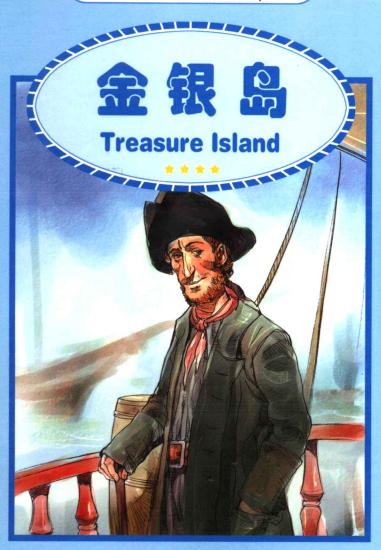
中国学生英语文庫 郾









中国学生英语文库。世界经典文学简易读物

Treasure Island

金银岛

原著:[英]R.L.史蒂文森(R.L.Stevenson) 改写:[英]D.K.斯旺(D.K.Swan) M.韦斯特(M.West) 翻译:李瑞林





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中国学生英语文库 出版前言

"中国学生英语文库"是一套由商务印书馆专门为我国学生精心 设计编辑的英语读物文库,首批推出100种英汉对照简易读物。

首批100种分四辑出版, 第一辑为世界经典童话故事 (20种), 第二辑为优秀科普简易读物 (22种), 第三辑为世界名人故事 (10种), 第四辑为世界经典文学简易读物 (48种)。前两辑的读者对象为小学 生,后两辑的读者对象为中学生。全四辑英汉对照,图文并茂,知识 性强,通俗易懂,引人入胜。

第一辑精选了 20 种美丽动人的经典童话故事,既给人以丰富的想象又陶冶人的心灵,让人在童话的世界里感受真善美。第二辑精选了 22 种颇具代表性的科普作品,不仅给人以科学新知,唤起人们对科学的兴趣,更让人享受到阅读的愉悦。第三辑精选了 10 种广为流传的世界名人故事,一个个传奇人生,一幅幅成功画卷,无一不激励人生,催人奋进。第四辑精选了 48 种最为脍炙人口的世界文学名著简写本,对人们开阔眼界、陶冶情操、丰富个性、提高素质大有裨益。

"中国学生英语文库"得到了我国国学大师、学界泰斗季羡林先生和我国英语教育界胡文仲先生、胡壮麟先生、陆谷孙先生、王蔷先生等众多专家、学者、教师以及国外多家出版公司的大力支持和帮助,在此表示由衷的感谢。

我们相信,这套文库将会推动我国英语教育的发展,并受到我国广大学生的青睐。

商务印书馆编辑部

专家的话

对于初学者和中等程度的学习者来说,阅读简易读物几乎是学好英语的必由之路。不仅要读,而且要持续地大量地读。"中国学生英语文库"为读者提供了一批精选的题材多样的简易读本。这对于提高学生的英语水平和综合素质都将起到极好的作用。

中国英语教学研究会会长 北京外国语大学教授 胡文仲

"中国学生英语文库"为我国中小学生提供了100种英汉对照简易读物,方便学生在课外阅读英语经典名著,打好扎实的英语功底。"文库"选材广泛,使学生能在知识的乐园中尽情漫游,增长知识。"文库"特别关注素质教育,让学生在学习英语的同时汲取西方文化的精髓,孕育优美情操。

北京大学资深教授 胡牡麟

我们的中小学同学若能轻轻松松读懂这套英文简易读物,不去孤立地 死记硬背一个个单词,而是用英语笔写口述来反馈整体的故事内容,依我 看至少也该有两千左右的单词可供活用。作为初学者,那也属相当了不起 了。

复旦大学杰出教授 陆谷孙

有益的书籍不仅能丰富孩子的阅历, 触发细腻的情感, 启发敏锐的洞察力, 发展对真善美的感知力, 更能培养孩子自觉读书、深入思考、发展思维和善于表达的能力。愿这套"中国学生英语文库"能为孩子们思维和语言的发展插上翅膀。

北京师范大学教授 王 蕃

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- 47. Treasure Island《金银岛》
- 48. Wuthering Heights《呼啸山庄》

