

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第三级



The Return of Sherlock Holmes

[英] 阿瑟·柯南道尔原著 [英] 阿伦·普夫改写 赵振康译

歇洛克·福尔摩斯归来记

简 写 本



上海译文出版社



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给读者的话

学好英语的关键之一是多读。读什么？英语大师们的回答是：读名著。倘若名著又长又难，怎么办？那么就从简写本开始。《朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书》就是为满足这种需要编写的。这套丛书以循序渐进的方法、最浅显的英语词汇和最精美的全页彩图，给你讲世界上脍炙人口的经典故事。本套丛书有四大特色：

一、所选内容均为世界文学名著；

二、英语地道、纯正、流畅、清新，均出自英美名家手笔；

三、语言浅显易懂，可读性强。本丛书共分四级，所用英语单词分别为：第一级 500 个，第二级 900 个，第三级 1300 个，第四级 1800 个，非常适合不同程度的中学生、大学生及广大英语爱好者阅读；

四、英汉对照，帮助理解。汉语译文准确、优美。在符合汉语表达习惯的基础上，力图传达英语原文的意美和形美。

我们的宗旨就是向你打开通向英语名著世界的一扇扇小窗，让你轻轻松松地寓语言学习、文学欣赏和翻译练习于一体，一举而有三得。

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.

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. In very many of Holmes's cases, Watson tells us the story, and so we receive the explana-

前 言

阿瑟·柯南道尔爵士

柯南道尔生于 1859 年，原是位医学博士。他思维十分敏捷，一如他笔下遐迩驰名的主人公——歇洛克·福尔摩斯。他的第一篇有关福尔摩斯的故事《血字的研究》，发表在 1887 年的一本杂志上。

1890 年后，柯南道尔终止行医，成了一名专业作家。越来越多的歇洛克·福尔摩斯故事出现在各类杂志上，且被汇编成诸如《歇洛克·福尔摩斯回忆录》(1894 年)之类多种故事集。歇洛克·福尔摩斯也是四部长篇小说的主角。其中最著名的一部或许要数《巴斯克维尔的猎犬》(1902 年)了，曾多次被拍摄成电影和电视片。

歇洛克·福尔摩斯作为侦探，具有超常的推理能力。本书有很多这类例子。在《六座拿破仑半身像》中，福尔摩斯推断出那些半身像是破案关键；在《诺伍德的营造商》中，当他发现一条过道短于其他过道时，他由此而推断出奥德克的藏身之处；在《金边夹鼻眼镜》故事里，他作了许多推论，其中包括他根据眼镜本身所作出的种种推理。

福尔摩斯的朋友华生大夫倒也并非傻瓜（尽管有些影片故意让他显得傻乎乎的），他只不过不具备福尔摩斯那样的特殊思维能力，是一个普通的常人而已。华生很勇敢，当那位侦探身陷危难之时，常能挺身相助。福尔摩斯办理的大多数案子，都是由华生向我们讲述破案的经过，所以通过华生自己的刨根问底，我们获得必要的解释。

tions that Watson himself needs.

Holmes's 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 third, 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 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.

在好几起探案中，福尔摩斯遇到的死对头，都是作案能手莫礼亚蒂。当柯南道尔拿定主意，歇洛克·福尔摩斯的故事他已经写得够多的了，于是炮制了一篇大侦探死于莫礼亚蒂之手的故事。公众哗然，道尔的读者极为愤慨，以致他不得不续写故事，让福尔摩斯重新出现——总之他还没有死！这就是探案集中的第一篇故事《歇洛克·福尔摩斯归来记》（1904年）。本书中的三则故事皆选自该故事集。

尽管柯南道尔以创作歇洛克·福尔摩斯的故事而留名于世，但是他本人则希望自己的一些更为“严肃”的作品留存在世人的记忆里。这类作品包括一些历史小说，如《白人连队》（1890年）、《罗德尼·斯通》（1896年）以及《奈杰尔爵士》（1906年）等。

现代侦探小说所述及的，往往都是凶杀案。虽然本书的两篇故事中也有谋杀，第三篇故事中也安排了一场虚构性谋杀，但是歇洛克·福尔摩斯探案未必都涉及谋杀。有些案子甚至未见犯罪，因为歇洛克·福尔摩斯及时阻止了罪犯的作案。在歇洛克·福尔摩斯的故事中，侦探本人的性格以及他的思维方式（即推理方法）占重要地位。柯南道尔念念不忘的——而一些当代作家常常遗忘的——是故事情节也同样重要，随着故事情节的展开，必须让读者产生身临其境的感觉。

A note from Dr Watson

Sherlock Holmes was one of the cleverest and most important detectives in all England some years ago. The police often asked him to help them. My name is Dr Watson, and I helped Holmes with many of his cases.

