

朗文
经典

第三级

Pearson

文学名著英汉双语读物

丛林故事

The Jungle Book

[英] R. 吉卜林 著 / [英] D. K. 斯旺 改写 / 王悦 译



扫二维码

听配套音频

中国出版集团
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Introduction

Rudyard Kipling

著·译·序·后记

The Jungle Book

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 to be educated 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* (1893). They pleased a lot of readers because Kipling understood and liked the important 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. *Ran* (1901), the exciting story of a British boy in India, is perhaps the best novel. *Stalky & Co.* (1899) does not please everyone. It is a school story set in the school in England that Kipling went to. See *The Complete Cambridge History of*

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*

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。童年时父亲送他回到英国。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：吉卜林和他们相处很不快乐。

1882年，吉卜林17岁时，回到了印度。他在印度待了七年，为一些英语报纸工作。这期间，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小人物，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

print
v. 印刷，出版

private
n. 二等兵

English Literature (1941) called it “an unpleasant book about unpleasant boys in an unpleasant school”.

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

背景,《剑桥英国文学简史》(1941)称之为“关于一所不受欢迎的学校里一群不受欢迎的男生的一本不受欢迎的书”。

吉卜林是一位非常受人喜欢的诗人。他能把普通人的言语方式,甚至那些文化很低的人的俗陋语言写成音乐。

Tommy
n. 二等兵的统称

chuck

v. 扔,抛

brute

n. 卑微的人

barrack

n. 兵营

rhinocero

n. 犀牛

crocodile

n. 鳄鱼

cobra

n. 眼镜蛇

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《就是这样故事集》(1902)也是老少皆宜的。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《就是这样故事集》和《丛林故事》里面的那些动物都是人。在《就是这样故事集》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、拜吉拉和卡阿快把七岁的男孩摩哥利带走时

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.

纷纷说道：“快把他带走。他太兴奋了，无法安静地站着。他会伤着我们的孩子的。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，和英国文学史中最著名的和最受人喜爱的作家们相伴。

Mowgli's Brothers

- 1. What price did Bagheera pay for Mowgli?
- 2. What was Mowgli doing while the wolves looked at him?
- 3. What happened when Mowgli looked back at them?
- 4. What was the "Red Flower"?

Questions and Answers

- 1. What did Mowgli do to Shere Khan on the Council Rock?
- 2. What was the tiger's name?
- 3. What animal is called Tabuki?

Mowgli's Brothers

摩哥利的兄弟们

· QUESTIONS BEFORE READING ·

- ▶ Where was the wolves' cave?
- ▶ What was the tiger's name?
- ▶ What animal is called Tabaqui?

- ▶ How did Shere Khan burn his feet?
- ▶ What was Mother Wolf's name, and what did it mean?
- ▶ What does the name Mowgli mean?
- ▶ Which wolf was the leader of the Seeonee Pack?
- ▶ What does Baloo teach the wolf-cubs?
- ▶ What price did Bagheera pay for Mowgli?
- ▶ What was Mowgli doing while the wolves looked at him?
- ▶ What happened if Mowgli looked hard at a wolf?
- ▶ What was the "Red Flower"?
- ▶ Where did Mowgli get a pot of fire?
- ▶ What did Mowgli do to Shere Khan on the Council Rock?
- ▶ Who did Mowgli go to see before he went down the hill?

At seven o'clock on a hot evening in the Seonee 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 Waingunga River, thirty kilometres away.

"He can't do that!" Father Wolf said angrily. "By the Law

cave

n. 山洞, 洞穴

cub

n. 崽子

hunt

v. 打猎; 搜寻;

驱逐

jackal

n. 豺

在西奥尼山上, 一个炎热的夜晚, 正值七点钟, 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, 他能看清这几头小狼。

“又该去打猎了。”狼爸爸说。他正打算下山去, 这时一个小动物来到了洞口。

“祝你打猎丰收, 伟大的狼啊。”小动物说道, “我希望你那几只漂亮的幼狼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丢弃不要的食物。狼爸爸可以从塔巴基的目光中看出他现在想要制造麻烦了。

“施尔罕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, 这是他对我的说的。”

施尔罕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

of the Jungle he mustn't change his hunting grounds without telling us that he is going to do it. He will **frighten** 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.

frighten

vt. 使惊恐，吓唬

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吓跑的。而我——我这些日子还得猎取两份吃食呢。”

grass

n. 草；草坪，牧场

“施尔罕一直有一只脚不好使唤，”狼妈妈轻声说，“这就是人们管他叫作愣格里的缘故，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。”

sambur

n. 水鹿

“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。

frog

n. 青蛙

“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？”

jungle

n. (热带) 丛林，密林；乱七八糟的一堆

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不利的。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，牙齿会脱落。