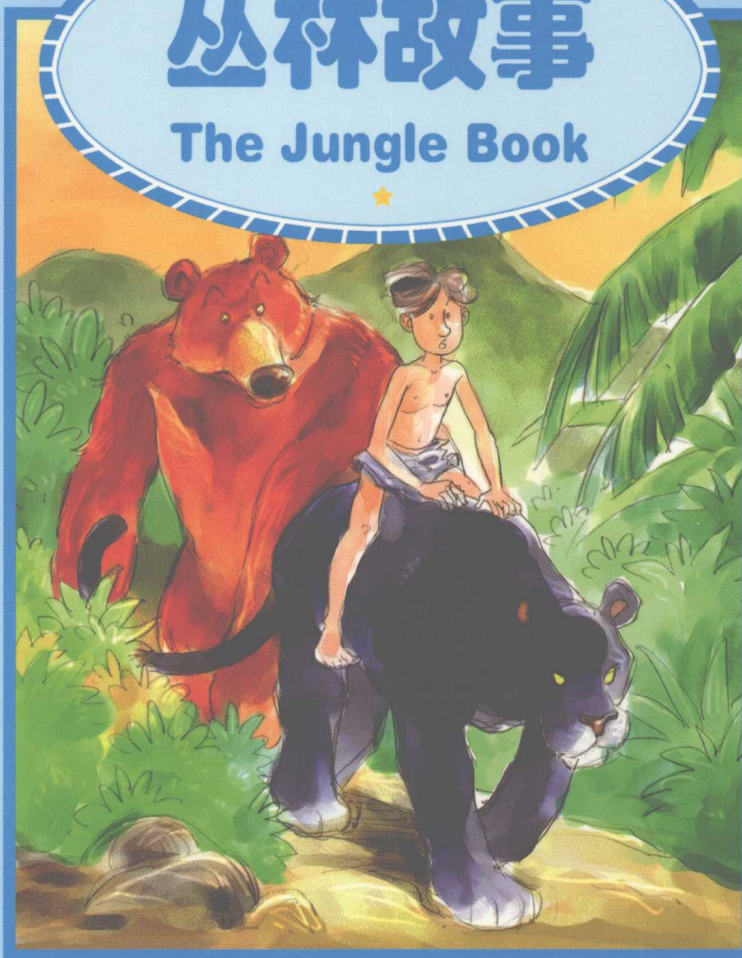


中国学生英语文库



丛林故事

The Jungle Book



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中国学生英语文库·世界经典文学简易读物

The Jungle Book

丛林故事

原著：〔英〕拉迪亚德·吉卜林(Rudyard Kipling)

改写：〔英〕D. K. 斯旺(D. K. Swan)

翻译：夏祖燧

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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”为我国中小學生提供了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 胡壮麟

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 蔷

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THE JUNGLE BOOK

Introduction

Rudyard Kipling

Rudyard Kipling, the writer of these short stories, and of novels and poetry, was born in Bombay in India in 1865. His father sent him to England as a child. At first he lived there with people of his father's family. Perhaps they did not understand the boy from India; Kipling was very unhappy with them.

In 1882, at the age of seventeen, Kipling returned to India. He stayed there for seven years, working for English-language newspapers. While he was doing that, he began to write the short stories that made him famous. They were first **printed** in India. Then they came out in England in collections like *Plain Tales from the Hills* (1887). They pleased a lot of readers because Kipling understood and liked the unimportant people of the world, people like poor Indian villagers and the ordinary British soldiers – the “**privates**” – of the army in India.

Some of his novels – longer stories, each filling a book – were good. *Kim* (1901), the exciting story of a British boy in India, is perhaps his best novel. *Stalky & Co.* (1899) does not please everyone. It is a school story, set in the school in England that Kipling went to, and *The Concise Cambridge History of English Literature* (1941) called it “an unpleasant book about unpleasant boys in an unpleasant school”.

