

吃书的孩子

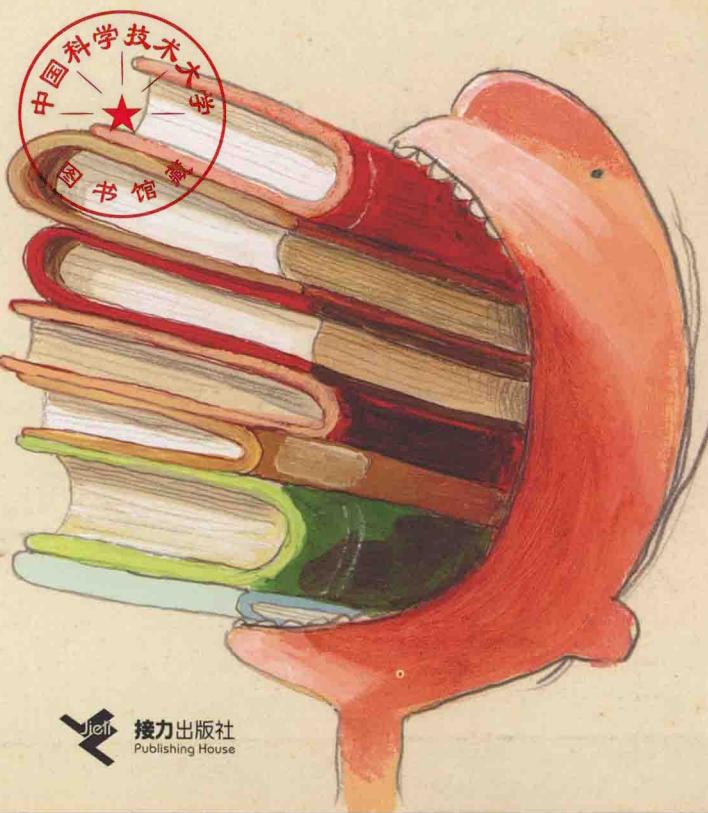
[英] 奥利弗·杰夫斯 著 杨玲玲 彭懿 译



吃书的孩子

CHI SHU DE HAIZI

[英] 奥利弗·杰夫斯 著 杨玲玲 彭懿 译



献给 汤米和凯瑟琳

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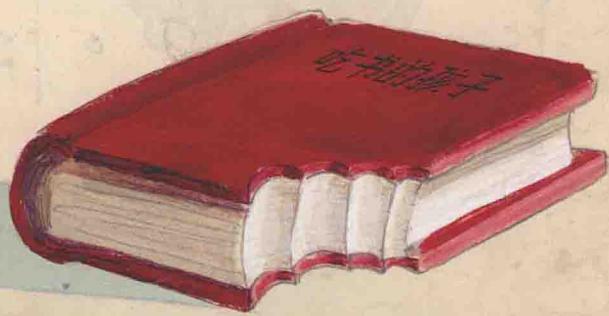
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来自英国的色彩诗人，绘本顽童奥利弗·杰夫斯

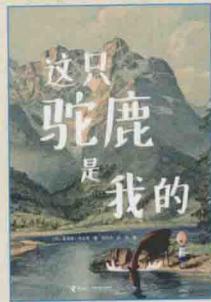
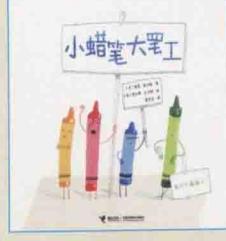


