queen's son to-morrow I'll take away.

No wise man can show the queen where to begin,

For my name, to be sure, is Rumpelstiltskin.”

The queen clapped her hands for joy. She knew that at last she had found the name of the queer little man. Having sent the servant away³ with a bag of gold, she waited for⁴ the manikin to come to her.

1. good night 晚間好。請晚安；西俗凡人相見或告別時，恆作種種問安語，相見時間有不同，故措辭亦各異也。例如：*Good day* 日間問安語。*Good evening* 晚間問安語（初見時用語）。*Good morning* 早間問安語。*Good night* 請晚安（辭別時用語，即諺語明天再會之意）。2. 兔。家兔。3. having sent the servant away... 此係一 present participle phrase 所以表示時間者，其構造等於 after she had sent the servant away...；茲舉數例如下：*Not having received a reply* (=after I had not received a reply), I wrote to **you** again 未獲答書，再函奉問。*Walking along the street* (=while I was walking), I met a friend 當余步行街中，遇一朋友。4. waited for 待；等候，例如：*I wait for you for a while* 余候君一會。*I wait for a long time.* 等候多時。*I await you for a long time* 余候君多時。

Soon the little fellow came hopping and skipping up to the queen, and said, "Now, O queen, that is your last chance to tell me my name."

Then the queen asked, "Is your name Conrad?"

"No."

"Henry?"

"No."

"Then your name is Rumpelstiltskin."

"The fairies have told you! the fairies have told you!" shouted the little man. He became angry that in his rage he stamped¹ his right foot into the ground with such force that sank up to his knee in the earth.² This made him more angry still, and taking hold of his left leg with both hands,³ he pulled so hard that he tore himself quite in two.⁴

The Greedy Blacksmith

A tailor⁵ and a blacksmith⁶ were going home one evening after their work was done. It was

1. 踏足. 2. sank up to his knee in the earth 陷入地中直至膝部. 3. taking hold of his left leg with both hands 雙手持其左腿
4. he tore himself quite in two 彼裂身爲二. 5. 成衣匠. 6. 鐵匠.

later than usual, for they both had been very busy at their trades. They lived several miles from the town, and before they were halfway home,¹ night came on; but soon the moon rose, and as its round, bright face came up from behind the hills, they heard the sound of music. This music was so strange and yet so beautiful that the friends forgot how tired they were and ran on to see from whence² it came.

As they drew nearer and nearer to the music, they saw a band of little men and women, who were holding each other's hands, and dancing round and round in a circle to the strange and beautiful music.

In the centre of the ring, where the fairies were dancing, stood an old man, a little³ taller and stouter than the rest. He wore a coat of many colors, and his snow-white beard⁴ came down even to his belt.⁵

1. halfway home 中途 半路. 2. from whence=from where; 例如: He climbed to the summit of a hill, *whence* (or from where) he could take a bird's eye view of the whole city 彼上登山巔由此俯瞰全城. 3. a little, 稍稍, 有些; 例如: I am a *little* tired 余稍爲困倦. 4. snow-white beard 雪白之鬚. 5. 帶.

The tailor and the blacksmith stood still, and looked in wonder¹ at the dancers. Soon the old man made signs to² them, and the little people opened a way so that two men might come within the magic circle.³

The blacksmith stepped in at once, for he had no fear, but the tailor was at first a little timid and held back. As soon as he saw how merry and good-natured the fairies all looked, he took heart⁴ and entered the circle. The little people quickly closed the magic ring, the beautiful music began to play, and they began to dance and skip about like dry leaves in a storm.⁵

Then the old man in the centre of the ring drew a large knife from his belt, and began to sharpen it on a stone. When he had tried the edge with his finger,⁶ he turned and gave the two men such a fierce look that it made them both

1. in wonder, 作驚訝狀; 例如: He looked at me *in wonder* 彼視余作驚訝狀. 2. made signs to, 以手作勢, 以手示勢, 作手勢; 例如: I *make sign to him to wait for me.* 余示以手勢使之候余. 3. magic circle, 幻術之環. 4. took heart = was encouraged 大胆 He *takes heart* when he is crowned with success 彼功告成, 乃鼓其胆量. It is high time for you to *take heart* again. 再振精神, 此其時也. 5. they began to dance and skip about like dry leaves in a storm, 彼等始任意蹣跚, 如枯葉之舞於風中. 6. tried the edge with her finger 以手指試其鋒芒.

fear for their lives.¹ Almost before they knew what had happened, the little man had caught hold of the smith, and, as quick as a wink, had shaved off his hair and beard at one stroke of the knife.² He then took the tailor and did the same to him.

