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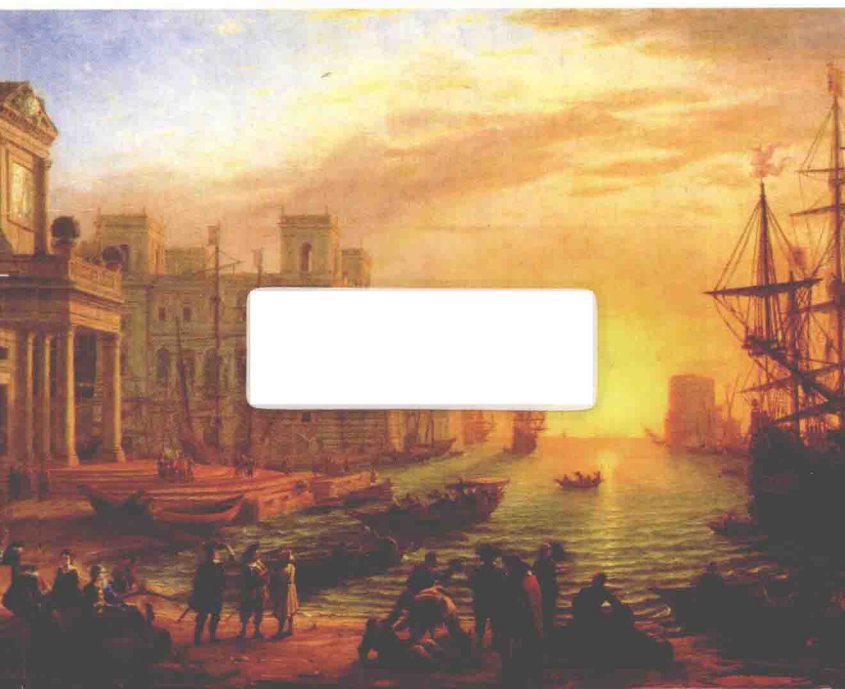
PEARSON

# 福尔摩斯 探案三故事

Three Adventures of Sherlock Holmes

原著：【英】柯南·道尔（C. Doyle）  
改写：【英】F. 约翰斯顿（F. Johnston）  
翻译：马泽军

★每周读一部英文名著★



中国出版传媒股份有限公司  
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朗文经典·第三级

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

福尔摩斯探案三故事: 英汉对照/(英)柯南·道尔(Doyle, C.)著;  
(英)约翰斯顿(Johnston, F.)改写; 马泽军译. —北京: 中国对外  
翻译出版有限公司, 2014.9

(朗文经典. 第三级)

书名原文: Three Adventures of Sherlock Holmes

ISBN 978-7-5001-3730-6

I. ①福… II. ①柯… ②约… ③马… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读  
物 ②侦探小说—小说集—英国—现代 IV. ①H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第202330号

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著作权合同登记: 图字01-2011-7036号

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出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版有限公司

地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层

电 话 / (010)68359827 68359303(发行部) 68359719(编辑部)

邮 编 / 100044

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电子邮箱 / book@ctpc.com.cn

网 址 / <http://www.ctpc.com.cn> <http://www.aitbook.com>

出版策划 / 张高里

责任编辑 / 刘香玲

封面设计 / 孙艳武

排 版 / 竹叶图文

印 刷 / 保定市中国画美凯印刷有限公司

经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 820×1050mm 1/32

印 张 / 5.25

版 次 / 2015年1月第1版

印 次 / 2015年1月第1次

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ISBN 978-7-5001-3730-6 定价: 70.00元(共6册)



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Authorized reprint from the English language edition, entitled  
**Three Adventures of Sherlock Holmes** by C. Doyle; this simplified edition,  
9780582522862, by F. Johnston,  
published by Pearson Education, Inc.,  
publishing as Longman Group UK Limited, Copyright © 1987

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ENGLISH language adaptation edition published by  
PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LTD. and  
CHINA TRANSLATION & PUBLISHING CORPORATION  
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# 致学习者

每周读一部英文名著，7天快速提升阅读力！

近年来，随着英语素质教育越来越受到重视，教师、学生和家长都认识到进行大量原版英语阅读对于学好英语的重要性，国家教育部颁布的《英语课程标准》也对学生课外英语阅读提出了更高的标准和要求。为全面提升英语学习者的阅读能力，给英语学习者提供一个原汁原味的英语学习环境，中国对外翻译出版有限公司隆重推出“朗文经典·文学名著英汉双语读物”阅读系列。

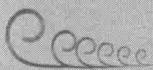
丛书根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别，为不同水平的读者提供符合其词汇量水平的优秀读本；并针对中国英语学习者的学习习惯，采用中英文对照编排的形式，通过典雅精美的译文、准确实用的注释、精心设置的栏目等，扫除了读者的阅读障碍，同时扫描书后附的二维码即可听取配套英文音频，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。

熟读简易英文名著，

学会用简单的词语表达丰富的意境！

无论是口语，还是写作，

你的英文表达力都将一鸣惊人！



# 阅 读 指 南

## READING GUIDE



### LARNA DOONE

#### Introduction

R D Blackmore

Richard Doddridge Blackmore was born in 1825, the son of a **Church of England priest**. He went to school in Tiverton, which is where we meet John Ridd in the first chapter of this book.

