

T H E

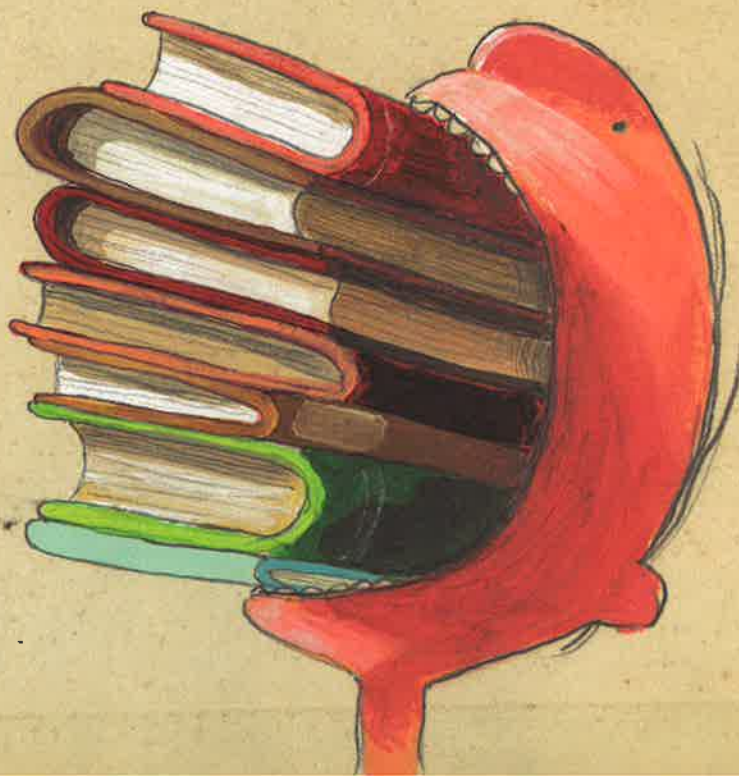
INCREDIBLE

BOOK

eating

BOY

by Oliver Jeffers



PHILOMEL BOOKS

HENRY

loved BOOKS.

But not like you and I love books, no.
Not quite...



Charge of
Schedule B.
tax.
59 & 60 Vict.
c. 28.

...Henry loved to *EAT* books.



It all began quite by mistake
one afternoon when he
wasn't paying
attention.



Returned { Switchgear
H.T. Mains

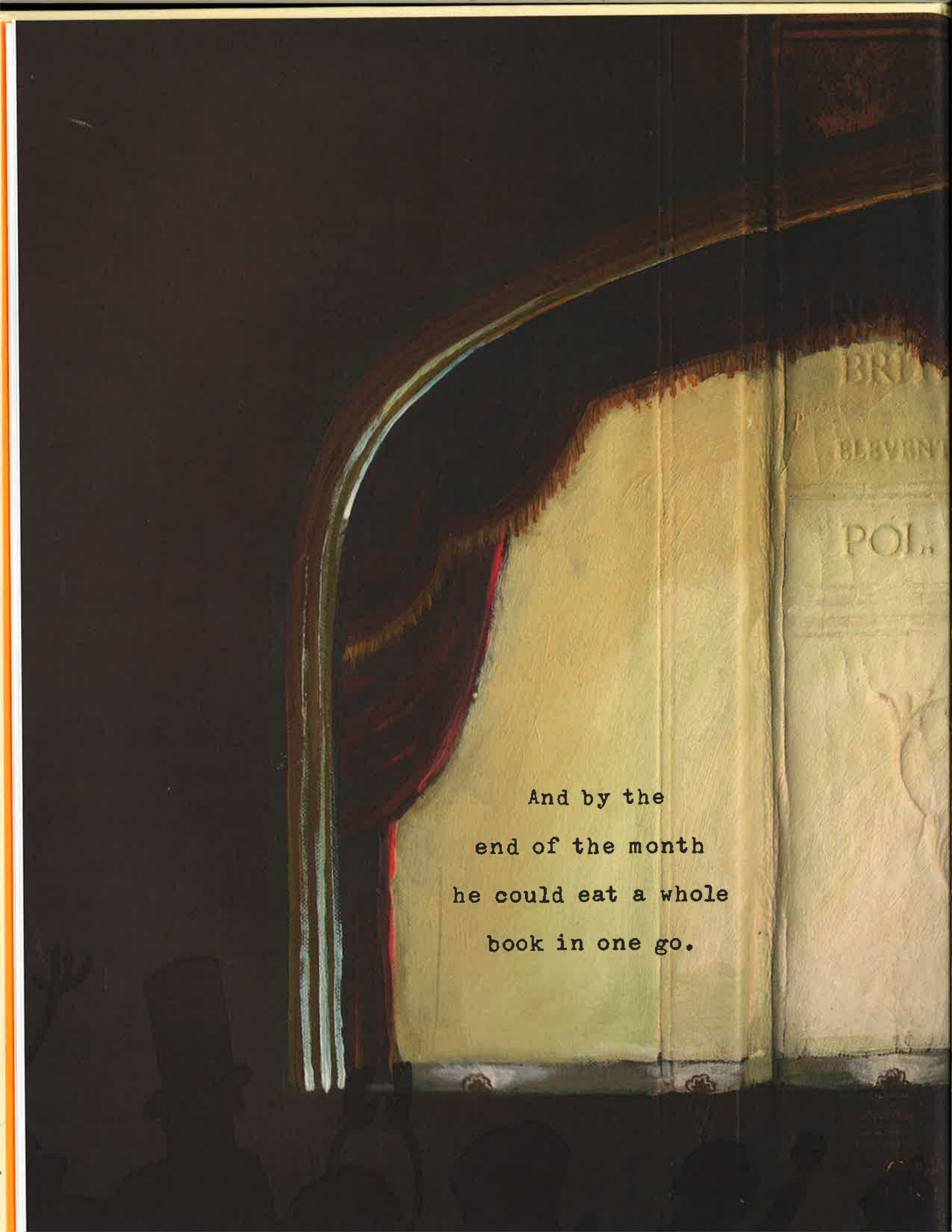
He wasn't sure at first,
and tried eating a single word,
just to test.