简介

拉迪亚德·吉卜林

拉迪亚德·吉卜林是本书中短篇故事的作者，还是小说家和诗人。他于1865年在印度孟买出生。父亲在他童年时送他回到英国。起初他是和父亲的家人住在一起。或许是因为他们不了解这位印度来的男孩；吉卜林和他们在一起很不快乐。

1882年吉卜林17岁，这时他回到了印度。他在印度待了七年，为一些英语报纸工作。于此同时，他开始撰写短篇小说，并因此声名鹊起。小说首先在印度印行，后来被收入在英国出版的《山中的平凡故事》(1887)等小说集中。这些故事博得许多读者的喜爱，因为吉卜林理解并喜爱世界上那些并不重要的人，如穷苦的印度村民和英国在印度驻军里的那些普通的“二等兵”。

他的一些长篇小说写得很好。《吉姆》(1901)是关于一个在印度的英国男孩的故事，写得动人心弦，这很可能是他写的长篇小说里最好的一本。另外一本小说《斯托基公司》(1899)并未赢得人人的喜爱。它是一个校园故事，以吉卜林在英国就读的寄宿学校为背景，《剑桥英国文学简史》(1941)称之为“关于一所惹人厌的学校里一群惹人厌的男生的一本惹人厌的书”。

print
印刷，出版

private
二等兵

Kipling as a writer of poetry was well liked. He could make music of the way of speaking of ordinary people, even the bad English of people with little education.

It's Tommy this, an'

Tommy that, an' "**Chuck him out, the brute!**"

But it's "Saviour of his country" when the guns begin to shoot.

The best collections of Kipling's poetry are perhaps *Barrack-Room Ballads* (1892) and *The Seven Seas* (1896).

The Jungle Book was printed in 1894. Readers of all ages love it. The same is true of Kipling's *Just So Stories* (1902), another collection of stories; these tell us how the elephant got his trunk, how the **rhinoceros** got his skin, how the whale got his throat, and other wonderful things. Kipling knew a lot about animals, but in *Just So Stories* and in *The Jungle Book* the animals are people. In *Just So Stories* the elephant's child asks the **crocodile** to stop pulling his nose – to let him go, because he is hurting him. He sounds very much like a human child whose nose is being pulled: "Led go! You are hurting me!" In *The Jungle Book* even those dangerous snakes the **cobras** sound like human mothers when they ask Baloo, Bagheera and Kaa to take seven-year-old Mowgli away: "Take him away. He is so excited that he can't stand still. He'll hurt our young ones. Take him away."

Rudyard Kipling's life ended in a beautiful old house in Sussex in England in 1936. His body lies with the best-known and best-loved writers of English literature in the Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey in London.

作为一位诗人,吉卜林非常受人喜欢。他能把普通人的言语方式,甚至那些受教育很少的人的俗陋语言写成音乐。

平日里是汤米去干这个,汤米去干那个,还有“赶他出去,这个畜生!”

可是枪炮一响,马上变成了“国家的救星”。

吉卜林的诗集中最优秀的可能要数《军营歌谣》(1892)和《七海》(1896)。

《丛林故事》出版于1894年,得到了不同年龄读者的喜爱。吉卜林的另一本短篇小说集《哦,原来如此》(1902)也是老少咸宜的。这些故事告诉我们大象的长鼻子是怎么来的,犀牛皮是怎么来的,鲸的喉咙是怎么来的,还有许多其他奇妙的事。吉卜林知道许多关于动物的事,可是在《丛林故事》和《就是这样故事集》里面的那些动物都是人。在最后一本故事里大象的娃娃求鳄鱼不要再拽它的鼻子——求它放它走,因为鳄鱼把它弄痛了。他此时说话的声音特别像一个真正的男孩被别人揪住鼻子时说:“放开我!你弄痛我了!”在《丛林故事》里连危险的眼镜蛇说话的口气都像人。眼镜蛇母亲在求巴鲁、巴希拉和卡阿快把七岁的男孩莫格里带走时纷纷说道:“快把他带走。他太兴奋了,无法安静地站着。他会伤害我们的小宝宝的。快把他带走。”

