

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第四级



# Treasure Island

罗伯特·路易斯·斯蒂文森原著 D.K.斯旺 迈克尔·韦斯特改写 筱 章译

简 写 本 金 银 岛



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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

金银岛/(英)斯蒂文森著;筱章译.—上海:上海译文出版社,2001.11

(朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书;第4级)

ISBN 7-5327-2553-7

I.金... II.①斯...②筱... III.英语-对照读物, 小说-英、汉 IV.H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2000)第 83840 号

图字:09-1995-035 号

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书(第四级)

**金 银 岛(简写本)**

罗伯特·路易斯·斯蒂文森 原著 D.K.斯 旺 改写 筱章 译  
迈克尔·韦斯特

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世纪出版集团

上海译文出版社出版、发行

上海市福建中路 193 号

培生教育出版中国有限公司

香港鲗鱼涌英皇道 979 号太古坊康和大厦 18 楼

全国新华书店经销

上海市美术印刷厂印刷

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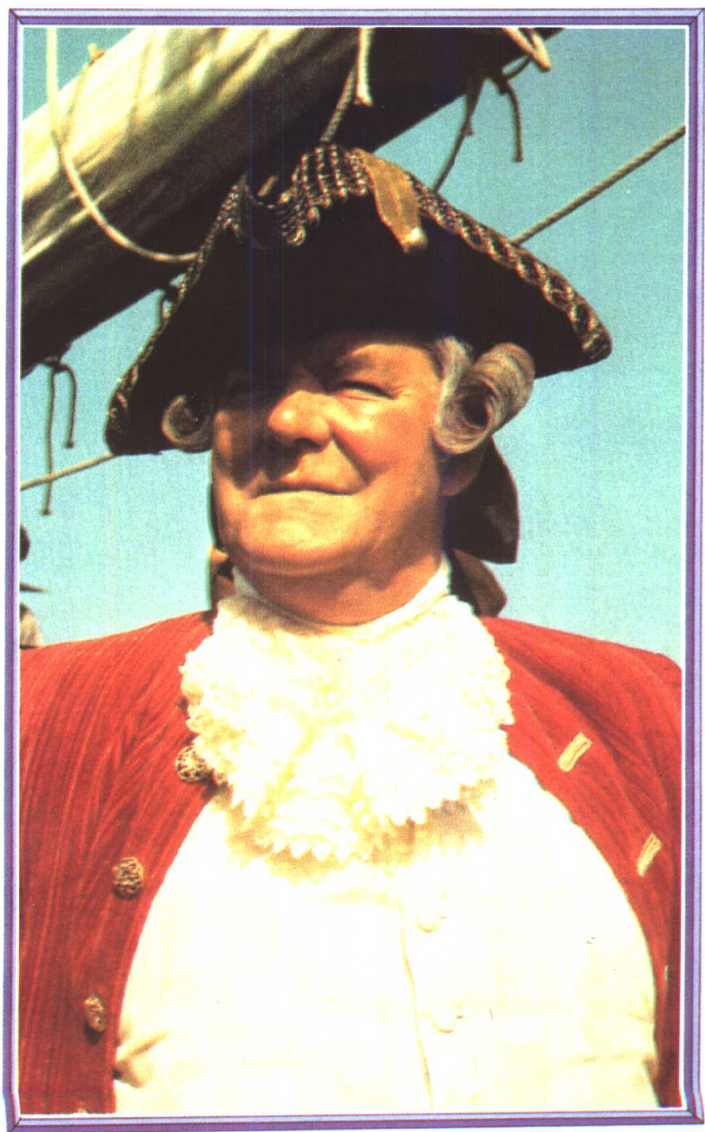
开本 787×960 1/32 印张 4 625 插页 4 字数 86,000