Blackmore went to Exeter College, Oxford, and then studied law. He practised as a lawyer in the courts for a few years, but poor health forced him to leave London, and he started growing flowers, fruit and vegetables for the market. At the same time, he wrote poetry, not very successfully. His first novel, *Clara Vaughan*, was much more successful when it appeared in 1864.

His historical novel *Lorna Doone* appeared in 1869. It was not a great success when it first came out in three **volumes**. Some people liked the way the hero, John Ridd, was presented on his Exmoor farm, the way his love of the country became clear. They spoke to others about the book, its exciting adventures and its tender love story, and so more people read it. It became a **classic**, although neither the writer nor the book-sellers expected it. And it is still a well-loved classic, often used today as material for films and television.

It was partly an accident that the novel became a "**best-seller**". A young member of the company which had produced

### ① 内容简介：提前预热

简要介绍该书的作家生平、故事情节、作品中人物的性格特征及作品的影响力等。让读者在开始阅读之前对作品有一个大概的了解，这有利于提升读者的阅读兴趣。

### ② 词汇控制：难度分级

外籍专家根据朗文公司制定的“词汇控制”原则，在简写每部作品时都进行了严格控制，为不同水平的读者提供了与其词汇量相对应的优秀读本。“朗文经典”根据词汇控制理论，共分为9个级别：

1000词；1200词；1500词；1800词；2000词；2200词；2500词；2800词；3000词。

### ③ 读前问题，引导思路

针对每章（篇）的故事情节提出若干问题，通过问题线索引导读者的阅读思路，抓住阅读重点，从而提升读者的阅读效率。

#### CHAPTER 1

### The Doones

杜恩家族

#### • QUESTIONS BEFORE READING •

- ▶ There were three people in the carriage. Who were they?
- ▶ What had happened to John Ridd's father?
- ▶ Who were Annie and Lizzie?
- ▶ Why did John teach himself to use a gun? (Because...)

LOHNA DOONE

My name is John Ridd. My home is in Oare, a village in a part of England called Somerset. My father was a farmer. The farm came to him from his father; it had been our farm for hundreds of years. I went to school in Tiverton. I learnt a little at school, but I left school early.

This is how I left school on the twenty-ninth of November, 1673.

We came out of school at five o'clock. A long line of horses was coming down the road with soldiers **guarding** them. The horses were carrying goods. They were being guarded because it was said that Tom Faggus was near and might steal the goods. Tom Faggus was my **cousin**. He was well known as a **high-wayman**.

We all ran to the gate to see the soldiers pass.

Just then a man with horses came round the corner.

"Have any of you seen John Ridd?" he asked.

The man was John Fry; he was a **servant** at our home.

I went forward and spoke to him. "Why have you come at this time, John?" I asked, "School doesn't end until next month. There is a month more of school."

### ④ 名著简写，原汁原味

外籍英语专家根据原著精心简写，用词简洁，句型简单，既保留了原著精彩的故事情节，又保证了语言的原汁原味和通俗易懂，易于提升读者阅读的成就感。

## 5 英汉对照，扫除障碍

全书英文部分全部配有参考译文。译文除了能帮助读者更好地理解作品外，还可以帮助读者通过英汉文字的对比，了解两种语言不同的表达方式，提升语感和翻译写作能力。

洛娜·杜恩

Roman Catholic  
罗马天主教徒

forces  
n. 武装力量，  
军队

regular army  
正规军

marsh  
n. 沼泽，湿地  
Bloody Assizes  
血腥巡回裁判庭

1685 年查理二世死后，民众更加不满，因为他的弟弟，新国王詹姆斯二世是罗马天主教徒。很多人支持蒙茅斯公爵而不是詹姆斯当国王。蒙茅斯是查理二世的儿子，但是查理国王和他的母亲可能没有结婚。蒙茅斯的支持者们开始为他从海外归来取代詹姆斯做安排。但是这些人动作太慢，蒙茅斯和他的顾问智囊们又太急躁。公爵在多塞特郡的莱姆里吉斯登陆，此时距查理的死只有 4 个月。他的支持者能够为他召集的队伍只是那些没有受过训练的乡下人，就像本书中约翰·里德描述的那样。在不到一个月的时间里，这支“队伍”就被詹姆斯的正规军在萨默塞特郡的塞奇高沼区消灭了。蒙茅斯被处死，他的支持者们也在法官杰弗里斯操控下的“血腥巡回裁判庭”受审。