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经典代表作隆重上市！

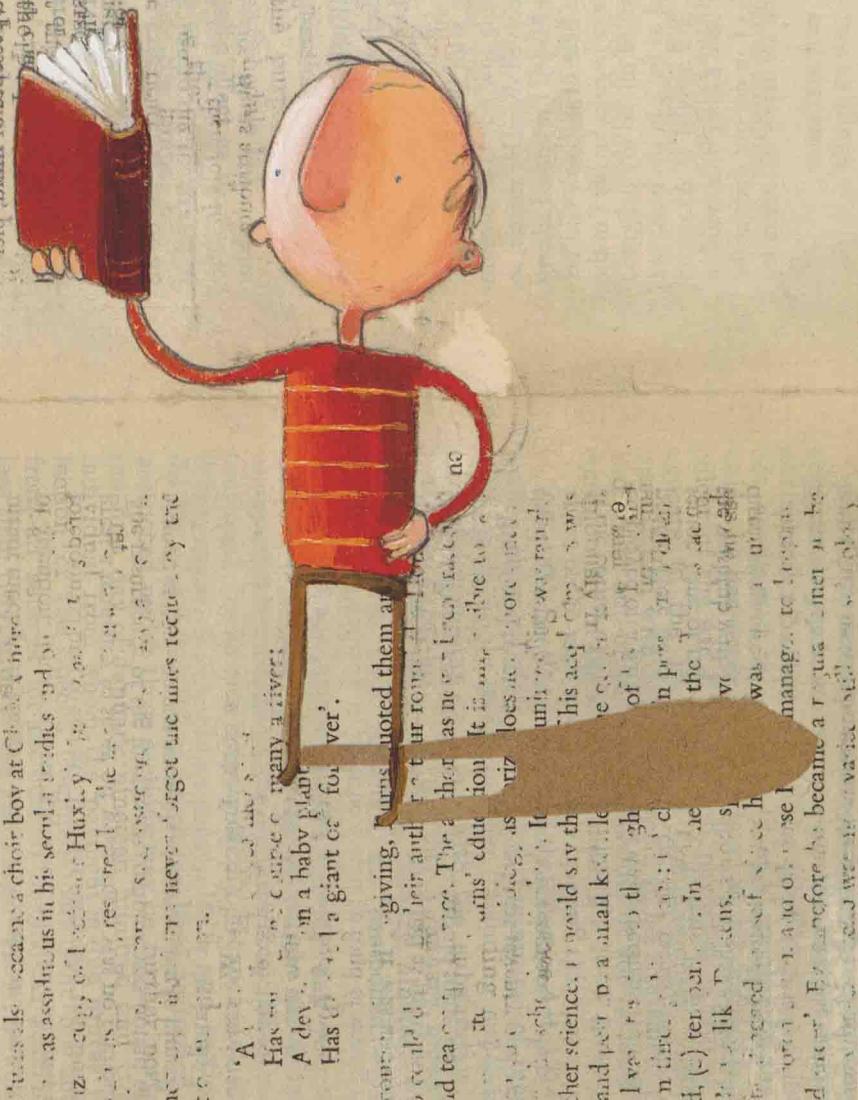




喜欢书。

不过跟你和我喜欢书的方式不太一样。

不，是很不一样.....



