

轻松英语名作欣赏



# 古希腊罗马神话

## The Age of Fable

Thomas Bulfinch (美) 著

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第四级  
适合高一、  
高二年级



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# 关于故事和说故事的人

## 托马斯·布尔芬奇 (1796~1867)

Thomas Bulfinch



托马斯·布尔芬奇1796年出生于马萨诸塞州的牛顿市。他就读于波士顿拉丁学院及哈佛大学，毕业后曾在拉丁学院授课。赴华盛顿谋求商机未果后，他回到波士顿，在数个行业开创事业，不过最终只成为波士顿商人银行的一名普通职员。

作为波士顿自然史学会的秘书，托马斯在业余时间透彻地研究了神话和传说。他富有同情心，喜欢阅读。1867年5月，71岁的托马斯离开了人世，终身未娶。

他的著名作品包括《神话时代》、《骑士时代》及《查理大帝传奇》。这三部著作被视为“布尔芬奇神话系列”，他本人也被尊为神话研究的最高权威之一。





## 《古希腊罗马神话》节选

自《神话时代》一书。据说托马斯撰写此书的目的是为了让美国人更熟悉经典文学，拓宽知识面；并在这个物欲横流、道德缺失的年代凸显道德的重要性。因此，此书不仅可以作为消遣的读物，还具有深刻的教育意义。

《神话时代》讲述了古代诸神的许多故事，包括他们的起源、奥林匹斯山众神的诞生、主神们的性格特征、神与人之间发生的事件及关系，等等。



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# The Age of Fable



## 古希腊罗马神话

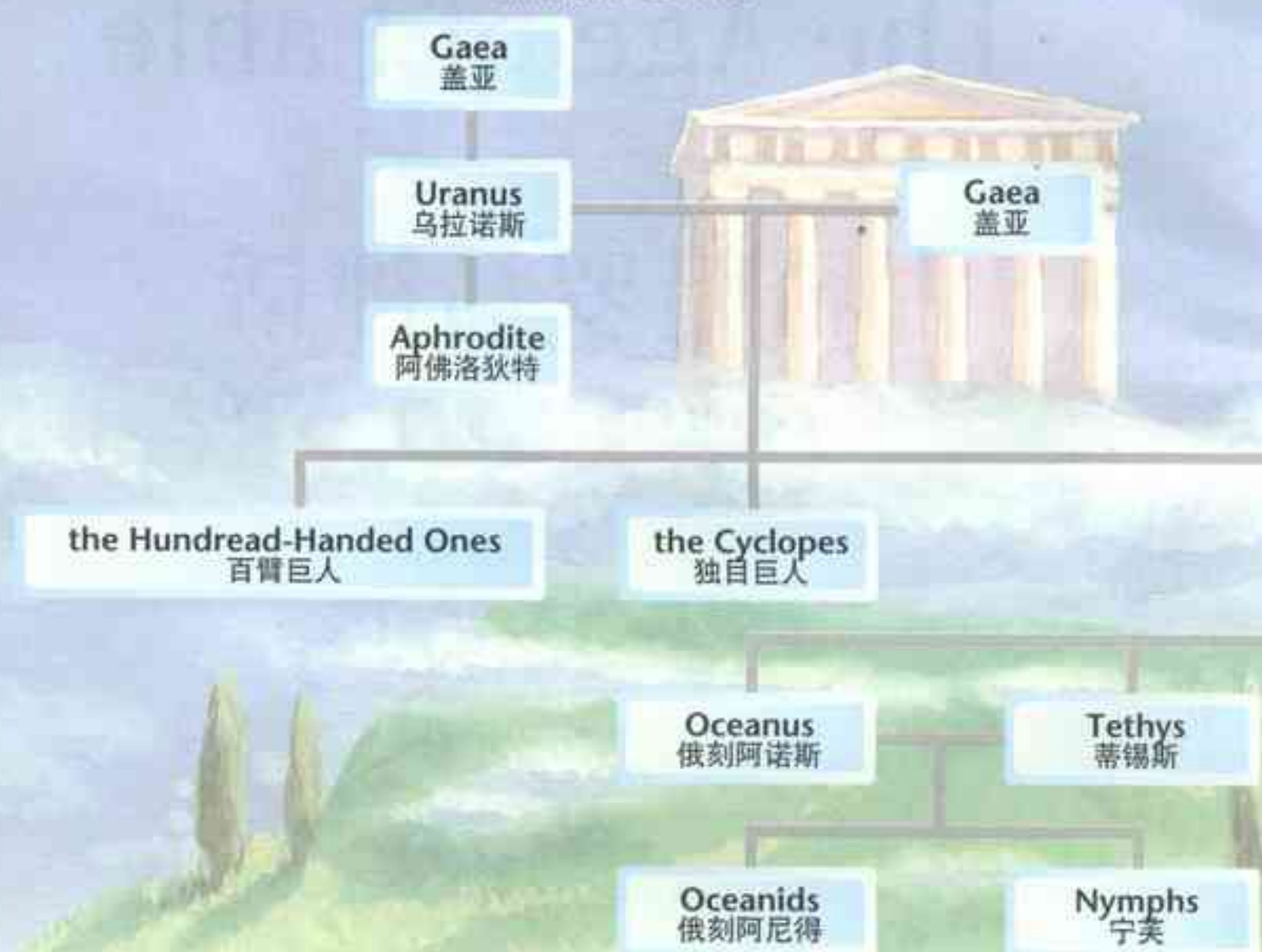


# Before You Read

## 阅读准备

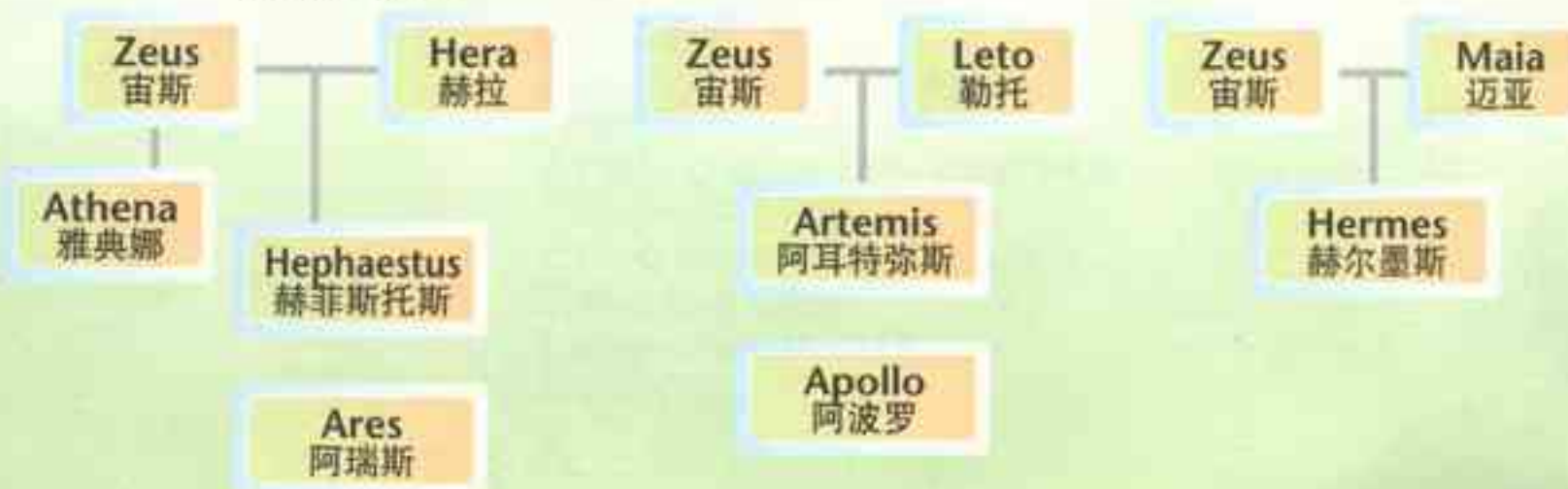
### The Genealogy of Greek Gods and Goddesses

希腊诸神世系表



### The Children of Zeus

宙斯之子女



# 古希腊罗马神话人名对照表



## the Titans 提坦巨神

**Cronus**  
克洛诺斯

**Rhea**  
瑞亚

**Poseidon**  
波塞冬

**Aphrodite**  
阿佛罗狄特

**Hades**  
哈德斯

**Eros**  
厄洛斯

**Hestia**  
赫斯提

**Hera**  
赫拉

**Zeus**  
宙斯

希腊神话

罗马神话

**Cronus**  
(克洛诺斯)

**Saturnus**  
(萨图尔努斯)

**Rhea**  
(瑞亚)

**Cybele**  
(西布莉)

**Zeus**  
(宙斯)

**Jupiter**  
(朱庇特)

**Hera**  
(赫拉)

**Juno**  
(朱诺)

**Poseidon**  
(波塞冬)

**Neptunus**  
(涅普顿)

**Hades**  
(哈德斯)

**Pluton**  
(普路托)

**Hermes**  
(赫尔墨斯)

**Mercurius**  
(默丘利)

**Hestia**  
(赫斯提)

**Vesta**  
(维斯塔)

**Hephaestus**  
(赫菲斯托斯)

**Vulcanus**  
(伍尔坎)

**Apollo**  
(阿波罗)

**Phoebus**  
(福玻斯)

**Aphrodite**  
(阿佛罗狄特)

**Venus**  
(维纳斯)

**Artemis**  
(阿耳特弥斯)

**Diana**  
(狄安娜)

**Ares**  
(阿瑞斯)

**Mars**  
(玛尔斯)

**Dionysus**  
(狄俄尼索斯)

**Bacchus**  
(巴克斯)

**Eros**  
(厄洛斯)

**Cupid**  
(丘比特)

**Athena**  
(雅典娜)

**Minerva**  
(密涅瓦)

**Leto**  
(勒托)

**Latona**  
(拉托那)



# The Origin of the Gods

## 诸神的起源

Today, the religions of ancient Greece are extinct. Instead of worshiping the gods or goddesses of Mt. Olympus, nowadays people read stories about these mythical characters for entertainment. Although they are ancient, these stories are still valuable. They portray the best and worst of human behavior. These stories provide valuable insight into who we are and why we act as we do.

Before earth and sea and heaven were created, all things were gathered in one confused and shapeless mass called Chaos. In Chaos slept the seeds of all things.

### KEY WORDS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> religion <i>n.</i> 宗教信仰        | <input type="checkbox"/> behavior <i>n.</i> 行为       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ancient <i>adj.</i> 古代的        | <input type="checkbox"/> insight <i>n.</i> 洞察(力)     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> extinct <i>adj.</i> 消亡了的       | <input type="checkbox"/> create <i>v.</i> 创造         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> worship <i>v.</i> 信奉; 崇拜       | <input type="checkbox"/> confused <i>adj.</i> 混乱的    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> mythical <i>adj.</i> 神话中的      | <input type="checkbox"/> shapeless <i>adj.</i> 没有形状的 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> character <i>n.</i> 人物         | <input type="checkbox"/> mass <i>n.</i> (聚成一体的)团, 块  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <i>n.</i> 乐趣, 消遣 | <input type="checkbox"/> Chaos <i>n.</i> 混沌          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> valuable <i>adj.</i> 有价值的      |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> portray <i>v.</i> 描述           |  |



The first god to come into existence was Gaea, Mother Earth. No one knows where she came from or how she came into being. As she slept, Gaea gave birth to Uranus, Father Sky. He became her husband, and together they had many children.



#### KEY WORDS

- existence *n.* 存在
- come into being 形成

- give birth to 生下

Their first three children were called the Hundred-Handed Ones. They were huge, powerful monsters with fifty heads and one hundred hands. They were hideous to look at and extremely destructive. They played with earthquakes, thunder, and lightning like toys, and they always fought with each other.



#### KEY WORDS

- monster *n.* 巨人, 怪物
- hideous *adj.* 丑陋的
- extremely *adv.* 极端地
- destructive *adj.* 具有破坏力的

- earthquake *n.* 地震
- thunder *n.* 雷
- lightning *n.* 闪电



The Hundred-Handed Ones hated their father, and for this, Uranus decided to push them deep into the earth. He imprisoned them there in a place called Tartarus. Tartarus was so deep underground that it was even below Hades, the underworld that was formed later as the final destination for the dead. No god, however powerful, could escape this terrible place.

After the Hundred-Handed Ones, three Cyclopes were born. They were huge giants who had only one eye in the middle of their foreheads. One Cyclops represented thunder, another lightning, and the last the lightning bolt. The Cyclopes were the first ones to shape metal to make armor and weapons. Uranus feared their power also, and he threw them into Tartarus as well.

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> imprison <i>v.</i> 禁锢, 限制     | <input type="checkbox"/> represent <i>v.</i> 代表 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> underground <i>adj.</i> 在地下的  | <input type="checkbox"/> lightning bolt 霹雳      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> underworld <i>n.</i> 阴间, 地狱   | <input type="checkbox"/> shape <i>v.</i> 使成形    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> form <i>v.</i> 形成             | <input type="checkbox"/> metal <i>n.</i> 金属     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> destination <i>n.</i> 目的地, 终点 | <input type="checkbox"/> armor <i>n.</i> 盔甲     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> escape <i>v.</i> 逃脱, 逃离       | <input type="checkbox"/> weapon <i>n.</i> 武器    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> giant <i>n.</i> 巨人            | <input type="checkbox"/> as well 也              |

The third race of beings created by Gaea and Uranus were the Titans. They were born huge and powerful like their elder brothers, but they were not as ugly. They were twelve in number: six male and six female.

The Titans set about creating things like the moon, the seas, mountains, forests, and plains. They married each other and gave birth to a great number of other beings. These children became the lesser gods and goddesses of all the natural features\* of the earth. For example, the first two Titans were Oceanus and Tethys. Oceanus formed the ocean that surrounded the earth. He married his sister Tethys, who gave birth to the three great rivers known to the Greeks, including the Nile in Egypt. They also had more than three thousand other children. Their sons were called Oceanids, and

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> race <i>n.</i> (生物的) 族, 类 | <input type="checkbox"/> lesser <i>adj.</i> 次要的    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> male <i>n.</i> 男性         | <input type="checkbox"/> natural <i>adj.</i> 自然的   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> female <i>n.</i> 女性       | <input type="checkbox"/> feature <i>n.</i> 特征, 要素  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> plain <i>n.</i> 平原        | <input type="checkbox"/> surround <i>v.</i> 包围, 环绕 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a great number of 大量      | <input type="checkbox"/> include <i>v.</i> 包括      |





their daughters were Nymphs or Oceanides. Each became the minor god or goddess of a river, stream, spring, lake, or pond.

#### KEY WORDS

- minor *adj.* 次要的
- stream *n.* 小溪

- spring *n.* 泉
- pond *n.* 池塘

The imprisonment of the Hundred-Handed Ones and the Cyclopes hurt Gaea. She began to encourage the Titans to rebel against Father Sky. Cronus was the youngest and the bravest of the Titans. He promised his mother that he would defeat his father and free her children.

When Uranus spread himself over the earth, Cronus leapt up and swung his scythe. He seriously wounded



#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> imprisonment <i>n.</i> 禁锢, 限制                     | <input type="checkbox"/> leap <i>v.</i> 跳<br>(leap-leapt-leapt)    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> rebel <i>v.</i> 反叛, 反抗                            | <input type="checkbox"/> swing <i>v.</i> 挥舞<br>(swing-swung-swung) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> defeat <i>v.</i> 打败                               | <input type="checkbox"/> scythe <i>n.</i> 长柄大镰刀                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> free <i>v.</i> 解放, 释放                             | <input type="checkbox"/> wound <i>v.</i> 使受伤                       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> spread <i>v.</i> 伸展, 张开<br>(spread-spread-spread) |  |



Uranus by cutting off a vital organ. This organ fell into the ocean, where it created the goddess of love, Aphrodite.

Uranus withdrew from Earth, and from that time on, the sky and the earth never touched again. Uranus cursed Cronus, saying that one of Cronus' children would rise up against him, just as Cronus had risen up against Uranus.

Once Cronus had defeated Uranus, he married his sister Rhea and took his father's throne on Mt. Othrys. They gave birth to many children. However, Cronus was cruel to these children because he remembered his father's curse. To prevent his children from revolting against him, he swallowed them whole as soon as they were born. They were immortal, so they could not die. Instead, they continued to grow within their father.

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| □ vital <i>adj.</i> 极其重要的                                    | □ throne <i>n.</i> 王位           |
| □ organ <i>n.</i> 器官   | □ cruel <i>adj.</i> 残酷的         |
| □ withdraw <i>v.</i> 撤退, 离开<br>(withdraw-withdrew-withdrawn) | □ revolt <i>v.</i> 反叛, 反抗       |
| □ curse <i>v.</i> 诅咒   | □ swallow <i>v.</i> 吞下          |
|  | □ immortal <i>adj.</i> 不死的, 永生的 |



When Rhea was pregnant with her sixth child, she was determined not to let her husband swallow it also. After giving birth to a son, she wrapped a stone in a blanket to give to her husband. Cronus quickly swallowed the stone, not realizing it was not the newborn baby. Rhea hid her son on the island of Crete. She named him Zeus and waited for him to grow up.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ pregnant *adj.* 怀孕的
- ☐ determined *adj.* 决意的
- ☐ wrap *v.* 包, 裹
- ☐ blanket *n.* 毯子

- ☐ realize *v.* 察觉, 意识到
- ☐ newborn *adj.* 初生的
- ☐ hide *v.* 把……藏起来  
(hide-hid-hidden)



When Rhea thought Zeus was strong enough to challenge his father, she brought Zeus back to the palace. She gave Zeus a potion to give Cronus. As soon as the king drank it, he began to vomit. One by one, Zeus' older brothers and sisters were thrown from Cronus' heaving mouth.

When Cronus realized what was happening, he knew that Zeus was his child. Uranus' curse was coming true! Gasping and weak, Cronus fled the palace to gather his strength and to call for help from his brothers and sisters.

Zeus and his siblings were much weaker than their father's generation. Zeus took them to Mt. Olympus to organize. A Titan named Prometheus joined them. Prometheus' name meant "forethought" because he could see into the future. He saw that Zeus would win this war.

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> challenge <i>v.</i> 挑战                | <input type="checkbox"/> gather <i>v.</i> 积聚 (力量)                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> potion <i>n.</i> 含有魔力或有毒的药剂           | <input type="checkbox"/> sibling <i>n.</i> 兄弟姐妹                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> vomit <i>v.</i> 呕吐                    | <input type="checkbox"/> generation <i>n.</i> 同代人                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> heave <i>v.</i> 呕吐; 喘息                | <input type="checkbox"/> organize <i>v.</i> 组织                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> gasp <i>v.</i> 喘气, 喘息                 | <input type="checkbox"/> mean <i>v.</i> 意思是<br>(mean-meant-meant) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> flee <i>v.</i> 逃离<br>(flee-fled-fled) | <input type="checkbox"/> see into 领会, 了解                          |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> future <i>n.</i> 未来                      |



Prometheus advised Zeus to unlock the Hundred-Handed Ones and the Cyclopes from their prison. Zeus threw open the gates of Tartarus and set his uncles free. The Hundred-Handed Ones hurled boulders a hundred at a time against the Titans.