1936年,吉卜林在英格兰萨塞克斯郡的一所漂亮的旧宅子里逝世。他被葬在伦敦的威斯敏斯特大教堂的诗人角里,和英国文学史上最著名的、最受人喜爱的作家们相伴。

Tommy
二等兵的统称
chuck
扔,抛
brute
卑鄙的人

barrack
兵营

rhinocero
犀牛

crocodile
鳄鱼

cobra
眼镜蛇

Mowgli's brothers

At seven o'clock on a hot evening in the Seeonee hills, Father Wolf woke up. He looked across the cave at Mother Wolf. She had her four very young cubs beside her; the moonlight came into the cave and showed them to him.

"It's time to hunt again," said Father Wolf. And he was just going to start down the hill when a little animal came to the mouth of the cave.

"Good hunting, Great Wolf," the little animal said. "And I hope your fine children will have strong white teeth, and will hunt well, and will always remember the hungry ones."

It was Tabaqui, the jackal. The wolves of India don't like Tabaqui. He makes trouble, and he goes to the houses of men to find food that they have thrown out. Father Wolf could see from Tabaqui's eyes that he wanted to make trouble now.

"Shere Khan, the Big One, has changed his hunting grounds," Tabaqui said. "He is going to hunt among these hills, he told me."

Shere Khan was the tiger who lived near the Wainunga River, thirty kilometres away.

"He can't do that!" Father Wolf said angrily. "By the Law of the Jungle he mustn't change his hunting grounds without telling us that he is going to do it. He will frighten

莫格里的兄弟们

西奥尼山一个炎热夜晚的七点钟，狼爸爸醒来了。他看了一眼洞穴另一端的狼妈妈。她身旁依偎着四只非常小的狼崽儿。月光射进洞来，他能看清这几头崽子。

cub
崽子

“又该去狩猎了。”狼爸爸说。他正打算下山去，这时一头小兽来到了洞口。

“祝你打猎丰收，伟大的狼啊。”小兽说道，“我希望你那几只漂亮的崽子将长出锐利坚实的白牙，并将能擅长打猎，将永远惦记挨饿的伙伴们。”

这是塔巴基，一只豺。印度的狼群不喜欢塔巴基。他老是制造麻烦，他常到人们的房子里去找他们抛弃不要的食物。狼爸爸可以从塔巴基的目光中看出他现在就要制造麻烦了。

jackal
豺

“谢尔汗大人改变了他的狩猎地，”塔巴基说，“他将要在这里的山丘间打猎，这是他对我说的。”

谢尔汗是住在韦根加河附近的一只老虎。韦根加河离这里有 30 公里远。

“他不能那样干！”狼爸爸愤怒地说，“按照丛林的法规，他不应该不告诉我们就改变他的狩猎地。他会把所有的走兽都给

away all the animals. And I – I have to kill for two, these days.”

“Shere Khan has always had one bad foot,” said Mother Wolf quietly. “That is why they call him Lungri, and that is why he kills only the villagers’ cattle. Now the villagers of the Waingunga are angry with him, and he has come here to make *our* villagers angry. They will bring fire to the grass, and that will make danger for us and our children.”

“You can hear him now,” said Tabaqui.

Father Wolf listened. Far down below the cave, he heard the angry cry of a tiger who has caught nothing.

“The fool!” said Father Wolf. “To begin a night’s hunting with that noise is very foolish. Does he think that our **sambur** deer are like his fat Waingunga cattle?”

“H’sh!” said Mother Wolf. “He isn’t hunting cattle or deer tonight. He’s hunting Man.”

“Man!” said Father Wolf. “Ugh! Aren’t there any **frogs** for him to eat?”