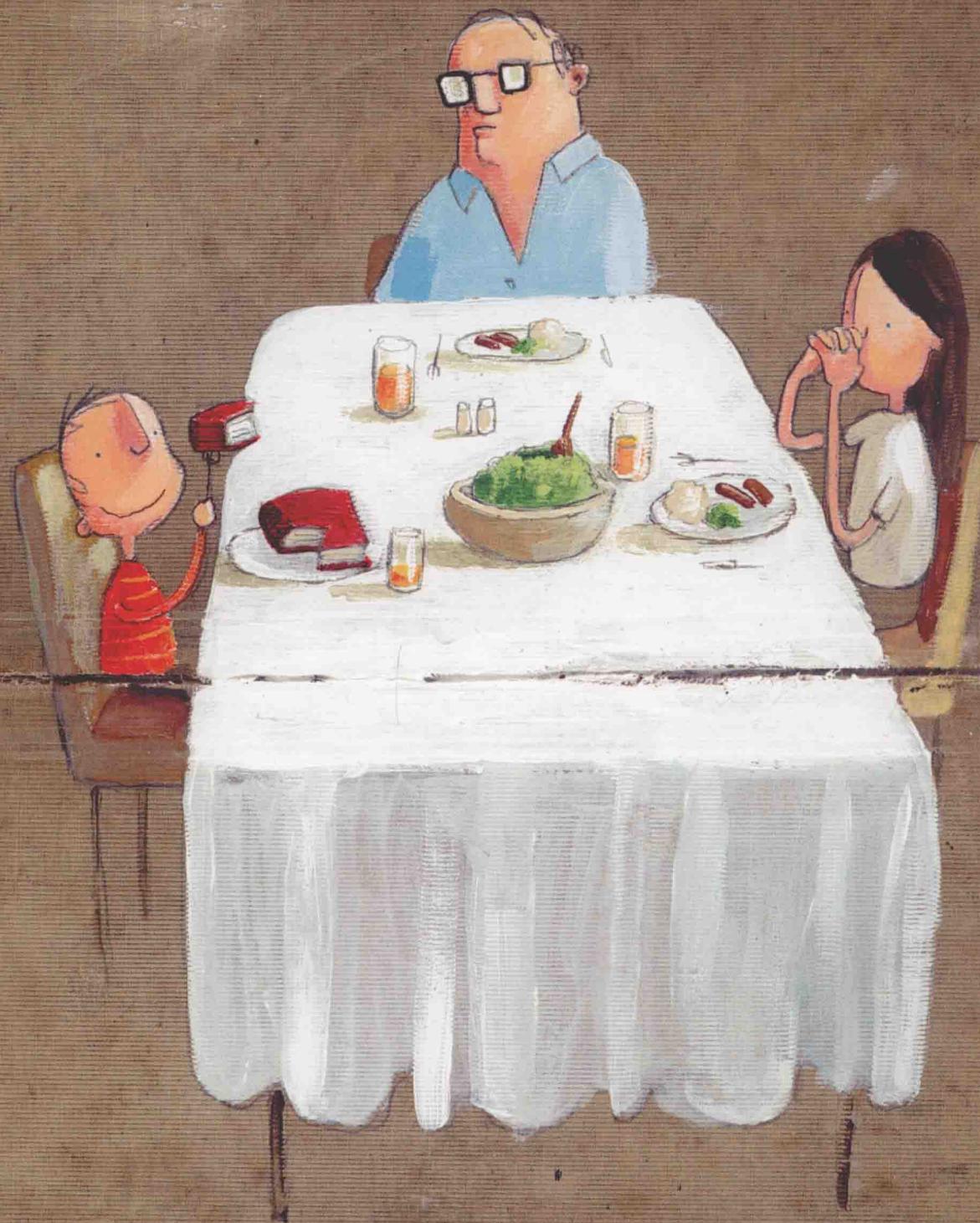
A boy who could
Has no courage,
A devil on a baby plant.
Has got a giant for ver.

8.
& 60 Vict
Module B.

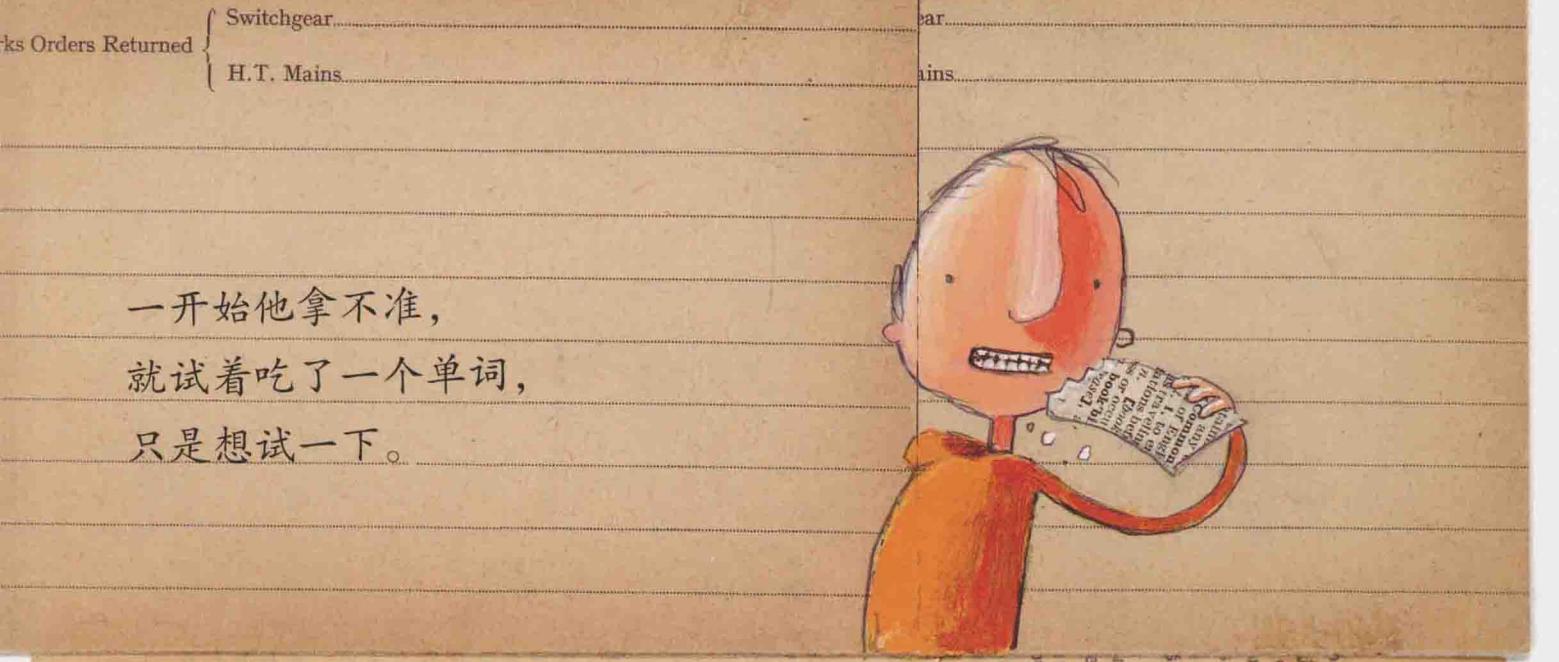
Once in the early days of his existence, there was a boy who could not eat, drink, or sleep without vomiting. This was due to a disease of the stomach, and he suffered from it all the time. He had to be carried about by his parents, and they were very worried about him. One day, his parents took him to see a doctor, and the doctor said that he had a very bad case of indigestion, and that he must be kept on a strict diet. The doctor also told them that the boy would never get well unless he stopped eating and drinking altogether. The parents were very upset, but they decided to follow the doctor's advice. They sent the boy to a special school, where he was taught to eat only liquids, and to drink only water. He soon began to feel better, and after a few weeks, he was able to eat solid food again. He continued to improve, and eventually became a healthy and happy child.