As soon as this was done, this old man's face became all smiles again,³ and he patted the two men on the back⁴ in the most friendly way, as if he thought they had done well to be shaved without making any trouble. He then pointed to a heap of charcoal⁵ that lay on one side of the ring, and made signs to them to fill their pockets.

The tailor and the blacksmith both did as they were ordered, though neither could think of what use a pocketful of coals would be to him.⁶ Then they said good-by to the little people, for

1. made them both fear for their lives 致有生命之虞. 2. at one stroke of the knife, 一剃之下 (意謂一剃即盡也). 3. the old man's face became all smiles 老人滿面笑容; 笑容可掬; 按 all + 複數普通名詞其意等於 very + 形容詞; 例如: I am all eyes = I am all attention = I am attentive 余一心注視. I am all ears 余傾耳而聽. She was like Niobe, all tears 女淚汎瀾, 如 Niobe 然. 4. he patted the two men on the back, 在彼二人背上一拍. 5. a heap of charcoal 一堆木炭. 6. though neither could think of what use a pocketful of coals would be to him, 二人雖不知一袋之煤於彼有何用途.

it was getting late,¹ and they wanted to find a place to sleep.

Just as they turned to go, a clock from the church tower struck twelve. Upon the last stroke the music stopped, the little people sank out of sight, and the hillside where they had been dancing lay calm and still in the moonlight.

After walking for some time² our two friends at last came to a barn.³ Creeping in upon the hay, they went sound asleep, dressed just as they were,⁴ for they were too tired even to think of taking the coals from their pockets.⁵

When morning came, the heavy weight awoke them earlier than usual, and on putting their hands into their pockets, they hardly knew what

1. it was getting late 時漸晚, it 係指 hour 而言; 例如: It is still early = the hour is still early. 時尙早. It was getting late = the hour was getting late, 時漸晚. 2. some time, 其用法有三: (1) 表示過去時間, 其意等於 once; 例如: He was *sometime* a teacher 彼曾爲教師. (2) 表示無定時間, 其意爲「將來」, 「他日」; 例如: I will tell you *some time* 余他日告君. (3) 表示一定時間; 例如: I will take *some time* to finish the work. 余將於某時間內, 完成此事. 本文所用 some time 係屬於第三種, 細玩自知. 3. 倉廩. 4. dressed as they were, 未解衣履, 寢時著衣如故. 5. too tired to think of taking the coals from their pockets 如此困倦致囊中煤炭未及取出; 按 too + adjective 或 participle + Infinitive 其意義含有反說語氣, 例如: He is too tired to go out = he is so tired that he cannot go out. 彼疲倦已極, 不能外出. It is too hot to go out = it is so hot that we cannot go out 天氣太熱, 不能外出.

to think, when they found that instead of coals their hands were full of pure gold. Then they felt of their beards and their hair, and found that they had grown during the night.

Now the blacksmith was a greedy fellow, and although he had taken twice as much coal as the tailor, yet he wished for still more, so he said to the tailor, "Come, brother Cross Legs, let us visit our little friends again to-night, for we did not take half enough of their coal."

But the tailor answered: "I have all the gold that I can use, and I am quite content. The little people have treated us well, and I see no need of their doing more for us."

The blacksmith thought that the tailor was very foolish, and in the evening he took two large bags under his arm and went alone to the hillside. As soon as the moon came up, he found the little people dancing and singing, just as they had been doing the night before.

Again the fairies took the blacksmith into the ring, and the old man shaved him, and made a sign as before that he could take as much coal as he liked. This was just what the greedy fellow

was waiting for, and he not only filled his pockets with the coal, but the two bags as well.¹

This night the blacksmith had a bed to sleep on, but he lay down in his clothes,² saying, "I shall know when it changes to gold for it will be so heavy that it will wake me." And he went to sleep, thinking of the riches he would have in the morning.

As soon as the blacksmith opened his eyes the next morning, he reached into his pockets. but he brought up handful after handful of black coals,³ and not a speck of gold⁴ could he find.

"Well, I still have the gold I took the first night," he said, but lo! this also had turned back again to coal, and he was worth not even a penny; he put up his black hands to his head, and found that it was still bald, while his chin was smooth and without a beard.

