

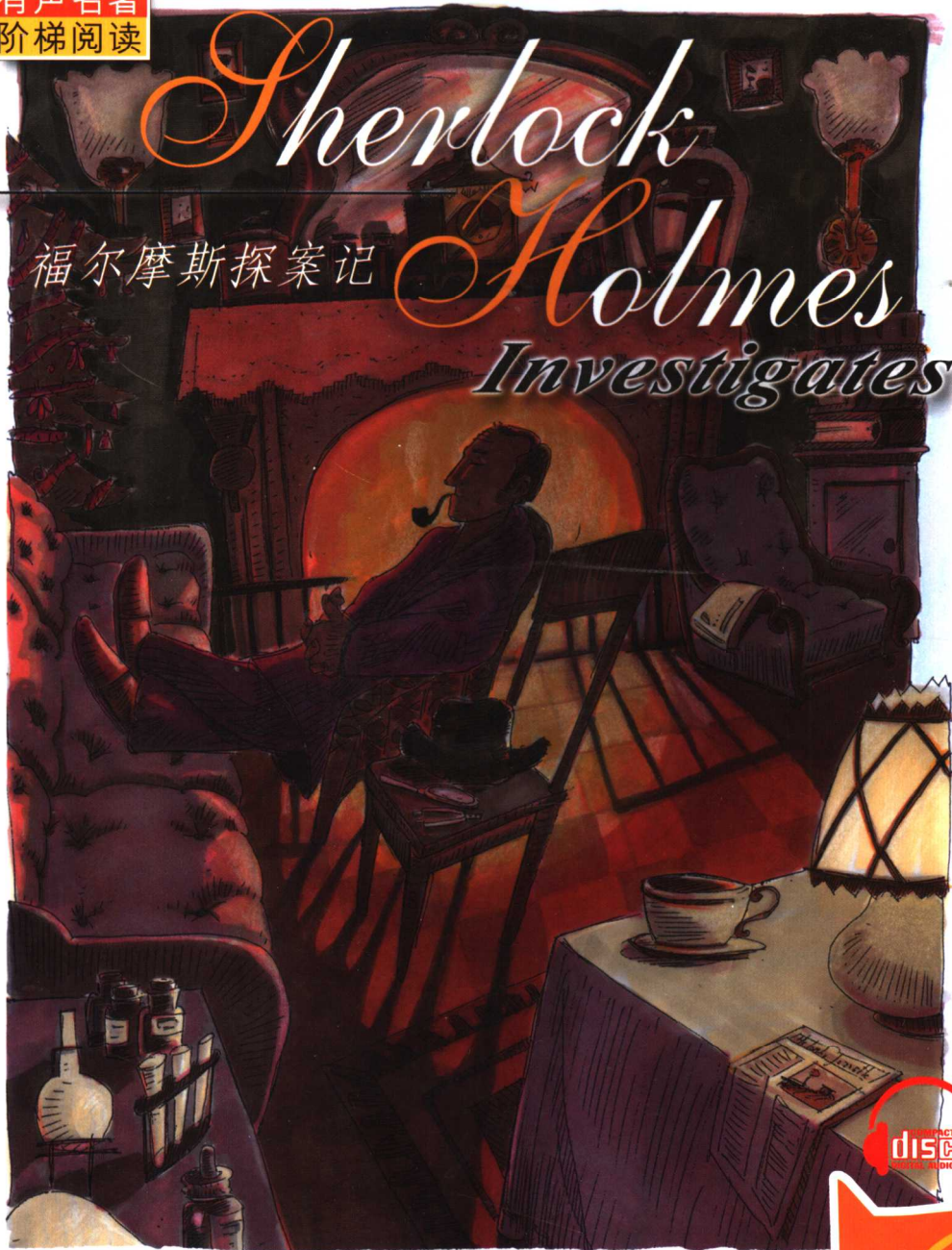
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CAT
有声名著
阶梯阅读

总顾问 · 陈琳

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Sherlock Holmes Investigates