8.

亨利喜欢吃书。



这一切都是从一天下午的粗心
开始的，当时他并没有在意。



一开始他拿不准，
就试着吃了一个单词，
只是想试一下。

紧接着，他吃掉了整个句子，
然后又吃掉了整张纸。

是的，亨利确实喜欢这样。

到了星期三，他已经吃掉
了一整本书。





到了月底，他能够一口气
吃掉一整本书。



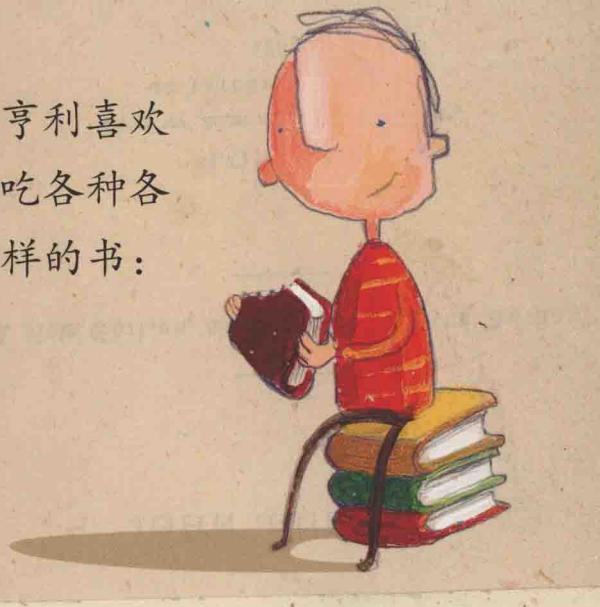
THE
MAGICAL
LAND OF
READ
BY
JULIA
HOGG

ITION
REE

不可思议的
吃书男孩



亨利喜欢
吃各种各
样的书：



故事书，

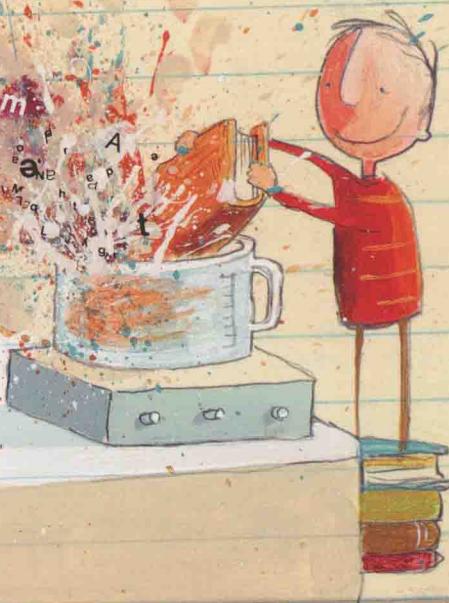


字典，

地图册，

笑话集，

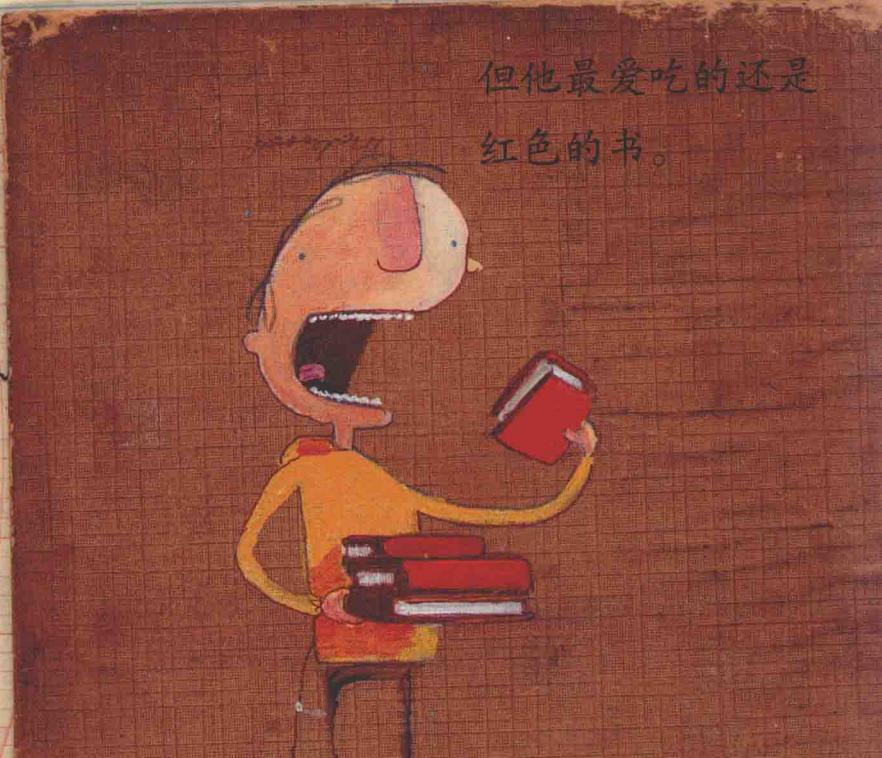
生活常识书，

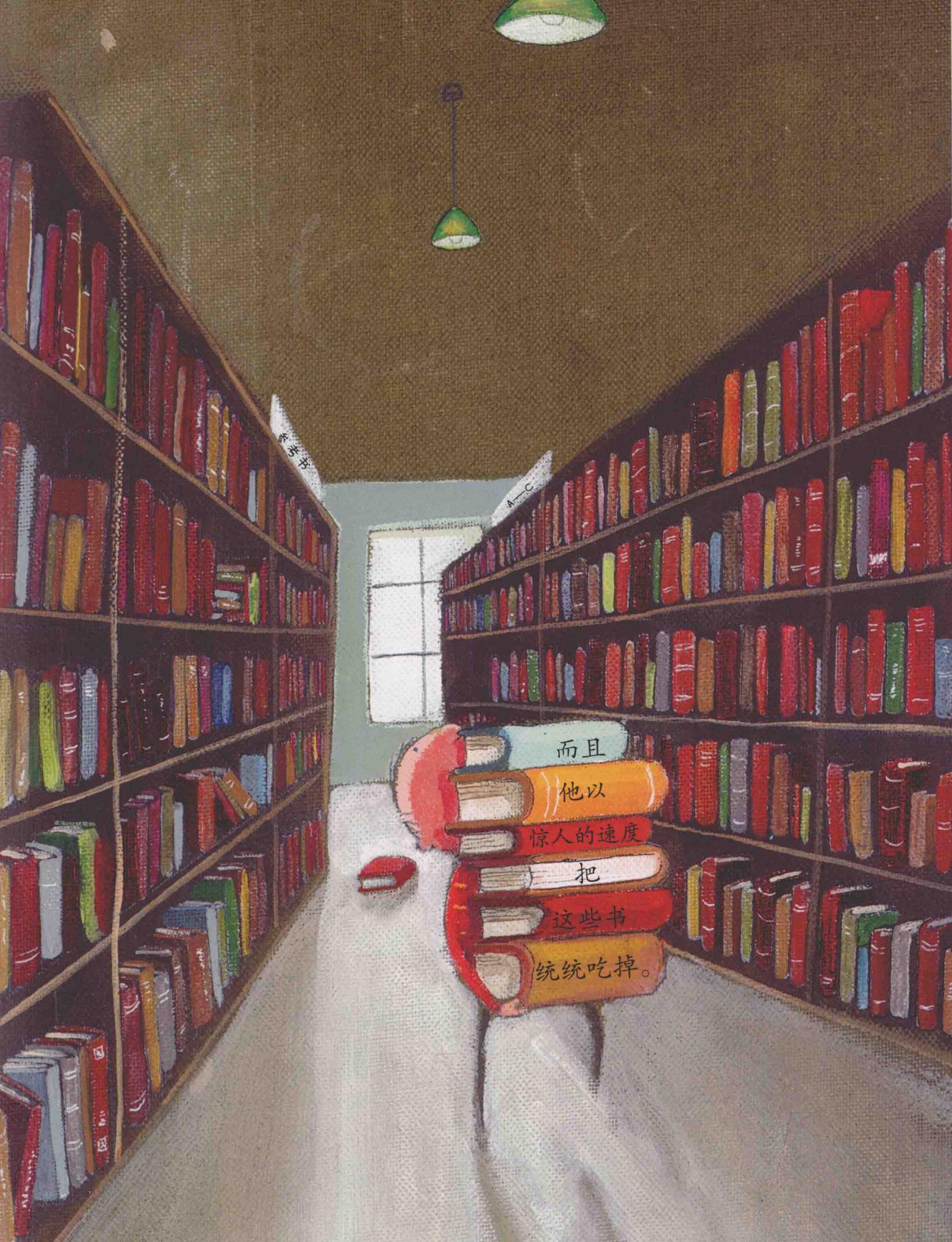


但他最爱吃的还是
红色的书。



甚至是数学书。





而且
他以
惊人的速度
把
这些书
统统吃掉。

吃书最大的好处是：



f l

h

h



el; yellow; sing; child; thin; then; bw, when; zh, zeuse; ü, Ger. fir or Fr. lane;
non or Fr. feu; ñ, Fr. enfant or nom; kh, Ger. ach or mich, or Sc. loch. See pages xviii-xix.

他吃得越多，

511

intemperance

that which belongs to, appeals to, or demands the exercise of, the intellect, as opposed to the emotions, or the purely physical. *Intellectual* not only describes conversations which deal with thought-challenging or abstract subjects, but also the people whose minds are so developed or gifted as to be able to handle such subjects. Such enlightened people, taken collectively, are referred to as "the intellectuals." *Intelligent* describes, in the first place, those endowed with mind or intellect. It is also applied to animals, though bees and ants, in spite of their remarkably complex reaction patterns and the apparent purposefulness of their behavior, are not in the technical sense *intelligent*. It is applied further to those human beings who show the power to comprehend, as opposed to the idiotic or abnormal. Chiefly, however, *intelligent* describes those who comprehend quickly, show sagacity, a degree of shrewdness, and an all-round ability to understand. When we think of an *intellectual* man we think of a scholar; when we think of an *intelligent* man we picture a bright, active, quick mind working effectively.

in-tel-lec-tu-al-ism (in'tel'ek-tu'al-izm), n. [pl. *in-tel-lec-tu-al-i-zms*] 1, the exercise of mental power; devotion to intellectual pursuits; 2, the doctrine that all knowledge comes from pure reason.

in-tel-lec-tu-al-i-ty (-ties (-tiz)), the quality or state of being scholarly or endowed with a high degree of mentality; trained intelligence.