The Cyclopes made lightning bolts for Zeus to use as weapons. They also gave Poseidon a magical trident. With it, Poseidon could shake the earth and shatter any object. For Hades, the Cyclopes fashioned a helmet that made the wearer

#### KEY WORDS

- unlock *v.* 释放, 放出
- prison *n.* 监狱
- throw open 猛力推开
- set ... free 释放……
- hurl *v.* 猛投, 力掷
- boulder *n.* 巨石
- magical *adj.* 有魔力的

- trident *n.* 三叉戟
- shake *v.* 使振动, 摇动  
(shake-shook-shaken)
- shatter *v.* 使粉碎, 砸碎
- object *n.* 物体
- fashion *v.* (手工)制作
- wearer *n.* 穿戴者



invisible. With these weapons and the strength of their new allies, the Olympians won their ten-year war against the Titans.

This war was so terrible that it nearly destroyed the world. Old Father Sky became so weak that he was in danger of collapsing onto Mother Earth. After the Olympians were victorious, Zeus condemned the Titan Atlas to support the sky on his shoulders for eternity. Today, Mt. Atlas in northwestern Africa still seems to hold up the sky.



#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> invisible <i>adj.</i> 看不见的, 隐形的 | <input type="checkbox"/> condemn <i>v.</i> 迫使 (某人) 处于 (某种状态) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ally <i>n.</i> 同盟者              | <input type="checkbox"/> support <i>v.</i> 支撑                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> destroy <i>v.</i> 破坏, 摧毁        | <input type="checkbox"/> eternity <i>n.</i> 永恒, 永远           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> collapse <i>v.</i> 倒塌, 塌下       | <input type="checkbox"/> hold up 承受住, 支撑                     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> victorious <i>adj.</i> 胜利的      |  |







Zeus put Cronus and his allies, except for Atlas of course, in Tartarus. Then he assigned the Hundred-Handed Ones to guard the gates of Tartarus for all time.

With the entire world open to them after the war, the Olympians chose the summit of Mt. Olympus for their home. Mt. Olympus lay in the center of Greece. Some ancient Greeks thought of Mt. Olympus as more than a real mountain. They imagined it as some mysterious region far above all the mountains of the earth. Wherever it was, the entrance to the home of the gods was a great gate of clouds kept by the Seasons. Beyond these gates were the gods' dwellings. It was a place of perfect peace. The Greek poet Homer wrote that no wind ever shook the peace of Olympus; no rain or snow ever fell there. The cloudless, blue heavens stretched around it on all sides, and the yellow glory of sunshine bathed its walls.

#### KEY WORDS .

□ except for 除……以外

□ assign v. 分配, 指派

□ for all time 永远

□ entire adj. 整个的

□ summit n. 顶点, 顶峰

□ lie v. 位于

(lie-lay-lain)

□ in the center of 在……中央

□ imagine v. 想象

□ mysterious adj. 神秘的

□ region n. 地区

□ entrance n. 入口

□ dwelling n. 居所, 住处

□ perfect adj. 完全的, 绝对的

□ peace n. 和平, 安宁

□ heaven n. 天空

□ stretch v. 伸展

□ glory n. 灿烂, 壮丽

□ bathe v. 使沐浴, 使沉浸

### A

根据故事内容判断正误，正确的选T，错误的选F。

- ① People today still worship the Greek gods. T F
- ② The Titans were the first race of beings created by Gaea and Uranus. T F
- ③ Cronus was the only Titan who challenged his father. T F
- ④ The Cyclopes were the first to use metal for making weapons and armor. T F



### B

将下列两栏中相关的内容连线。

- |                               |   |  |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| ① Cronus swallowed the stone, | • | ③ came from.                                 |
| ② No one knows where Gaea     | • | ⑥ so they could not die.                     |
| ③ They were immortal,         | • | ⑤ not realizing it was not the newborn baby. |
| ④ The war was so terrible     | • | ② to gather his strength.                    |
| ⑤ Cronus fled his palace      | • | ④ that it nearly destroyed the world.        |

### 答案

A ① F ② F ③ T ④ T

B ①-⑤ ②-④ ③-⑥ ④-② ⑤-③



**C** 根据故事内容回答下列问题。

- ① What is the best description of the Titans?
  - (a) Ugly monsters with one hundred hands.
  - (b) Huge giants who had only one eye.
  - (c) Large giants who were not as ugly as the Cyclopes.
- ② According to Greek mythology, who created the sky?
  - (a) It formed by itself through gravity.
  - (b) Gaea gave birth to it.
  - (c) The Hundred-Handed Ones created it.

**D** 选择适当的词填空。

escape    wounded    unlock    see    condemned

- ① Prometheus advised Zeus to \_\_\_\_\_ the Hundred-Handed Ones and the Cyclopes from Tartarus.
- ② No god could \_\_\_\_\_ from Tartarus.
- ③ He seriously \_\_\_\_\_ Uranus by cutting off a vital organ.
- ④ Zeus \_\_\_\_\_ Atlas to support the sky on his shoulders for eternity.
- ⑤ Prometheus could \_\_\_\_\_ into the future.

答案

**C** ① (c) ② (b)

**D** ① unlock ② escape ③ wounded ④ condemned ⑤ see

# The 12 Olympians

## 奥林匹斯山的12主神

In time, the Olympians grew in number to twelve. Zeus and his brothers and sisters represented the first generation of Olympians. Aphrodite, who was created from Uranus' severed organ, was also included in this generation. Zeus' sons and daughters joined this first generation on Mt. Olympus. These twelve Olympians replaced the Titans as the gods and goddesses of the natural world.

Zeus became the absolute ruler of all, replacing Cronus as god of the sky. As the ruler of all the gods, he was all-powerful and all-knowing. He could change his shape or the shape of anything else. Like most

### KEY WORDS

- ☐ sever *v.* 割断, 切断
- ☐ replace *v.* 代替
- ☐ absolute *adj.* 绝对的

- ☐ ruler *n.* 统治者
- ☐ shape *n.* 外形



other gods, he traveled at the speed of thought. However, he could be tricked or distracted. Zeus' greatest weakness was his fondness for beautiful women. Although he married his sister Hera, he was constantly chasing beautiful goddesses or mortal women. He had many children. When he had a child with a Titan or an Olympian, the child became a god, but when Zeus had a child with a mortal, that child usually became a mortal hero.



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ trick *v.* 欺骗, 哄骗
- ☐ distract *v.* 使分心
- ☐ weakness *n.* 弱点
- ☐ fondness *n.* 喜爱

- ☐ constantly *adv.* 经常, 总是
- ☐ chase *v.* 追逐
- ☐ mortal *n.* 凡人



Poseidon replaced the Titan Oceanus as lord of the seas. He was the second most powerful god after Zeus. Sailors were at his mercy, and they prayed to him for calm seas and safe passage. Poseidon was stubborn, and he usually argued with the other gods.

Hades became the lord of the underworld and gave the place his own name. This is where mortals went after their deaths. Hades was a powerful god, and he was jealous of his kingdom. He did not easily let dead spirits return to the world of the living.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ lord *n.* 主人, 统治者
- ☐ sailor *n.* 水手
- ☐ at one's mercy 任凭某人摆布
- ☐ pray *v.* 祈祷
- ☐ passage *n.* 航行
- ☐ stubborn *adj.* 顽固的

- ☐ argue *v.* 争论
- ☐ be jealous of 小心守护的, 唯恐失去的
- ☐ kingdom *n.* 王国
- ☐ spirit *n.* 灵魂



Hera, Zeus' beautiful wife, was the goddess of marriage. It is ironic that her own marriage was not a happy one. In many stories, she was the symbol of a jealous wife. She hated the many beautiful women who caught Zeus' eye.

Hestia, an older sister of Zeus, played no part in the ancient Greek myths. She was the goddess of the fireplace. The Greeks would carry their newborn children around this fireplace before they were accepted into the family.



#### KEY WORDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> marriage <i>n.</i> 婚姻   | <input type="checkbox"/> play a part 起作用, 有影响   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ironic <i>adj.</i> 讽刺的  | <input type="checkbox"/> myth <i>n.</i> 神话      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> symbol <i>n.</i> 象征     | <input type="checkbox"/> fireplace <i>n.</i> 壁炉 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> jealous <i>adj.</i> 嫉妒的 | <input type="checkbox"/> accept <i>v.</i> 接受    |

Aphrodite was the goddess of love, desire, and beauty. In addition to her natural gifts, she had a magical girdle that caused anyone she wanted to desire her.

The other six Olympians were all sons or daughters of Zeus. However, they did not all share the same mother. One of them, Athena, had no mother at all!

Athena sprang full grown in armor from Zeus' forehead. Having sprung from Zeus' brain, Athena represents wisdom and reason. She invented the  
bridle, the trumpet, the flute, the pot,  
the rake, the plow, the yoke, the  
ship, and the chariot. She was  
Zeus' favorite child and was  
allowed to use his thunderbolts.



#### KEY WORDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> desire <i>n.</i> 欲望                             | <input type="checkbox"/> wisdom <i>n.</i> 智慧      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> in addition to 除……之外                            | <input type="checkbox"/> reason <i>n.</i> 理智      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> gift <i>n.</i> 天赋                               | <input type="checkbox"/> invent <i>v.</i> 发明      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> girdle <i>n.</i> 腰带                             | <input type="checkbox"/> bridle <i>n.</i> 马勒, 马笼头 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> share <i>v.</i> 共有, 分享                          | <input type="checkbox"/> rake <i>n.</i> 耙子        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> spring <i>v.</i> 跳, 跃<br>(spring-sprang-sprung) | <input type="checkbox"/> yoke <i>n.</i> 轭         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> brain <i>n.</i> 大脑                              | <input type="checkbox"/> chariot <i>n.</i> 战车     |





Hephaestus was the son of Zeus and Hera. He married Aphrodite, but she did not love him. He was unique among the gods because he was ugly and lame. Some say that Hera, upset at having an ugly child, flung him from Mt. Olympus into the sea, breaking his legs. He was the god of fire and the forge, and he made weapons and armor for the gods. Although he made instruments of war, he was kind and peace-loving.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ unique *adj.* 独特的
- ☐ lame *adj.* 跛足的
- ☐ upset *adj.* 心烦的, 苦恼的

- ☐ fling *v.* 投, 掷  
(fling-flung-flung)
- ☐ forge *n.* 铸造
- ☐ instrument *n.* 工具

Ares was another son of Zeus and Hera. Like Hephaestus, he was disliked by both his parents. Ares was the god of war. He killed many of his opponents, but he was a coward.

Artemis and Apollo were twins. Their mother was a Titan named Leto, who was one of Zeus' earliest mistresses.



Artemis was the goddess of chastity, virginity, the hunt, the moon, and the natural environment. She was the lady of wild things and the hunter of the gods. All wild animals, especially the deer, were sacred to her.

#### KEY WORDS

- opponent *n.* 对手
- coward *n.* 懦夫
- twins *n.* 孪生儿
- mistress *n.* 情妇

- chastity *n.* 纯洁
- virginity *n.* 童贞
- environment *n.* 环境
- sacred *adj.* 神圣的



Apollo was very important in Greek mythology and was respected almost as much as Zeus. He represented many things, including order, harmony, and civilization. Apollo's most important duty was as the sun god. Every day, he would drive his sun chariot across the sky to give light and warmth to mortals. He was also the god of music. Apollo would entertain the other Olympians with sweet music from his golden harp. In addition, he was an excellent archer and was sometimes worshiped as the god of archery.



#### KEY WORDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> mythology <i>n.</i> 神话    | <input type="checkbox"/> entertain <i>v.</i> 娱乐 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> respect <i>v.</i> 尊敬      | <input type="checkbox"/> harp <i>n.</i> 竖琴      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> harmony <i>n.</i> 和谐      | <input type="checkbox"/> in addition 另外         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> civilization <i>n.</i> 文明 | <input type="checkbox"/> archer <i>n.</i> 射手    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> warmth <i>n.</i> 温暖       | <input type="checkbox"/> archery <i>n.</i> 箭术   |



Hermes was the youngest Olympian and also was the son of Zeus and the nymph Maia. Hermes was the god of shepherds, merchants, public speakers, literature, athletics, and thieves. He was known for his cunning. Most importantly, he was the messenger of the gods. It was his duty to guide the souls of the dead down to the underworld. He was also closely connected with bringing dreams to mortals.

The twelve Olympians gathered in Zeus' palace to discuss and often to argue about the affairs of heaven and earth. Even though they were superior to

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> nymph <i>n.</i> (居于山林水泽的) 仙女 | <input type="checkbox"/> messenger <i>n.</i> 使者    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shepherd <i>n.</i> 牧羊人       | <input type="checkbox"/> guide <i>v.</i> 引导, 指引    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> merchant <i>n.</i> 商人        | <input type="checkbox"/> be connected with 和……相关   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> literature <i>n.</i> 文学      | <input type="checkbox"/> discuss <i>v.</i> 讨论      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> athletics <i>n.</i> 体育运动     | <input type="checkbox"/> affair <i>n.</i> 事务       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cunning <i>n.</i> 狡猾, 狡诈     | <input type="checkbox"/> superior to (在地位、等级方面) 高于 |



humans, they sometimes behaved very badly. They were jealous and greedy, and they fought with each other. Sometimes, instead of fighting each other directly, they would use mortal heroes like chess pieces to settle their arguments. This is how the Greeks explained many lucky or unfortunate events that happened in their myths.



#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> behave <i>v.</i> 表现         | <input type="checkbox"/> argument <i>n.</i> 争论, 争端   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> greedy <i>adj.</i> 贪心的, 贪婪的 | <input type="checkbox"/> explain <i>v.</i> 解释        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> directly <i>adv.</i> 直接地    | <input type="checkbox"/> lucky <i>adj.</i> 幸运的       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> chess piece 棋子              | <input type="checkbox"/> unfortunate <i>adj.</i> 不幸的 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> settle <i>v.</i> 解决         |  |

# Prometheus and Pandora

## 普罗米修斯与潘多拉

Only two Titans were welcome at Mt. Olympus. One was Prometheus, whose advice had ensured the Olympians' victory. The other was Prometheus' brother, Epimetheus. Prometheus had asked Zeus to allow his brother always to be with him. He preferred to keep Epimetheus near him because Epimetheus, whose name means "afterthought", lacked wisdom and common sense.

Zeus assigned Epimetheus and Prometheus the task of populating the earth with all manner of creatures. The brothers began their task with tireless energy. Soon fish swam in the seas, birds flew through the air, and four-legged beasts roamed the land.

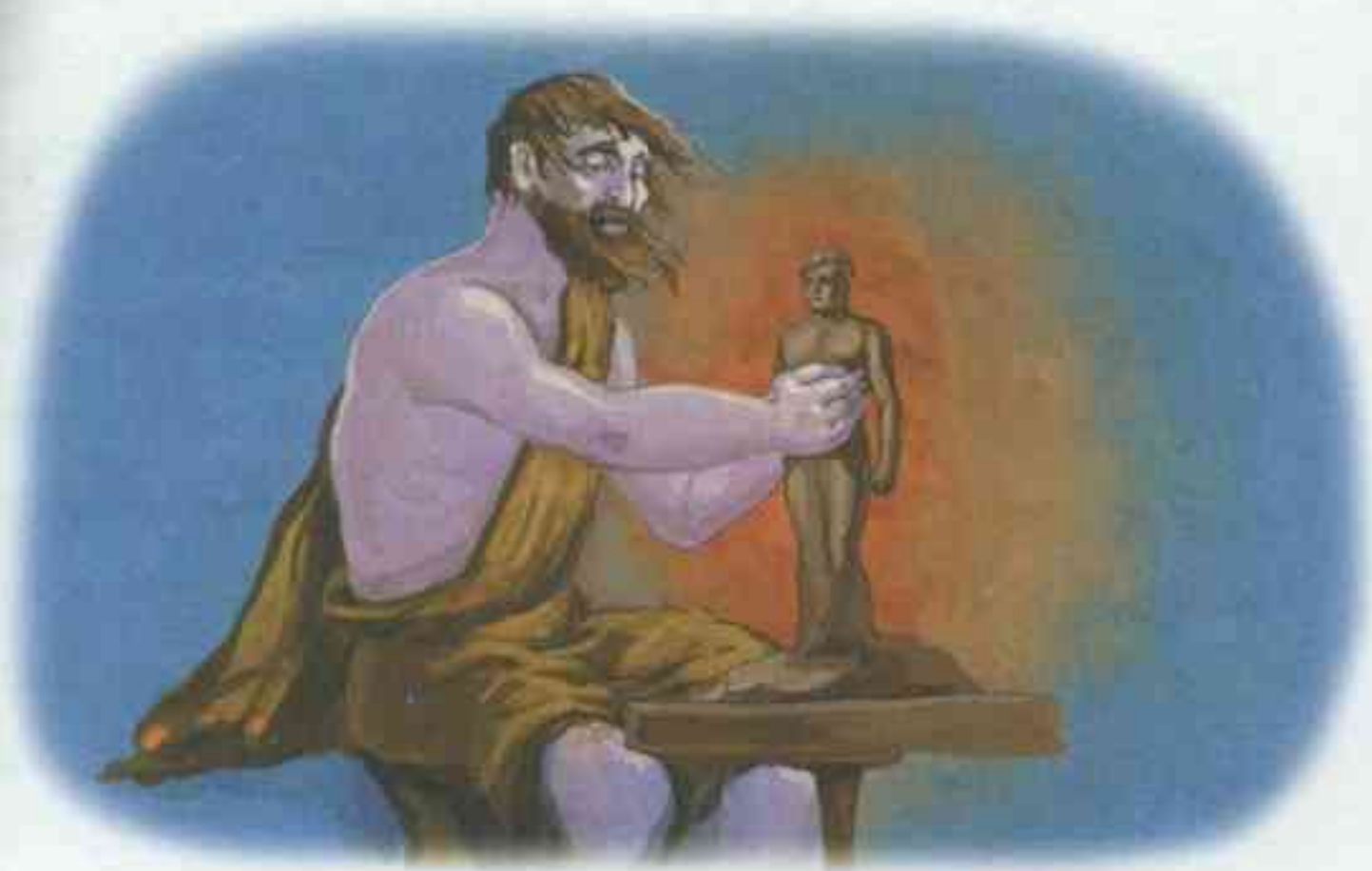
### KEY WORDS

- ☐ welcome *adj.* 受欢迎的
- ☐ ensure *v.* 确保
- ☐ victory *n.* 胜利
- ☐ prefer to 更喜欢, 宁愿
- ☐ common sense 常识 (尤指判断力)

- ☐ populate *v.* 使居住
- ☐ creature *n.* 生物, 动物
- ☐ beast *n.* 动物, 野兽
- ☐ roam *v.* 漫游



But Zeus wanted a nobler animal, so Prometheus set about making mankind, leaving his brother in charge of finishing the lower creatures. Prometheus used some mud and clay to create humans. He shaped men to walk on two legs so that while all the other animals turned their faces downward, humans alone would raise their faces to heaven and gaze at the stars.