When the tailor came in to see the blacksmith, he found him groaning⁵ and crying aloud over his

1. as well=also 又; 例如: My brother can read and write as well. 余弟能讀又能寫. 2. he lay down in his clothes 寢時著衣如故. 3. handful after handful of black coals, 一把復一把的黑煤. 4. a speck of gold 一點之金 (意謂金之分量極微少也). 5. 歎息.

trouble. Then the tailor said, "My friend, you have been unlucky; but my needs¹ are few, and the gold which I have is enough for both of us; we will share and share alike."²

The tailor was as good as his word, and gave half of his gold to the blacksmith, but the beard of the greedy fellow never grew again, and he always had to wear a cap to cover his bald head.

The Three Golden Hairs

Once upon a time in a small town not far from the king's castle³ there lived a poor woman with her only son.⁴ Now this son was born very lucky, and it was said⁵ by a wise fairy that in his nineteenth year he should marry the king's daughter.

Soon after the fairy had said this, the king came to the town; but as no one knew that he was the king, the story reached his ears that there

1. needs, 需要; 此字係名詞; 例如: Our *needs* (or *wants*) are few, 吾人需要不多. 2. share alike. 平分之. 3. 宮室, 讀如 kās'l. 4. only son 獨子. 5. it was (or is) said 據云, 傳說; 與 They said (or say) 用法同; 例如: *It is said* (or *They say*) that he has already resigned his post 據云彼已辭職.

was a little child in the village who was born very lucky, and who, a good fairy had said, would marry the king's daughter.

Now the king had a wicked heart,¹ and was very angry when he heard this, so he went to the mother of the little boy, and said: "I am very rich. Give me your little child to bring up for my own."²

At first the mother would not listen to him, but when the king offered to give her a large bag of gold, and told her that if the child was born lucky, everything must turn out well with him,³ she at last gave him up.⁴

The king put the little one in a box, and rode along until he came to a deep river, when getting down from his horse,⁵ he threw the box far out into the stream, saying, "That child at least, shall never marry a princess of mine."

1. had a wicked heart 懷惡意, 居心叵測. 2. to bring up for my own 養之如己子; 撫養之一如己子; bring up 養育, 教育; 例如: He who *brings up* his son to nothing breeds a thief 養子不教, 乃養賊也.
3. everything must turn out well with him 各事順遂. 4. gave up 捐棄; 例如: At last he *gave up* his hope 厥後渠棄其希望. 5. getting down from his horse 下馬; get down=descend 下; 例如: The rider *gets down* from his horse as he has reached his destination 騎者既達目的地, 乃下馬.

But the box did not sink; it floated like a boat on the water, and so high above it, that not a drop could get inside. The box sailed on and on, till it came to a place where there was a mill and a dam,¹ and it could go no farther.

The miller's man, who was standing near, saw the box, and thought that it might hold something of value.² He drew it on shore with a hook,³ and when he opened it, there lay a beautiful child, alive and well.⁴

The man took it in to the miller and his wife, and as they had no children, the good people were glad to have the little boy for their own. They were sure that God had sent him as a gift.

The little boy grew big and strong. He was truthful and honest, and the miller was very proud of him.⁵

Now it happened one day that the king, while riding by the mill, stopped and begged the good miller for a glass of water.⁶ Seeing the fine-looking

1. 壩, 堰. 2. it might hold something of value 此箱或裝有寶物: something of value=something valuable. 3. 鈎. 4. alive and well 完美, 無恙. 5. very proud of him 對之心滿意足. 6. a glass of water 一杯水.

young man close by,¹ he asked the miller if he were his son.

“No,” answered the miller, “he is not. Nineteen years ago a box was seen on the mill stream by one of my men, and when it was opened, this child was found inside.”

Then the king knew that this must be the child whom he had thrown into the water, and he said to the miller, “I want to send a letter to the queen, and if that young man will take it to her, I will give two pieces of gold.”

“He will gladly do what you wish,” answered the miller. And he told the young man to get ready.²

Then the king wrote a letter to the queen in which he said, “As soon as the boy who brings this letter comes to the castle, have him put to death³ at once.”

The young man started off with the letter, but as night came on, he lost his way. After

1. close by 靠近; 例如: *Close by* there runs a river 附近有河.
 2. get ready 預備; 例如: He *gets ready* to start 渠預備出發. 3. put to death 置之死地, 例如: The judge *put* the prisoner *to death* 該裁判官將囚犯處死.

walking for some time,¹ he at last came to a small stone house. The door was open, so he went in, and there was an old woman sitting by the fire, quite alone. When she saw him, she cried out, "Where did you come from, and what did you want?"