福尔摩斯探案记



华东师范大学出版社

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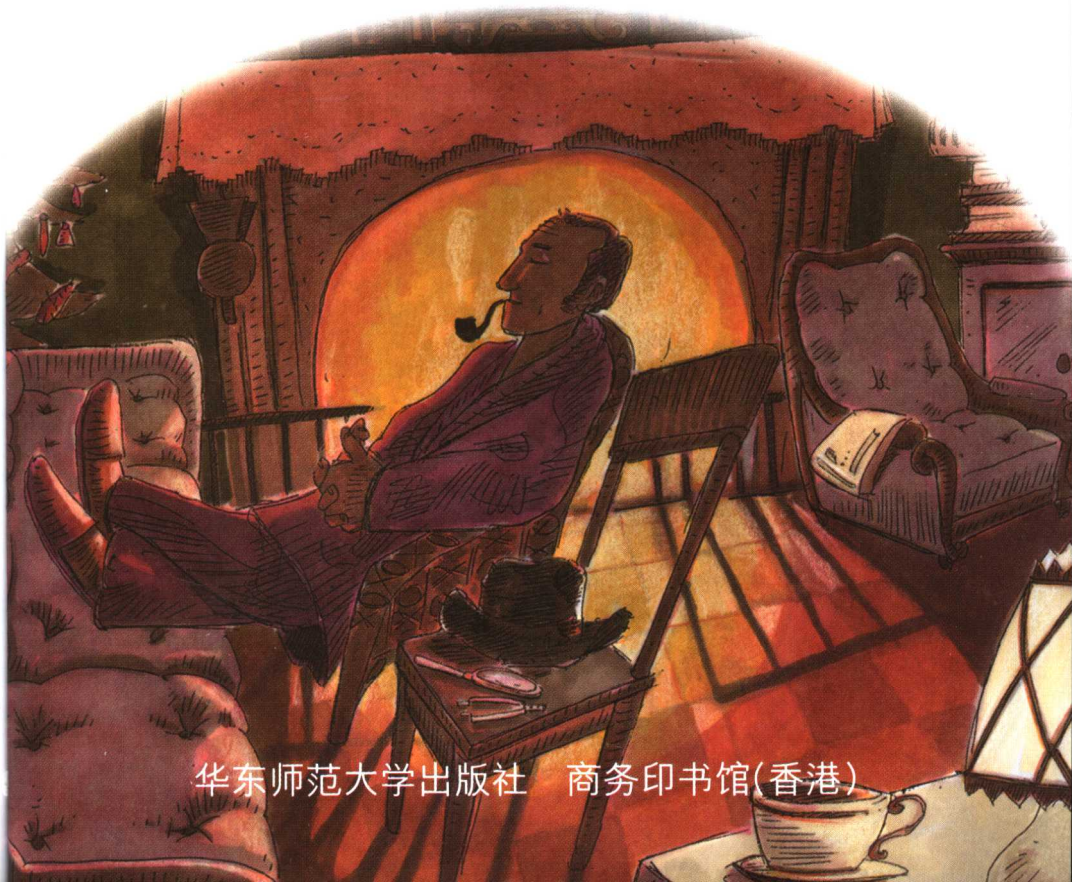
4
Level

Sherlock

Holmes

福尔摩斯探案记

Investigates



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序

一套供青少年和英语爱好者阅读的丛书，应满足三个要求：

Read for pleasure;

Read for information;

Read for language improvement.

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》满足了以上要求而有余。

首先，这是一套同时供听觉享受的书。一部作品，当它由专业演员朗读时，就能以其优美的声音、抑扬顿挫的语调、加上传神的表达，使读者和听者真正身临其境，最充分地领会作品中的情、境、思。而这一效果，就不是只有白纸黑字的书面材料所能提供的了。加之这套书图文并茂，更使视、听两种感官得以完美地结合。

其次，这套书为读、听者提供了有益的背景资料，包括作家生平、时代背景、人文知识等，有助于培养青少年的跨文化意识。书中许多传世名画，更给人充分的艺术享受。

再者，虽是读物，却兼具教科书的功能。每本书都编入为数不少的练习，涉及阅读理解、词汇辨析以及语法结构等，为课堂的语言教学提供了有效的补充。

在教育部新近颁布的国家英语课程标准中指出了泛读的重要性，明确规定了学生每学期的课外阅读量。学习任何外语，只有课内的精读，没有课外大量的泛读，是不可能学好的，更不用说获得语感。《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》丛书的编印出版，为广大青少年和英语爱好者提供了一个学习英语的新天地——我为你们庆幸。