Next, he tried
a whole sentence
and then the
whole page.

Yes, Henry definitely
liked them.
By Wednesday,
he had eaten
a WHOLE book.



An illustration of an open book. The left page is covered by a red curtain with a fringed top edge. The right page is a light cream color with embossed text. The text on the right page is arranged in three lines: 'BRID', 'BLEVYN', and 'POL'. The background is dark, and the book is set against a dark, textured surface.

And by the
end of the month
he could eat a whole
book in one go.



THE
INCREDIBLE
BOOK EATING
BOY



Henry loved
eating
all sorts
of books:



Storybooks,



dictionaries,

Atlases,

joke books,

books of facts,



even math books.

But red ones
were his
favorite.





And he

was going

through

them at

a fierce

RATE.

But here is the best bit:



h

red: yellow; wing: child; thin; then; low, when; zh, azure; E, Ger. für or Fr. June; non or Fr. feu; A, Fr. enfant or nom; kh, Ger. ach or mich, or So. loch. See pages xviii-xix.

the smarter he got.

those which belong to, appeals to, or demands the exercise of the intellect, are opposed to the emotions or the purely physical. The intellectual not only describes conversations which deal with thought-challenging or abstract subjects, but also the people whose minds are so developed or sifted 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 actions, 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 are able to compare their own actions with the standards of power to compare their own actions with the standards of human nature. Finally, however, intelligent describes those who comprehend adequately, show sagacity, a degree of foresight, 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.

intel·lec·tu·al·i·ty (in-to-lek-tū-ā'l-i-tē), *n.* (pl. -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; in, the supreme

these abilities, or powers, namely, an, *conscientia*, *Intelligence*, 8, 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,

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

ing the mean age being even an additional 10 years. Intelligence is by his actual age in years, periods of silence or silence being considered to have an actual age: generally abbreviated to T. Q. or T. Q. any question, task, problem, or



used especially to show the person tested to understand and use knowledge reasonably and used for classifying students into three

ews, tidings, advice. News is the
ing knowledge or report of fresh
and freshness characterize news
the broadness of it is not

RODNEY'S
GREAT

ADVENTURE



ing intelligence or comprehension

... answer, less correctly, he ... to
... thought; intellectual ... here, cognizant
... adf. in-tel-lig-ent ...
... ions, sensible, shrewd

tial (in-²) *adj.* 1, per-
taining to, possessing, or dis-
posed of in mind and understand-

or from the following information.
 [- tɛl'f - jənt'si - d], n
 [- kum - lɛ], collectively
 as distinguished from the uneducated

E (in-tel'li-bi), *adj.* [See intellect] understandable; clear, as an explanation. — *n.* in-tel'li-gi-bi'l-i-ty.