"I come from my father's mill," he said, "and I have a letter to the queen. And I have lost my way, I should like very much to stay here for the night."

"You poor young man," said the old woman, "you are in a den of robbers,² and when they come home, they will kill you."

"They may come as soon as they like," said the young man, "I have no fear of them; but I am so tired that I cannot go a step farther to-night."

Then he lay down on a bunch of straw, and fell fast asleep.

Soon after, the robbers came home, and were very angry when they saw the young man lying asleep on the straw.

1. some time 詳見七十三面註 2. a den of robbers 盜窩

“Ah,” said the woman, “he is nothing but¹ a boy who has lost his way in the wood. I took him in, for he was all tired out.² He carries a letter to the queen, which the king has sent.”

Then the robbers went softly to the sleeping boy,³ took the letter from his pocket, and read what the cruel king had written—that the boy was to lose his life as soon as he had brought the letter to the castle.

Then the robbers, who had no love for the king, tore up this letter, and in its place⁴ wrote one which said that as soon as the boy came to the castle, he should be married to the king's daughter; then they carefully put it back into the same pocket. The next morning when the young man awoke, the robbers were kind to him, and showed him which road to take.⁵

When the queen had read the letter, she did just as the king had ordered. She gave a great marriage feast,⁶ and had the princess married at

1. nothing but=only 僅; 例如: He is *nothing but* a student 彼不過一學生耳. 2. all tired out 疲倦已極. 3. the robbers went softly to the sleeping boy 羣盜緩步至酣睡之童處. 4. in its place 在原位. 5. which road to take 取何道而往. 6. She gave a great marriage feast 彼治喜筵; 彼請喜酒.

once to the young man. This the princess was glad to do, for it was plain to every one that besides being handsome, he was also good and kind.

The very day of the marriage, the king came home, and found that the child whom he had tried to kill was indeed married to his daughter, as the good fairy had foretold.

“How did it happen?” asked the angry king. “My letter did not tell you to do this.”

The queen gave him the letter, and said, “Read it for yourself.”¹

The king read the letter and saw at once that it had been changed. He then asked the young man what he had done with the letter he had given to him.

The young man answered, “I did nothing to your letter, but it may be that the robbers changed it while I was asleep in the wood.”

Then the king said, “You have married my daughter, but you cannot have her until you

1. for oneself 獨自 (不假手於人之意). 例如: He can cook his food for himself 彼自炊爨 I like to do everything for myself 余喜獨自作事.

have brought me three golden hairs from the head of demon."¹

"I will bring the golden hairs to you," said the lucky young man, "for I am not afraid of the demon in the least."

So the young man said good-by² to the princess, and went on his way. His road led him to a large city, and as he stood at the gate waiting to go in, the gate-keeper³ said to him, "What can you do, and how much do you know?"

"I know everything," answered the young man.

"Then you are just the one we want," said the gate-keeper, "if you can tell why our master's spring,⁴ which used to flow red wine, is now dried up⁵ and never gives us even water."

"Wait till I come back," he answered, "and this I will surely tell you."

He went on still farther, until he came to another town, where the gate-keeper also asked him what he could do and how much he knew.

1. 惡魔; 妖. 2. said good-by 作告別之辭; good-by 係 said 之 object 此種 object 謂之 cognate object. 3. gate-keeper 司閘者. 4. 泉.
5. dried up 涸. 乾.

“I know everything,” he answered.

“Then” said the gate-keeper, “you are just the man we want, if you can tell us why a tree in our town which once bore¹ golden apples now has only leaves.”

“Wait till I come back,” answered the young man, “and this I will surely tell you.”

He went on still farther, until he came to a wide river, where there was a ferry-boat² and a ferryman.³ The ferryman also asked him what he could do and how much he knew, and the young man again answered that he knew everything.

“Then,” said the ferryman, “you are just the one I want. Tell me how it is that I have to row over and back in my ferryboat every day, and can never once stop.”

“Wait till I come back,” answered the young man, “and then I will tell you.”