#### KEY WORDS

- noble *adj.* 高贵的
- mankind *n.* 人类
- in charge of 负责

- clay *n.* 黏土
- gaze *v.* 凝视, 盯

Zeus had commanded the Titan brothers to give each creature a special gift. These gifts would ensure the survival of the different species. Epimetheus gave these gifts to the creatures he was assigned to finish. He distributed hard shells to sea creatures, strength to the big cats like lions and tigers, feathers to winged animals, and sharp teeth to hunters. Epimetheus gave the lower creatures so many of these gifts that there was nothing left to give to humans.

Prometheus was disappointed by his brother's stupidity. Men were supposed to be the most superior creatures on earth, but there was nothing to give to them! Naked, with small teeth and average strength, they would not survive for long.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ command *v.* 命令
- ☐ survival *n.* 生存, 存活
- ☐ species *n.* 物种
- ☐ distribute *v.* 分配
- ☐ shell *n.* 外壳
- ☐ feather *n.* 羽毛

- ☐ winged *adj.* 有翅膀的
- ☐ disappointed *adj.* 失望的
- ☐ stupidity *n.* 愚蠢
- ☐ naked *adj.* 赤裸的
- ☐ survive *v.* 生存, 存活





Prometheus thought long and hard and then came up with an idea. He gave men intelligence, so that they could rise above the other creatures. Prometheus thought that this gift was not enough, so he went up into the heavens and lit a torch with the sun. When he returned to earth, he gave the torch to mankind.

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> come up with (针对问题、挑战等) 想出, 得出 | <input type="checkbox"/> light <i>v.</i> 点燃<br>(light-lit-lit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> intelligence <i>n.</i> 智慧      | <input type="checkbox"/> torch <i>n.</i> 火把                    |



With the gift of fire, men were more than a match for all the other animals. It enabled them to make weapons of wood and steel as well as tools for farming. It was possible for mankind even to

reach for the heavens and challenge the gods! When Zeus realized that Prometheus had stolen the sacred fire of the gods and given it to mortals, he was filled with anger. Forgetting his debt of gratitude to Prometheus, Zeus commanded that the Titan be chained to a rock for all eternity.

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> be more than a match for 比……强          | <input type="checkbox"/> be filled with 充满                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> enable v. 使能够                          | <input type="checkbox"/> forget v. 忘记<br>(forget-forgot-forgotten) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> steel n. 钢铁                            | <input type="checkbox"/> debt n. 恩义                                |
| <input type="checkbox"/> farming n. 耕作                          | <input type="checkbox"/> gratitude n. 感激                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> steal v. 偷, 窃取<br>(steal-stole-stolen) | <input type="checkbox"/> chain v. 用链条拴住                            |



During Prometheus' pain and suffering, men were not left unpunished. Zeus commanded Hephaestus to fashion a woman out of clay. Up to that time, mankind had consisted entirely of males. Hephaestus made a woman named Pandora. Her name meant "all gifts" because she was given many gifts by the other gods. Aphrodite gave her beauty, Apollo gave her music, Hermes gave her persuasion, and so on. Zeus sent Pandora as a gift to Epimetheus.

He gladly accepted the charming woman even though Prometheus had warned him that Zeus was their enemy and they must never accept any gifts from him.



#### KEY WORDS

- suffering *n.* 受难, 受苦
- unpunished *adj.* 未受惩罚的
- consist of 由……组成
- persuasion *n.* 说服力

- and so on 等等
- charming *adj.* 迷人的
- warn *v.* 警告
- enemy *n.* 敌人



Pandora brought a box that Zeus had given her. She was warned that she must never, under any circumstances, open the box. However, Pandora was also gifted with curiosity. She could not stand not knowing what was in the box. She carefully lifted the lid. To her dismay, all sorts of hideous winged creatures came flying out of the box so fast that she could not shut the lid.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ curiosity *n.* 好奇
- ☐ stand *v.* 忍受  
(stand-stood-stood)
- ☐ dismay *n.* 惊愕

- ☐ all sorts of 各种各样的
- ☐ shut *v.* 关上  
(shut-shut-shut)



Zeus knew that Pandora would eventually give in to her curiosity. Therefore, he put every sort of physical and spiritual ill he could create in the box. Plague, famine, misery, despair, hatred, warfare, and many other forms of suffering escaped into the world.

After Pandora slammed the lid shut, she heard a small fluttering sound from inside the box. Her curiosity caused her to lift the lid once more. A small, delicate creature with golden wings flew out. Its name was Hope.



#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> eventually <i>adv.</i> 最后 | <input type="checkbox"/> misery <i>n.</i> 痛苦, 苦难   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> give in to 向……屈服          | <input type="checkbox"/> despair <i>n.</i> 绝望      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> therefore <i>adv.</i> 因此  | <input type="checkbox"/> hatred <i>n.</i> 憎恨       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> physical <i>adj.</i> 身体的  | <input type="checkbox"/> warfare <i>n.</i> 战争      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> spiritual <i>adj.</i> 精神的 | <input type="checkbox"/> slam <i>v.</i> 砰地关上       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> plague <i>n.</i> 瘟疫       | <input type="checkbox"/> flutter <i>v.</i> (鸟等) 拍翅 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> famine <i>n.</i> 饥荒       | <input type="checkbox"/> delicate <i>adj.</i> 精致的  |

# Comprehension Quiz

## 你读懂了多少

**A** 将下列两栏中相关的内容连线。

- |            |   |                               |
|------------|---|-------------------------------|
| ① Apollo   | • | • ③ the god of the underworld |
| ② Zeus     | • | • ④ worshiped as the sun god  |
| ③ Poseidon | • | • ⑤ the god of the sky        |
| ④ Hermes   | • | • ⑥ the god of the oceans     |
| ⑤ Hades    | • | • ⑦ the messenger of the gods |



**B** 根据故事内容判断正误，正确的选T，错误的选F。

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| ① Ares, the god of war, was the son of Apollo. | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| ② Zeus was all-powerful and all-knowing.       | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| ③ Athena represented wisdom and reason.        | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| ④ The name "Epimetheus" means "forethought".   | <input type="checkbox"/> T <input type="checkbox"/> F |

答案

- A** ①—⑦ ②—④ ③—⑤ ④—⑥ ⑤—⑦  
**B** ① F ② T ③ T ④ F



**C** 根据故事内容回答下列问题。

❶ How was Aphrodite born?

- (a) She was created when Uranus' vital organ fell into the sea.
- (b) She was the daughter of Zeus and Hera.
- (c) She was the daughter of Apollo and a nymph.

❷ Why did Zeus get angry at Prometheus?

- (a) Because Prometheus created a woman.
- (b) Because Prometheus' brother gave all the other gifts away.
- (c) Because Prometheus gave the gift of fire to men.

**D** 选择适当的词填空。

unique      symbol      fondness      deaths      stupidity

- ❶ Hera was the \_\_\_\_\_ of a jealous wife.
- ❷ Zeus' greatest weakness was his \_\_\_\_\_ for beautiful females.
- ❸ Mortals went to Hades after their \_\_\_\_\_.
- ❹ Hephaestus was \_\_\_\_\_ among the gods because he was ugly and lame.
- ❺ Prometheus was disappointed by his brother's \_\_\_\_\_.

答案

C ❶ (a) ❷ (c)

D ❶ symbol ❷ fondness ❸ deaths ❹ unique ❺ stupidity

# The Legacy of Greek Myths

## 希腊神话的遗产

Today, Greek tales of gods and heroes are no longer believed. Then why have these tales remained so popular? Part of the reason is because these myths deal with almost every aspect of human nature: good and bad.



In stories about Greek heroes, we can read about bravery, loyalty, and cunning. At the same time, these heroes also contain flaws, such as stubbornness, stupidity, and pride. For example, Hercules was the strongest man alive, yet he was not a very smart man.

The Greek myths also explained the creation of most natural things, like the sun, mountains,

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今天，人们已不再相信希腊神话中神明和英雄的故事了。那么，为何这些故事仍如此受欢迎？部分原因是由于这些神话几乎触及了人性的每一方面，无论好或坏。

在希腊神话人物的故事里，我们看到了英勇、忠诚和机智。同时，这些神话人物也有缺点，诸如顽固、愚蠢和自大。例如，赫拉克勒斯是最强壮的大力士，但却并非智者。

希腊神话也解释了几几乎所有自然事物的诞生过程，像太阳、山峦、甚至是每



and even individual flowers. They are complex tales that weave the story of creation with tragic human experience. For example, from the legend of Narcissus, we learn how the echo came into existence.



These tales were so impressive that they have greatly influenced European literature. We can see similar plots, characters, and even monsters in stories that were written centuries after ancient Greek civilization disappeared. Even today, we have television shows such as “Xena, the Warrior Princess”, “Hercules”, and even “Star Trek” that were heavily influenced by Greek myths. Modern authors continue to borrow from the Greek myths because of the originality and variety of themes they contain.

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一种花，并将它们的诞生过程和悲剧性的人类经历编织成复杂的故事。例如，从那喀索斯的传说中，我们知道了回声是如何产生的。

这些动人的故事对欧洲文学产生了深远的影响。在古希腊文明消亡了数个世纪之后创作的故事仍有着和希腊神话类似的情节、角色甚至怪物。时至今日，我们还有诸如《战神公主西娜》、《赫拉克勒斯》、甚至《星际旅行》这种深受希腊神话影响的电视连续剧。由于希腊神话所包含主题的原创性和多样性，现代作家仍在创作中借鉴于它。

## Hera and Her Rivals — Io

## 赫拉与情敌伊奥

One day, Hera looked out over the world and saw it suddenly grow dark. She immediately suspected that her husband had created a cloud to hide something. She brushed away the cloud and saw Zeus on the bank of a river. A beautiful cow stood near him. Hera thought the cow was a disguise for a beautiful water nymph. She was right because the cow was actually Io, the daughter of the river god Inachus. Zeus had been flirting with Io. When he sensed the approach of his wife, he changed Io into a cow.

Hera joined her husband and, noticing the cow, praised its beauty. She asked whose it was. Zeus said he had just created it from the earth. Hera asked to

## KEY WORDS

- ☐ immediately *adv.* 立即
- ☐ suspect *v.* 怀疑
- ☐ brush away 推开, 拨开
- ☐ disguise *n.* 伪装, 掩饰

- ☐ flirt with 和……调情
- ☐ sense *v.* 感觉到, 察觉到
- ☐ approach *n.* 接近
- ☐ praise *v.* 赞扬, 赞美





have the cow as a gift. Without arousing Hera's suspicion, he agreed. Hera told Argus to watch the cow day and night.

Argus had one hundred eyes in his head and never went to sleep with more than two closed at a time. He watched her feed during the day, and at night he tied her up with a rope around her neck.

#### KEY WORDS

□ arouse v. 引起

□ suspicion n. 怀疑, 猜疑

□ feed v. (动物) 吃饲料  
(feed-fed-fed)



One day, Io saw her father and her sisters, and she went near them. She desperately wanted to tell him that she was his daughter, but she could not speak. Then she had the idea to write her name in the sand with her foot. Inachus recognized it and realized that this cow was his daughter, for whom he had been searching. He hugged her neck and cried, "Alas! My daughter! It would have been better if you had died!"

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ desperately *adv.* 急切地
- ☐ recognize *v.* 认出

- ☐ search *v.* 寻找
- ☐ hug *v.* 拥抱



While Inachus wept, Argus came and drove him away. Then he took a seat on a high rock, from where he could see all around in every direction.

Zeus was troubled by the sufferings of his mistress. He called Hermes and told him to go and kill Argus. Hermes quickly put his winged sandals on his feet and took his magical wand, which could make a person fall asleep.

As soon as Hermes jumped down to earth, he stole several sheep and went to find Argus. He played on some reed pipes and pretended to be a shepherd. As he approached, Argus listened with delight, for he had never seen the instrument before.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ weep *v.* 哭泣  
(weep-weep-weep)
- ☐ drive away 赶走
- ☐ direction *n.* 方向

- ☐ magical wand 魔杖
- ☐ reed *n.* 芦苇
- ☐ pretend *v.* 假装, 装扮
- ☐ delight *n.* 愉快

"Young man," said Argus, "come and take a seat by me on this stone. There is no better place for your flocks to graze than here."

Hermes sat down, talked, and told stories until late. He played his most gentle music on his pipes, hoping to put Argus to sleep. Finally, Argus' eyes were all asleep. As the monster's head nodded forward on his chest, Hermes drew his sword and cut through Argus' neck. At that moment, Hermes felt that Hera was coming, so he fled. When Hera saw Argus' severed head, she took out his eyes angrily and put them on the tail of a peacock. They remain there to this day.

In her anger, Hera sent a biting fly to torment Io. The poor nymph fled over the entire world trying to escape from this insect. Zeus pleaded with Hera to leave Io alone. He promised not to pay Io any more attention. Finally, Hera agreed to allow Zeus to return

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ flock *n.* 羊群
- ☐ graze *v.* 吃草
- ☐ gentle *adj.* 轻柔的
- ☐ chest *n.* 胸部
- ☐ draw *v.* 拔出  
(draw-drew-drawn)
- ☐ sword *n.* 剑

- ☐ peacock *n.* 孔雀
- ☐ remain *v.* 保持不变
- ☐ torment *v.* 折磨
- ☐ insect *n.* 昆虫
- ☐ plead with 恳求
- ☐ pay attention 注意





Io to her former self. The coarse hairs fell from Io's body, her horns shrank, and her mouth grew shorter. At last, there was nothing left of the cow except her beauty. She reunited with her father and sisters, never to see Zeus again.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ former *adj.* 从前的
- ☐ self *n.* 自己
- ☐ coarse *adj.* 粗糙的

- ☐ shrink *v.* 缩短  
(shrink-shrank-shrunk)
- ☐ reunite *v.* 团聚



# Hera and Her Rivals — Callisto

赫拉与情敌卡利斯托

Callisto was another maiden who attracted the wandering eye of Zeus. She felt the wrath of a jealous Hera when the goddess changed her into a bear.

"I will take away," said Hera, "that beauty with which you have attracted my husband."

## KEY WORDS

- maiden *n.* 少女
- attract *v.* 吸引

- wandering *adj.* 游荡的
- wrath *n.* 愤怒



Callisto tried to stretch out her arms to beg Hera to stop. Her arms were already covered with black hair. Her hands grew round and became armed with crooked claws. Her voice became a terrifying growl. The only things that remained unchanged were Callisto's personality and her memories.

One day, Callisto's son Arkas saw her as he was hunting. She also saw him and recognized him as her own son, now a young man.

As she approached, Arkas became alarmed and raised his hunting spear. He was trying to kill her, when Zeus saw this and changed Arkas into a smaller bear. Then he picked both of them up and placed them among the stars in heaven. There, they became the constellations known as the Great and Little Bear.

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> stretch out 伸出             | <input type="checkbox"/> growl <i>n.</i> 咆哮           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> be covered with 覆盖着        | <input type="checkbox"/> personality <i>n.</i> 个性, 人格 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> armed with 装备有             | <input type="checkbox"/> alarmed <i>adj.</i> 警觉的      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> crooked <i>adj.</i> 弯曲的    | <input type="checkbox"/> raise <i>v.</i> 举起           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> claw <i>n.</i> 爪子          | <input type="checkbox"/> spear <i>n.</i> 矛            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> terrifying <i>adj.</i> 可怕的 | <input type="checkbox"/> constellation <i>n.</i> 星座   |

Hera was furious to see her rival put in such an honorable position. She complained to her brother Poseidon, saying, "Do you ask why I, the queen of the gods, have left the heavens to come to your palace under the waves? You should know that my place in heaven has been given to another! You will hardly believe me, but look when night darkens the world.



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ furious *adj.* 狂怒的
- ☐ honorable *adj.* 光荣的

- ☐ position *n.* 位置, 地位



"You will see the two of whom I have complained honored in the heavens. They are in the northernmost section of the sky. Why should any mortal now worry about offending me when they can see what rewards there are for causing my displeasure? I punished her, and then she is placed among the stars! Perhaps Zeus plans to marry her and put me away! But you, my older brother, if you have sympathy for me and do not agree with the dishonor shown to me, I beg you to show it. Forbid this couple from coming into your waters, as all the other stars do. Then all will know that these two deserve no honor."

Poseidon agreed, and therefore, the two constellations of the Great and Little Bear move round and round in heaven but never sink, as the other stars do, beneath the ocean.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ complain *v.* 抱怨
- ☐ honor *v.* 尊敬
- ☐ northernmost *adj.* 最北的
- ☐ section *n.* 区域
- ☐ offend *v.* 冒犯
- ☐ reward *n.* 奖赏
- ☐ displeasure *n.* 不愉快

- ☐ punish *v.* 惩罚
- ☐ sympathy *n.* 同情(心)
- ☐ dishonor *n.* 侮辱
- ☐ forbid sb. from doing 禁止某人做……
- ☐ deserve *v.* 应受
- ☐ beneath *prep.* 在……之下



# Apollo and Daphne

## 阿波罗与达佛涅

Daphne was Apollo's first love. It was not brought about by accident but by the vengeance of Eros.

One day, Apollo saw Eros playing with his bow and magical arrows.

Apollo said to him, "Why do you play with such powerful weapons, little boy? Leave those for men who are worthy to use them. I myself have recently killed a terrible beast with my arrows. Be happy with your torch, child, and play with that, but do not think you are worthy to play with my weapons."

Eros replied, "Your arrows may conquer anything in this world, Apollo, but mine shall conquer your heart."

### KEY WORDS

- ☐ bring about 使发生
- ☐ by accident 偶然
- ☐ vengeance *n.* 报复
- ☐ bow *n.* 弓

- ☐ arrow *n.* 箭
- ☐ be worthy to 配得上……
- ☐ conquer *v.* 战胜, 征服



As he said this, he chose two arrows of different workmanship: one to cause love, the other to repel love. The first was of gold; the second was of lead. With the leaden arrow, he struck the nymph Daphne, the daughter of the river god Peneus. With the golden one, Eros shot Apollo through the heart.