In 1891, Holmes and I had to go away from England on a case. While we were away Holmes disappeared. Everyone thought he had been killed. I was very sad; I was sure my friend was dead.

Then, one day in 1894, Holmes returned to England. He was not dead! I was very happy to see him again. Soon we began to work on cases once more. Holmes was now an even better detective than he had been before.

This little book is called *The Return of Sherlock Holmes* because the stories in it come from the collection of stories with that name. In it I wrote about the cases we worked on after Holmes's return. Here, I want to tell you about three of the best cases from this time. *The Six Napoleons*, *The Norwood Builder* and *The Golden Glasses*. I hope you will enjoy reading them.

Dr Watson

华生大夫手记

几年前，歇洛克·福尔摩斯曾是全英国最机智、最了不起的侦探之一。警方常常请他帮忙。我是华生大夫，曾协助福尔摩斯处理过许多案件。

1891年，我和福尔摩斯不得不离开英国去办一件案子。就在我们离开期间，福尔摩斯失踪了。大家都以为他遇害了，我很伤心，也以为我的朋友肯定死了。

而后，1894年的一天，福尔摩斯又回英国来了。他没死！能再次见到他，我非常高兴。没过多久，我们就又开始致力于办案。此时的福尔摩斯甚至是比以前更出色的侦探了。

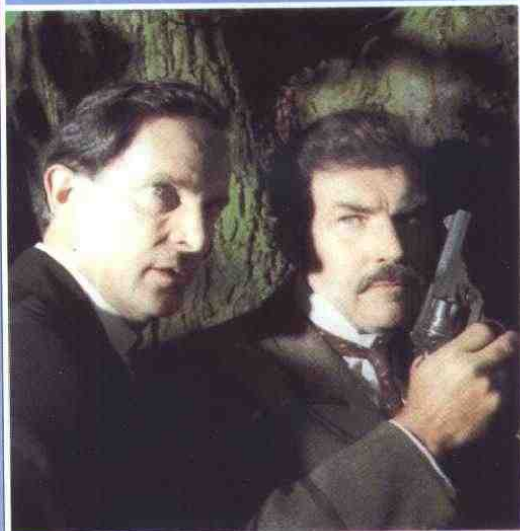
这本小册子，取名为《歇洛克·福尔摩斯归来记》，因为书中的故事选自同名的故事集。我在这本集子里写的，都是福尔摩斯归来后我们所经办的案子。这里，我想给你们讲述这段时期里的三个最精彩的案例：《六座拿破仑半身像》、《诺伍德的营造商》以及《金边夹鼻眼镜》。希望你们喜欢读。

华生大夫



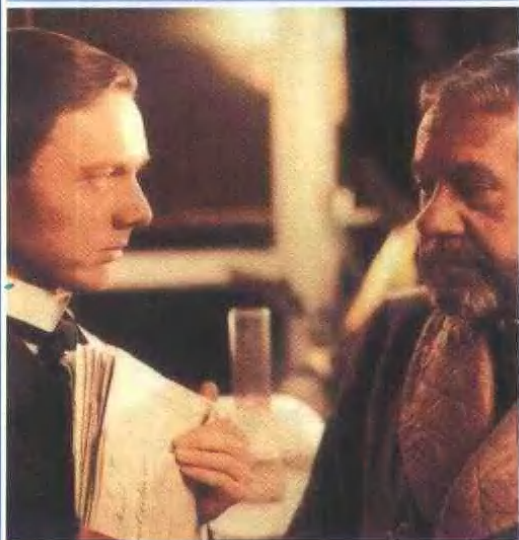
Sherlock Holmes and Dr Watson outside their Baker Street address