ANCE (in-tēmp'ér-āns), n. [See in-temperate]. 1. want of modern

... or Se, loch. See pages xviii-xix.

① BOOK
goes
in


 INFORMATION goes to brain
 [BRAIN getting BIGGER]

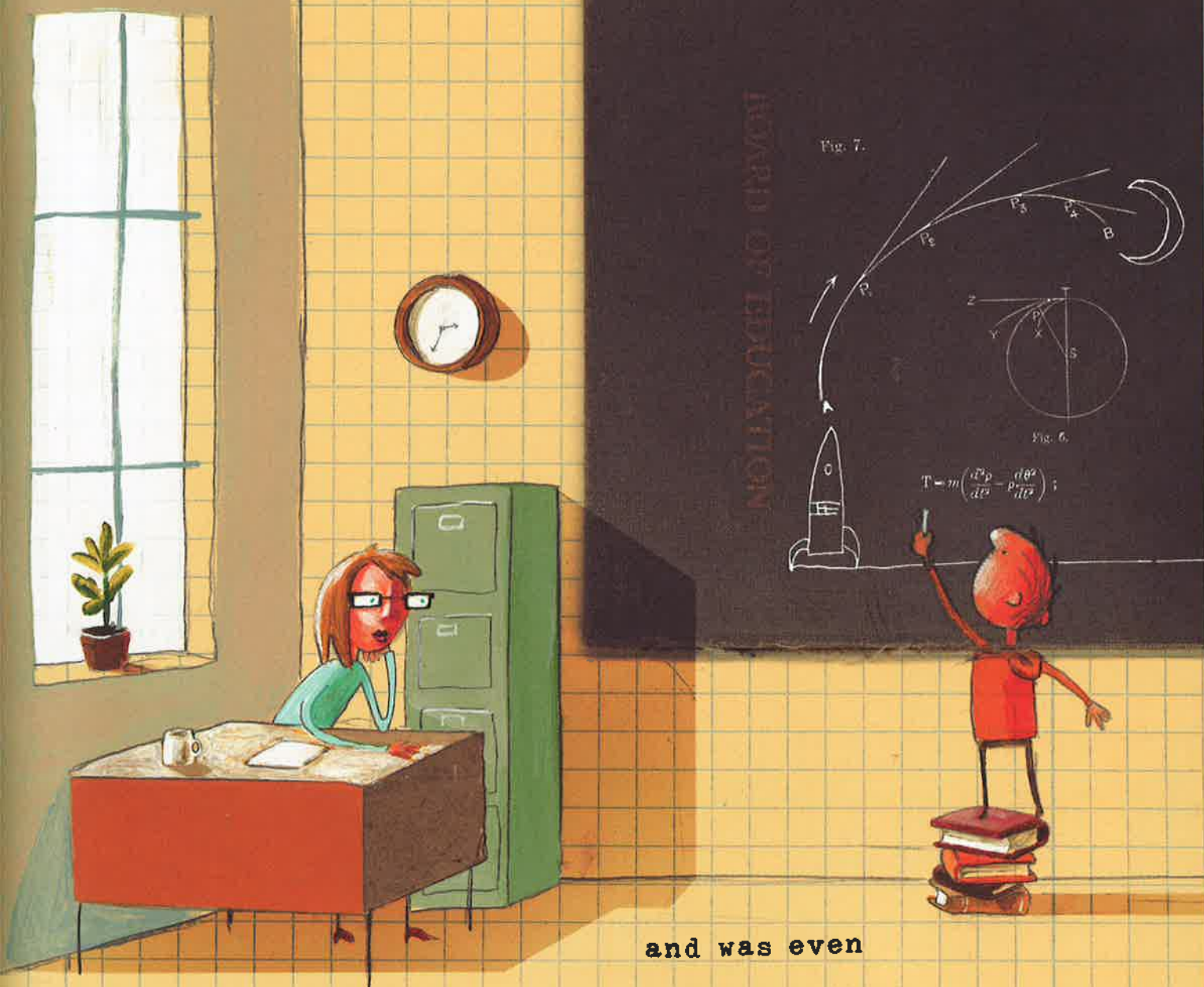
Ⓒ Belly
gets
Full

MADE IN U.S.A.

