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THE RETURN OF SHERLOCK HOLMES

每周读一部英文名著

原著：[英]柯南·道尔（C. Doyle）
改写：[英]A. 皮尤（A. Pugh）
翻译：韩秀丽

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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·读名著　学英语”阅读系列。

本系列丛书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，帮助读者在了解原著内容的同时提升英语综合能力。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。

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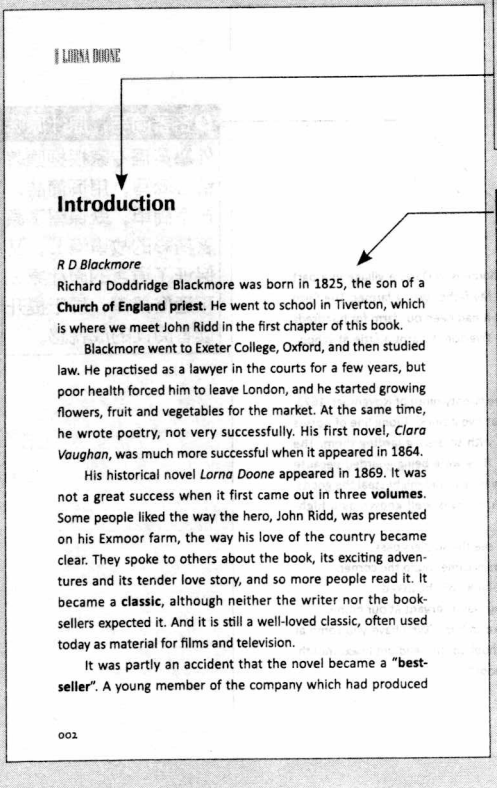
READING GUIDE



❶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。

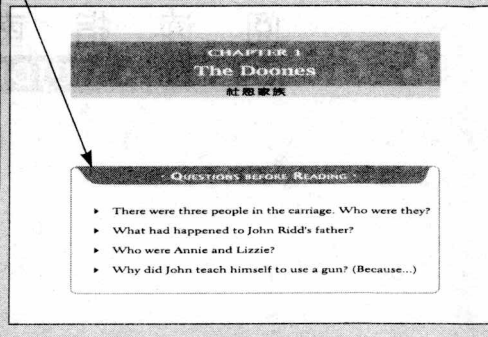
❷词汇控制，难度分级

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。

❸读前问题，引导思路

针对每章（篇）的故事情节提出若干个问题，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。

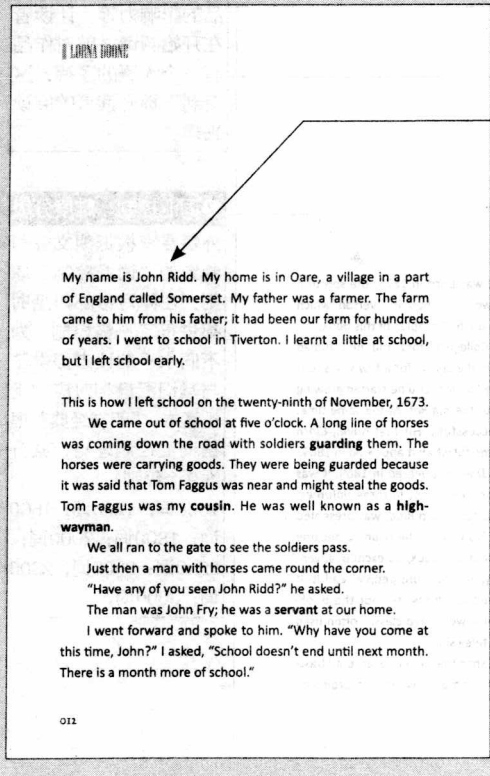

CHAPTER 1
The Doones
杜恩家族

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...)

❹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。


LORNA 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 **highwayman**.

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."

❺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。

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。他的支持者们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。

❻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和运用这些词汇。

❼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。

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.
一大早我们就离开了蒂弗顿。

3. The mist lay thick on the moor so that we could not see beyond our heads.
沼泽上浓雾弥漫，我们都无法看清马头前面的东西。

4. They were heavy, big men, carrying guns.
他们个个五大三粗，手里都拿着枪。

5. All the lands were owned by these two men, and each received one half of the money got from them.
所有这些土地都归这两个人所有，这些土地上的收入由他们平分。

6. I was only a boy when my father died; but I knew that my time would come.
我父亲死的时候我还是个孩子，但是我知道复仇的日子总会到来。

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The Return 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. His 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.

