

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书



第二级

The Wind in the Willows

肯尼斯·格雷厄姆原著 苏·厄尔斯坦改写 童晓虹译

简 写 本 杨 柳 风



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杨柳风(简写本)

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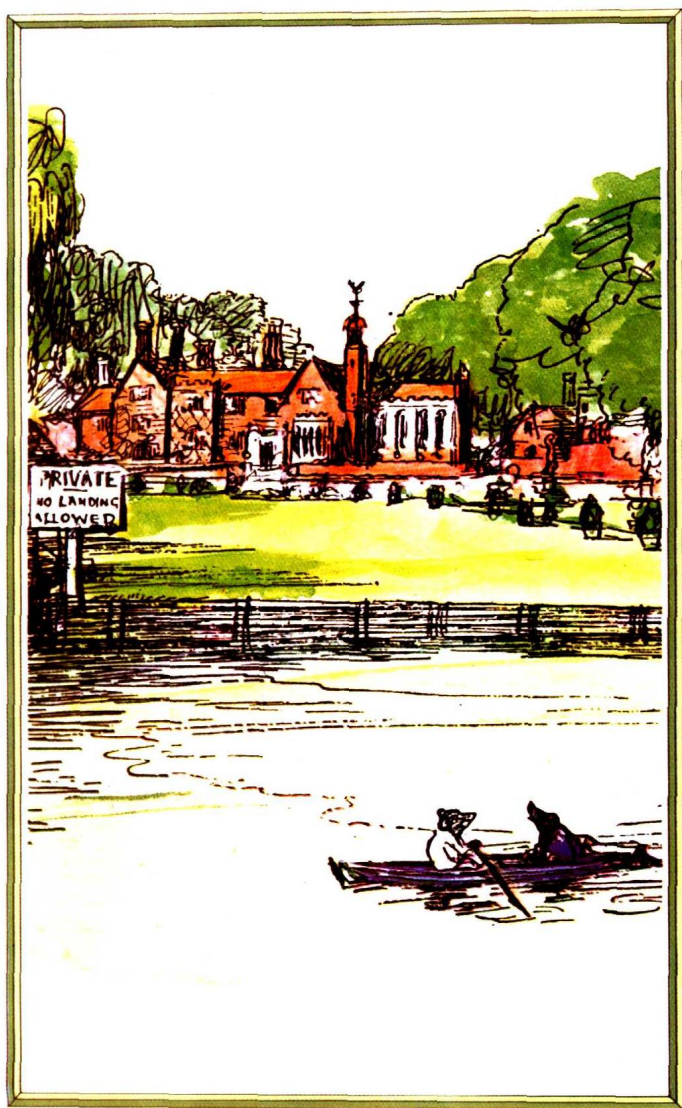
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Rat and Mole see Toad Hall from the river