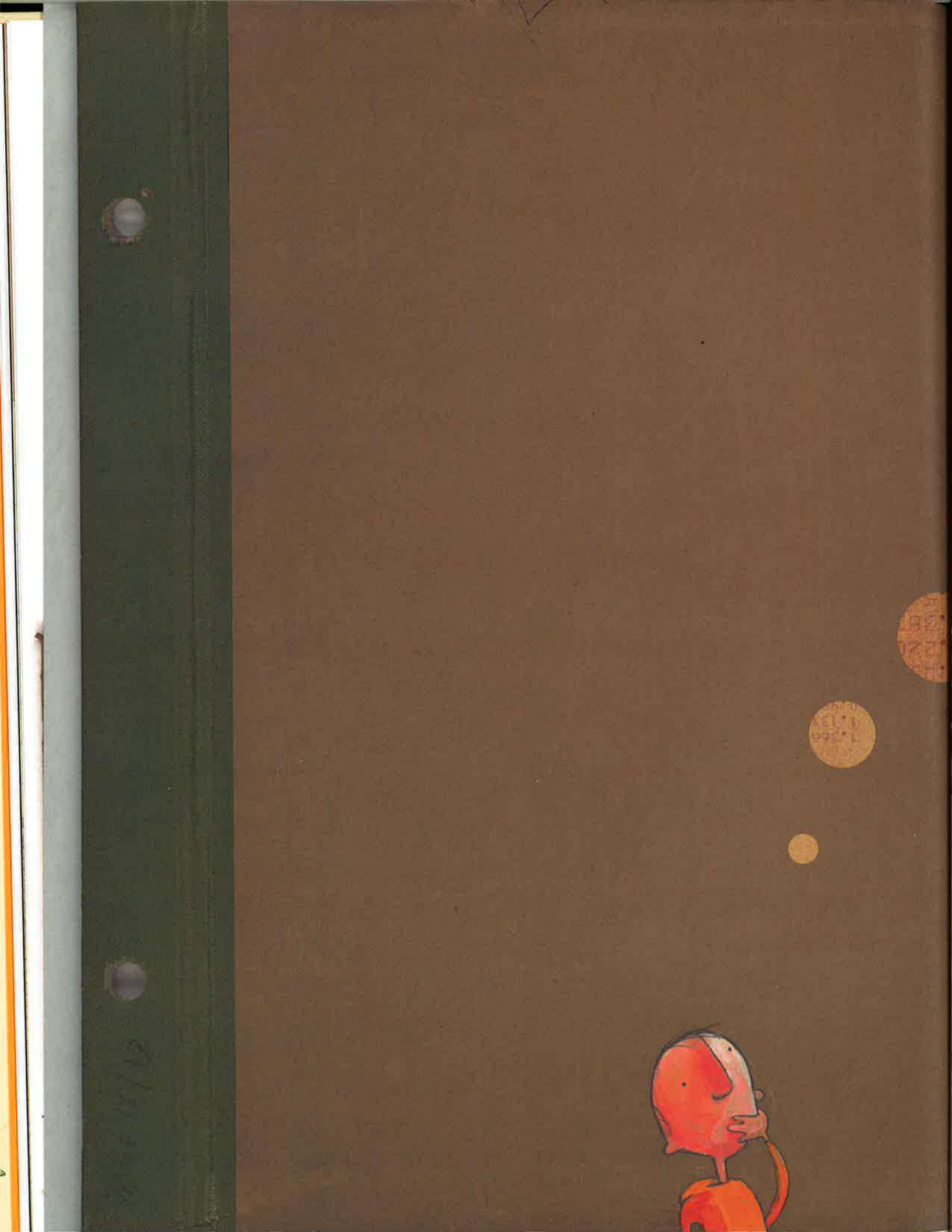
He ate a book
about goldfish
and then he knew
what to feed Ginger.