教育部《英语课程标准》
专家组组长

陈琳
二〇〇三年冬 北京

使用说明

❶ 应该怎样选书？

按阅读兴趣选书

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》精选世界经典作品，也包括富于创意的现代作品；既有脍炙人口的小说、戏剧，又有非小说类的文化知识读物，品种丰富，内容多样，适合口味不同的读者挑选自己感兴趣的书籍，享受阅读的乐趣。

按英语程度选书

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》现设 Level 1 至 Level 6，由浅入深，涵盖初、中级英语程度。读物分级采用了国际上通用的划分标准，主要以词汇 (vocabulary) 和结构 (structures) 划分。

Level 1 至 Level 3 出现的词汇较浅显，相对深的核心词汇均配上中文解释，节省读者查找词典的时间，以专心理解正文内容。在注释的帮助下，读者若能流畅地阅读正文内容，就不用担心这一本书程度过深。

Level 1 至 Level 3 出现的动词时态形式和句子结构比较简单。动词时态形式以一般现在时 (present simple)、现在进行时 (present continuous)、一般过去时 (past simple) 为主，句子结构大部分是简单句 (simple sentences)。此外，还包括比较级和最高级 (comparative and superlative forms)、可数和不可数名词 (countable and uncountable nouns) 以及冠词 (articles) 等语法知识点。

Level 4 至 Level 6 出现的动词时态形式，以现在完成时 (present perfect)、现在完成进行时 (present perfect continuous)、过去完成进行时 (past perfect continuous) 为主，句子结构大部分是复合句 (compound sentences)、条件从句 (1st and 2nd conditional sentences) 等。此外，还包括情态动词 (modal verbs)、被动形式 (passive forms)、动名词 (gerunds)、短语动词 (phrasal verbs) 等语法知识点。

根据上述的语法范围，读者可按自己实际的英语水平，如词汇量、语法知识、理解能力、阅读能力等自主选择，不再受制于学校年级划分或学历高低约束，完全根据个人需要选择合适的读物。

2 怎样提高阅读效果？

阅读的方法主要有两种：一是泛读，二是精读。两者各有功能，适当地结合使用，相辅相成，有事半功倍之效。

泛读，指阅读大量适合自己程度（可稍浅，但不能过深），不同内容、风格、体裁的读物，但求明白内容大意，不用花费太多时间钻研细节，主要作用是多接触英语，减轻对它的生疏感，巩固以前所学过的英语，让脑子在潜意识中吸收词汇用法、语法结构等。

精读，指小心认真地阅读内容精彩、组织有条理、遣词造句又正确的作品，着重点在于理解“准确”及“深入”，欣赏其精彩独到之处。精读时，可充分利用书中精心设计的练习，学习掌握有用的英语词汇和语法知识。精读后，可再花十分钟朗读其中一小段有趣的文字，边念边细心领会文字的结构和意思。

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》中的作品均值得精读，如时间有限，不妨尝试每两个星期泛读一本，辅以每星期挑选书中一章精彩的文字精读。要学好英语，持之以恒地泛读和精读英文是最有效的方法。

3 如何充分利用本系列 CD？

本系列每本书均配有 CD，提供作品朗读，朗读者都是专业演员，英国作品由英国演员录音，美国作品由美国演员录音，务求增加聆听的真实感和感染力。多聆听英式和美式英语两种发音，可让读者熟悉二者的差异，逐渐培养分辨英美发音的能力，提高聆听理解的准确度。

聆听与阅读的安排可随读者喜爱，先读后听，先听后读，边听边读或交替进行。读者亦可以本系列的 CD 为核心，着重提高听的能力，此时应选择

程度稍浅的品种。

若将 CD 随身携带，反复聆听、诵读，日积月累，对英语理解能力和表达能力的提高必有显著成效。

◆ 4 本系列的练习与测试有何功能？

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》特别注重练习的设计，为读者考虑周到，切合实用需求，学习功能强。每章后均配有训练听、说、读、写四项技能的练习，分量、难度恰到好处。