2001 年 11 月第 1 版 2001 年 11 月第 1 次印刷

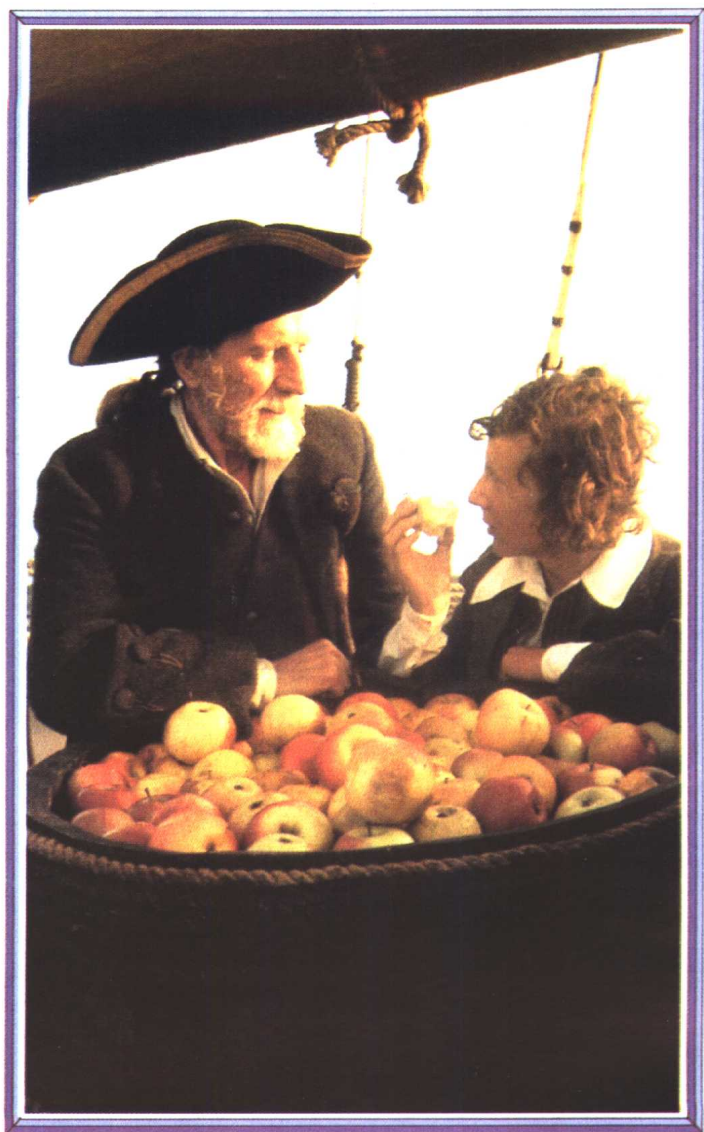
印数:0,001-7,000 册

ISBN 7-5327-2553-7/H·450

定价:8.70 元



屈利劳尼先生在“伊斯班袅拉”号上（参见 28—29 页）



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原著作者: Robert Louis Stevenson

改 写: D. K. Swan Michael West

翻 译: 筱 章

策划编辑: 刘玲珍

责任编辑: 施纬云

封面设计: 陶雪华

上 海 译 文 出 版 社  
培生教育出版中国有限公司 合作出版

## 给读者的话

学好英语的关键之一是多读。读什么？英语大师们的回答是：读名著。倘若名著又长又难，怎么办？那么就从简写本开始。《朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书》就是为满足这种需要编写。这套丛书以循序渐进的方法、最浅显的英语词汇和最精美的全页彩图，给你讲世界上脍炙人口的经典故事。本套丛书有四大特色：

- 一、所选内容均为世界文学名著；
- 二、英语地道、纯正、流畅、清新，均出自英美名手手笔；
- 三、语言浅显易懂，可读性强。本丛书共分四级，所用英语单词分别为：第一级 500 个，第二级 900 个，第三级 1300 个，第四级 1800 个，非常适合不同程度的中学生、大学生及广大英语爱好者阅读；
- 四、英汉对照，帮助理解。汉语译文准确、优美。在符合汉语表达习惯的基础上，力图传达英语原文的意美和形美。

我们的宗旨就是向你打开通向英语名著世界的一扇扇小窗，让你轻轻松松地寓语言学习、文学欣赏和翻译练习于一体，一举而有三得。

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# Introduction

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## *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*.