Before long he could do
his father's crossword
in the newspaper,



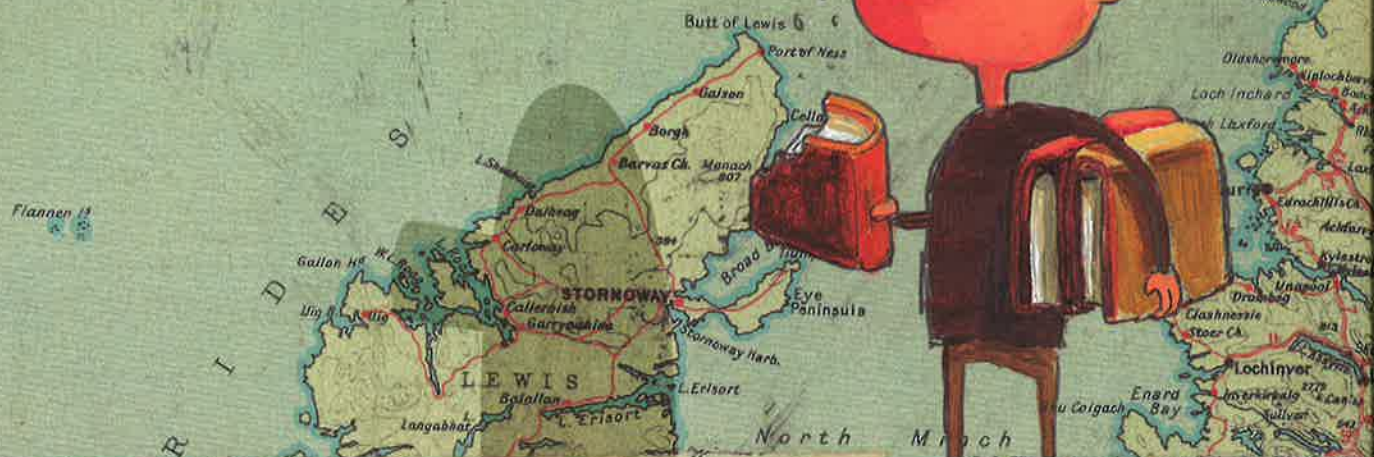
and was even
smarter than his
teacher in school.





Henry loved being smart.
He thought that if he kept going,
he might even become
the smartest person on Earth.

So he kept eating books...



the same, viz. $(1 + \lambda)$, and there is no term involving xy .

Let (p, q) be one of the points of intersection of the circles (1).

Then $p^2 + q^2 + 2qp + 2fq + c = 0$

And he kept getting smarter...

$\therefore p^2 + q^2 + 2qp + 2fq + c + \lambda(p^2 + q^2 + 2q'p + 2f'q + c') = 0$, which is the condition that the point (p, q) lies on the circle (2).

In the same way, it can be shown that the other point of intersection of the circles (1) lies on the circle (2).

Hence (2) represents a circle passing through the points of intersection of the two given circles.

N.B.—If in (2) λ be put equal to $-\frac{c}{c'}$, then (2) becomes

$$2(g - g')x + 2(f - f')y + c - \frac{c}{c'}c' = 0 \quad (3)$$

which represents a straight line, since it is of the first degree.

And (3) is therefore the equation of the common chord of the circles (1).

The coordinates of the centre of the circle, given by (2) above, are

$$x = \frac{g - g' + \lambda(g' - g)}{1 + \lambda}, \quad y = \frac{f - f' + \lambda(f' - f)}{1 + \lambda}$$

These are infinitely great if $\lambda = -1$. Hence the common chord given by (3) may be regarded as the radical axis of the circles (2): viz. that which has its centre at infinity.

$$P + P\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) + P\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^2 + \dots$$

This is a geometric series of 11 terms.

$$P \left\{ \frac{1 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{11}}{1 - \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)} \right\}$$

i.e. $nP \left\{ \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{11} - 1 \right\}$

$$nP \left\{ 2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right) - 1 \right\}$$

i.e. $P(n + 2)$

or $16P$, taking $n = 15$

The sum of the purchase moneys

...and smarter

the QUIZ show



Polar BEARS



...and smarter.

85

rehoze

oorsnede is y =

2 1/2 L.

an island of ...
-an island of ...

3M

HERLAND

$-1 < x < 1$
 $-1 = 1 + (-1)(-x) +$
 $+ \frac{(-1)(-2)(-x)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$
 $= 1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + \dots$
 $-2 = 1 + (-2)(-x) +$
 $+ \frac{(-2)(-3)(-x^2)}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3}$
 $= 1 + 2x + 3x^2 + 4x^3 + \dots$
Binomial Theorem,
 $(1+x)^{-1} = 1 - x + x^2 - x^3 + \dots$
 $(1+x)^{-2} = 1 - 2x + 3x^2 - 4x^3 + \dots$
 $(1+x)^{-3} = 1 - 3x + 6x^2 - 10x^3 + \dots$



SONQ

He went from eating books whole
to eating them three or four at a time.

Books about anything.

Henry wasn't fussy,

and he wanted to know it all.



But then things started going not quite so well.



In fact, they started going
very,
very
wrong.

Henry was eating too many books,
and too quickly at that.