in-tel-li-gence (in'tel'i-jens), n. [see *intelligent*]. 1, ability to learn, to profit by experience, or to acquire knowledge; comprehension; understanding; 2, ability for reasoning and abstract thinking; intellect; 3, ability to meet a new situation, to solve a problem, or direct one's conduct or thinking effectively; common sense; 4, that which possesses these abilities or powers of mind; as, the supreme *Intelligence*; 5, information or news, particularly secret information, as that secured for government use during war time; *Psych.*, the quality or faculty which underlies these abilities, distinguished from habit, instinct, reflex action, etc., and from specific abilities, as musical talent or retentive memory; for figures, *intelligence quotient*, a figure equal to 100 times the result of dividing the mental age rating given an individual. In some intelligence tests, by his actual age in years, persons of sixteen and older being considered to have an adult intelligence. *Intelligence* is often generally abbreviated to *I.Q.*; 6, a person or animal having intelligence. *Intelligence* is measured in measuring or rating the person or animal; 7, a series of questions standardized by repeated trials and accepted especially to show the level at which the person tested to understand and use knowledge reasonably and effectively; used for classifying students, the like.

news, tidings, advice. *News* is the latest knowledge or report of fresh occurrences; its freshness characterizes *news*. *Specific knowledge*: If it is *general* it applies to many; if *specific*, to one or a few; but it may be *direct*, if it is intended for a particular person or group. *Information* is a piece of news or knowledge; *intelligence* is news or knowledge which is not necessarily new or timely; so much *knowledge* may be *intelligence*. *Information* is usually *collected*, *read*, or *gathered*; *intelligence* is the purposeful method of *learning* or *obtaining* *information* or *intelligence* or *comprehending* *information* or *intelligence* and *answering*; less correctly, *intelligence* is the power for thought; *intellectual*, having *intelligence*; *cognizant*, *conscious*, *sensible*, *shrewd*, *acute*, *sharp*, *ignorant*.

in-tel-li-gible (in'tel'i-žib'l), adj. 1, pertaining to, or capable of being comprehended; 2, capable of being apprehended by the mind; intelligible; 3, capable of being understood; intelligible.

in-tel-li-gent (in'tel'i-jent), adj. 1, pertaining to, or possessed, or displaying intelligence or power of mind and understanding; intelligent; 2, intelligent; *intelligent* (st-l'-d), n. [from *intemperate*]. 1, collectively, as distinguished from the uneducated.