#### KEY WORDS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> workmanship <i>n.</i> 手艺, 技艺 | <input type="checkbox"/> leaden <i>adj.</i> 铅质的 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> repel <i>v.</i> 抗拒           | <input type="checkbox"/> strike <i>v.</i> 击中    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> lead <i>n.</i> 铅             | (strike-struck-struck)                          |

#### One Point Lesson

**one** to cause love, **the other** to repel love.  
一支能带来爱情, 另一支却抗拒爱情。

one表示两个中的一个, the other表示两个中的另一个。

e.g. I have two dogs: **one** is white, **the other** is black.  
我有两只狗, 一只只是白的, 另一只是黑的。



Daphne delighted in woodland sports and in hunting wild animals. Many suitors wanted to marry her, but she ignored them all because of Eros' arrow.

Her father often said to her, "Daughter, you owe me a son-in-law. You owe me grandchildren."

#### KEY WORDS

□ woodland *n.* 林地  
□ suitor *n.* 追求者

□ ignore *v.* 不理睬  
□ son-in-law *n.* 女婿



Daphne would throw her arms around her father's neck and say, "Dearest father, please allow me always to remain unmarried, like the goddess Artemis." Finally, Peneus gave his permission for Daphne to remain single.

However, at the same time, he said, "Your own beauty will cause you to be married someday."

When Eros' arrow struck Apollo, the god immediately fell in love with Daphne. He longed to make her his wife. To him, her eyes were as bright as stars. He saw her lips and was not satisfied with only seeing them. He admired her hands and arms, naked to the shoulder. He followed her in the woods, and she fled from him, swifter than the wind.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ unmarried *adj.* 未婚的
- ☐ permission *n.* 准许
- ☐ single *adj.* 单身的
- ☐ fall in love with 爱上 (某人)

- ☐ long to 渴望
- ☐ be satisfied with 满足于
- ☐ swift *adj.* 飞快的

"Stay," begged Apollo. "Daughter of Peneus, I am not a foe. Do not run from me as a lamb runs from the wolf. It is for love I pursue you. You make me miserable with fear that you might fall and hurt yourself on these stones, and I should be the cause. Please run slower, and I will follow slower!"

Daphne continued to run and ignored what he said. But even as she fled, she charmed him. The wind blew her garments, and her unbound hair streamed loose behind her. Sped by Eros' magic, Apollo ran after her.



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ foe *n.* 敌人
- ☐ pursue *v.* 追赶
- ☐ miserable *adj.* 痛苦的
- ☐ cause *n.* 原因
- ☐ continue *v.* 继续
- ☐ blow *v.* 吹动  
(blow-blew-blown)

- ☐ garment *n.* 外衣
- ☐ unbound *adj.* 无束缚的
- ☐ stream *v.* (头发等) 飘扬
- ☐ loose *adj.* 松开的
- ☐ speed *v.* 加快……的速度  
(speed-spied-spied)



In this fashion, Apollo and Daphne ran through the woods. He ran for love, while she ran for fear. Apollo was faster, and he slowly closed the distance between them.

Daphne's strength began to fail. She knew she was about to fall down, so she called upon her father, "Help me, Peneus! Open the earth to swallow me, or change my form, which has caused me to come into this danger!"



#### KEY WORDS

- fashion *n.* 方式
- be about to 将要

- call upon 召唤
- form *n.* 外形



As soon as Daphne spoke, a stiffness came into all of her limbs. Her chest was enclosed in tender bark. Her hair became leaves, and her arms became branches. Daphne's feet were suddenly stuck fast in the ground as roots. Her face became a tree-top, but it still retained its beauty.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ stiffness *n.* 僵硬
- ☐ enclose *v.* 装入
- ☐ be stuck in 固定在

- ☐ fast *adv.* 牢牢地
- ☐ retain *v.* 保留



Apollo stood amazed. He touched the trunk and felt the flesh tremble under the new bark. He embraced the branches and kissed the wood. The branches shrank from his lips.

"Since you cannot be my wife," said Apollo, "you shall certainly be my tree. I will wear you for my crown, and I will decorate my harp and my quiver with you. When the great Roman conquerors lead victory parades in their capital, they shall also wear you as their crowns. And, as eternal youth is mine, you also will always be green, and your leaves will never grow old."

Daphne, now changed into a laurel tree, bowed her head in grateful acknowledgment.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ amazed *adj.* 惊呆的
- ☐ trunk *n.* 树干
- ☐ flesh *n.* 肉
- ☐ tremble *v.* 颤抖, 战栗
- ☐ embrace *v.* 拥抱
- ☐ crown *n.* 王冠

- ☐ quiver *n.* 箭袋
- ☐ conqueror *n.* 征服者
- ☐ eternal *adj.* 永恒的
- ☐ laurel tree 月桂树
- ☐ grateful *adj.* 感激的
- ☐ acknowledgment *n.* 答谢

**A** 根据故事内容回答下列问题。

- ① Who did Hera command to guard the beautiful cow that was Io?  
(a) Hermes, the messenger of the gods.  
(b) Apollo, the sun god, who sees everything.  
(c) Argus, the monster with one hundred eyes.
- ② Why do the constellations of the Great and Little Bear never dip into the ocean?  
(a) Hera asked Poseidon to refuse them, and he agreed.  
(b) They told Zeus that they were afraid of the water, and he pitied them.  
(c) They were too quarrelsome, so Poseidon refused to allow them into his ocean.

**B** 用给出的词将下列句子补充完整。

- ① He played his most gentle music \_\_\_\_\_.  
(sleep / Argus / to / put / to / hoping)
- ② Leave those for men \_\_\_\_\_.  
(to / them / who / worthy / use / are)
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_, he changed Io into a cow.  
(of / approach / the / sensed / When / wife / his / he)
- ④ Callisto was another maiden \_\_\_\_\_.  
(eye / Zeus / attracted / who / the / wandering / of)

### 答案

A ①(c) ②(a)

B ①hoping to put Argus to sleep ②who are worthy to use them ③When he sensed the approach of his wife ④who attracted the wandering eye of Zeus



**C** 选择适当的词填空。

pleaded    recognized    conquer    longed    pretended

- ① Hermes played on some reed pipes and \_\_\_\_\_ to be a shepherd.
- ② Callisto saw Arkas and \_\_\_\_\_ him as her own son.
- ③ Zeus \_\_\_\_\_ with Hera to leave Io alone.
- ④ Eros told Apollo, "My arrows will \_\_\_\_\_ your heart."
- ⑤ Apollo \_\_\_\_\_ to make Daphne his wife.

**D** 根据故事内容，将下列句子重新排序。

- ① Eros shot Daphne with an arrow.
- ② Apollo chased Daphne.
- ③ Daphne asked her father to open the earth to swallow her.
- ④ Apollo teased Eros about his arrows.
- ⑤ Daphne was changed into a laurel tree.

\_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ \_\_\_\_\_

答案

C ① pretended ② recognized ③ pleaded ④ conquer ⑤ longed

D ④⇨①⇨②⇨③⇨⑤

# Phaeton and the Sun Chariot

## 法厄同与太阳战车

Apollo did find many lovers. Many of them were mortals, and he had many children. One of his mortal children was a boy named Phaeton. One day, a schoolmate laughed at Phaeton when he said Apollo was his father. Phaeton, in anger and shame, reported this to his mother.

"If," he said, "I am indeed of heavenly birth, give me, Mother, some proof of it, and establish my claim to the honor."

Phaeton's mother, Clymene, stretched her hands toward the skies and said, "It's not difficult to go and ask Apollo for yourself. The land from where the sun rises lies next to ours."

### KEY WORDS

□ shame *n.* 羞耻  
□ proof *n.* 证据

□ establish *v.* 证实  
□ claim *n.* 所有权, 权利



Phaeton heard this with delight. He traveled to India, where the sun rises. Full of hope and pride, he approached the palace of the Sun. Apollo's palace stood high on columns, glittering with gold and precious stones.

Clymene's son advanced up the steep stairs and entered the halls of his father. He approached Apollo, but stopped at a distance, for the light was more than he could bear.



#### KEY WORDS

□ column *n.* 圆柱

□ glitter *v.* 闪烁

□ precious stone 宝石

□ advance *v.* 前进

□ steep *adj.* 陡峭的

□ at a distance 有相当距离, 很远

□ bear *v.* 承受

(bear-bore-born)



Apollo, dressed in a purple robe, sat on a glittering diamond throne. He asked the boy why he had come. Phaeton replied, "O light of the wide world, Apollo, my father – if you permit me to call you that – give me some proof, I beg you, by which I may be known as your son."

Apollo told Phaeton to approach and, hugging him, said, "My son, you do not deserve to be abandoned. I confirm what your mother has told you. To put an end to your doubts, ask for whatever you want, and I will give it to you if it is in my power to grant it."

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ dressed in 穿着
- ☐ purple *adj.* 紫色的
- ☐ permit *v.* 允许
- ☐ abandon *v.* 抛弃

- ☐ confirm *v.* 证实; 确认
- ☐ put an end to 结束
- ☐ doubt *n.* 怀疑, 不相信
- ☐ grant *v.* 授予



Phaeton immediately asked to drive the chariot of the sun for one day. Apollo quickly wished he had never made such a promise.

"I spoke without thinking," said Apollo. "This is the only request I would deny you. I beg you to change your mind. It is not safe. You are a mortal, and you ask for something that is beyond a mortal's power. None but me can drive the flaming car of day. Not even Zeus, whose terrible right arm hurls the thunderbolts, can do this."

However, Phaeton would not change his mind. With a heavy heart, Apollo at last led the way to the magnificent chariot of the sun.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ make a promise 允诺
- ☐ request *n.* 要求, 请求
- ☐ deny *v.* 拒绝给予

- ☐ flaming *adj.* 燃烧的
- ☐ lead the way 带路
- ☐ magnificent *adj.* 华美的

#### One Point Lesson

Apollo quickly **wished** he **had** never **made** such a promise.  
阿波罗立即希望他没有许下这个承诺。

**wish + (that +)** 虚拟语气, 表示与现实相悖的愿望。

e.g. I **wish** I **had followed** her advice. 我要是听她的建议就好了。(实际上没听。)

While Phaeton gazed in admiration, the early Dawn threw open the purple doors of the east. The path up into heaven was covered with roses.

Apollo, when he saw the stars beginning to fade and the earth beginning to glow, ordered the Hours to prepare the horses. They obeyed and led the powerful beasts to the chariot. Then Apollo washed his son's face with a magical oil.



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ admiration *n.* 赞赏, 羡慕
- ☐ fade *v.* 变黯淡
- ☐ glow *v.* 发亮

- ☐ obey *v.* 服从
- ☐ wash *v.* 涂抹
- ☐ oil *n.* 油



"This will protect you from the heat of my crown, which sends forth the light and warmth of the sun," said Apollo.

Apollo put the crown on the boy's head and sighed. "You must follow my advice," said the sun god. "Don't whip the horses. Instead, hold the reins tightly. They go fast enough on their own. You will see the marks of the wheels from where I have gone before, and they will serve to guide you."

The confident boy jumped onto the chariot, stood erect, and grabbed the reins with delight. From his mouth poured thanks to his reluctant parent.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ protect *v.* 保护
- ☐ send forth 发出
- ☐ sigh *v.* 叹气
- ☐ whip *v.* 鞭打
- ☐ rein *n.* 缰绳
- ☐ tightly *adv.* 紧紧地
- ☐ on one's own 独立地

- ☐ mark *n.* 痕迹
- ☐ wheel *n.* 车轮
- ☐ serve *v.* 起……的作用
- ☐ confident *adj.* 自信的
- ☐ erect *adj.* 笔直的
- ☐ pour *v.* 倾吐
- ☐ reluctant *adj.* 勉强的

The horses filled the air with their fiery breath and stamped the ground with impatient hooves. The bars were let down, and the wide open plain of the universe lay open before them. They darted forward and parted the clouds. Such was their speed that they outran the morning breezes.

The horses soon realized that the load they carried was lighter than usual. The chariot was bounced about as if it were empty. The horses rushed full speed off the traveled road.

Phaeton became alarmed because he did not know how to guide them. But even if he had known, he did not have the strength.

For the first time, the Great and Little Bear were scorched with heat and would have jumped into the sea if it were possible.

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> fiery <i>adj.</i> 火的, 燃烧着的               | <input type="checkbox"/> dart <i>v.</i> 猛冲, 急驶 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> breath <i>n.</i> 气息                      | <input type="checkbox"/> outrun <i>v.</i> 超过   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> stamp <i>v.</i> 跺脚, 重踏                   | (outrun-outran-outrun)                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> impatient <i>adj.</i> 不耐烦的               | <input type="checkbox"/> breeze <i>n.</i> 微风   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hoof <i>n.</i> ( <i>pl.</i> hooves) (马)蹄 | <input type="checkbox"/> bounce <i>v.</i> 颠跳   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> universe <i>n.</i> 宇宙                    | <input type="checkbox"/> scorch <i>v.</i> 烤焦   |



Phaeton did not know what to do. The boy did not know whether to pull the reins tight or to throw them away. He had traveled much of the heavenly road, but there was still much more to go. He lost all his confidence and began to panic.



#### KEY WORDS

□ confidence *n.* 信心

□ panic *v.* 惊恐, 惊慌



With terror, he suddenly saw the scorpion extending its two great arms and long poison-tipped tail. When Phaeton got closer, he smelled the poison and saw the menace in the monster's fangs. Then he finally lost his last bit of self-control, and the reins fell from his hands.

The horses, when they felt the reins suddenly become loose, ran free. They dashed up high in heaven and then down almost to the earth.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ terror *n.* 恐惧
- ☐ scorpion *n.* 蝎子
- ☐ extend *v.* 伸出
- ☐ menace *n.* 威胁

- ☐ fang *n.* 有毒螫肢
- ☐ self-control *n.* 自控力
- ☐ dash *v.* 飞奔



The clouds began to smoke, and the mountaintops burned with fire. Fields dried up from the heat. Everywhere, plants, trees, and farms began to burn.

Three times Poseidon raised his head above the waves and shook his trident at Phaeton. Each time, the sea god had to dive back underwater to escape the heat.

Phaeton saw the world on fire and felt the intolerable heat. The air he breathed was like the air of a furnace. Smoke made everything dark. He did not know where the chariot was flying to next.



#### KEY WORDS

- dry up 干涸
- dive *v.* 下潜
- intolerable *adj.* 无法忍受的

- breathe *v.* 呼吸
- furnace *n.* 火炉

Finally, Gaea, Mother Earth, called out to Zeus to stop the destruction.

"O ruler of the gods," she cried. "If I have done wrong and deserve to die by fire, why do you not kill me with your thunderbolts? Let me at least die by your hand. If you do not care about me, what has the ocean done to deserve such a fate? Save what still remains from the devouring flame of the sun!"

Then Zeus called the other gods to him, including Apollo. He told them all was lost unless he did something. Then he climbed the tallest tower of his palace and picked up a lightning bolt in his right hand. With a mighty throw, Zeus launched it against Phaeton. The boy was struck dead from the chariot and fell like a shooting star to the earth below. His body landed in the great river Eridanus, whose waters cooled his burning corpse.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ destruction *n.* 毁灭
- ☐ at least 至少
- ☐ fate *n.* 命运
- ☐ devour *v.* 吞噬

- ☐ flame *n.* 火焰
- ☐ mighty *adj.* 强有力的
- ☐ launch *v.* 投
- ☐ corpse *n.* 尸体





The nymphs who lived along this river built a tomb  
for the poor boy and wrote these words on the stone:

“Driver of Apollo’s chariot, Phaeton,  
Struck by Zeus’ lightning, rests beneath this stone.  
He could not rule his father’s car of fire,  
But was it noble of him to try.”

# Orpheus and Eurydice

## 奥菲士与欧律狄刻



Orpheus was another son of Apollo. As a boy, Orpheus was given a lyre by his father, who taught him to play it. The boy was an excellent pupil. Soon he could play so well that no one could resist the charm of his music.

So sweet was Orpheus' music that even wild beasts would forget their fierceness.

When Orpheus grew into manhood, he married the beautiful Eurydice. The young couple were very much in love. However, soon after the wedding, a young shepherd named Aristaeus saw Eurydice walking alone in the fields. The shepherd was attracted by her beauty, and he called out to her.

### KEY WORDS

- ☐ lyre *n.* 里拉琴
- ☐ pupil *n.* 学生
- ☐ resist *v.* 抵挡

- ☐ fierceness *n.* 凶猛
- ☐ manhood *n.* 成年期



Eurydice was afraid of his intentions, and she ran away. In her haste, she stepped on a poisonous snake and was bitten on her bare foot. She lay dying when Orpheus came and found her. Orpheus' grief was overwhelming. He picked up his lyre and sang about his love for Eurydice and the sadness in his heart. All who heard him were moved to tears, but none could help him.



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ intention *n.* 意图
- ☐ in one's haste 匆忙中
- ☐ step on 踩到
- ☐ poisonous *adj.* 有毒的

- ☐ bare *adj.* 赤裸的
- ☐ grief *n.* 悲痛
- ☐ overwhelming *adj.* 强烈的
- ☐ be moved to tears 感动得落泪

Orpheus decided to look for his wife in Hades. He descended into the underworld and sang his way past Cerberus, the fierce three-headed dog who guarded the gates. Finally, he arrived before the throne of Hades. There he sang of his grief and his desire to the lord of the dead.

"O deity of the underworld," sang Orpheus as he played his lyre. "To you all who live must come. Hear my words, for they are true. Love has led me here. I beg you to restore the life of my dear Eurydice. Destiny will lead us all here to your kingdom sooner or later, but my wife came too soon. We will return when she has lived a full life. But until then, I beg you, let her be mine. If you deny me this, then I cannot return alone. I will die here now, and you will have us both."

#### KEY WORDS

□ descend *v.* 下来

□ deity *n.* 神

□ restore *v.* 恢复, 使复原

□ destiny *n.* 命运

□ sooner or later 迟早





As Orpheus sang these tender words, the very ghosts shed tears. Hades himself could not resist feeling pity for the young man.

#### KEY WORDS

□ ghost *n.* 鬼魂

□ shed *v.* 流出  
(shed-shed-shed)

Hades called for Eurydice. She was among the newly arrived ghosts, limping with her wounded foot. Hades permitted Orpheus to take her away on one condition. Orpheus was told he could not look at his wife until they had left the underworld and reached the surface of the earth.



#### KEY WORDS

□ limp *v.* 跛行

□ condition *n.* 条件

□ surface *n.* 表面



Orpheus sang his gratitude, and the reunited couple began their journey. Orpheus led, and Eurydice followed. They passed through passages dark and steep, in total silence, until they had nearly reached the cheerful upper world. Then Orpheus forgot his promise to Hades and looked back to make sure his wife was following. Instantly, Eurydice's spirit was taken away back to the underworld. She barely had time to stretch her arms out to her husband, and then she was gone! Dying a second time, she said, "Farewell my love," but the sound was almost lost to Orpheus' ears.