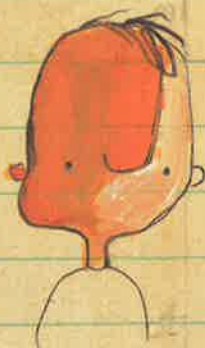
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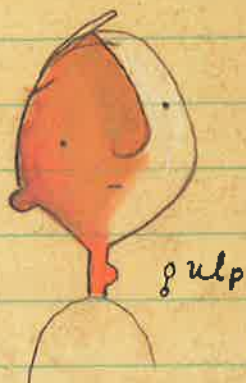
chew



chew



chew



gulp



green



greener



greenest



BOKE*

He was beginning to feel a little ill.

* An IRISH word for ejecting the contents of your stomach

But here is the worst bit.



$$6 + 2 = 3$$

Everything he was learning
was getting mixed up.



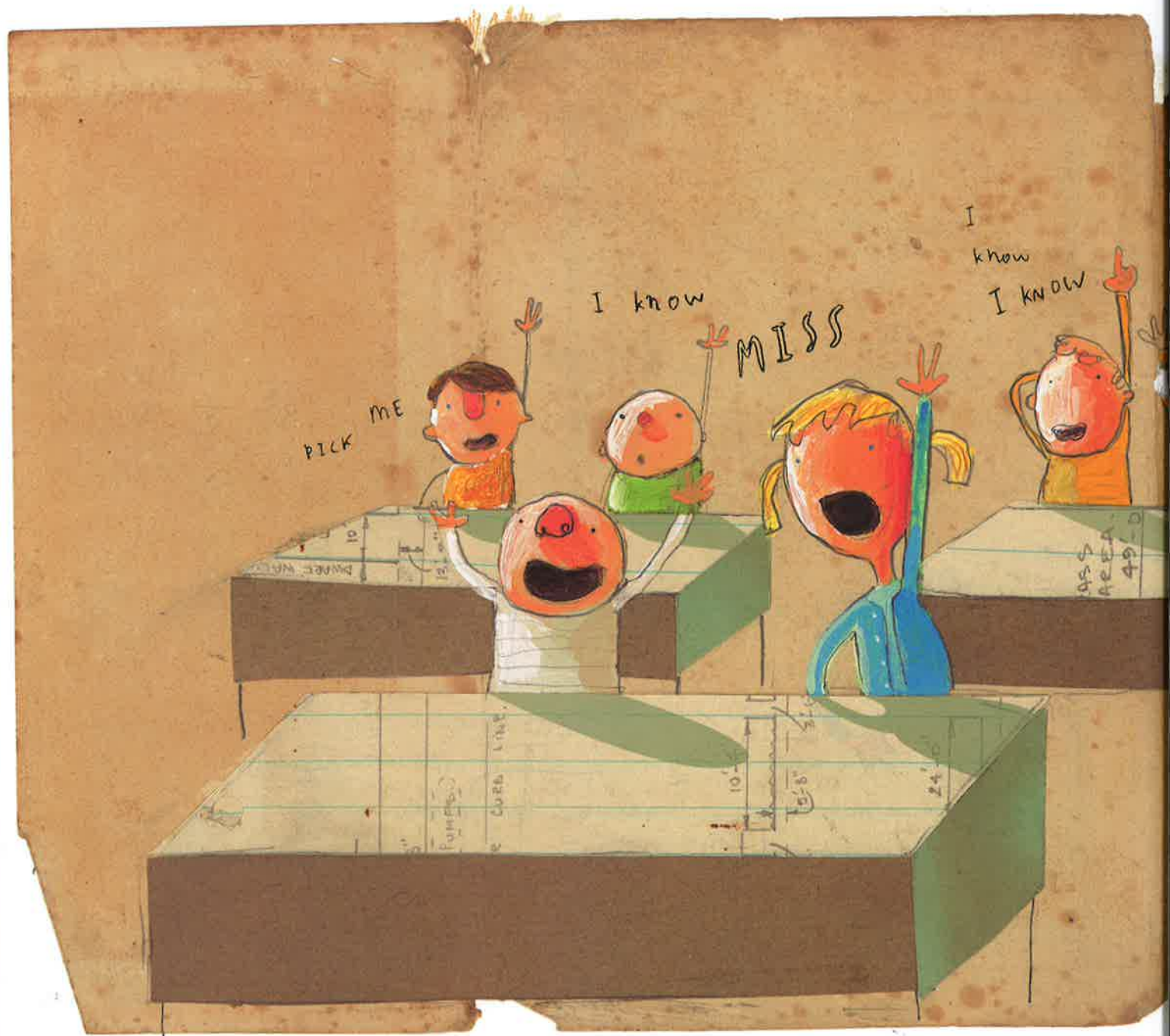
$$2 + 6 = \text{elephant}$$

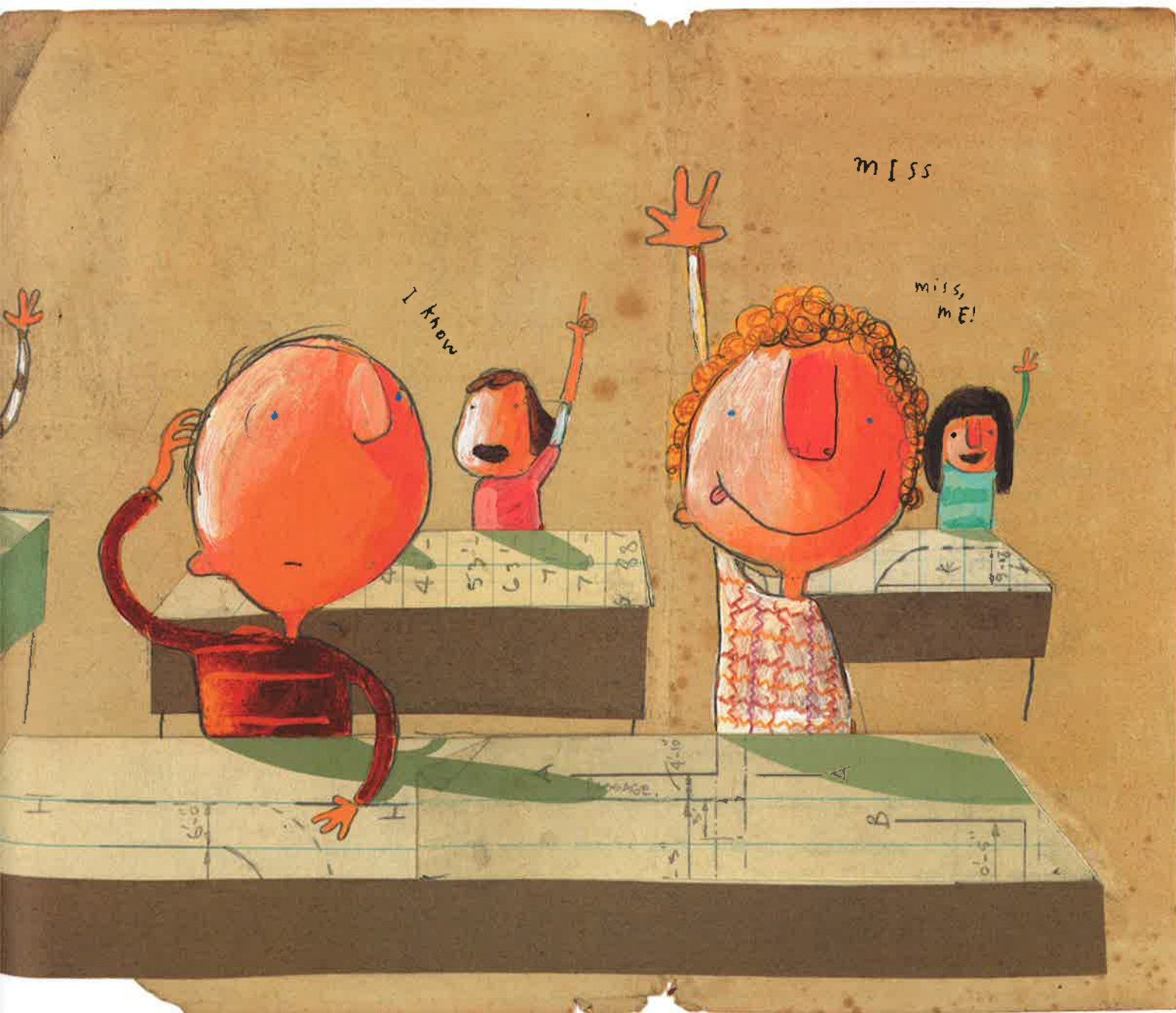
e didn't have time
to digest it properly.