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

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## 前 言

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### 罗伯特·路易斯·斯蒂文森

罗伯特·路易斯·斯蒂文森于1850年生于苏格兰。他是一位工程师的儿子，他本人最初也想成为工程师。他开始接受教育，但是多病的身体使他难以坚持。多半由于身体有病，主要是肺结核，他的大部分生活是在国外度过的。

当时，他出国旅行一方面是因为健康的关系。但也是出于对旅行的热爱。这种热爱促使他坐独木舟在比利时和法国的河流及运河上做了一次巡游。他对那次巡游的描述被收集在《内河航行》(1878)一书中。紧接着他写了《在塞文山脉骑驴旅行》(1879)，他在书中写道：“我旅行不在乎到什么地方去，只是一个劲儿地走。我是为旅行而旅行。行走是件了不起的事情。”

1879年，斯蒂文森旅行到了加利福尼亚——坐的是一艘移民船，旅途很不舒服。他在加利福尼亚结了婚，但是夫妻俩很快又踏上了旅途。《金银岛》(1883)一书在瑞士写成，本书的成功使他们有可能到处旅行，寻找对他的健康有益的地方。事实上，《金银岛》开始是每月几节刊登在一本男孩杂志上的连载故事，最初写的是高个儿约翰·西尔弗的故事，书名是《船上的厨子》。

在法国，斯蒂文森开始写作诗集《儿童诗园》(1885)，他的几首十分令人欣赏的诗就收在这本集子里。



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 literature is Daniel Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*

南太平洋的岛屿吸引着他，他感到在那里自己的身体状况有了好转。最后他在萨摩亚定居，他的一些最优美的诗歌和最精彩的罗曼司及历险故事就是在那里写成的。历险故事中包括《绑架》(1886)，《巴伦特雷的少爷》(1889)及《卡特琳娜》(1893)。

罗伯特·路易斯·斯蒂文森著名的“恐怖作品”《化身博士》(1886)可以代表一种完全不同类型的故事。在那个故事里，杰克尔博士认识到，任何人的内心都有一种善与恶的混合物，他发明了一种饮料，可以将两者区分开来：他变成了海德先生，是杰克尔博士内心里全部恶的化身。

斯蒂文森于 1894 年在萨摩亚去世，并下葬在那里。他的许多崇拜者决定把他自己一首诗中的最后三句镌刻在他的纪念碑上：

在那广袤的星空下面  
挖一座坟墓将我掩埋。  
我活得快乐死也无憾，  
躺下时留下一个遗愿。  
请为我刻下这样的诗行：  
“他躺在生前向往的地方；  
像水手离别大海还故乡，  
似猎人回家心切下山冈。”

## 荒岛和海盗

荒岛，也就是没有人烟的岛——但通常总被想象成在海里，树上或树下有充足的食物，有许多淡水——一向能引起

(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 10) 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 Silver and the pirates of Flint's old crew.

读者的兴趣。英国文学史上第一部描写荒岛的作品当数丹尼尔·笛福的《鲁滨孙历险记》(1719)。莎士比亚的剧作《暴风雨》(约1611)的背景也是在新大陆的一座荒岛上。也许你已从航海人辛巴德的某次历险中读到过年代更早的荒岛故事。

即使在今天,英国有一档电台节目还请一些名人说出8部他们喜爱随手翻阅的关于荒岛的记载或小说。

毫无疑问,在加勒比海和南太平洋中有着荒岛,不过它们可不像某些故事书中说的那样有充足的食物和淡水。其中最令人惊异的恐怕是《瑞士家庭鲁滨孙》(1813)中的那座岛,岛上这户人家有一头驴,一头母牛,一头猪,一只羊,一群母鸡、鸽子、鸭子,他们还发现了野生虎,红鹳,驼鸟和熊,以及各种各样的植物食品,比如土豆和菠萝。

罗伯特·路易斯·斯蒂文森的金银岛并非无中生有。本·甘恩的山羊是由一艘船带到岸上的山羊的后代,但是他非常渴望吃到“像样的”食物,比如一块干酪,因为除此之外那里几乎没有别的食物。

在这个故事发生的年代(根据第21页上屈利劳尼的信,是1759年),加勒比海里还有海盗,尽管他们经常遭到各国军舰的追逐。基德船长(也许是本书中弗林特船长的原型)于1699年在波士顿被捕,1701年在伦敦被判处绞刑。他肯定把从许多船只中掠夺来的财宝埋藏了起来,人们仍然在世界各地基德活动过的地方搜寻这些财宝。有些人使用的地图或许来自像高个儿约翰·西尔弗和弗林特的老船员中的海盗那样得到信任的人。