埃克斯穆尔

埃克斯穆尔位于英国西部萨默塞特郡和德文郡之间。其大部分是高地，海拔超过 500 米。东西长约 34 公里，南北宽约 20 公里。地势较高的部分寸木不生，只有低矮的灌木，岩石和沼泽。其间有美丽的峡谷，本书所描述的奥阿拉村就位于其中一个峡谷，今天你仍然可以找到这个村子。从那里出发才能寻见两条小溪谷，分别叫兰克库姆和霍克姆库姆，在这两条美丽的溪谷之间就是布莱克默尔所描述的杜恩峡谷。

007

## 6 难词注释，积累词汇

书中对部分难词和重点词进行了汉语注释，这有利于保证读者在阅读英文时的连贯性，并借助于上下文更好地理解 and 运用这些词汇。



### Language Points to Remember

好句好段记心上

1. Just then a man with horses came round the corner.  
就在这时，一个牵马的男人从拐弯处出现了。
2. We left Tiverton early in the morning.  
一大早就我们离开了蒂弗顿。

## 7 美文佳句，日积月累

章节中出现的美文佳句，值得学习者反复研读、背诵和模仿。



洛娜·杜恩

### Questions on the Whole Story

These are harder questions. Read the Introduction, and think hard about the questions before you answer them. Some of them ask for your opinion, and there is no fixed answer.

- 1 Can you give the name of
  - a the hero of the story?
  - b the heroine?
  - c the hero's worst enemy?
  - d Winnie's owner?
  - e the most powerful judge in England?
- 2 Can you give three examples of John Ridd's skill as a wrestler and fighter?
- 3 Answer these questions about Lorna Doone:
  - a What was her real name?
  - b Who was her father?
  - c Where did her mother come from?
  - d What happened to her mother at Watchet?
  - e Who was her guardian in London?

### 8 读后问题，深入思考

书后提出关于整个故事的问题，帮助读者回顾故事内容、重温精彩情节。开放性的问题没有固定答案，供读者独立思考或同他人讨论，有助于对故事产生更深刻的理解。

### 9 扫二维码，获取音频

全书配有英文音频，外教朗读，纯正英音。扫描书后二维码即可获取对应章节音频。听读配合，同时提高阅读、听力水平。

《洛娜·杜恩》

扫二维码，听配套音频



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Chapter2



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# Three Adventures of Sherlock Holmes

## Introduction

*Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*

Conan Doyle, born in 1859, was a doctor of medicine. He had a very keen mind, rather like that of his most famous **character**, Sherlock Holmes. Doyle's first story about Holmes, *A Study in Scarlet*, appeared in a magazine in 1887.

After 1890, Conan Doyle stopped practising medicine and became a full-time writer. More and more Sherlock Holmes stories appeared in magazines and were collected in books like *The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes* (1894). Sherlock Holmes was also the subject of four full-length novels. The best-known of these is probably *The Hound of the Baskervilles* (1902), which has been made into films and television stories several times.

Perhaps the character, Sherlock Holmes, developed over the years, but from the beginning the detective had unusual powers of reasoning and deduction. There are examples in this book. In *The Speckled Band* Holmes **deduces** that danger will come through a **ventilator** and down a bell rope. In *The Five Orange Pips* he deduces that the murderers are on a sailing ship, and he finds the actual ship by reasoning from sailing

## 简介

character

*n.* (小说、戏剧等的)人物, 角色

speckled

*adj.* 有斑点的  
*deduce*

*v.* 推断

ventilator

*n.* 通风装置

pip

*n.* 果仁, 种子

## 阿瑟·柯南·道尔爵士

柯南·道尔生于1859年,是一位医学博士。他头脑敏锐,这一点与他笔下最为著名的人物夏洛克·福尔摩斯颇为相像。道尔写的第一个福尔摩斯故事《血字的研究》1887年刊登在一本杂志上。

1890年以后,柯南·道尔弃医从文,成了一名专职作家。更多有关于福尔摩斯的故事被发表在杂志上,后来被收录成集,编辑成书,如《夏洛克·福尔摩斯回忆录》(1894)。夏洛克·福尔摩斯还是四部长篇小说的主角。其中最为著名的是《巴斯维克的猎犬》(1902),这部小说曾多次被改编成电影和电视剧。