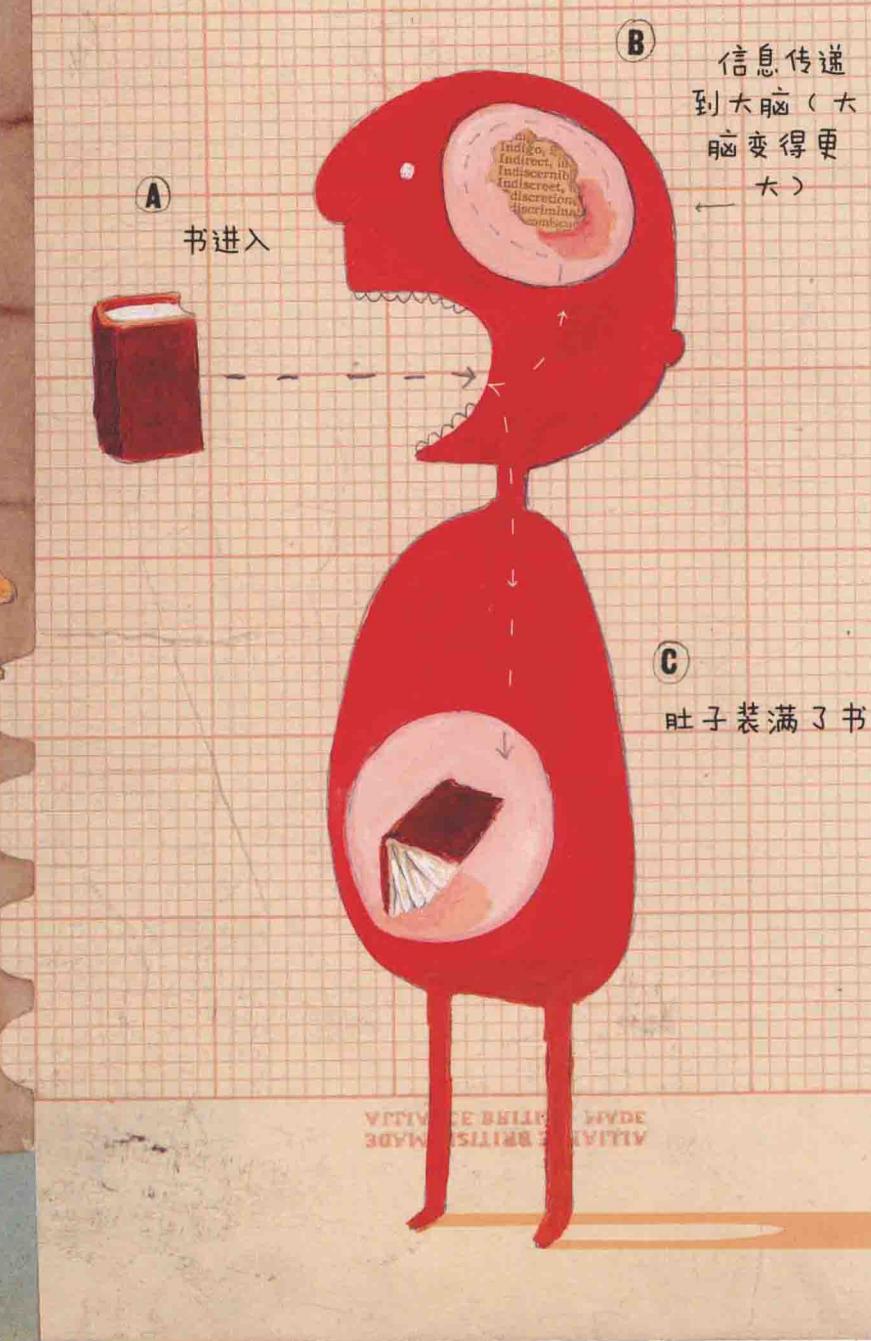
in-te-lig-i-bl-e (in'tel'i-jil'b'l), adj. [see *intellect*]. understandable; clear, as an explanation.

in-te-lig-i-bly (in'tel'i-jib'l), adv. in an intelligent manner.

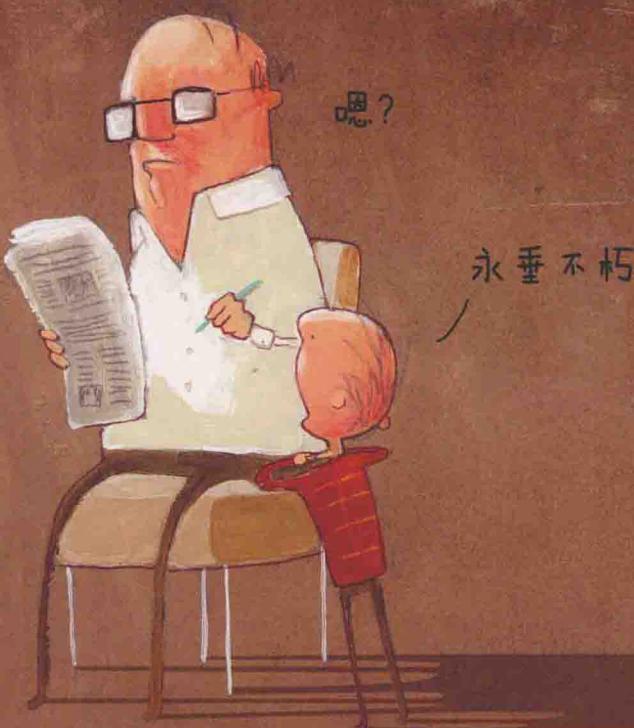
in-te-mate (in'tem-pat'), n. [see *intemperate*]. 1, want of moderation; intemperance.

in-te-mate (in'tem-pat'), adj. 1, given to intemperance; 2, Gier. für or Fr. lune; 3, German, or Sc. loch. See pages xviii–xix.

就越聪明。



他吃掉一本关于金鱼的书，
然后他就知道用什么去喂金鱼
金杰了。



没多久，他就能做爸爸报
纸上的纵横字谜游戏了。



他甚至比学校的老师都聪明。