As a **detective**, Sherlock Holmes has unusual powers of **reasoning** and deduction. There are many examples in this book. In *The Six Napoleons* Holmes **deduces** that it is the busts that are important. In *The Norwood Builder* he deduces Oldacre's hiding place when he finds one passage shorter than the others. *In The Golden Glasses* he makes many deductions, including the ones he makes from the glasses themselves.

简介

阿瑟·柯南·道尔爵士

柯南·道尔出生于1859年，是一名医生。他头脑敏捷，颇有点像他笔下最为著名的人物歇洛克·福尔摩斯。他的第一部福尔摩斯的探索小说——《血字的研究》于1887年发表在一家杂志上。

keen
adj. 热心的；敏锐的；锋利的
character
n.（小说、戏剧、电影等中的）人物

自1890年后，柯南·道尔就弃医从文，专职从事写作，于是有越来越多的福尔摩斯探案故事发表在杂志上，并被收集成册出版，如《歇洛克·福尔摩斯回忆录》(1894)。歇洛克·福尔摩斯也是四部长篇小说的主人公，这其中最著名的就是《巴斯维克尔的猎犬》(1902)，它多次被搬上银幕和拍成电视剧。

detective
n. 侦探，私人侦探
reason
v. 分析，推论（理）
deduce
v. 演绎，推论

作为一名侦探，歇洛克·福尔摩斯具有非凡的演绎推理能力，本书中就有很多这样的例子。在《六尊拿破仑塑像案》中，福尔摩斯推断出那些石膏像是关键；在《诺伍德建筑师案》中，他发现一条通道比其他通道短之后就推断出了奥尔德克的藏身之处；在《金边夹鼻眼镜》中，他作了很多推理，其中就包括对金边夹鼻眼镜本身所作出的推理。

Holmes' friend, Doctor Watson, is not a fool (though some films have made him seem foolish), but he is an ordinary man without Holmes' special powers of mind. He is a brave man, and is often able to help the detective in moments of danger. In very many of Holmes' **cases**. Watson tells us the story, and so we receive the explanations that Watson himself needs.

Holmes' great enemy in a number of his cases was the master criminal Moriarty. When Conan Doyle decided that he had written enough Sherlock Holmes stories, he wrote one in which Moriarty killed the great detective. 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! This was the first story of a **collection** called *The Return of Sherlock Holmes* (1904). The three stories in this book come from that collection.

Although the world remembers Conan Doyle as the writer of Sherlock Holmes stories, he himself wanted to be remembered for his more "serious" writing. This writing included some historical novels, for example, *The White Company* (1890), *Rodney Stone* (1896), and *Sir Nigel* (1906).

Modern detective stories usually deal with murder. Although there are murders in two of the stories in this book, and a pretended murder in the second, 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. The character of the detective and the way his mind works (his methods) are important in the Sherlock Holmes

福尔摩斯的朋友华生医生也不是个傻瓜（尽管在有的电影中他看起来很傻），可他是个普通人，没有福尔摩斯那样非凡的智慧。他很勇敢，常能在危险时刻帮助福尔摩斯脱离险境。福尔摩斯的许多案件，都是由华生来讲述的，所以我们得到的解释也是华生自己所需要的。

case
n. 案件，案例

在福尔摩斯的许多案子里，他的劲敌是作案高手莫里亚蒂。柯南·道尔觉得自己的福尔摩斯故事写得太多了，便写了一篇让莫里亚蒂杀死这位大侦探的小说，结果引起公众的强烈抗议。迫于读者的愤慨，柯南·道尔不得不又写了一篇小说，让福尔摩斯重新露面——他竟然没有死！这篇小说便是名为《福尔摩斯探案之归来记》（1904）这部故事集里的第一篇。本书中的三个故事均选自这部故事集。

outcry
n. 公开的抗议

collection
n. 作品集

尽管世人是因为福尔摩斯这个人物形象而记住柯南·道尔，可柯南·道尔本人则愿意人们是因为他更为“严肃”的创作而记住他。这些作品包括一些历史小说，如《怀特公司》（1890），《罗德尼·斯通》（1896），《奈杰尔爵士》（1906）等。

现代侦探小说通常都涉及谋杀案。尽管在本书中有两个故事讲的都是谋杀案，而且第二个故事也有一起伪造的谋杀案，可是在歇洛克·福尔摩斯的案件中不见得都有谋杀案的出现。在有些案件中，由于福尔摩斯的干预阻止，甚至没有犯罪。在福尔摩斯探案故事里，侦探本人的性格以及他的思维方式（即他的方法）才是最重要的。有些东西柯南·道尔从来

necessarily
v. 必定，必然

stories. What Conan Doyle never forgot—and what some modern writers do forget—was that the story is also important, and that the reader must feel that he or she is present as the story **unfolds.**

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