As soon as he came to the other side of the river,⁴ he found the door to the demon's cave. It

1. 生, 產. 2. 渡船. 3. 渡船夫. 4. the other side of the river
河之對岸; 例如: He lives on the *other side of the river* 彼居於河之對岸.
He lives on this side (of) the bridge 彼居於橋之此邊.

was dark and gloomy,¹ and the demon was not at home; but his grandmother was there sitting on a stool. When she saw the youth, she said: "What do you want? You don't look wicked enough to be in this place."

"All I want," answered the young man, "are three golden hairs from the demon's head, and if I do not get them, my wife will be taken away from me."

"You ask a great deal," answered the old woman. "If the demon comes home and finds you here, he will surely kill you; but if you will trust me, I will try to help you."

So she turned the young man into an ant. Then she said, "Creep into the folds of my dress,² there you will be safe."

"Yes," he answered, "that is all very well; but I also have three things that I want to ask about. First, why a spring which used to flow with wine should now be dry; second, why a tree that once bore golden apples should now have nothing but leaves; and third, why a ferryman

1. 幽暗. 2. folds of my dress 余之衣褶.

has to row his boat over the river all day long, without ever having a rest."

"Those are hard nuts to crack,"¹ said the old woman, "but keep still,² and when the demon comes home, give heed to everything that he says,³ while I pull the golden hairs out of his head."

When the demon came home, he looked all around, and said: "I feel as if everything were not right. I seem to smell the flesh of man. I am sure there is some one here." So he looked into⁴ all the corners, and went all over his cave, but he could find nothing.

Then the old grandmother said: "Why do you stir up⁵ everything in the house, and make my work harder for me? Do come and sit down and eat your supper!"

1. those are hard nuts to crack=those are difficult questions 凡此皆難解之問題; a hard nut to crack 係一成語, 作 [悶葫蘆], [難解決之問題] 解. 2. keep still 靜些; 此語與 "keep quiet," "keep silent" 等成語相同; 例如: The teacher says to his pupils: "Keep still when I come out." 教師對學生道: [余外出時, 須肅靜]. 3. give heed to everything that he say 彼所言者, 悉宜注意. 4. looked into 稽查, 切實考察. 例如: He looked into all the particulars of this matter 彼稽查此事之詳情. 5. stir up 擾亂; 例如: My brother stirred up the books in the library 余弟擾亂書室中之書.

At last the demon did as she told him, and after he had eaten, he said that he was tired. He lay down with his head in the grandmother's lap,¹ and when he was fast asleep, she took a golden hair between her thumb² and finger, and quickly pulled it out.

"Oh!" cried the demon, waking up, "why did you do that?"

"I had a bad dream," answered the old woman, "and it made me catch hold of your hair."

"What did you dream about?" asked the demon.

"Oh, I dreamed of a spring from which wine used to flow, but now it is dry, and they can't even get water from it. What do you think is the reason?"

"Why," said the demon, "if the dunces³ only knew, there sits a frog under a stone in the spring, and if he were killed, the wine would flow as of old."⁴

1. 膝. 2. 拇指, 巨擘. 3. 無智之人, 愚徒. 4. of old 昔日, 往時; 上面曾述 adjective phrase 以 of 構成者, 如 man of learning 是; 此外, adverbial phrase 亦有以 of 構成者, 舉例如下: I have not seen him of late 吾近來未嘗見彼. That was said of yore 是乃古代之談. It rained of sudden 突然下雨.

The old woman again smoothed¹ his hair till he fell asleep, and snored so hard that the windows rattled.² Then she pulled out the second hair.

“What are you about?” cried the demon in a rage.

“Don't be angry,” said the woman, “I had another dream.”

“And what was this dream about?” asked the demon.

“Why, I dreamed this time that a tree, which used to bear beautiful golden apples, now has nothing but leaves. What is the cause of it?”

“The dunces ought to know,” answered the demon, “that there is a mouse nibbling³ at the root of the tree. If the mouse were dead, the tree would once more bear the golden apples; but take care not to wake me up again, or I will give you a box on the ear.”

So the old woman spoke kindly to him, and smoothed his hair, till he fell asleep and snored. Then she took hold of the third golden hair and pulled it out.

1. 使光滑, 除障礙 (意謂理髮使順也). 2. 連發嘎嘎之聲, 急響. 3. 細齧, 齧食.

The demon sprang to his feet¹ in a great rage, but at last, when he had grown more quiet, the woman said, "How can I help my bad dreams?"

"And what did you dream this time?" he asked.