听力练习分两类，一是重听故事回答问题，二是聆听主角对话、书信朗读或模拟记者访问后写出答案，旨在以生活化的练习形式逐步提高听力。

模仿录音朗读故事或模仿主人翁在戏剧中的对白，则是训练口语能力的好方法。

阅读理解练习形式多样化，有纵横字谜、配对、填空、字句重组等等，注重训练读者的理解、推敲和联想等多种阅读技能。

写作练习尤其新意，教读者使用网式图示（spidergrams）记录重点，采用问答、书信、电报、记者采访等多样化形式，鼓励读者动手写作。

书后更设有升级测试（Exit Test）及答案，供读者检查学习效果。

充分利用书中的练习和测试，可全面提升听、说、读、写四项技能。

◆ 5 本系列还能提供什么帮助？

《Black Cat 有声名著阶梯阅读》提倡丰富多元的现代阅读，巧用书中提供的资讯，有助于提升英语理解力，拓展视野。

每本书都设有专章介绍相关的历史文化知识，经典名著更有作者生平、社会背景等资讯。书内富有表现力的彩色插图、绘图和照片，使阅读充满趣味，部分加上如何解读古典名画的指导，增长见识。有些剧作包含舞台演出台本，可供戏剧爱好者一显身手。有的书还提供一些与主题相关的网址，比如关于不同国家的节庆源流的网址，让读者多利用网上资源增进知识。

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INTERNET PROJECT : for further information and links for this project visit the student area on our site at www.blackcat-cideb.com



END

These stories are recorded in full. 故事录音

These symbols indicate the beginning and end of the extracts linked to the listening activities. 听力练习开始和结束的标记



Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
National Portrait Gallery, London.

The Man who Created Sherlock Holmes:

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

Sherlock Holmes and Dr John Watson are two of the most famous and best loved characters in all of literature. But Arthur Conan Doyle, their creator, was just as fascinating¹ as his creations. Arthur Conan Doyle was born on 22 May 1859 in Edinburgh, Scotland. His father was a timid and impractical² civil servant and when Arthur was still a young man his father had to go to live in a mental hospital because he was an alcoholic and epileptic.³

-
1. **fascinating** : 迷人的。
 2. **impractical** : 不切实际的。
 3. **epileptic** : 癫痫症患者。

His mother, on the other hand, was a strong, proud woman who came from a distinguished¹ military family. She filled Arthur with ideas of honour and chivalry² – two ideas that are present in all his writings and actions.

In 1876 Arthur began his medical studies at Edinburgh University. Because he had very little money, Arthur worked for a doctor called Joseph Bell. Joseph Bell amazed³ his students because he could guess the jobs and lifestyle of his patients by simply observing them carefully. Joseph Bell was Arthur's principal⁴ model for Sherlock Holmes.

In 1880 Arthur accepted a job as ship's doctor on an arctic whaler.⁵ During the seven-month voyage of this ship Arthur had many exciting adventures: he saw the killing of Greenland seals⁶ and whales and he himself almost drowned in icy arctic waters.

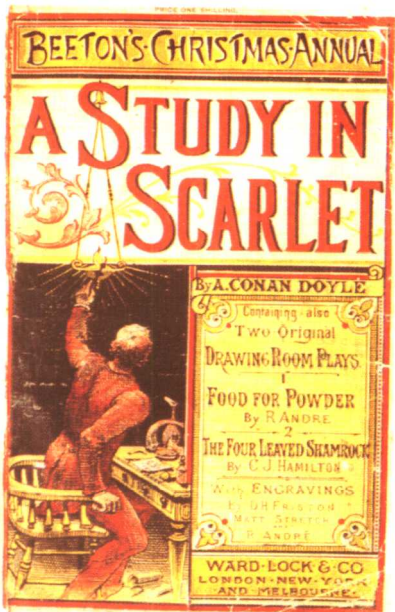


Mary Doyle.

Conan Doyle's mother in 1891.
The Richard Lancelyn Green Collection.