Orpheus tried to follow her and begged Charon to take him across the River Styx. The ferryman refused and told him to go back. For seven days, Orpheus stayed near the entrance to the underworld without food or sleep.

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> journey <i>n.</i> 旅程         | <input type="checkbox"/> barely <i>adv.</i> 仅仅, 几乎不能 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cheerful <i>adj.</i> 使人感到愉快的 | <input type="checkbox"/> be gone 消失了                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> upper world 地面世界, 阳间         | <input type="checkbox"/> farewell <i>int.</i> 永别了    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> make sure 确认                 | <input type="checkbox"/> ferryman <i>n.</i> 摆渡人      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> instantly <i>adv.</i> 立即     |  |

Orpheus sang about his grief and the cruelty of Hades. His music melted the hearts of nearby beasts and mighty oak trees. He ignored the local maidens who tried to attract him away from his grief. In fact, he sang bitter words against them, so that they left him alone.

One day, drunk with wine, one of these maidens spotted Orpheus, who was still playing his lyre.

"See there," she shouted to her companions. "There is the one who despises us!"

As she yelled these words, she threw her spear at Orpheus.

The weapon flew straight at the grieving husband. But as soon as it came within the sound of the lyre, it fell harmlessly to the ground. So did the stones the other women threw at Orpheus.

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> cruelty <i>n.</i> 残忍  | <input type="checkbox"/> spot <i>v.</i> 看到          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> melt <i>v.</i> 融化     | <input type="checkbox"/> companion <i>n.</i> 同伴     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> oak tree 橡树           | <input type="checkbox"/> despise <i>v.</i> 藐视       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> local <i>adj.</i> 当地的 | <input type="checkbox"/> grieving <i>adj.</i> 伤心的   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> bitter words 尖酸刻薄的话   | <input type="checkbox"/> harmlessly <i>adv.</i> 无害地 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> drunk <i>adj.</i> 喝醉的 |   |

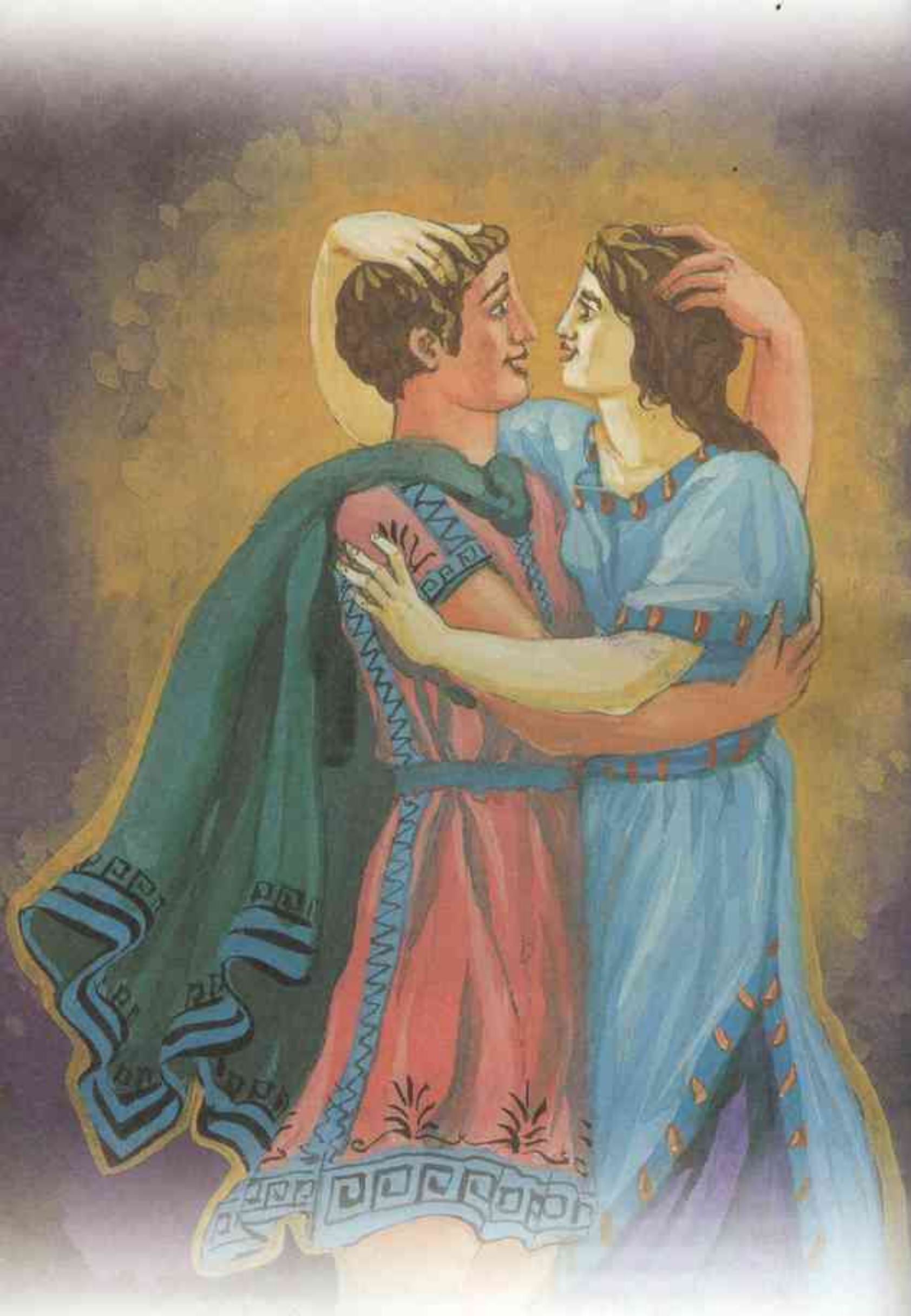


Then the women began to scream madly, and the noise from their throats overcame the sound of the lyre. This broke Orpheus' spell, and soon his blood ran freely from the stones the crazed women threw at him. He had to stop playing, and the mad women tore his body to pieces. They threw his head and his lyre into the river Hebrus.



#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> scream <i>v.</i> 尖叫                                       | <input type="checkbox"/> crazed <i>adj.</i> 疯狂的  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> throat <i>n.</i> 喉咙, 嗓子                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> tear... to pieces 把……撕碎 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> overcome <i>v.</i> 胜过, 克服<br>(overcome-overcame-overcome) |  |





Downriver, Orpheus' aunts found his remains, and they buried him at Libethra. It is said that the nightingale sings more sweetly over his grave than anywhere else in Greece. His lyre was taken by Zeus and placed among the stars, where it forms the constellation Lyra.

Orpheus' spirit passed a second time over the River Styx into Hades. He found Eurydice and embraced her with eager arms. They wander happily in the underworld now. Sometimes he leads and she follows, and sometimes it's the other way around. Orpheus looks lovingly on her always and no longer fears punishment for doing so.

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> downriver <i>adv.</i> 在下游  | <input type="checkbox"/> the other way around 相反的方式 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> remains <i>n.</i> 遗体       | <input type="checkbox"/> lovingly <i>adv.</i> 深情地   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> nightingale <i>n.</i> 夜莺   | <input type="checkbox"/> punishment <i>n.</i> 惩罚    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> eager <i>adj.</i> 热切的, 渴望的 |   |



根据故事内容判断正误，正确的选T，错误的选F。

- ① Only Apollo and Zeus have the strength to drive the sun chariot. ☐ T ☐ F
- ② Apollo was willing to accept Phaeton's wish. ☐ T ☐ F
- ③ Zeus killed Phaeton with a lightning bolt. ☐ T ☐ F
- ④ The Great and Little Bear jumped into the sea to escape the heat. ☐ T ☐ F
- ⑤ The nymphs who lived along Eridanus built a tomb for Phaeton. ☐ T ☐ F



选择适当的短语填空。

sent forth   hold tight   attracted by   threw open   laughed at

- ① One of Phaeton's schoolmates \_\_\_\_\_ him for saying Apollo was his father.
- ② Apollo told Phaeton to \_\_\_\_\_ the reins.
- ③ Apollo's crown \_\_\_\_\_ the light and warmth of the sun.
- ④ The early Dawn \_\_\_\_\_ the purple doors that led to the east.
- ⑤ Aristaeus saw Eurydice and was \_\_\_\_\_ her beauty.

答案

A ① F ② F ③ T ④ F ⑤ T

B ① laughed at ② hold tight ③ sent forth ④ threw open ⑤ attracted by



**C** 根据故事内容回答下列问题。

❶ What did Phaeton's mother advise her son to do?

- (a) To go and see his father.
- (b) To travel to Greece and consult the oracle at Delphi.
- (c) To ride a chariot across the sky.

❷ What mistake did Orpheus make?

- (a) He insulted the god Hades.
- (b) He looked back to see his wife just before they reached the upper world.
- (c) He did not warn his wife about poisonous snakes.

**D** 根据故事内容，将下列句子重新排序。

- ❶ Apollo begged his son to make another choice.
- ❷ Phaeton lost all his confidence and began to panic.
- ❸ Zeus hurled a lightning bolt at Phaeton.
- ❹ Phaeton traveled to India, where the Sun rises.
- ❺ Gaea, Mother Earth, begged Zeus for help.

\_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ \_\_\_\_\_ ⇨ \_\_\_\_\_

答案

C ❶ (a) ❷ (b)

D ❺ ⇨ ❶ ⇨ ❷ ⇨ ❸ ⇨ ❹

## Roman Influence on Greek Mythology

### 古罗马对希腊神话的影响

The Roman empire succeeded because Roman society produced talented leaders who efficiently organized the military and administered the government. However, the Romans were not as talented as the Greeks in the area of cultural achievements. Roman science and literature were poor compared to what Greek civilization had to offer. Therefore, it was to the Roman's advantage to incorporate much of Greek culture into their own. The Romans showed their genius in this. The Romans did have gods of their own before they conquered Greece. However, after they absorbed Greek culture, Roman

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古罗马帝国的兴盛是由于当时产生了许多有才能的领导人，能有效地组织军队和管理政府。不过，在文化成就方面，古罗马人不如古希腊人那般才华横溢。与古希腊文明相比，古罗马在科学和文学上的成就不值一提。因此，对古罗马来说，吸收大部分古希腊文化为已有是很有利的。古罗马人在这方面展示了他们的才能。

古罗马人在征服古希腊前确实有自身信奉的神，不过在吸收了古希腊文化后，



and Greek gods who were similar simply became the same god. For example, the Roman god Jupiter became the same as the Greek god Zeus, Ares became Mars, and Aphrodite became Venus. The origi-



nal Roman gods did not have interesting personalities. Only after Greek culture was absorbed by the Romans did the gods take on their unique human characteristics.

In this way, the Greek stories about the Olympian gods, heros, and monsters were preserved by the Romans. Especially in the eastern Roman empire, these myths were written down and escaped destruction by fanatical Christian rulers in the Middle Ages. They survived to rise again in popular imagination as entertaining stories.

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古罗马和古希腊神话中相类似的神就变成了同一个，例如，古罗马神话中的朱庇特就是古希腊神话中的宙斯，阿瑞斯就是玛尔斯，阿佛罗狄特就是维纳斯。原先的古罗马诸神并没有什么鲜明的个性，在吸收了古希腊文化之后才展现出独特的人格特征。

如此一来，古希腊神话中奥林匹斯诸神、人类英雄和各类魔怪的故事得以被古罗马人保存至今。尤其在东罗马帝国时代，这些神话被记载下来并逃脱了被中世纪狂热的基督教徒统治者摧毁的命运。今天，它们作为消遣读物重新受到了大众欢迎。

# King Midas

## 国王迈达斯

Midas was king of Phrygia. He was the son of Gordius. Midas, like his father, was a good king, but he was not as smart as his father. His biggest fault was that he often spoke too quickly and without thinking.

Midas was very fond of gardening. One day, among the bushes of his rose garden, he found a strange creature passed out from drinking too much wine. This creature was a satyr, half goat and half man. Midas recognized this satyr as Silenus. Silenus had acted as a father to Dionysus, the god of wine. Dionysus' real father was Zeus. A jealous Hera had caused the death of Dionysus' mother, so Zeus gave the infant Dionysus

### KEY WORDS

- ☐ fault *n.* 缺点
- ☐ be fond of 喜欢
- ☐ gardening *n.* 园艺

- ☐ pass out 不醒人事
- ☐ infant *n.* 婴儿





to the care of Silenus and other satyrs and river nymphs.

When Midas realized who this satyr was, he entertained him with great hospitality. For ten days and nights, Midas treated Silenus to great feasts of fruits, meats, and bread, always with plenty of wine.

#### KEY WORDS

□ hospitality *n.* 盛情; 殷勤  
□ treat *v.* 款待

□ feast *n.* 盛宴  
□ plenty of 大量的

On the eleventh day, Midas' servants brought word of the location of Dionysus' camp. He brought Silenus to Dionysus and restored him in safety to the god's care. Dionysus was impressed with Midas' actions. He offered Midas his choice of a reward, whatever he might wish.

Without thinking, Midas immediately asked that whatever he might touch would change into gold. Dionysus agreed but told Midas that it was a bad choice. Midas did not understand the god's warning and happily left Dionysus' camp.

On his way home, Midas could not wait to put his new ability to the test. He could hardly believe his eyes when he pulled an oak twig off a tree and it became gold in his hand. He picked an apple from a tree, and it became a perfect golden apple. In Midas' eyes, it was the most beautiful thing he had ever seen.

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> location <i>n.</i> 地点     | <input type="checkbox"/> choice <i>n.</i> 选择      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> camp <i>n.</i> 营地         | <input type="checkbox"/> warning <i>n.</i> 告诫     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> be impressed with 对……印象深刻 | <input type="checkbox"/> put ... to the test 试验…… |
| <input type="checkbox"/> offer <i>v.</i> (主动) 提供   | <input type="checkbox"/> ability <i>n.</i> 能力     |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> twig <i>n.</i> 小枝        |



The king was overcome with joy. As soon as he got home, he ordered his servants to prepare a splendid feast. He sat down at his table to eat with his daughter. To his horror, he soon discovered that he could not eat anything. Whatever he picked up turned to gold. In a panic, Midas almost fell down, and his daughter tried to help her father. As soon as she touched his arm, she became a golden statue.



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ splendid *adj.* 极好的
- ☐ horror *n.* 惊骇

- ☐ discover *v.* 发现
- ☐ statue *n.* 雕像

To Midas, this was not beautiful any more. In a second, he hated this new gift of his. He hated himself for speaking so foolishly. He realized that he would die of starvation and loneliness. Quickly, he called to his servants and rushed out the door, back to the camp of Dionysus.

Midas arrived in the god's camp, relieved to find it still there. He begged Dionysus to remove the gift he



#### KEY WORDS

- starvation *n.* 饿死
- loneliness *n.* 孤单
- rush out 冲出

- relieved *adj.* 宽慰的
- remove *v.* 除去, 消除



had given – the gift that had become a curse.

Dionysus smiled and said, “Go to the river Pactolus. Find the spring that is its source. Wash your body in this spring. Wash away your greed and your punishment. Then go home, and find your daughter restored to flesh and bone.”

Midas did so. As soon as he touched the waters, the gold-creating power passed into them. The sand on the banks of this river became gold. This river passed through the land of Lydia. The Lydians became so rich from mining this gold that they invented gold coins to use as money.

Afterward, Midas hated wealth and luxury. He took his family to live in the country, and he became a worshiper of Pan, the god of nature.

#### KEY WORDS

- spring *n.* 泉
- source *n.* 源头, 水源
- greed *n.* 贪婪
- mine *v.* 开采
- invent *v.* 发明

- coin *n.* 钱币
- afterward *adv.* 后来
- wealth *n.* 财富
- luxury *n.* 奢华
- worshiper *n.* 信徒

Pan was an excellent player of his reed pipes. He played so well that he decided to challenge Apollo to a musical contest. Apollo accepted the challenge, and he and Pan chose Timolus, a nearby mountain god, to be the judge. Timolus cleared away the trees from his ears to listen, and the contest began.

Pan blew on his pipes first, and with his charming melody gave great satisfaction to himself and his faithful follower Midas, who happened to be present. Then Timolus turned his head toward the sun god, and all his trees turned with him. Apollo rose, with his laurel crown on his head. In his left hand, he held a lyre, and with his right hand, he struck the strings. So beautiful was the harmony that burst forth that Timolus immediately awarded victory to the god of the lyre.

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> contest <i>n.</i> 比赛      | <input type="checkbox"/> present <i>adj.</i> 在场的   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> judge <i>n.</i> 裁判        | <input type="checkbox"/> string <i>n.</i> (乐器等的) 弦 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> satisfaction <i>n.</i> 满足 | <input type="checkbox"/> harmony <i>n.</i> 和声      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> faithful <i>adj.</i> 忠诚的  | <input type="checkbox"/> burst forth 发出(声音)        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> follower <i>n.</i> 追随者    | <input type="checkbox"/> award <i>v.</i> 判给; 授予    |







Everyone but Midas agreed with the judgment. Without even considering his place, Midas questioned Timolus' decision. Apollo replied that Midas' ears were so depraved that they did not deserve to have human form. Suddenly, Midas felt his ears grow in length and become hairy. He realized that he could also move them in any direction. They had become a perfect pair of donkey ears!

King Midas was horrified at this. \* Then he thought that it would be possible to hide his ears. From then on, Midas wore a large turban wrapped tightly around his head. No one discovered his secret, except, of course, his barber.



#### KEY WORDS

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> judgment <i>n.</i> 判决         | <input type="checkbox"/> donkey <i>n.</i> 驴        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> consider <i>v.</i> 考虑         | <input type="checkbox"/> horrified <i>adj.</i> 震惊的 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> depraved <i>adj.</i> 腐化的; 堕落的 | <input type="checkbox"/> turban <i>n.</i> 包头巾      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> length <i>n.</i> 长度           | <input type="checkbox"/> barber <i>n.</i> 理发师      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> hairy <i>adj.</i> 有毛发的        |  |



Midas warned this servant never to tell anyone. But the hairdresser found the situation so funny he could not contain himself. One night, he went into a meadow by himself. He dug a hole in the ground and whispered the story into this hole. When he finished, he covered the hole up. Before long, a thick bed of reeds grew up in that very spot. As soon as the reeds were tall enough to bend in the wind, they began to whisper the story of Midas' donkey ears. They still whisper this story every time a breeze passes over them.