歇洛克·福尔摩斯与华生大夫在他们贝克街的住所外
(参见第 12-13 页)



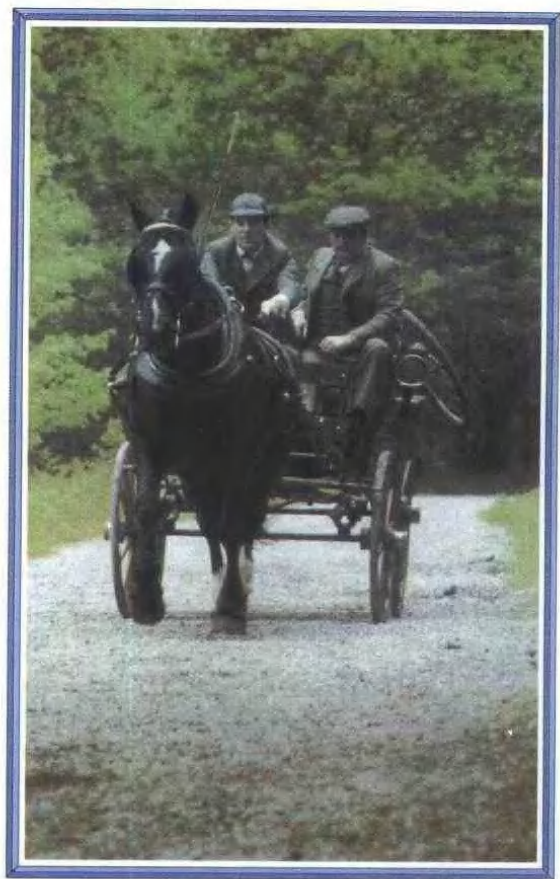
Holmes and Watson wait in the dark outside the house in Chiswick

福尔摩斯和华生在黑暗中守候在齐兹威克区的房子外
(参见第 18-19 页)



Mr McFarlane and Mr Oldacre with the important papers

麦克法兰和奥德克先生查看重要文件 （参见第 48-49 页）



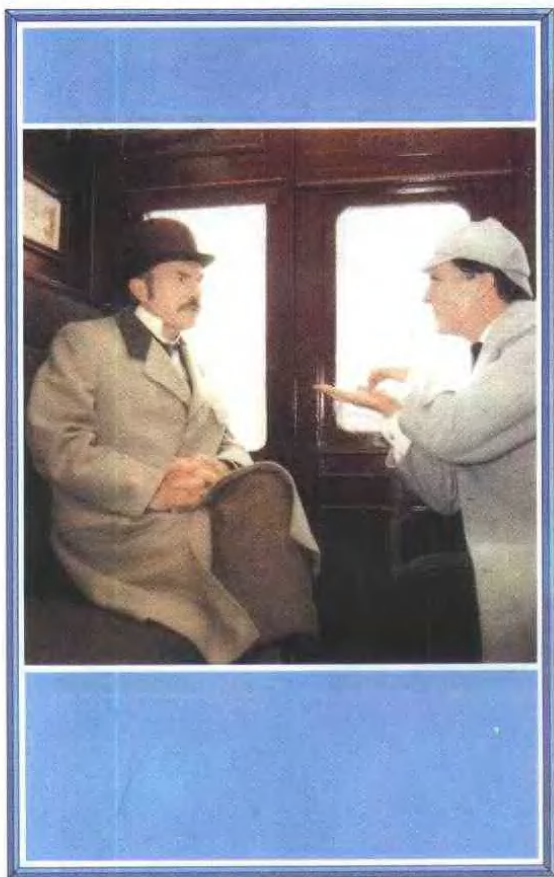
Holmes and Watson drive a carriage to Norwood

福尔摩斯和华生赶着马车去诺伍德 (参见第 54-55 页)



Holmes and Watson at home at Baker Street

福尔摩斯和华生在贝克街的家中 (参见第 68-69 页)



Holmes and Watson take the train to Yoxley Old Place

福尔摩斯和华生乘火车前往约克斯雷古居

(参见第 74-75 页)

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