By the Law of the Jungle, no animal should kill and eat Man. There is a reason for every law. The real reason for this one is that if a man is killed, other men soon come on elephants, with guns and hundreds of other men who make a great noise. And that is bad for everybody in the jungle. But that isn’t the reason that the animals themselves give. They say it isn’t right to hurt a thing that can’t fight for its life. And they say that man-eaters become sick and lose their teeth.

Suddenly there was a cry – an untigerlike cry – from Shere Khan. Father Wolf ran out of the cave and heard Shere Khan cry out again and fall about in the jungle.

“The fool,” said Father Wolf. “He has jumped at a woodcutter’s fire and **burnt** his feet.”

吓跑的。而我——我这些日子还得猎取两份吃食呢。”

“谢尔汗一直有一只脚不好使唤，”狼妈妈小声说，“这就是人们管他叫做愣格里的缘故，这也是为什么他只捕杀村民的耕牛。现在韦根加河的村民们对他气愤极了，他又跑到这里来惹怒我们的村民。村民们会焚烧草地，给我们和我们的孩子造成危险。”

“你们现在就能听得见他。”塔巴基说。

狼爸爸仔细聆听。洞穴下方很远处传来在狩猎中一无所获的老虎的怒吼声。

“这蠢货！”狼爸爸说，“这么吵吵闹闹地在晚上开始捕猎是非常愚蠢的。难道他认为我们这里的水鹿都和他那些肥胖的韦根加河牛群一样吗？”

“嘘！”狼妈妈说，“他今晚不是在捕杀牛群和鹿群，他是在猎取人。”

“人！”狼爸爸说，“哟！难道他没有青蛙可吃吗？”

按照丛林法规，动物不可猎食人类。每一条法律都有它的理由，这一条法律的真实理由是，如果一个人被杀死了，其他的人很快就会持枪骑象而来。好几百人过来，发出巨大的响声。这对于丛林里的所有动物都是很不好的。但这并不是动物们自己举出的理由。他们说伤害一个无力自卫的生物是不对的。他们还说吃人的动物会生病，他们的牙齿会脱落。

忽然，谢尔汗发出了一声吼叫——这吼声有失一头老虎的尊严。狼爸爸跑出洞穴，听见谢尔汗再次吼叫，并在丛林中四处扑腾。

“那蠢货，”狼爸爸说，“他窜到了伐木人的火堆上，把脚烧伤了。”

sambur
水鹿

frog
青蛙

burnt
(burn 的过去分词) 烧伤

“Something is coming up the hill,” said Mother Wolf. And she moved one ear. “Be ready.”

There was a sound in the grass near the cave. Father Wolf went down on his back legs, ready for his jump. He began his jump, but stopped it in the air.

“Man!” he cried. “A man’s cub. Look!”

It was a very young **brown** child who had learnt to walk only a week or two before – a **naked** child whose big eyes showed no fear. He looked up at Father Wolf and laughed.

“Is that a man’s cub?” said Mother Wolf. “I have never seen one. Bring it here.”

A wolf can move his own cubs without hurting them. Father Wolf’s white teeth made no mark on the child’s naked back as he took him up and put him down among the cubs.

“How little! How naked, and – how brave!” said Mother Wolf softly. The child was pushing his way between the cubs to get near to her. “*Ahai!* He is taking his milk with the others.”

Something stopped the moonlight coming into the mouth of the cave: Shere Khan’s great head and shoulders were pushed into the opening. Tabaqui, behind him, was excited: “My lord, my lord, it went in here!” he cried.

Father Wolf spoke quietly, but his eyes were angry. “What do you want?” he asked Shere Khan.

“I want my food. A man’s cub came here. Its father and mother have run away. Give it to me.”

Shere Khan had jumped at a woodcutter’s fire, as Father Wolf had said, and he was very angry because his feet were burnt. But Father Wolf knew that the mouth of the cave was too small for a tiger to come through.

“The Wolves are a free people,” said Father Wolf.