#### KEY WORDS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> situation <i>n.</i> 情况, 状况 | <input type="checkbox"/> before long 不久    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> contain <i>v.</i> 控制, 抑制   | <input type="checkbox"/> spot <i>n.</i> 地点 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> meadow <i>n.</i> 草地        | <input type="checkbox"/> bend <i>v.</i> 倾斜 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> whisper <i>v.</i> 低语, 小声说  | (bend-bent-bent)                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cover <i>v.</i> 盖住         |  |



# Aphrodite and Adonis

## 阿佛罗狄特与阿多尼斯

Aphrodite was playing with her boy Eros one day when she accidentally wounded herself with one of his golden arrows. Before the wound healed, she saw Adonis and fell in love with him.



### KEY WORDS

□ accidentally *adv.* 偶然地

□ heal *v.* 痊愈



She followed Adonis and kept him company. Aphrodite, who used to love to relax in the shade and make herself more beautiful, now hiked through the woods and over the hills dressed like a huntress. She chased rabbits and deer or other game that was safe to hunt. She stayed away from wolves and bears. She commanded Adonis also to avoid such dangerous animals.

"Courage against the courageous is not safe," said Aphrodite. "Do not attack the beasts that are armed with weapons. Your youth and the beauty that charms me will not touch the hearts of lions and boars. Think of their terrible claws and great strength!"

Having given him this warning, she climbed into her swan-driven chariot and drove away through the air. Adonis was too noble to listen to such womanly advice. His dogs had chased a wild boar from his lair, and Adonis wanted to kill it.

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> keep sb. company 陪伴某人    | <input type="checkbox"/> courage <i>n.</i> 勇气, 勇敢        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> relax <i>v.</i> 休息       | <input type="checkbox"/> courageous <i>adj.</i> 勇敢的, 无畏的 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> shade <i>n.</i> 荫; 阴凉处   | <input type="checkbox"/> attack <i>v.</i> 攻击             |
| <input type="checkbox"/> huntress <i>n.</i> 女猎人   | <input type="checkbox"/> boar <i>n.</i> 野猪               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> game <i>n.</i> 猎物        | <input type="checkbox"/> lair <i>n.</i> 兽穴               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> command <i>v.</i> 命令, 指示 |  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> avoid <i>v.</i> 躲避       |  |



Adonis threw his spear and wounded the animal in its side. The beast turned and ran at Adonis, who turned and fled. The boar was faster and caught the young man with its sharp tusks.

In her chariot, Aphrodite heard the groans of her lover, and she turned her swans back to earth. As she drew near and saw Adonis' lifeless body covered in blood, she jumped from her chariot. Bending over her lover, she beat her chest and tore her hair.

#### KEY WORDS

□ tusk *n.* 长牙

□ groan *n.* 呻吟

□ lifeless *adj.* 无生命的; 死的



She said, "Death will only have a partial victory. The memory of my grief will endure, and the memory of your death will be renewed each year. Your blood shall be changed into a flower."

As she said this, she sprinkled nectar on Adonis' blood. After an hour, a blood-red flower grew. This flower is short-lived. The wind blows the blossoms open, and afterward blows the petals away. Therefore, it is called the Wind Flower. It remains to remind the world of Adonis' youthful beauty and his tragic death.



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ partial *adj.* 部分的
- ☐ endure *v.* 持续, 持久
- ☐ sprinkle *v.* 撒; 洒
- ☐ nectar *n.* 众神饮用的酒
- ☐ short-lived *adj.* 寿命短的

- ☐ blossom *n.* 花朵
- ☐ petal *n.* 花瓣
- ☐ remind sb. of 让某人想起
- ☐ tragic *adj.* 悲剧性的

# Apollo and Hyacinthus

## 阿波罗与雅辛托斯



Apollo was very fond of a boy named Hyacinthus. The sun god would play sports with the boy.

One day, Apollo threw a stone disk into the air with strength and skill. The disk flew high and far. Hyacinthus was eager to grab it and throw it himself. But the disk bounced and flew back up to hit the boy on the forehead. Hyacinthus fell to the ground and bled too much.

The god of medicine tried everything he knew to stop the blood and save the boy's life. It was in vain. Hyacinthus' head hung to the ground like the broken stem of a lily.

"If only I could die in your place," said Apollo, "You shall live with me in memory and in song. My lyre

### KEY WORDS

- ☐ disk *n.* 碟子
- ☐ bleed *v.* 流血  
(bleed-bleed-bleed)
- ☐ medicine *n.* 药物

- ☐ in vain 徒劳
- ☐ stem *n.* (植物的) 茎
- ☐ lily *n.* 百合
- ☐ if only 要是……多好



will sing of you, and you will become a flower painted with my regret."

As Apollo spoke, the blood which had fell to the ground rose up and became a flower. It resembled the lily, but was purple and silvery white. But this was not enough for Apollo. On the petals of the flower he wrote the words, "Ah! Ah!" In this way he expressed his sorrow for the death of his young friend.



#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ regret *n.* 遗憾
- ☐ resemble *v.* 相似

- ☐ express *v.* 表达
- ☐ sorrow *n.* 悲痛

# Echo and Narcissus

## 厄科与那喀索斯

Echo was a beautiful nymph and was fond of the woods and hills. She was a favorite of Artemis and followed the goddess in the hunt. But Echo had one fault. She liked talking, and whether in chat or argument, she always had to have the last word.



### KEY WORDS

- favorite *n.* 特别受喜爱的人 □ chat *n.* 闲聊  
(或物)



One day, Hera was looking for her husband. She feared that Zeus was keeping company with the nymphs. Echo tried to delay Hera with talk until the other nymphs could escape.

Hera was not so easily fooled. She became angry with Echo and said, "You will lose the use of that tongue with which you have cheated me, except for one purpose. You are so fond of replying, so you will always have the last word. You will never speak first."

Echo soon found that she could not say anything she wanted to. She could only repeat what others said first!

One day, Echo saw Narcissus, a beautiful young man, as he was hunting. She fell in love with him and followed. She wanted to speak to him, but she could not. She waited impatiently for him to speak first.

#### KEY WORDS

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> keep company with 与……作伴 | <input type="checkbox"/> tongue <i>n.</i> 舌头  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> delay <i>v.</i> 拖延      | <input type="checkbox"/> cheat <i>v.</i> 欺骗   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> fool <i>v.</i> 愚弄       | <input type="checkbox"/> purpose <i>n.</i> 目的 |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> repeat <i>v.</i> 重复  |

At last, Narcissus became separated from his companions. He shouted, "Who's here?"

Echo replied, "Here."

Narcissus looked around, but seeing no one, called out, "Come."

Echo answered, "Come."

No one came, so Narcissus called again, "Why do you avoid me?"

Echo asked the same question.

"Let us join one another," said the young man.

The maid answered with all her heart in the same words and ran to Narcissus. She tried to throw her arms about his neck, but he stepped back.

"Hands off!" he said. "I would rather die than let you have me!"

"Have me," said Echo, but it was in vain.

#### KEY WORDS

☐ separated from 和……分离  
☐ with all one's heart 全心全意

☐ throw one's arms about 伸出双臂拥抱





He left her, and she went to hide her embarrassment in the darkness of the woods. From then on, she lived in caves and cliffs. Her body became skinny with grief until it faded away. Her bones became rocks. There was nothing left of her but her voice. She is still ready to reply to anyone who calls her and keeps up her old habit of having the last word.

#### KEY WORDS

- |   |                                       |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> embarrassment <i>n.</i> 难堪 | <input type="checkbox"/> fade away 消失 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> cliff <i>n.</i> 山崖         | <input type="checkbox"/> keep up 保持   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> skinny <i>adj.</i> 极瘦的     |                                       |

#### One Point Lesson

**I would rather die than let you have me!**  
我宁愿死也不让你占有我。

**would rather ... than ...** : 宁愿……也不要……

**e.g. I would rather leave than live with him.**  
我宁愿离开也不要和他住在一起。

Narcissus was cruel to all women, not just Echo. One day, a maiden who was unsuccessful in attracting him prayed that he might some day feel what it was to be rejected in love. The goddess of vengeance heard this prayer and granted it.



#### KEY WORDS

□ unsuccessful *adj.* 不成功的      □ reject *v.* 拒绝



There was a clear spring that was never visited by animals or humans. It was never polluted by fallen leaves or branches. To this pool, Narcissus came one day, tired from hunting. He was hot and thirsty.

He bent down to drink and saw his own image in the water. He thought it was some beautiful water-spirit. He stood gazing at his own bright eyes. He fell in love with himself.

He reached his arms out to hug his new love, but the image disappeared as soon as he touched the water. After a moment, it returned. Narcissus could not tear himself away. He lost all thought of food or drink.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ pollute v. 污染
- ☐ fallen leaves 落叶
- ☐ pool n. 池塘
- ☐ image n. (水中)倒影

- ☐ disappear v. 消失
- ☐ tear oneself away 勉强离开;  
忍痛舍去

He started to talk with his imaginary water nymph. "Why, beautiful being, do you ignore me?" said Narcissus. "You must be attracted by my face. The nymphs love me, and you yourself look at me with attraction."

Narcissus' tears fell into the water and disturbed the image. As he saw it depart, he exclaimed, "Stay, I beg you! Let me at least look at you if I may not touch you."

Narcissus could not leave. Slowly, he lost his health as his body shrank from hunger. Soon, his beauty was also lost. He wasted away and died. When his spirit passed over the River Styx, he leaned over the boat to look at himself in the waters.

#### KEY WORDS

- ☐ imaginary *adj.* 想象中的
- ☐ disturb *v.* 弄乱
- ☐ depart *v.* 离开

- ☐ exclaim *v.* 大叫
- ☐ waste away 变衰弱; 变消瘦
- ☐ lean *v.* 斜靠, 倚



The nymphs, especially the water nymphs, mourned him. They prepared to burn his body in honor, but when they looked for it by the spring, they could not find it. In its place was a flower, purple inside, and surrounded with white leaves. This flower bears the name and preserves the memory of Narcissus.



#### KEY WORDS

□ mourn v. 哀悼

□ preserve v. 维持; 保持



根据故事内容回答下列问题。

- ① What was King Midas' greatest fault?
  - (a) He was too eager to please others.
  - (b) He often spoke without thinking.
  - (c) He loved gold more than anything else.
- ② What was Narcissus' greatest fault?
  - (a) He was too proud of his own beauty.
  - (b) He loved too many women.
  - (c) He could not hunt well.



用给出的词将下列句子补充完整。

- ① \_\_\_\_\_, Aphrodite climbed into her swan-driven chariot.  
(Having / warning / him / this / given)
- ② \_\_\_\_\_, so you will always have the last word.  
(fond / You / replying / are / of)
- ③ As soon as he got home, he \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. (servants / prepare / his / a / splendid / ordered / feast / to)

### 答案

- A ① (b) ② (a)
- B ① Having given him this warning ② You are fond of replying  
③ ordered his servants to prepare a splendid feast



**C** 根据故事内容判断正误，正确的选T，错误的选F。

- ① Timolus decided Pan was better at playing music than Apollo. ☐ T ☐ F
- ② King Midas wore a turban to hide his donkey ears. ☐ T ☐ F
- ③ Hyacinthus, whom Apollo liked very much, was killed by a boar. ☐ T ☐ F
- ④ Echo could not start a conversation with Narcissus. ☐ T ☐ F

**D** 选择适当的词填空。

creature

perfect

funny

fatal

vain

- ① King Midas' hairdresser found the situation too \_\_\_\_\_ to keep it a secret.
- ② King Midas found a strange \_\_\_\_\_ asleep in his rose garden.
- ③ The boar gave Adonis a \_\_\_\_\_ wound with its tusks.
- ④ When King Midas picked the apple, it became a \_\_\_\_\_ golden apple.
- ⑤ Although he was the god of medicine, Apollo's efforts were in \_\_\_\_\_.

答案

**C** ① F ② T ③ F ④ T

**D** ① funny ② creature ③ fatal ④ perfect ⑤ vain



p. 4-5

今天，古希腊的宗教信仰已经消亡了，人们不再信奉奥林匹斯山的众神，而把这些神话人物的故事当作消遣的东西来阅读。这些故事虽然古老，但仍具有很高的价值。它们反映了人类行为的至善与至恶，为我们了解人类的本质和行为方式提供了宝贵的视角。

天地未开之时，万物都聚集在一个无形无序的物体——混沌——中。混沌里沉睡着万物的起源。

第一位诞生的神明是大地之母盖亚。无人知道她从何而来，因何而生。她在睡梦中诞下了天空之父乌拉诺斯，并与他结为夫妇，而后又生下了许多孩子。

p. 6-7

他们最早生下的三个孩子叫百臂巨人。他们是有着五十个脑袋和一百条手臂的巨大怪物，力大无穷，相貌丑陋，拥有可怕的破坏力。他们将地震、雷暴和闪电当作玩物，相互之间常常打架。

百臂巨人憎恨他们的父亲，因此乌拉诺斯决定把他们打入地底，禁锢在一个叫塔尔塔罗斯的地方。塔尔塔罗斯位于极深的地下，比后来形成的亡灵的最终归属地冥府还要深，再强大的神也无法逃离那个可怕的地方。

继百臂巨人之后诞生的是三个前额只长着一只眼睛的独目巨人。其中一个独目巨人代表了惊雷，另一个代表闪电，最后一个代表霹雳。独目巨人最早把金属打造成盔甲和武器。乌拉诺斯同样畏惧他们的力量，因此也把他们放逐到了塔尔塔罗斯。



p. 8-9



盖亚和乌拉诺斯诞下的第三类种族是提坦巨神，他们生来和兄长们一样强大，但没有那么丑陋。提坦巨神共有十二位，分别是六男六女。

提坦巨神创造了月亮、海洋、山脉、森林及平原等事物。他们相互结合，孕育的众多后代成为了掌管大地上自然事物的次神。例如，最年长的两位提坦是俄刻阿诺斯和蒂锡斯。俄刻阿诺斯创造了环绕大陆的海洋，他与妹妹蒂锡斯结合后生下了希腊人所熟知的三大河流，包括埃及的尼罗河。他们还育有三千多子女，儿子叫俄刻阿尼得，女儿叫宁芙或俄刻阿尼得，每一位都是掌管一条河流、小溪或者一个湖泊、池塘的小神。



乌拉诺斯禁锢百臂巨人和独目巨人的举动让盖亚很伤心，于是她鼓励提坦巨神反抗他们的父亲。提坦巨神里最年轻也最勇敢的克罗诺斯答应母亲，他会打败父亲，释放她的孩子们。

当乌拉诺斯在大地上舒展身体时，克罗诺斯一跃上前，挥舞镰刀砍下了他的一个重要器官，重创了乌拉诺斯。这个器官落入海中，由此诞生了爱神阿佛罗狄特。



乌拉诺斯逃离了大地，从那时起，天空和大地永远分开了。乌拉诺斯诅咒克罗诺斯以后也会被他自己的儿子推翻，就像他被克罗诺斯推翻一样。

克罗诺斯战胜了父亲后，娶了姐姐瑞亚，并夺得了奥蒂斯山原属于他父亲的王位。克罗诺斯和瑞亚也生下了许多孩子，但克罗诺斯对他们很残酷，因为他一直记得父亲的诅咒。为了防止孩子们背叛自己，他们一出生，克罗诺斯就立即将他们吞入腹中。孩子们是永生的，不会死去，他们在父亲的腹中继续生长。

瑞亚怀有第六个孩子时，决心不让丈夫再把他吞下去。她生下了一个儿子，然后用毯子裹了一块石头送给丈夫。克罗诺斯一口吞下石头，并没有察觉这不是新生儿。瑞亚把儿子藏在克里特岛上，为他取名为宙斯，等待他长大。



当瑞亚认为宙斯强大到足以和他的父亲对抗时，便把他带回王宫，让他把一种魔药交给克罗诺斯。克罗诺斯一喝下魔药就开始呕吐，宙斯的兄长和姐姐们被一个接一个地从克罗诺斯的嘴里吐了出来。

等克罗诺斯意识到发生了什么事，他立即明白了宙斯是他的儿子，乌拉诺斯的诅咒应验了。克罗诺斯虚弱地喘着气逃出王宫以恢复力量，同时向兄弟姐妹们求助。

宙斯和他的兄长及姐姐远不如父辈强大，因此宙斯把他们带到奥林匹斯山上组织起来。一位叫普罗米修斯的提坦巨神也加入了他们。普罗米修斯名字的意思是“先知者”，因为他能看到未来。他预见到宙斯将获得这场战争的胜利。

普罗米修斯向宙斯提议把百臂巨人和独目巨人从囚禁中释放出来。于是宙斯奋力打开了塔尔塔罗斯的大门，释放出他的叔父们。百臂巨人向提坦投掷巨石，一次就上百颗。

独目巨人为宙斯制造霹雳以作为武器，还为波塞冬打造了一支三叉魔戟。



拥有了它，波塞冬便能撼动大地，令一切化为齑粉。独目巨人还为哈德斯制作了一个能隐形的头盔。凭借这些武器以及新同盟军的帮助，奥林匹斯山的众神经过十年苦战，最终打败了提坦巨神。

惨烈的战争几乎摧毁了整个世界，天空之父虚弱得快坍塌到大地母亲身上。奥林匹斯诸神取得胜利后，宙斯惩罚提坦巨神阿特拉斯，令他永世用肩膀扛起苍穹。今天，屹立在非洲西北部的阿特拉斯山脉似乎仍在支撑着天空。



p. 17

宙斯把克罗诺斯以及他的盟友都关进了塔尔塔罗斯，当然阿特拉斯除外，并指派百臂巨人永远看守塔尔塔罗斯的大门。

战后拥有了整个世界的诸神选择居住在奥林匹斯山巅上。奥林匹斯山位于希腊中部，某些古希腊人认为它不只是一座现实意义中的山峰，而是凌驾于地球所有山脉之上的神秘领土。无论它在何处，这众神家园的入口都是巨大的云雾之门，由四季之神负责守护，门后才是诸神的居所，是宁祥和平之地。古希腊诗人荷马曾写到：祥和的奥林匹斯山上不带一丝微风，雨雪不侵；碧空如洗，萦绕神山，神殿之墙沐浴在灿烂的金色阳光中。

## 第2章 奥林匹斯山的12主神



p. 20-21

随着时间的流逝，奥林匹斯山主神的数量增加到了12位。第一代主神包括宙斯和他的哥哥及姐姐、源自乌拉诺斯被切掉的器官的女神阿佛罗狄特以及宙斯的子女。这12主神代替提坦巨神成为了自然世界的男女神明。