"Well, I dreamed about a ferryman who says that he can do nothing but row and row, and can never let go² his oar."

"Oh, the stupid fellow," said the demon, "he can easily ask any one who wants to be ferried over to take the oar, and then he will be free at once."

Now the demon lay down for the third time, and as the old grandmother had pulled out the three golden hairs, and had found out what she wished to know, she let him sleep until daylight.

The next morning after the demon had left, the old woman took the ant from the folds of her dress, and gave the lucky youth his former shape.³

1. sprang to his feet 忽然跳起來, 忽然起身。 2. let go 放鬆, 釋放; 俗語中其後隨用 of; 例如: I'll not strike you; please *let me go* 我不打汝, 請釋放我。 She *let go* of my hand when her mother stepped in 在彼母走過時, 彼釋放我手。 3. gave...one's former shape 復其原狀。

"Here are the three golden hairs," said she, "and I know you must have heard what the demon said."

"Yes," he answered, "I heard every word, and I shall not soon forget."

"Well, then," said the old woman, "you must now go home just as fast as you can."

After thanking the woman for her kindness, the young man turned his steps toward home, full of joy at his good luck.

When he came to the ferry, the ferryman again asked how he could be freed from his task.

"Ferry me over first," he answered, "and then I will tell you."

As the young man stood on the other side of the river, he thought of the demon's words, and said: "The next man who comes to be ferried over, you should ask him to help you, and place the oar in his hands. You will at once be freed from the work, and he will have to take it up."

Then the youth went on till he came to the town where the gate-keeper was waiting to find out about the tree. The young man said to him, "Kill the mouse that is eating at the root of the

tree, and it will again bear golden apples." The gate-keeper thanked him, and gave him two donkeys with sacks full of gold on their backs, and a man to lead them.

The young man soon reached the town which had the dry spring. The gate-keeper came up, and said, "Are you ready to tell me what is the matter with the spring?" And the youth answered: "Under a stone in the spring sits a frog. It must be found and killed. Then¹ will wine flow from the spring as before." And this gate-keeper also gave the young man two donkeys with sacks full of gold on their backs, and a man to lead them.

The young man reached home with his riches, and the princess was full of joy at seeing him

1. Then 因是，以此；凡有相關字連結而成之句，其中一子句恆置主格於動詞或助動詞之後，或形爲單句，而語氣與上文有關，雖爲單獨之句，其主格與動詞之位置亦必倒置；茲舉例如下：As 3 is to 4, so is 6 to 8, 三之於四，猶六之於八也。As herces think, so thought Bruce.—Scott. 英雄所見略同。So rotten was the boat, that it very soon sank 舟已腐爛，不久即沉。No sooner did he begin to speak, than every one was silent 彼甫發言，全體即肅靜。Never met we on hill in dale.—Shakespeare, 吾人從未遇於山谷中。Therefore am I bold.—Shakespeare. 余語以勇敢。Then was formed that language—Macaulay. 語言以是組成。Thus had savage perished.—Johnson. 野人若斯滅亡。Hence came the name of Shadow Brook.—Hawthorne. 幽谷之名所由來也。

again. When he placed before the king the three golden hairs, and brought up the four donkeys with the bags of gold, the king was pleased, and said: "Now that you have done what I ordered, you may have the princess; but first tell me how you got all this gold. Where did you find it?"

The young man answered: "I went over a river in a ferryboat, and there found the magic words which gave me the gold."

"Ah," thought the greedy old king, "if a young boy could find gold in this way, surely I could find much more."

Setting out,¹ the king soon found the ferry and the ferryman, just as the youth had told him. He shouted to the ferryman, "Come here, my good man, and take me over."²

Now it happened that the king was the first one to pass over the ferry since the young man had told him what to do, and no sooner did the boat touch the farther shore, than the ferryman

1. setting out 出發, 起程; 例如: An American steamer *set out* from Shanghai to San Francisco 一美國輪船自上海出發而至舊金山. 2. take me over 渡我過去.

thrust the oar into the king's hands, and hopped out of the boat.

The king was wild with rage,¹ but try as he would, he could not let go the oar. And to this day, so far as we know, the wicked old king is rowing the ferryboat over and back, over and back, for he has never found any one who would take the oar from his hand.

1. wild with rage 大怒欲狂; 例如: He was *wild with rage* when he heard of his son's dismissal 彼聞子之免職, 乃大怒欲狂.