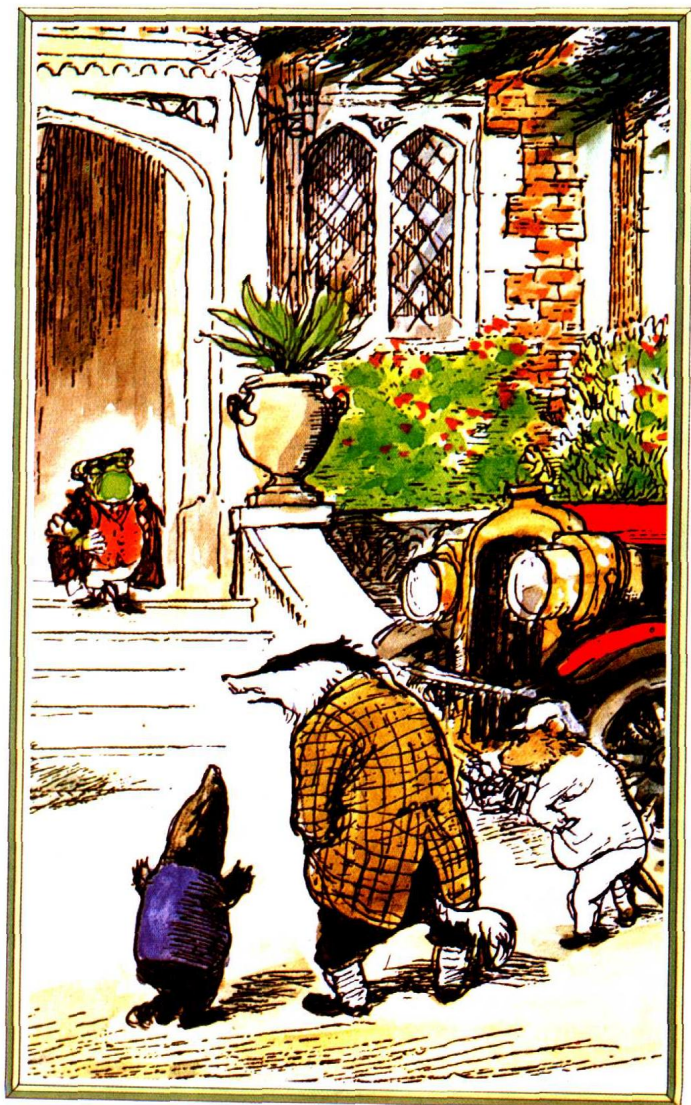
水鼠和鼹鼠从河上看到了“蟾蜍大厦”（参见第二章）



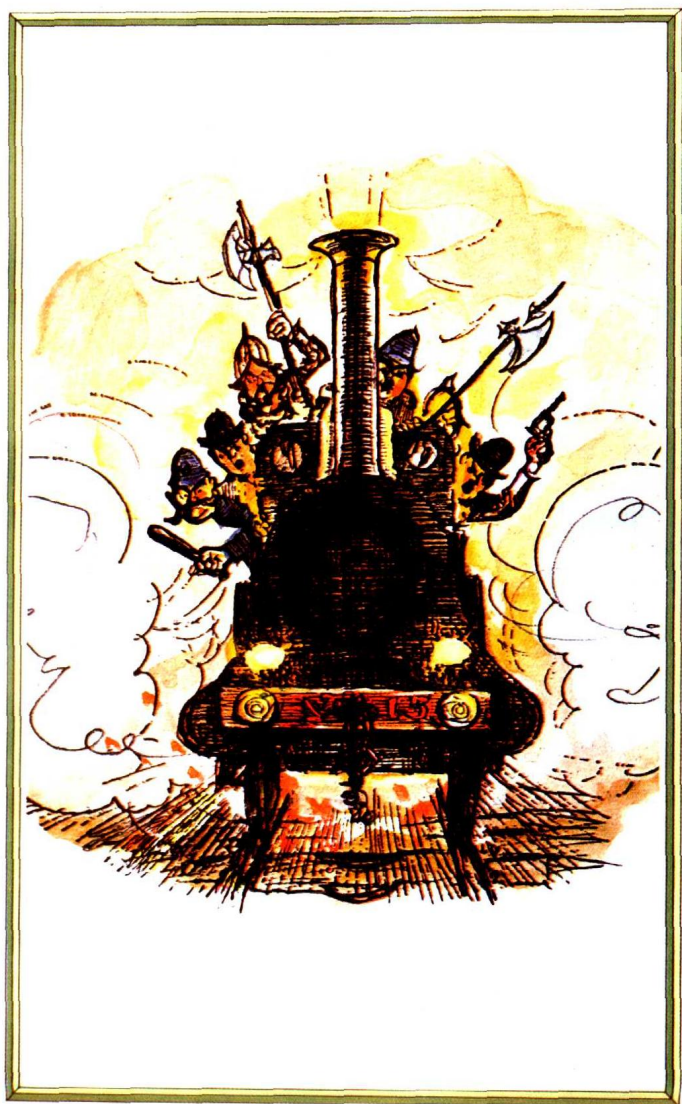
The motor car in a cloud of dust
尘雾中的汽车(参见第三章)