宙斯取代了克罗诺斯成为天神，是万物的绝对统治者。作为诸神的领袖，他全知全能，能改变自己和任何事物的外形。和大部分其他神灵一样，他以思维的速度移动。不过，宙斯也会受骗或者分心，他最大的弱点就是迷恋美丽的女子。虽然已和姐姐赫拉成婚，他仍不断追求漂亮的女神或者凡间女子。宙斯子嗣众多，他与提坦巨神或者奥林匹斯主神生下的孩子也是神灵，但如果他和凡人结合，生下的通常就是人间英雄。

p. 22-23

波塞冬取代了提坦巨神俄刻阿诺斯成为海神，是力量仅次于宙斯的神。水手们的命运掌握在他手中，他们向他祈求风平浪静、一路平安。波塞冬性格固执，常和其他神争论。



哈德斯成为了主宰冥府的阴间之神，并将冥府也命名为哈德斯。冥府是所有凡人死后的归属之地。哈德斯非常强大，很在意自己的领土，不轻易释放亡魂回到人世。

宙斯美丽的妻子赫拉是主管婚姻之神，但讽刺的是，她自身的婚姻并不幸福。在许多故事中，她是妒妻的象征，憎恨那些吸引了宙斯的漂亮女子。

宙斯的另一个姐姐赫斯提在古希腊神话中是无足轻重的炉灶女神。希腊人在接纳初生婴儿为家庭成员之前，会先抱着婴儿绕灶一周。



p. 24-25

阿佛罗狄特是掌管爱情、欲望和美丽的女神。她除了天赋的能力以外，还拥有一条神奇的腰带，能使任何她属意的人爱上她。

另外六位主神都是宙斯的子女，但他们并非一母所出，其中的雅典娜甚至没有母亲。

雅典娜是穿戴全副甲冑从宙斯的前额蹦出来的，她一出生就已经是成人。因为源自宙斯的头脑，雅典娜代表了智慧和理智。她发明了马勒、小号、长笛、罐子、耙、犁、轭、船和战车。她是宙斯最宠爱的孩子，能使用他的霹雳。



赫菲斯托斯是宙斯和赫拉之子，他迎娶了阿佛罗狄特，但她并不爱他。他是一位很特别的主神，因为他又丑又跛。有人说这是由于赫拉嫌这个孩子过于丑陋，把他从奥林匹斯山上扔进了海里，摔断了他的腿。赫菲斯托斯是火焰与锻铸之神，他为众神打造武器和盔甲。虽然他制造战争工具，但他本性善良，热爱和平。

p. 26-27

阿瑞斯是宙斯和赫拉的另外一个儿子，和赫菲斯托斯一样，他也不受父母的喜爱。他是战争之神，杀死了众多对手，但并非真正的勇士。

阿耳特弥斯和阿波罗是一对孪生子，他们的母亲是提坦巨神勒托，宙斯最早的情人之一。

阿耳特弥斯是纯洁、童贞、狩猎、月亮及自然女神。她是自然之主，诸神中的猎手。所有的野兽，尤其是鹿，在她眼中都是神圣的。



阿波罗是古希腊神话中很重要的主神，几乎受到和宙斯同样的尊敬。他代表了许多事物，包括秩序、和谐和文明。阿波罗最重要的职守是作为太阳神每天驾驶太阳战车穿越天空，为凡人带来光明和温暖。他也是司音乐之神，会用他的金竖琴为奥林匹斯山其他诸神弹奏美妙的音乐。此外，他还是一位



优秀的射手，有时也被尊为箭术之神。

p. 28-29



赫尔墨斯是主神中最年轻的一位，为宙斯与仙女迈亚之子。他是牧羊人、商人、演说家、文学、运动与盗贼之神，以狡诈著称。他最重要的职责是担任诸神的信使，并引领亡魂进入冥府。让凡人入梦也与他密切相关。

奥林匹斯山的12主神常常聚集在宙斯的神殿讨论、甚至争论天界和凡间的事务。虽然比起人类他们高高在上，但偶尔也行为不端。他们妒嫉、贪婪，互相争斗。有时，他们并不直接争执，而是把凡间的英雄当作棋子来解决争端。希腊人据此来解释神话中众多幸运或不幸事件的起因。

## 普罗米修斯与潘多拉

p. 30-31

只有两位提坦巨神是受到奥林匹斯山诸神欢迎的。一位是普罗米修斯，他的建议确保了奥林匹斯山诸神的胜利。另一位是普罗米修斯的弟弟厄庇米修斯。普罗米修斯向宙斯请求允许厄庇米修斯和他形影不离，他愿意把厄庇米修斯留在身边，因为厄庇米修斯缺乏智慧和判断力。厄庇米修斯这个名字的意思就是“后知者”。

宙斯派遣普罗米修斯和厄庇米修斯去让各种生物在大地上繁衍。兄弟俩不知疲倦地工作，很快便有鱼儿在海里畅游，鸟儿在空中翱翔，四足动物在大地上漫步。

可是宙斯想要一种更高贵的生物，于是普罗米修斯开始创造人类，留下弟弟负责完成创造低级生物的工作。普罗米修斯用泥巴和黏土创造出了人类，他塑造人用两条腿走路，这样当其他动物脸朝下时，只有人能抬头仰望天上的星辰。



p. 32-33

宙斯还令这对提坦兄弟赋予每类生物一种特殊的能力，这些能力要保证不同的物种得以生存下去。厄庇米修斯把这些能力赋予了他所负责创造的生物，他给予了海洋生物硬壳，给予了狮虎等大型猫科动物力量，给予了飞禽羽毛，给予了猎兽利齿。厄庇米修斯给予了低等动物如此诸多的能力，以致于没有什么剩下可以给予人类了。

普罗米修斯对弟弟的愚蠢很失望。人类本应是地球上最高级的生物，结果却没有什么可以给予他们了！裸露的身体、纤细的牙齿、平凡的力量，这样的人类是无法长期生存的。



普罗米修斯苦思良久，终于想出了一个办法。他赋予了人类智慧，使他们能凌驾于其他生物之上。他觉得这还不够，于是又潜入天界，用太阳之火引燃了一支火把。当他回到大地上时，把火把送给了人类。

p. 34-35

有了火焰，人类便远远超越了所有其他动物，火令人类可以用木材和钢铁制作武器及耕具，人类甚至可能触及天界，挑战众神。当宙斯发现普罗米修斯盗取了神灵的圣火送给凡人，他大发雷霆。他忘记了普罗米修斯过去对他的恩情，下令将这位提坦巨神永远绑缚在岩石上。



在普罗米修斯遭受痛苦和折磨时，人类也没有逃脱被惩罚的命运。宙斯命令赫菲斯托斯用黏土创造了一个女人。直到那时，人类完全是由男性组成。赫菲斯托斯创造出的女人叫潘多拉，意思是“全能”，因为众神赋予了她多种能力。阿佛罗狄特赋予她美貌，阿波罗赋予她音乐才能，赫尔墨斯令她能言善辩，等等。宙斯把潘多拉作为礼物赠给了厄庇米修斯。

厄庇米修斯高兴地收下了这个迷人的女子，尽管普罗米修斯已经告诫过他，宙斯是他们的敌人，决不能接受他的任何礼物。

p. 36-37

潘多拉带来了宙斯给她的一个盒子。她被告知在任何情况下都不能打开盒子，但潘多拉也被赋予了好奇心，她无法忍受不知道盒子里有什么。她小心地打开了盖子。令她错愕的是，各种丑陋的带翅膀的生物从盒子里面纷纷飞了出来，速度之快令她无法合上盖子。

原来宙斯知道潘多拉最终会屈服于她的好奇心，因此他将所能创造出的所有肉体上和精神上的疾病都装进了这个盒子。由此，瘟疫、饥荒、痛苦、绝望、憎恨、战争以及许多其他苦难都堕入了人间。

潘多拉用力合上盖子后，听到里面传来微弱的翅膀振动的声音。好奇心驱使她再一次打开盖子，一个有着金翅膀的精致小生物飞了出来。它的名字叫希望。



### 第3章 赫拉与情敌伊奥

p. 42-43

某日，赫拉往凡间看去，发现天色突然变暗了。她立即怀疑是丈夫制造了云朵来遮掩什么。她拨开云层，看到宙斯站在一条河的岸边，身旁有一头漂亮的母牛。赫拉疑心母牛是一位美丽的水仙伪装的。她是对的，这头牛其





实是河神伊纳科斯的女儿伊奥。宙斯正和伊奥调情的时候，察觉妻子来了，就把伊奥变成了一头母牛。

赫拉来到丈夫身边，看着母牛，称赞它的美丽。她问宙斯母牛的主人是谁。宙斯答道这是他方才在大地上创造出来的。赫拉便请求宙斯把母牛作为礼物送给她。宙斯不想让赫拉怀疑，就应允了。赫拉于是令阿耳戈斯日夜监视母牛。

阿耳戈斯的头上有一百只眼睛，他睡觉时最多闭上两只眼睛。白天他看着母牛吃草，到晚上就用绳子拴住它的脖子。

p. 44-45



一天，伊奥看见了她的父亲和姐妹们。她走近他们，急切地想告诉父亲她是他的女儿，可是她无法说话。于是她想了一个办法，用牛蹄在沙上写出自己的名字。伊纳科斯认了出来，意识到这头母牛就是他一直在寻找的女儿。他抱着她的脖子哭道：“哎呀，我的女儿！你还不如死了的好！”

伊纳科斯哭泣的时候，阿耳戈斯过来把他赶走了。然后阿耳戈斯坐在一块高高的石头上，以便观察四周的情况。

宙斯也为情人的遭遇而苦恼。他叫来赫尔墨斯，让他去杀掉阿耳戈斯。赫尔墨斯领命后迅速穿上他的带翼凉鞋，并带上了他那支能让人沉睡的魔杖。

赫尔墨斯来到凡间后，立即偷了几头绵羊去找阿耳戈斯。他吹着芦笛，扮成一个牧羊人向阿耳戈斯走去。阿耳戈斯愉快地聆听着，他以前从未见过这种乐器。

p. 46-47

“年轻人，”阿耳戈斯说，“来和我一起坐在石头上吧。你的羊群在这儿吃草再好不过了。”

赫尔墨斯坐了下来，他和阿耳戈斯聊天、讲故事直到深夜。他吹着最轻柔的乐曲，想让阿耳戈斯入睡。最终，阿耳戈斯所有的眼睛都合上了。等巨人的头快要垂到胸膛上时，赫尔墨斯拔出剑，割断了他的脖子。这时，他察觉赫拉赶来了，于是就逃走了。赫拉看到阿耳戈斯被割下的头颅，怒不可遏，她取出他的眼睛安在孔雀的尾巴上。它们时至今日还保留在那里。

愤怒的赫拉又放出一只咬蝇去折磨伊奥。可怜的仙女为了躲避这只小虫子跑遍了整个世界。宙斯恳求赫拉放过伊奥，并保证以后不会再去理她。赫拉最终同意让宙斯把伊奥变回了原来的样子：粗糙的毛发从伊奥身上掉落，牛角缩了回去，嘴巴也变





短了，最后，母牛完全消失了，留下的只有它的美丽。伊奥得以和父亲及姐妹们团聚，自此再也没有见过宙斯。

## 赫拉与情敌卡利斯托

p. 48-49

卡利斯托是另一位吸引了宙斯的风流目光的女子。嫉妒的赫拉在狂怒中将她变成了一头熊。



“我要夺走你那吸引我丈夫的美貌。”赫拉说。

卡利斯托想伸出手请求赫拉住手，但她的手臂已被黑色的毛发覆盖，变圆的双手长出弯弯的爪子，声音也变成了可怕的咆哮。没变的只剩下她的性格和记忆。

一天，卡利斯托的儿子阿卡斯在打猎时见到了她。卡利斯托也看见了阿卡斯，认出他是她已经长大成人的儿子。

卡利斯托向阿卡斯走去，阿卡斯警觉起来，举起了长矛要杀她。宙斯看到了这一切，他把阿卡斯变成了一头小熊，然后他把两头熊都抱起来，放置在天空上的群星之中。这就是大熊星座和小熊星座的由来。

p. 50-51

赫拉看到情敌被升到一个如此荣耀的地位，不禁勃然大怒。她向哥哥波塞冬抱怨道：“您想知道身为神后的我为何要离开天空，来到您的海底宫殿吗？您该知道我在天界的地位已被篡夺！您觉得难以置信吧，那么在夜幕降临这世界时看一看吧。

“您将看到我所抱怨的那两个人在天空中被膜拜。他们就在夜空的最北端。现在凡人为何还要担心触犯我呢？他们看到这就是对让我不快的奖赏。我惩罚了她，然后她被放置在群星之中！也许宙斯还打算和她结婚，把我赶走！但你，我的兄长啊，如果您对我还有同情之心，不赞同对我的这种侮辱，我请求您表达出来。禁止这两人像其他群星一样进入你的海域，这样所有人都会知道他们不值得尊敬。”

波塞冬同意了。因此，大熊星座和小熊星座周而复始地在天空中移动，却从不像其他星辰那样沉没到海平面之下。



## 阿波罗与达佛涅

p. 52-53

达佛涅是阿波罗的初恋，不过这并非偶然发生的，而是来自厄洛斯的报复。





一天，阿波罗看到厄洛斯在摆弄自己的弓和魔箭。

阿波罗对他说：“为什么你要摆弄这强大的武器，小家伙？把它留给配得上使用它的人吧。我刚刚用自己的箭杀死了一头可怕的猛兽。你有火把就该高兴了，孩子，玩你的火把吧，别以为你配得上玩我的武器。”

厄洛斯答道：“你的箭也许能征服世上的一切，阿波罗，但我的箭能征服你的心。”

说话的同时，厄洛斯挑出了两支工艺不同的箭：一支能带来爱情，另一支却抗拒爱情；第一支是金的，第二支是铅的。厄洛斯用铅箭射中了河神珀纽斯的女儿达佛涅，用金箭射中了阿波罗的心脏。



p. 54-55

达佛涅爱好林间运动，喜欢狩猎。许多追求者想娶她，但因为厄洛斯的铅箭，她对他们视若无睹。

她的父亲常对她说：“女儿啊，你欠我一个女婿，还得给我生外孙呢。”

达佛涅会搂住父亲的脖子说：“最亲爱的父亲，请让我终身不嫁吧，就像女神阿耳特弥斯一样。”最终，珀纽斯同意了她保持单身的请求。

不过，他同时也说道：“终有一天你的美丽会使你结婚的。”

当厄洛斯的箭射中阿波罗时，他立即爱上了达佛涅，想娶她为妻。对他来说，达佛涅的眼睛像星辰般明亮。他不满足于仅仅看到她的双唇、爱慕她赤裸到肩膀的手臂。于是他追随她于丛林之中，而她比风还快地逃避他。

p. 56-57

“留下来，”阿波罗乞求道，“珀纽斯之女，我不是你的敌人。请不要像羊羔逃离恶狼一般逃离我。我是因为爱你才追逐你的。你让我痛苦，因为我害怕你会摔倒在这些石头上而受伤，那么我就成了让你受伤的原因。请慢些跑，我也会追得慢一些。”

达佛涅继续飞奔，对他的话置若罔闻。但即使在奔跑的时候，她也让阿波罗着迷。风儿拂动她的长袍，她散开的秀发在身后飞扬。为厄洛斯的魔力所激，阿波罗追赶着她。他们就这样在林间奔跑，他是出于爱情，她则出于恐惧。阿波罗的速度更快，他慢慢地缩短了和达佛涅的距离。

达佛涅的体力开始下降，她知道自己即将摔倒，于是呼唤父亲：“救救我，珀纽斯！让大地吞噬我，或者改变让我陷入如此险境的外貌吧！”

p. 58-59

达佛涅的话音刚落，四肢就开始发僵，一层柔软的树皮裹住了她的胸部。她的秀发化为了树叶，手臂化为了树枝，化为树根的双脚一下子牢牢扎在土壤中。她的脸变成了树冠，但仍如往昔般美丽。



阿波罗惊呆了。他抚摸着树干，感到树皮下的血肉在微微颤抖。他抱着枝条亲吻，枝条在他的唇下蜷缩。

“既然你不能成为我的妻子，”阿波罗说道，“你当成为我的树。我要佩戴你为我的王冠，用你装饰我的竖琴和箭囊。当伟大的罗马征服者在国都进行胜利的游行时，他们也应佩戴你作为王冠。此外，因为我青春永驻，因此你也能永世常青，树叶永不变老。”

此时已经化身为月桂树的达佛涅俯下头来，向阿波罗致谢。



#### 第4章 法厄同与太阳战车



p. 52-53

阿波罗的确有许多情人，其中有不少凡间女子。他子女众多，其中一个凡间的儿子名叫法厄同。一天，法厄同和同学说起他的父亲是阿波罗，遭到了嘲笑。他又羞又怒地把这件事告诉了母亲。

“如果，”他说，“我确实为神所生，给我一些证据吧，母亲，让我身为神子的荣耀得以确认。”

法厄同的母亲克吕墨涅向天空张开双臂，说：“亲自去询问阿波罗并不困难。太阳升起的地方就紧邻着我们的陆地。”

法厄同听到这话很高兴。于是他来到印度，太阳升起之处。他满怀希望和自豪，朝太阳神殿前进。阿波罗的宫殿矗立在高高的柱子上，闪烁着黄金和宝石的光芒。

克吕墨涅的儿子爬上陡峭的阶梯，进入了父亲的神殿。他向父亲走去，但却无法承受那灼热的光芒，远远地停了下来。

p. 54-55

阿波罗身着一袭紫袍端坐在闪闪发光的钻石宝座上，询问男孩为何前来。法厄同答道：“世界的光芒啊，阿波罗，我的父亲——如果您允许我这样称呼您——我请您给我一些证据，以证明我是您的儿子。”

阿波罗让法厄同来到跟前，拥抱了他，说：“我的儿子，你不应当被抛弃，我证实你母亲的话全是真的。为了让你不再怀疑，你可以要求任何你想要的东西，只要我力所能及，我都会满足你。”

法厄同便请求驾驭一天太阳战车。阿波罗立即希望自己没有许下这个承诺。

“我未经思考就给出了承诺。”阿波罗说，“这是我唯一不能应允你的要求。”





请你换个愿望吧。这太危险了。你是个凡人，而你所要求的事情超越了凡人的能力。只有我才能终日驾驶烈焰战车，哪怕是能用可怕的右臂发出霹雳的宙斯，也做不到。”

但是法厄同不愿改变他的念头，最后，阿波罗只能忧心忡忡地把他领到那华丽的太阳战车前。



p. 66-67

当法厄同在赞叹中凝视战车时，黎明之神打开了东方的紫色大门，通往天空的路上铺满了玫瑰。

阿波罗看到星辰开始隐没，大地开始发亮，他命令时间之神准备天马。他们领命后将那些强壮的神兽带到战车处。然后阿波罗在儿子脸上涂了一层魔油。

“我的王冠会散发出太阳的光芒和热量，这种油能保护你不受伤害。”阿波罗说。

他把王冠戴在男孩头上，叹了口气。“你一定要听从我的话。”太阳神说，“不要鞭打马匹，而要抓紧缰绳，它们自己会跑得很快。你会看到我以前留下的车辙，这些车辙会指引你。”