Contents 日 录

Introduction ······ 2 简介								
Jim Hawkins tells his story								
吉:	姆·	霍金	斯讲述他的故事					
Ch	apter	1	The old seaman at the Benbow Inn	8				
第	1	章	本博客栈的老水手					
Ch	apter	2	The black spot	14				
第	2	章	黑票					
Ch	apter	3	The sea chest and the map	20				
第	3	章	水手箱和地图					
Ch	apter	4	Bristol	30				
第	4	章	布里斯托尔					
Ch	apter	5	Powder and arms	38				
第	5	章	火药和武器					
Ch	apter	6	The apple barrel ······	46				
第	6	章	苹果桶					
Ch	apter	7	A plan of war ·····	56				
第	7	章	作战计划					
Ch	apter	8	I go on shore	62				
第	8	章	上岸					
Ch	apter	9	The man of the island	72				
第	9	章	岛民					

Dr Livesey continues the story							
利夫西医生继续讲述故事							
Chapter	10	The ship is deserted	80				
第 10		弃船					
Chapter	11	The first day's fighting	90				
第 11		第一天的战斗					
Jim Ha	wkins	continues					
吉姆·	霍金,	斯继续讲述故事					
Chapter	12	In the stockade	96				
第 12	章	栅栏营					
Chapter	13	Ben Gunn's boat ·····	110				
第 13	章	本・冈恩的小船					
Chapter	14	On the Hispaniola	120				
第 14	章	在"伊斯帕尼奥拉"号上					
Chapter	15	In the enemy's camp	132				
第 15	章	身陷敌营					
Chapter	16	The black spot again	138				
第 16	章	黑票又至					
Chapter	17	The treasure hunt	148				
第 17	章	寻宝					
Chapter	18	Saved	156				
第 18	章	获教					
Ouestions 166							

TREASURE ISLAND

Introduction

Robert Louis Stevenson

Robert Louis Stevenson was born in Scotland in 1850. He was the son of an engineer, and he intended to be an engineer himself. He began training, but his poor health prevented his continuing. Partly because of his poor health, particularly tuberculosis, he spent a large part of his life outside Britain.

Partly, then, his travelling was for the sake of his health. But it was also for love of travel. That love took him on a tour by canoe of the rivers and canals of Belgium and France. His descriptions of that tour were collected in An Inland Voyage (1878). It was followed by Travels with a Donkey in the Cévennes (1879) in which he wrote: "I travel not to go anywhere, but to go. I travel for travel's sake. The great affair is to move."

In 1879, Stevenson travelled to California—in great discomfort in an emigrant ship. He married in California, but he and his wife soon began to travel again. The success of *Treasure Island* (1883), completed in Switzerland, made it possible for them to travel widely in search of places that were good for his health. *Treasure Island*, in fact, began as a story appearing in monthly parts in a boys' magazine, and it was at first the story of Long John Silver, with the title *The Sea Cook*.

简介

罗伯特・路易斯・史蒂文森

1850 年,罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森 生于苏格兰。父亲是工程师,他自己也想 成为一名工程师。他起初接受过这方面的 训练,但由于健康原因,没能坚持下去。由 于身体不好,尤其是有肺结核病,他在国外 度过了一生的大部分时间。

出国旅游一方面是由于健康的关系,一方面也是出于他对旅游的热爱。凭着这种热爱,他乘着独木舟游历了比利时和法国的大江小河。他在《内河游记》(1878)中描述了那次旅行经历。在之后的《塞文山驴背之旅》(1879)中,他写道:"我旅游无所谓去什么地方,只要能出去就行。我是为了旅游而旅游的,其妙处就是可以外出走走。"

1879 年,史蒂文森乘坐一艘移民船到 达加利福尼亚,一路上感到极不舒服。他 在加利福尼亚结婚之后没多久,就和妻子 一道踏上了旅途。完成于瑞士的《金银岛》 (1883)是一部成功之作,他们因此可以周 游各地,寻找益于他身体健康的地方。事 实上,《金银岛》最初按月连载在一本男孩 杂志上,取名《水手厨师》,叙述的是高个儿 约翰·西尔弗的故事。 tuberculosis 肺结核

for the sake of 为了……起见

discomfort 不适 emigrant 移民 In France, Stevenson began the collection of poems A Child's Garden of Verses (1885) in which some of his most delightful poetry appeared.