THE END

教育部審定

新課程標準適用

直接法英語讀本

教育部批 (摘要)

「……本書特色：掛圖對於直接法之應用，有莫大之裨益；教授法另訂成書，不散見於讀本各處，學生遂不能預知教授程序，直接教法之精神於以保持……，皆為他種英語教科書所無。故此書在直接法英語教科書中，堪稱傑作。至於練習之精詳，猶為餘事。」

翻譯式的外國語教學法，效能之薄弱，教者學者用力之不經濟，久已為世所公認。重慶大學英語教授文幼章先生 (James G. Endicott)，本其歷年教授之經驗，採用前英國倫敦大學教師現日本文部省專聘日 (H. E. Palmer) 所創之新直接法，輯為初中英語讀本一套，專用問答方式，反覆變換句法，從口耳的訓練，引到手眼的訓練，務使學生熟習變換，自然達到能說，能聽，能寫，能看的能力。曾在川東各省試用，成績極佳，今交由本局出版。此書之出，將來國內英語教學者，庶不致無法避免翻譯式之束縛，誠為英語教學最新最佳之工具。

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木偶奇遇記

[英漢對照]
文學叢書

Collodi : Finocchio : The Adventure
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本書敘述一個木頭雕成的孩子，他因為不聽長者的忠告，玩心太重，以致到處上當，有時被吞入魚腹，有時變成驢子，受盡種種艱苦；最後，始力改前非，一心向學，脫化為一個有血肉的孩子。文字生動，情節離奇，於詼諧中含有深意，使讀者於歡笑中得到一個教訓，實為一種富有教育意義的兒童教典。全書英漢對照，並附有註釋，初學英文者，固屬極便研究，即以譯文而論，亦可作為兒童良好之讀物。

英文中國童話

Chinese Fairy Tales

王翼廷編譯 一 冊 三角五分

本書所選中國童話計二十篇，都是流行甚廣的，也是父母常常在階前月下，或是家務完畢的時候，講給他們子女聽的有趣的故事。所以譯者就利用小朋友們對於這些已經有了深刻印象的故事，把牠譯成英文，使他們感覺到興趣而獲得英語的基本知識。書中所有的難字難句，均有漢文註釋，詳載書末，極便閱讀，足供初中學生作為課外補助讀物之用。

中華書局出版

郵務局長

桂紹吁選註 一冊 二角五分

R. Tagore: The Postmaster and Other Stories

泰戈爾 (Rabindranath Tagore) 爲印度第一流的大詩人，曾於一九一三年得諾貝爾文學獎金，其所著短篇小說，在文壇上亦頗負聲譽。茲特選其平生之傑作，計得短篇小說：The Postmaster, Raja and Rani, The River Stairs, The Auspicious Vision 四篇，輯爲本書；凡書中的難字難句，均用詳盡之漢文逐一解釋，附於書末，俾讀者可免翻檢字典之勞，省時而易收效也。

二漁夫

梁鑿立選註
桂紹吁

一冊 四角五分

Maupassant: A Fishing Party And Other Stories

本書所選 A Fishing Party, A Coward, The Piece of String, The Wolf, Simon's Papa, The Little Cask 等短篇小說六篇，均係莫泊桑 (Maupassant) 之代表作品。書末附有詳細之解釋，極便自修閱讀。

藍

葩

梁鑿立註釋
馬潤卿校閱

一冊 三角

H. V. Dyke: The Blue Flower and Other Stories

The Blue Flower and Other Stories 係美國 Henry Van Dyke 所著之短篇小說。茲擇其最佳者三篇：1. The Blue Flower, 2. The Source, 3. The Mill, 輯爲是書，書末附有詳細之中文解釋，極便自修閱讀。

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本書以韋白司脫大字典爲根據，由張謬沈彬諸先生編譯。一字一義，莫不謹慎斟酌，故書中之中英文釋義，無一不確切妥善。綜其特點，約有數端：(1)本書收字三萬五千餘，凡常用之字及新名詞均已完備；(2)釋義明晰詳確，絕無含混疏漏之弊；(3)發音及文法上之類別，均照韋氏大字典列入；(4)文法上之例變，有異變各式者，莫不逐條解釋；(5)專門名詞均於註解之前標識之；(6)註釋用英漢對照，不但明確，且可助英文之進步；(7)書中附插圖甚多，以助釋義。全書內容賅而不繁，簡而不漏。研究英文者，得此一書，讀書作文，有取用無窮之樂。

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