1. distinguished : 杰出的。
2. chivalry : 骑士精神。
3. amazed : 使 (某人) 惊奇。
4. principal : 主要的。
5. whaler : 捕鲸船。
6. seals : 

After this Arthur finished his medical studies and started a practice¹ in Southsea, England in 1882, but it was not a success.



Beeton's Christmas Annual (1887)
containing *A Study in Scarlet*.

The Richard Lancelyn Green Collection.

Very few patients came, so Arthur had time to write. One of the books he wrote was a novel called *A Study in Scarlet*. This was the first Sherlock Holmes story.

To make money, Arthur sent a short story about Holmes to a popular monthly magazine called the *Strand*. Holmes soon became a big success. The *Strand* immediately asked Arthur for more stories about Sherlock Holmes, but from the beginning he had a strange relationship with his famous creation:² he did not think his stories about Sherlock Holmes were serious and artistic

enough. He wanted to write serious historic novels. So, from the beginning, Arthur planned the death of Sherlock Holmes. When Arthur told his mother about his plans to eliminate³ Sherlock

1. practice : (此处指) 诊所。
2. creation : 创造。
3. eliminate : 杀掉。

Holmes forever she wrote to him, ‘You won’t! You can’t! You mustn’t!’ But in 1893 Arthur wrote a story called *The Final Problem* in which Holmes dies.



The magazine *Strand* (1927) featuring a new Sherlock Holmes story. The Stanley MacKenzie Collection.

The reaction of readers was immediate.¹ The *Strand* lost 20,000 readers, and people wrote thousands of letters to Doyle begging² him to bring Holmes back to life. Many people even insulted³ him. One woman wrote these eloquent⁴ words to Arthur: ‘You Brute.’ Finally, in 1901 Arthur wrote a serialised Sherlock Holmes novel⁵ called *The Hound of the Baskervilles*; the *Strand*’s circulation⁶ increased by thirty thousand copies. From then on Holmes appeared in the *Strand* until 1927, just three years before Arthur’s death.

But Arthur’s life was not just Sherlock Holmes. He was very active in public affairs. Arthur spoke in favour of a Channel



1. immediate : 立即的。
2. begging : 乞求。
3. insulted : 侮辱。
4. eloquent : 雄辩的。
5. serialised ... novel : 连载小说。
6. circulation : 发行量。



The photograph of Frances Griffiths and the fairies (1917), which Conan Doyle believed was real.
The Richard Lancelyn Green Collection.

Tunnel, steel helmets¹ for soldiers and inflatable life jackets² for sailors. He also used his real Holmesian³ analytic⁴ skills to solve crimes and to defend people who were unjustly accused of crimes (see, Arthur Defends the Underdog page 110).

Arthur also became an important advocate⁵ of spiritualism. Spiritualism is the belief that it is possible to communicate with the spirits of the dead. Arthur also believed in the existence of fairies, and he said that some photographs of a little girl with fairies were real. He even wrote a book in 1922 called *The Coming of the Fairies*. Of course, Arthur, the creator of the most logical man in the world, Sherlock Holmes, was greatly ridiculed⁶ for these beliefs, but Arthur did not seem to care. As always, he stuck to⁷ his beliefs with honour and with pleasant good humour.

-
1. steel helmets : 
 2. inflatable life jackets : 
 3. Holmesian : 福尔摩斯似的。
 4. analytic : 分析的。
 5. advocate : 拥护者。
 6. ridiculed : 嘲弄。
 7. stuck to : 坚持。

Arthur died in Crowborough, Sussex, England on 7 July 1930, one of the most famous and best loved men of his day.

The Sherlock Holmes Books

The Sherlock Holmes stories were first published in the *Strand* magazine. The dates below say when these stories were first published as books.