The islands of the southern Pacific Ocean attracted him, and he found that his health improved there. Finally he settled in Samoa, and it was there that he wrote some of his finest poetry and some of his best stories of romance and adventure. The adventure stories included *Kidnapped* (1886), *The Master of Ballantrae* (1889) and *Catriona* (1893).

An entirely different kind of story can be represented by Robert Louis Stevenson's well-known "thriller" The Strange Case of Dr Jekyll and Mr Hyde (1886). In that story, Dr Jekyll recognises that there is a mixture of good and bad in everyone, and he finds a drink that will separate the two: he becomes "Mr Hyde", who is all that is bad in Dr Jekyll.

Stevenson died in Samoa in 1894, and he is buried there. His many admirers decided to cut in the memorial stone the last three lines from his own poem:

Under the wide and starry sky
Dig the grave and let me lie.
Glad did I live and gladly die,
And I laid me down with a will.
This be the verse you grave for me:
"Here he lies where he longed to be;
Home is the sailor, home from the sea,
And the hunter home from the hill."

Desert islands and Pirates

Desert islands, islands without people—but usually imagined as having plenty of food in the sea and on and under the trees, and plenty of fresh water—have always interested readers. Probably the first desert island story in English

史蒂文森于法国开始创作《儿童诗园》 (1885)诗集,其中收集了他的一些最令人 verse 愉悦的诗篇。 诗

verse 诗,诗段

南太平洋诸岛令他神往,他感觉自己的身体在那里有所好转。最后,他在萨摩亚定居下来,创作了最优美的诗篇和最精彩的浪漫历险故事。创作的历险故事有《绑架》(1886)、《巴伦雷特少爷》(1889)以及《卡特琳娜》(1893)。

罗伯特·路易斯·史蒂文森的著名 "恐怖小说"《化身博士》(1886)代表的是一种截然不同的故事类型。故事中的杰基尔博士认为,每个人都是善恶参半,他发现有一种饮料,可以将两者区分开来。他变成了"海德先生",此人便是杰基尔博士内心邪恶的化身。

史蒂文森 1894 年在萨摩亚去世,并被 安葬在那里。仰慕他的人们决定把他的一 首诗中的最后三行刻在他的墓碑上:

荒岛与海盗

荒岛,即没有人烟的岛。但是往往在 人们的想象中,荒岛周围的海里、岛上的树 上和树下,到处都有大量的食物,岛上还有 大量的淡水。所以,荒岛总能激发读者的 兴趣。英国文学中第一部描写荒岛的故事 represent 代表 thriller 惊险小说

pirate 海盗 literature is Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe (1719). A play, The Tempest, written by Shakespeare in (probably) 1611, is set on a desert island in the New World. And perhaps you have read a still earlier desert island story in one of the adventures of Sindbad the Sailor.

Even today, a British radio programme asks well-known people to name the eight records or books they would like to have with them on a desert island.

There is no doubt there were desert islands in the Caribbean and the South Pacific, though few of them can have been so richly supplied with food and fresh water as some of the story-book islands. The most astonishing of them is probably the island in Swiss Family Robinson (1813) on which the family had a donkey, a cow, a pig, sheep, hens, pigeons, ducks, and where they found wild tigers, flamingoes, ostriches and bears, and all sorts of plant food like potatoes and pineapples.

Robert Louis Stevenson's Treasure Island was not one of the impossible ones. Ben Gunn's goats were descended from goats left on shore by a ship, but he had a strong desire for "proper food" like a piece of cheese because there was very little else.

At the time of the story (1759 according to Trelawney's letter on page 30) there were still pirates in the Caribbean, though they were often hunted by the warships of various nations. Captain Kidd (probably the origin of "Flint" in this book) was arrested in Boston in 1699 and was hanged in London in 1701. He certainly buried treasure taken from many ships, and people still look for it in the parts of the world where Kidd was active. Some of them use maps that they have probably obtained from men who are as much to be trusted as Long John Sliver and the pirates of Flint's old crew.