夏洛克·福尔摩斯这个形象是柯南·道尔历经多年才塑造出来的,不过从一开始这位侦探就有着非同寻常的思辩和推理能力,你可以从这本书中寻到诸多例证。在《斑点带子案》中,福尔摩斯推断出:危险会穿过通风管、沿一根拉铃的绳子降临。在《五颗橘核案》中他推断出凶手乘坐一条帆船并且通过航行日期,推理出了是具体哪条船。在《钻石王冠案》

## ■ THREE ADVENTURES OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

dates. In *The Crown of Diamonds*, Holmes's powers of deduction lead him to the man who has the missing diamonds, and to an understanding of the behaviour of the innocent son.

Holmes's friend, Doctor Watson, is not a fool (though some films have made him seem foolish), but he is an ordinary man without Holmes's **special powers of mind**. He is a brave man, and is often able to help the detective in moments of danger. We find ourselves seeing the action through Watson's eyes, and indeed in very many of Holmes's cases—two in this book—Watson tells the story, and so we receive the explanations that Watson himself needs.

In a number of his cases—but not in the three stories in this book—Holmes's great enemy was the master criminal Moriarty. When Conan Doyle decided that he had written enough Sherlock Holmes stories, he wrote one in which, in finally defeating the evil Moriarty, the great detective lost his own life. There was a public outcry. Doyle's readers were quite angry, and he had to write a story in which Holmes appeared again. He hadn't died after all!

When Conan Doyle tried to kill Sherlock Holmes, it was because he wanted to spend his time on his more "serious" writing. This included some historical novels, for example, *The White Company* (1890), *Rodney Stone* (1896), and *Sir Nigel* (1906).

But it is for Sherlock Holmes that Conan Doyle is remembered, and not for his historical novels or his works arising from his belief in **spiritualism** (messages to living people from dead

special powers  
of mind  
超常的智力

中，福尔摩斯的推理能力帮他找到了那个偷走钻石的人，理解了那位无辜儿子的所作所为。

福尔摩斯的朋友华生医生可不傻（虽然有些电影把他表现得似乎傻乎乎的），不过他毕竟是个普通人，缺乏福尔摩斯般超常的智力。他很勇敢，经常能在危难关头帮助这位大侦探。我们发现我们会通过华生的眼睛看事情的始末，而的确在很多福尔摩斯的案子里——这本书中有两个——华生是故事的陈述者，这样我们得到的关于案情的解释也就是华生得到的解释。

在一些案子中——不是本书的三个故事中的案子——福尔摩斯的死对头是大恶人莫里亚提。当柯南·道尔最后认为他把夏洛克·福尔摩斯的故事已经写够了的时候，他创作了一篇故事，在这篇故事中这位大侦探最终战胜了邪恶的莫里亚提，自己也因此丧命。福尔摩斯的死引起了公众的诸多谴责。道尔的读者们相当愤慨，迫使他不得不又写了一个故事让福尔摩斯重现。他终究没有死！

柯南·道尔之所以想杀死夏洛克·福尔摩斯，是因为他想把时间花在更为“严肃”的写作上。这包括一些历史小说，比如《白色连队》(1890)，《博徒别传》(1896)，还有《奈杰尔爵士》(1906)。

spiritualism  
n. 招魂说

最终，夏洛克·福尔摩斯让柯南·道尔名垂后世，而非他的历史小说或者招魂说（死人给活人发信息）之类的作品。



people).

Modern detective stories usually deal with murder. Although there are murders in two of the stories in this book, Sherlock Holmes's cases do not necessarily include murder. In some cases there is not even a crime, because Sherlock Holmes has prevented the crime.

Many modern writers seem to consider that the most important thing about a detective story is a detective. Conan Doyle knew that much greater importance must be given to the story, and that the reader must feel that he or she is present as the story **unfolds**.

### *The three stories*

*The Speckled Band*, *The Five Orange Pips* and *The Crown of Diamonds* were all written at about the same time, between 1890 and 1905. We can learn from them about the way of life in England at that time.

People travelled by steamships and steam trains, and steamships are important in the story of *The Five Orange Pips*. There was a good service of steam trains to such places as Horsham and Streatham, **mentioned** in these stories. The underground railways of London began with steam trains in 1863; the electric trains of the "Twopenny tube" (two pence to any station) ran in tunnels from 1900, but one doesn't read much about them in Conan Doyle's stories. The telephone was invented in 1876, but telephones were not common; Holmes uses the very good postal and telegraph services. The