<i>A Study in Scarlet</i>	(1890) This is the first Holmes novel and it appeared in a magazine called <i>Beeton's Christmas Annual</i>
<i>The Sign of the Four</i>	(1890) a novel
<i>The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes</i>	(1892) Both <i>The Blue Carbuncle</i> and <i>A Case of Identity</i> appeared in this collection
<i>The Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes</i>	(1894) <i>The Yellow Face</i> appeared in this volume.
<i>The Return of Sherlock Holmes</i>	(1905) a collection of stories
<i>The Hound of the Baskervilles</i>	(1902) a novel
<i>The Valley of Fear</i>	(1915) a novel
<i>His Last Bow</i>	(1917) a collection of stories
<i>The Case-Book of Sherlock Holmes</i>	(1927) a collection of stories

1 Decide if each sentence is correct or incorrect. If it is correct, tick (✓) A; if it is incorrect, tick (✓) B.

- | | A | B |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 Conan Doyle's two most famous creations are Sherlock Holmes and Dr John Watson. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2 Conan Doyle's father was a banker. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3 Conan Doyle's father was the model for Sherlock Holmes. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 4 Conan Doyle wanted to kill Sherlock Holmes because he did not think that his stories were serious and artistic enough. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 5 When Conan Doyle published <i>The Hound of the Baskervilles</i> the <i>Strand's</i> circulation increased by fifty thousand copies. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 6 Spiritualism is the belief that you can solve any crime. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

INTERNET PROJECT

Sherlock Holmes is one of the world's most famous detectives. People all over the world go to London to visit his museum at 221b Baker Street. We can visit it too without having to go to London! You can find it on the Internet and even have a virtual tour of Sherlock Holmes' study.

Write a short report about your visit to the museum including the following things:

- ▶ How the building became a museum.
- ▶ Describe Holmes' study: the furniture, style, colours and objects.
- ▶ What is on the second and third floors.

The original Sherlock Holmes

2 Arthur Conan Doyle was a doctor. Arthur himself described Sherlock Holmes as ‘a scientific detective’. Sherlock Holmes’ methods are very similar to the methods of a doctor. His ‘detecting’ work is like the ‘diagnosing’¹ work of a doctor. The ‘clues’ of the crime are like the ‘symptoms’² of a disease. In fact, Arthur’s model for Sherlock Holmes was a doctor called Joseph Bell.

Below is an example of a conversation between Dr Joseph Bell – the original Sherlock Holmes – and one of his patients.

- a. Dr Bell – Well, my man you’ve served in the army.
Patient – Aye, sir. (‘Aye’ means ‘Yes’ in Scotland and various parts of northern England.)
- b. Dr Bell – And you have left the army recently?
Patient – Yes, sir.
- c. Dr Bell – And you belonged to a Highland regiment?
(A Scottish regiment – ‘the Highlands’ are the mountainous region of northern and western Scotland.)
Patient – Aye, sir.
- d. Dr Bell – And you were an officer?
Patient – Aye, sir.
- e. Dr Bell – And you were stationed³ at Barbados? (The easternmost island of the West Indies.)
Patient – Aye, sir.

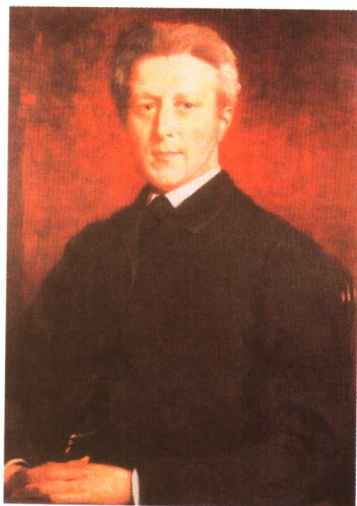
1. **diagnosing** : 诊断 (疾病)。

2. **symptoms** : 症状。

3. **stationed** : 驻扎。

Now match the explanations given by Bell himself as to how he was able to guess so many things about this man by simply observing him closely.

1. d He had an air of authority.
2. His disease was elephantiasis, a disease which occurs only in tropical countries, and which is also called 'Barbados Leg'.
3. The man was very respectful, but he did not remove his hat. In the army men do not remove their hat as a sign of respect; they salute.
4. He had a Scottish accent.¹
5. The man had not been a civilian² long enough to have the habit of removing his hat as a sign of respect.



Dr. Joseph Bell.

The Stanley MacKenzie Collection.

1. **accent** : 口音。

2. **civilian** : 文职人员。