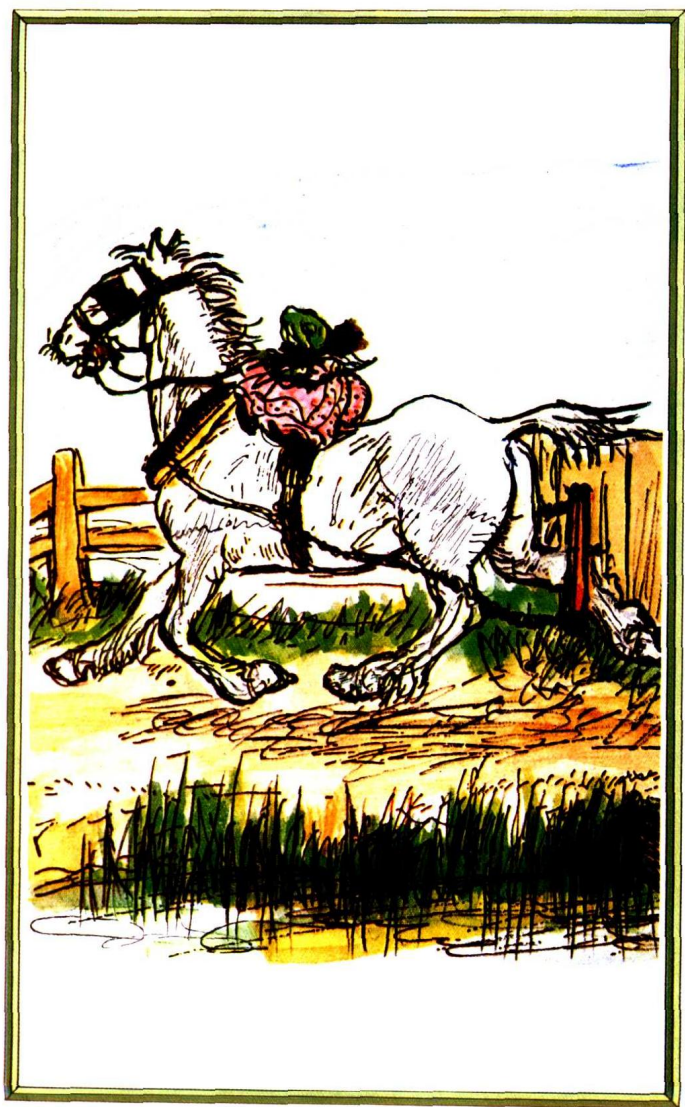
Otter leads the way back to the river
水獭领着路回到那条河¹(参见第五章)



The three friends see Toad and his new car
这三位朋友看到了蟾蜍和他的新车 (参见第六章)



The police try to catch Toad in a train
警察乘火车追捕蟾蜍 (参见第七章)



Toad rides away on the boat woman's horse
蟾蜍骑着船妇的马跑开了 (参见第八章)



The weasels run and hide from the four friends
这四个朋友打得黄鼠狼东躲西藏 (参见第十章)



Toad sings his last song
蟾蜍唱他的最后一支歌 (参见第十一章)

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的。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,均出自英美名家手笔;

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。

Introduction

Kenneth Grahame

The writer of this book, Kenneth Grahame, was born in Scotland in 1859. He went to school in Oxford, did very well there, and so got work in the Bank of England. He was successful, and he became the Secretary of the Bank of England, with his name printed on all banknotes.

Kenneth Grahame was rather like Badger in this book, not really liking parties and places where there were "a lot of people". But he loved children, and life in the countryside, and the small wild creatures that live there.

Before *The Wind in the Willows* he wrote two books for and about children: *The Golden Age* (1895) and *Dream Days* (1898). Although they were children's books, grown-ups loved them, and they are still read and enjoyed today by grown-ups as well as children.

The Wind in the Willows

This book – again for children, but loved by grown-ups – was probably Grahame's best. It appeared in 1908, with drawings by Ernest Shepard, who had drawn pictures for *Punch* magazine, and later drew the children and toy

前 言

肯尼斯·格雷厄姆

本书的作者，肯尼斯·格雷厄姆，1859 年出生于苏格兰。他在牛津上学，成绩优异，因此得以进入英格兰银行工作。他一帆风顺，成了英格兰银行的大臣，他的名字也随之被印在了钞票上。

肯尼斯·格雷厄姆非常像本书中的獾，他不大喜欢聚会和有“许多人”的场所。但是他热爱孩子、乡村生活以及生活在那儿的野生小动物。

在《杨柳风》之前，他为儿童写了两本关于他们的书：《金色年华》(1895) 和《梦幻岁月》(1898)。这两本书尽管是儿童读物，也受到成年人的喜爱，而且，至今仍被儿童和成人阅读并喜爱。

《杨柳风》

本书——也是儿童读物，也同样受到成年人的喜爱——可能是格雷厄姆最好的作品。它出版于 1908 年，配上了欧内斯特·H·谢泼德的插图。谢泼德曾为英国幽默画报《潘趣》画插图，后来还为 A.A. 米尔恩写的

animals for A.A. Milne's *Winnie the Pooh* and *The House at Pooh Corner*.

In *The Wind in the Willows*, the four friends, Water Rat, Mole, Toad and Badger behave rather like very small human beings. But at the same time they see things with the eyes of small animals. They are very good friends.

It may be useful to have a description of the animals as they really are, but remember that in the book they are only partly animals:

A *water rat*, or vole, makes its home in a hole in a river bank. It is about 10 to 20 centimetres long including a short tail, and its colour is usually a dark grey-brown.