自信的男孩跳上了战车，站得笔直，他高兴地抓起缰绳，嘴里连声感谢不情愿的父亲。

p. 68-69

天马喷出的火焰气息布满空中，它们已不耐烦地抬起马蹄敲击着地面。围栏已被放下，前方就是广阔的穹宇，天马向前疾驰而去，一路冲开云雾，疾驰的速度胜过了清晨的微风。

不久天马就发现它们的负荷比平日轻，战车颠簸起伏，像没有负载似的。于是天马全力飞奔，竟偏离了往常的路线。

法厄同害怕起来，不知应如何引领它们。但即使他知道，他也缺乏控制天马的力量。

大熊星座和小熊星座头一次被炙烤得想跳入大海——如果他们能这样做的话。

法厄同惊慌失措，不知道该拉紧缰绳还是该扔掉它。他已经奔过了很长一段天路，但前面还有更长的路要走。他的信心荡然无存，开始心慌意乱。



p. 70-71

惊恐中，他突然发现天蝎举起两支大钳，伸出长长的毒尾。当法厄同离得更近时，他闻到了剧毒的气味，看到了那怪物毒肢的威胁。法厄同失去了最后的一点自控，缰绳从他手中掉落。

天马感到缰绳突然松开，便自由驰骋起来。它们一会儿上窜到高空，一





会儿又几乎俯冲到地面。

云朵开始冒烟，山峰开始起火。原野在酷热下干涸，植物、树木、农田，到处都开始燃烧。

波塞冬三次在波浪上冒出头来，向法厄同摇动三叉戟，可每次海神都不得不潜回水下以躲避炽热。

法厄同眼看世界燃烧起来，自己也感到无法忍受的炽热。他呼出的气息如同熔炉中的热气一般。烟雾让一切变得昏暗，他不知道战车接下来要飞向何处。

p. 72-73

最后，大地之母盖亚呼唤宙斯停止这场灾难。

“众神之主啊，”她叫道，“如果是我做错了什么，要用火刑来处死我，为何不直接使用你的霹雳呢？至少让我死于你手吧。要是你不在意我，那么大海又做错了什么以致遭受这种命运呢？太阳的烈焰在吞噬一切，救救残留下来的众生吧！”



于是宙斯召来其他诸神，其中包括阿波罗。他对诸神说，除非他采取措施，否则万物都将毁灭。然后他登上神殿最高的楼塔，右手抓起一道霹雳，猛力掷向法厄同。战车上的男孩被当场击毙，流星般向大地坠落。他落入了波江中，江水冷却了他燃烧的尸体。

波江的仙女们为这个可怜的男孩建造了一座坟墓，墓碑上写着：

“阿波罗战车的御者法厄同，  
为宙斯的闪电所击，长眠于此墓碑之下。  
他驾驭不了父亲的烈焰之车，  
但他的尝试是高尚的行为。”

## 奥菲士与欧律狄刻

p. 74-75



奥菲士是阿波罗的另一个儿子。在他小时候，父亲送给他一把里拉琴，并教他弹奏。奥菲士是个出色的学生，不久他就可以弹得极好了，无人可以抵挡他琴声的魅力。他的音乐如此美妙，连野兽听了都会忘记凶悍。

奥菲士成年后，娶了美丽的欧律狄刻。这对年轻的夫妇非常相爱。可是婚后不久，一个年轻的牧人阿里斯泰俄斯看见欧律狄刻独自在田野上行走，为她的美貌所吸引，便朝她大声呼喊。

欧律狄刻害怕他的企图，连忙跑开了。匆忙中，她踩到了一条毒蛇，赤



裸的脚被毒蛇咬了一口。奥菲士发现她的时候，她倒在地上，已经奄奄一息。奥菲士悲痛欲绝。他弹起里拉琴，咏唱对欧律狄刻的爱情和内心的悲伤。所有听到的人都感动得落泪，可是没人能帮助他。

p. 76-77

奥菲士决定去冥府寻找妻子。他来到阴间，一路吟唱，经过了看守冥府大门的三首恶犬刻耳柏洛斯，最后来到哈德斯的宝座前。面对亡灵之主，他唱起了他的忧伤和愿望。

“阴间之神啊，”他边弹边唱，“您是所有生者的最终归属。请您聆听我的挚言，爱情引领我来到此处，我乞求您让我珍爱的欧律狄刻重生。命运让我们迟早都将来到您的王国，但我的妻子来得太早。在她度过完整的一生之后，我们会回来。但在那之前，我恳求您，让她属于我。如果您拒绝这个请求，我不会独自离去，而将死于此时此地，这样我们俩就都属于您。”

当奥菲士唱着这些温柔的话语，在场的亡魂都流下了眼泪。哈德斯也不禁为这个年轻人感到难过。



p. 78-79

哈德斯唤来欧律狄刻。她在新到的亡魂之中，受伤的脚还一瘸一拐。哈德斯允许奥菲士带走欧律狄刻，不过有一个条件：在他们离开阴间回到地面之前，奥菲士不能看他的妻子。

奥菲士咏唱着他的感激之情，这对重聚的夫妇动身启程。奥菲士领路，欧律狄刻跟随在后。他们默不作声地穿过幽暗陡峭的通道，几乎到达地面的光明世界时，奥菲士忘记了对冥王的承诺，他回头看去，以确定妻子跟了上来。刹那间，欧律狄刻的灵魂被召回了阴间。她还未及向丈夫伸出双臂就消失了。她喊着：“别了，我的爱。”便又一次死去，但声音对奥菲士来说已几不可闻。

奥菲士想追随于她。他请求卡戎将他渡过冥河，但摆渡人拒绝了，并劝他回去。奥菲士在地狱之门停留了七天，颗粒未进，彻夜不眠。

p. 80-81

奥菲士弹唱着他的悲痛和哈德斯的残忍。他的音乐将附近的野兽和高大的橡树的心融化。当地的少女想吸引他，缓解他的忧伤，可他漠视她们，还对她们唱起尖酸刻薄的歌，于是少女们离开了他。

一天，奥菲士仍在弹着里拉琴时，一个喝醉的少女发现了他。

“看那儿！”她对同伴们喊道，“那个就是瞧不起我们的家伙！”

她一边叫喊，一边把自己的长矛掷向奥菲士。

长矛向这位沉浸在悲伤之中的丈夫直飞过去，但当它一进入琴声的范围



里，就无力地落到了地上。其他少女向奥菲士投掷的石头也是如此。



少女们便开始疯狂地尖叫，从她们喉咙里发出的声音盖过了琴声，打破了奥菲士的魔咒。很快，他被这些疯女人扔来的石头砸得血流如注。他不得不停止弹奏。少女们将他的身体撕成了碎片，还把他的头颅和里拉琴扔进了希布罗斯河。

p. 83

奥菲士的几位姨母在河的下游找到了他的遗体，把他葬在了莱柏斯拉。据说，在他坟前，夜莺甜美地歌唱，胜过在希腊的其他地方。他的里拉琴被宙斯放在群星之中，成为了天琴座。

奥菲士的灵魂第二次渡过冥河，进入了冥府。他找到了欧律狄刻，用热情的双臂与她相拥。如今他们幸福地在阴间漫步，有时她追随着他，有时则反过来。奥菲士总是深情地凝视着妻子，再也不会担心因此而受到惩罚。



## 第5章 国王迈达斯

p. 88-89

迈达斯是弗里吉亚的国王，戈蒂斯之子。和父亲一样，迈达斯也是位好国王，不过，他不像父亲那样睿智。他最大的缺点就是出言无忌。

迈达斯爱好园艺。一天，在玫瑰园的灌木丛中，他发现了一个喝得酩酊大醉的奇怪生物。那是萨梯，半人半羊的生灵。迈达斯认出这个萨梯正是森林之神塞利纳斯。塞利纳斯是酒神狄俄尼索斯的养父，而狄俄尼索斯真正的父亲是宙斯。妒忌的赫拉害死了狄俄尼索斯的母亲，因此宙斯把还在襁褓中的狄俄尼索斯交给塞利纳斯和其他萨梯以及水仙照顾。

迈达斯认出这位萨梯的身份后，盛情款待了他。一连十天十夜，迈达斯请塞利纳斯享用着盛宴，包括水果、肉食、面包和源源不断的美酒。



p. 90-91

第11天时，迈达斯的仆人带来了狄俄尼索斯营地的消息。迈达斯把塞利纳斯平安送回到狄俄尼索斯跟前。狄俄尼索斯为迈达斯的行为所感动，他让迈达斯挑选一个酬劳他的方式，无论他希望的是什么。

迈达斯不加思索地请求让任何他触碰过的东西都变成金子。狄俄尼索斯应允了，但同时告诉迈达斯这是个很糟糕的选择。迈达斯没听懂酒神的告诫，



高高兴兴地离开了营地。

在回家的路上，迈达斯忍不住要试验他的新能力。他从橡树上折下一根小枝，小枝在他手中化为金的，这时他简直不敢相信自己的眼睛。他又从树上摘下一个苹果，苹果也变成了金的。在迈达斯眼中，这真是他见过的最美妙的东西了。

国王欣喜若狂，一回到王宫，他就命令仆人准备一顿丰盛大宴。他在桌前坐下和女儿一同用餐。令他惊惧的是，他很快便发现自己享用不了任何食物，无论他拿起什么都变成了金子。他慌慌张张地差一点摔倒。女儿想扶起他，可她一碰到他的手臂便变成了一尊纯金雕像。



p. 92-93

这对迈达斯来说已不再美妙了。他马上痛恨起这项新能力来，他痛恨自己愚蠢的请求。他知道自己会因饥饿和孤单而死。他立即召唤仆人，冲出大门，赶回狄俄尼索斯的营地。

迈达斯到达了营地，欣慰地发现营地还在。他恳请狄俄尼索斯收回赐给他的能力——这个能力已经变成了诅咒。

狄俄尼索斯微笑着说：“去帕克托勒斯河吧，找到它的源泉。在泉水中清洗你的身体，洗去你的贪婪和你受的惩罚。然后回家去，去找你重新变得有血有肉的女儿。”

迈达斯照酒神的话去做了。他一碰到泉水，点金的能力就传入水中。河流两岸的沙子都变成了金子。这条河流经吕底亚，因此吕底亚人通过开采这些金子而变得极其富有，甚至发明了金币作为钱来使用。

此后，迈达斯便痛恨财富和奢华。他举家迁到乡间，并成了自然之神潘的信徒。

p. 94

潘是一位出色的芦笛吹奏者。他吹奏得非常好，于是决定挑战阿波罗，举行一场音乐比赛。阿波罗接受了挑战，并和潘一起选择了附近的一位山神提摩勒斯作为裁判。提摩勒斯拨开了耳朵上的树以便聆听，比赛便开始了。

潘先吹起了芦笛，动人的旋律让他自己及他忠实的追随者、碰巧也在场的迈达斯都十分陶醉。然后提摩勒斯把头转向太阳神，他所有的树也随他一起转动。头戴桂冠的阿波罗站起身，他左手拿着一把里拉琴，用右手拨动起琴弦。奏响的和声如天籁般美妙，提摩勒斯立即把胜利判给了里拉琴之神。



p. 96-97

每个人——除了迈达斯——都同意这个判决。迈达斯甚至没有考虑自己



的地位，就对提摩勒斯的决定提出质疑。阿波罗答道，既然迈达斯的耳朵如此良莠不分，那就不配有人耳的形状。突然，迈达斯发觉自己的耳朵变长了，并且变得毛茸茸的。他觉出自己能令耳朵转向各个方向。它们完完全全地变成了一对驴子的耳朵！

迈达斯国王吓坏了，随即他想到还能把耳朵藏起来。从此以后，迈达斯一直用巨大的包头巾紧紧裹住脑袋，没人察觉这个秘密，当然，他的理发师除外。

迈达斯警告这个仆人不准对任何人透露他的秘密。但理发师觉得这件事太好笑了，他实在憋不住。一天晚上，他独自来到一片草地上，在地上挖了个洞，悄声地对着洞说出了秘密，然后他把洞填好。过了不久，一层厚厚的芦苇就在那上面长了起来。当芦苇高得可以随风摇曳时，它们就开始轻声讲述迈达斯的驴耳朵的故事。每当微风拂过芦苇，它们仍会悄声述说这个故事。



## 阿佛罗狄特与阿多尼斯

p. 98-99

一天，阿佛罗狄特和厄洛斯玩耍时，不小心被他的一支金箭弄伤了自己。伤口还没有愈合的时候，她看见了阿多尼斯，立即坠入了爱河。

她跟随阿多尼斯，一直陪伴着他。以前阿佛罗狄特喜欢在树阴下乘凉，让自己变得更美；现在却穿得像个女猎人，追赶兔子和小鹿这些打起来安全的猎物。她避开野狼和大熊，并要求阿多尼斯也避开这些危险的动物。



“以刚克刚并不安全。”阿佛罗狄特说，“不要攻击有獠牙利爪的猛兽。你那吸引我的青春和美貌不会打动狮子和野猪，想想它们可怕的利爪和强大的力量吧！”

告诫了阿多尼斯后，阿佛罗狄特登上了她的天鹅战车飞走了。阿多尼斯高傲得听不进女人的忠告。他的猎犬已经从巢穴中赶出了一只野猪，阿多尼斯要杀死它。

p. 100-101

阿多尼斯掷出长矛，刺伤了野猪的腹部。那头猛兽转过身来，冲向阿多尼斯，他赶紧掉头飞跑。可野猪跑得更快，用锋利的獠牙刺中了他。

阿佛罗狄特在车中听到了情人的呻吟，于是指挥天鹅飞回大地。临近时，阿佛罗狄特发现阿多尼斯的尸体倒在血泊中。她从车上跳了下来。俯在爱人身上，悲痛得捶胸扯发。





她说道：“死神仅仅赢了一部分。我的悲伤记忆会一直延续，每一年都将重温对你逝去的回忆，你的血将化为鲜花。”

她说完后，将神酒洒在阿多尼斯的血中。一小时后，一支血红的花朵长了出来。这种花朵的寿命很短，迎着清风绽放，风过之后便落瓣凋零。因此，它被称为风之花，提醒世人想起阿多尼斯那美丽的青春和不幸的早逝。

## 阿波罗与雅辛托斯



p. 102-103

阿波罗很喜爱一个叫雅辛托斯的男孩，常和他一起游戏。

一天，阿波罗运用力量和技巧，将一个石碟扔向空中。石碟飞得又高又远。雅辛托斯急着想抓住石碟自己玩，但石碟弹回来时击中了他的前额，他倒在地上，流血不止。

医药之神用尽他知道的各种方法替男孩止血，想挽救他的生命，可是都失败了。雅辛托斯的头像折断的百合花茎一样垂向地面。

“如果我能替你而死就好了。”阿波罗说，“你将活在我的回忆和歌声中。我的里拉琴会咏唱你的故事，而你将化为我的遗憾之花。”

阿波罗话音未落，流到地面的鲜血变作了一株亭亭玉立的花儿。它样子像百合，但交杂着紫色和银白色。不过这对阿波罗来说还不够，他在花瓣上写道：“唉！唉！”以此来表达对这位年轻朋友死去的悲痛。

## 厄科与那喀索斯

p. 104-105

厄科是一位喜爱山林的美丽仙女。她是阿耳特弥斯最宠爱的人，经常跟随女神去打猎。但是厄科有一个缺点，她很爱说话，无论是闲聊还是争论，她总要说上最后一句。

一天，赫拉四处寻找丈夫宙斯，她担心他和仙女们在一起。厄科企图用话语拖延赫拉，直到其他仙女可以逃走。

赫拉没有那么容易被愚弄，她非常生厄科的气，说：“你将不能再使用你那欺骗了我的舌头，只有一种情况除外。既然你这么喜欢答话，那么你永远也不能先开口，只能说最后一句话。”

厄科很快发现她再也说不了自己想说的话了，她只能重复别人先说的话！

一天，厄科看见了正在狩猎的美少年那喀索斯。她爱上了他，于是一路跟随。她想和他说话却办不到，只能焦急地等待他先开口。





最终，那喀索斯和同伴分开了，他叫道：“谁在这儿？”

厄科答道：“这儿。”

那喀索斯环视四周，却没看到有人，便叫道：“过来。”

厄科答道：“过来。”

没人过来，于是那喀索斯又叫道：“你为什么躲着我？”

厄科问了一模一样的问题。

“让我们在一起吧。”美少年说。

少女全心全意地回答了同样的话，然后跑向那喀索斯。

她想张开双臂搂住他的脖子，但他却向后退开。

“拿开你的手！”他说，“我宁愿死也不让你占有我。”

“占有我。”厄科说，但却毫无作用。

那喀索斯离开了，厄科则躲进了丛林的阴影之中，掩饰她的难堪。自那以后，她就生活在岩洞里、山崖边。因为伤心，她的躯体形销骨瘦，直到完全消失。她的骨骼化为了岩石，留下的只有她的声音。她仍然准备着回答任何呼唤她的人，保留着说上最后一句话的老习惯。

那喀索斯对所有女人都这么冷酷，不只针对厄科。一次，另一位引诱他失败的少女祈祷，让那喀索斯有一天也尝到被爱拒绝的滋味。复仇女神听到了这个祈祷，实现了它。

有一泓清泉，从未被人类或野兽踏足，也从未被落叶或树枝污染。一天，那喀索斯打完猎，来到这泓清泉边。此时他疲惫不堪，又热又渴。



他弯下身子喝水时，看见了自己的倒影。他以为这是某位美丽的水中精灵。他站在那里凝视着自己明亮的眼睛，竟爱上了水中的自己。

他伸出手臂拥抱新爱人，但刚碰到水面，倒影就消失了，过了一会儿才又重新出现。那喀索斯留恋不舍，完全忘记了饮食。

他开始和想象中的水仙说话。“美丽的仙子，你为什么不理睬我呢？”他说，“你一定被我的面孔吸引。仙女们都爱慕我，你也在充满爱意地看着我呢。”

那喀索斯的泪水坠入泉中，搅乱了倒影。他见到倒影离去，大叫道：“请你别走！如果我不能触摸你，至少让我能看到你。”

那喀索斯难以离去。渐渐地，他失掉了健康，身体由于饥饿而萎缩。他也失去了美貌，最后削瘦而死。他的灵魂渡过冥河时，仍在探出船舷注视着水中的自己。



仙女们，尤其是水仙们，都悼念他。她们想焚化他的遗体来纪念他。但是当她们在泉边寻找他的遗体时，却没有找到。那里长出了一株花，白色的花瓣环绕着紫色的花蕊。这花与那喀索斯同名，并保留着对他的记忆。



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