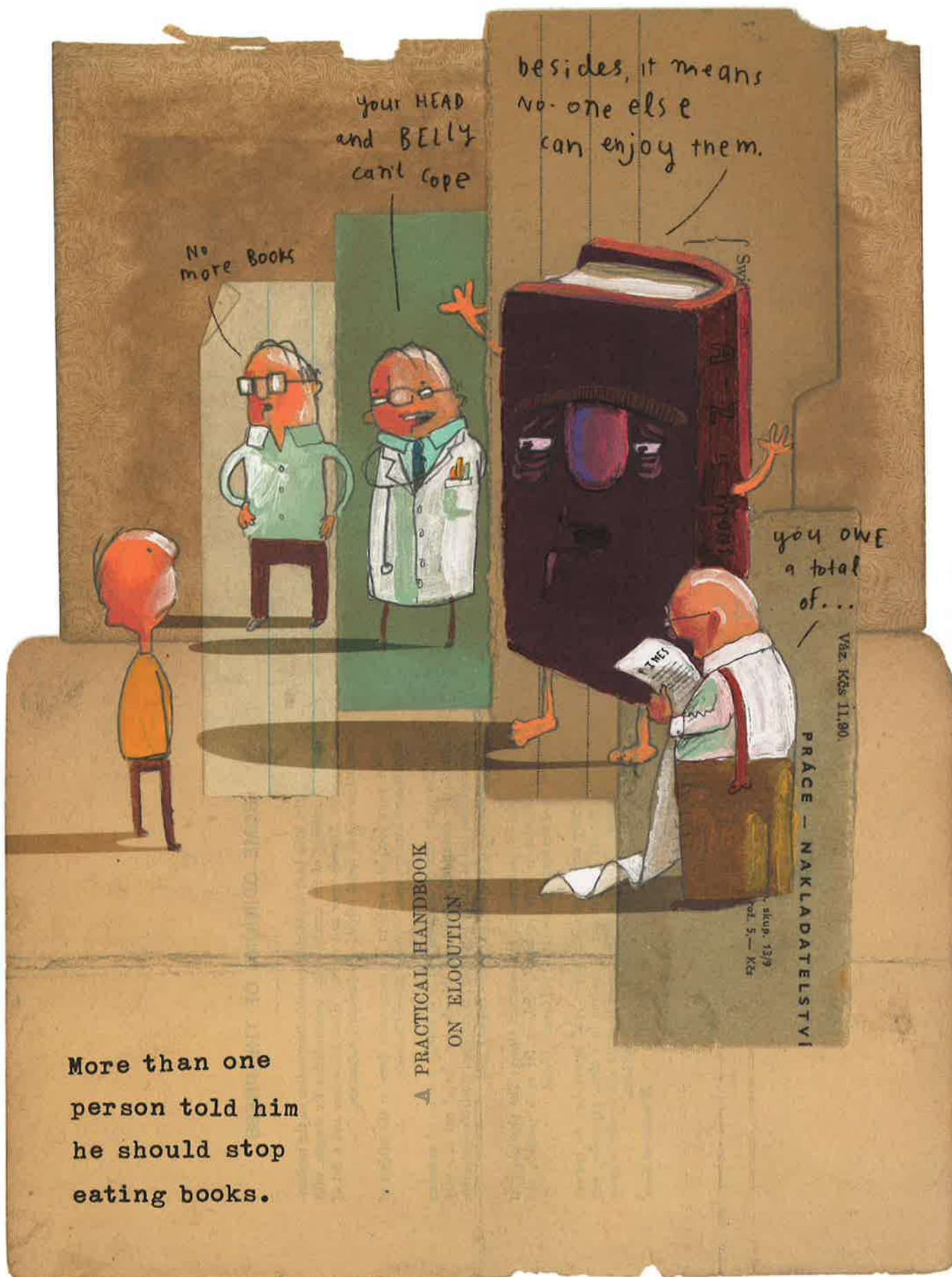


It became quite embarrassing
for him to speak.









Then, after a while, and almost by accident,
Henry picked up a half-eaten book from the floor.
But instead of putting it in his mouth...



...and began to read.



And it was SO good.

8
Henry discovered that he loved to read.

And he thought that if he read enough

he might still become
the smartest person on Earth.



It would just take a bit longer.



Now Henry reads
all the time...



although every now and then

Handwritten notes in the top left corner, including the word "MAY" and some illegible scribbles.

Handwritten notes in the middle left, including the word "MAY" and some illegible scribbles.

Handwritten notes in the bottom left corner, including the word "MAY" and some illegible scribbles.