A *mole* makes tunnels under the ground. It is about the same size as a water rat, sometimes rather larger. Its eyes are not good but its strong front feet help it to tunnel quickly, finding insects and worms for food.

A *toad* is rather like a frog, but its skin is rough. Usually a toad doesn't jump like a frog; sometimes it seems to walk. It is quite small – about 5 to 8 centimetres long. Toads usually live on dry land.

A *badger* is much bigger than a water rat or a mole, up to 75 centimetres long not including a short tail. It comes out of its underground home mostly at night, and it keeps away from people.

《威尼浦》和《普尔街角的房子》画儿童和玩具动物。

在《杨柳风》中，这四位朋友：水鼠、鼯鼠、蟾蜍和獾的行为举止非常像小人国的人，但同时他们又是用小动物的眼光来看待事物的。他们是很要好的朋友。

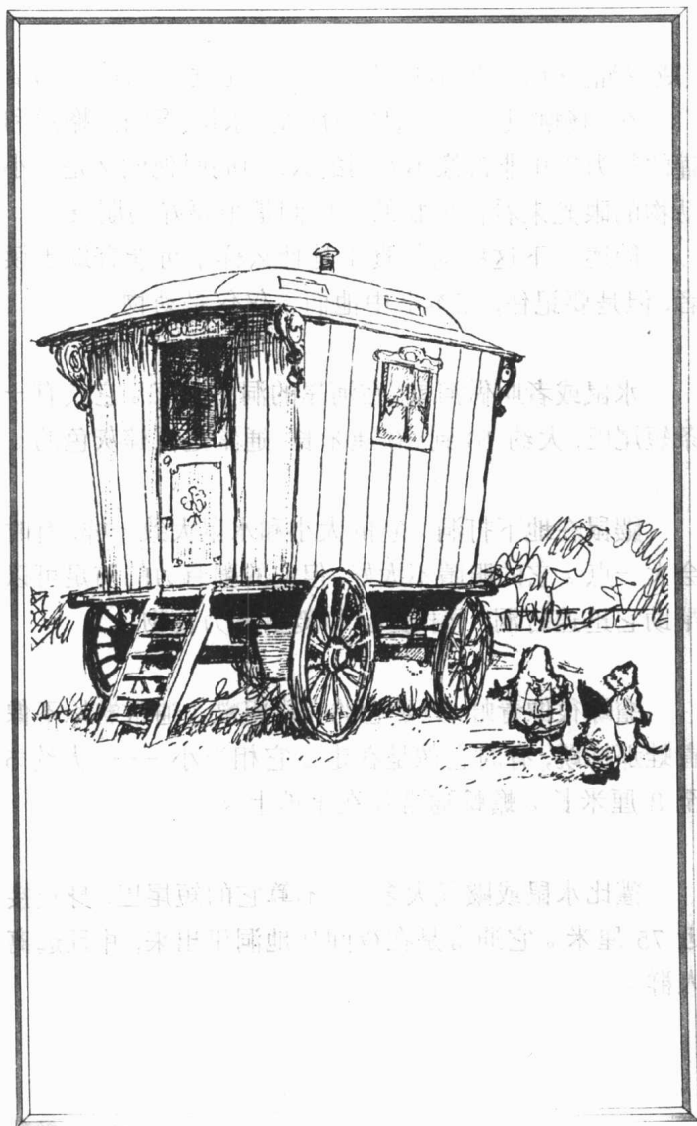
简述一下这些动物真正是什么样子可能有助于读者，但是要记住，在本书中他们不仅仅是动物。

水鼠或者叫做河鼠，在河岸的洞里安家。它长有一条短尾巴，大约 10 到 20 厘米长，通常是深棕灰色的。

鼯鼠在地下打洞。它的大小和水鼠大致一样，有时会大一点。它的眼睛不太好，但它的强有力的前足可以帮助它迅速打洞，寻找昆虫和爬虫作为食物。

蟾蜍很像青蛙，只是它的表皮粗糙。通常蟾蜍不像青蛙那样跳，有时它像是在走。它相当小——大约 5 至 8 厘米长。蟾蜍通常住在干地上。

獾比水鼠或鼯鼠大多了，不算它的短尾巴，身長接近 75 厘米。它通常是在夜间从地洞里出来，并且远离人群。



Toad, Rat and Mole with their caravan

蟾蜍、水鼠、鼹鼠与他们的篷车（参见第三章）