

朗文英汉对照阶梯阅读丛书

第四级



Three Adventures of Sherlock Holmes

柯南道尔原著

弗朗西斯·约翰斯顿改写

志静译

歇洛克·福尔摩斯探案三则

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Helen Stoner hears her sister's screams

海伦·斯托纳听见姐姐的尖叫声 （参见12—13页）



Holmes beats wildly with his stick at the speckled band

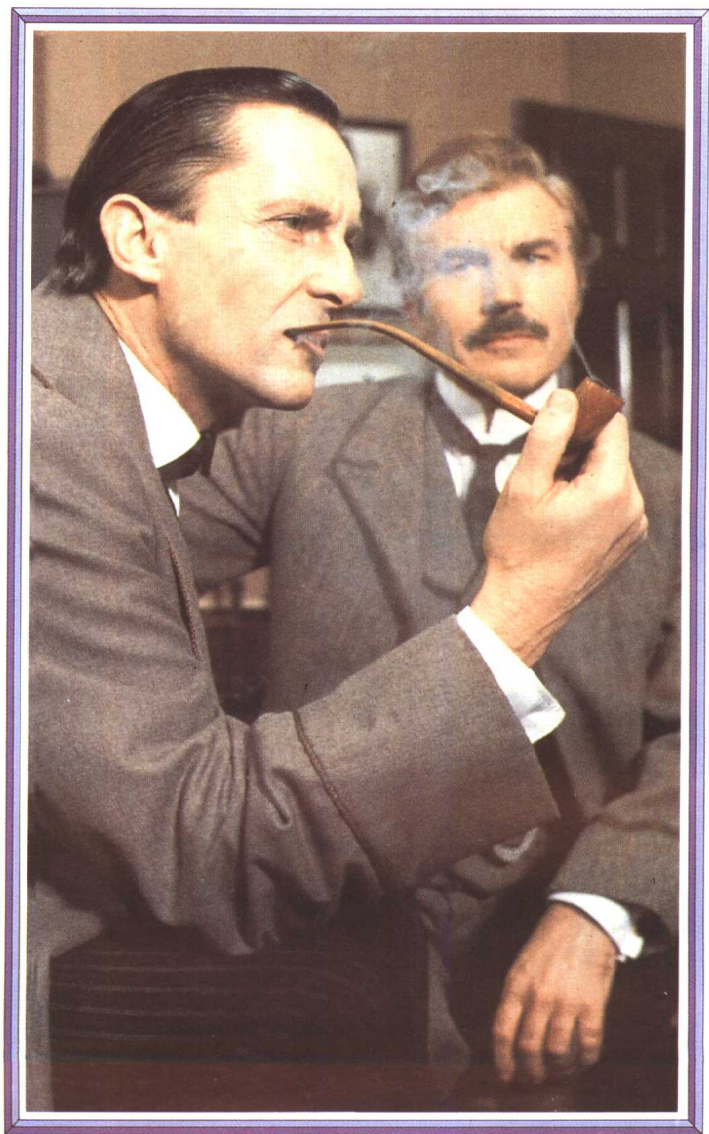
福尔摩斯用棍子拼命地抽打斑点带子（参见32-33页）

此为试读, 需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbo.com



Holmes and Watson at home at Baker Street

福尔摩斯和华生在贝克街的寓所里 （参见48—49页）



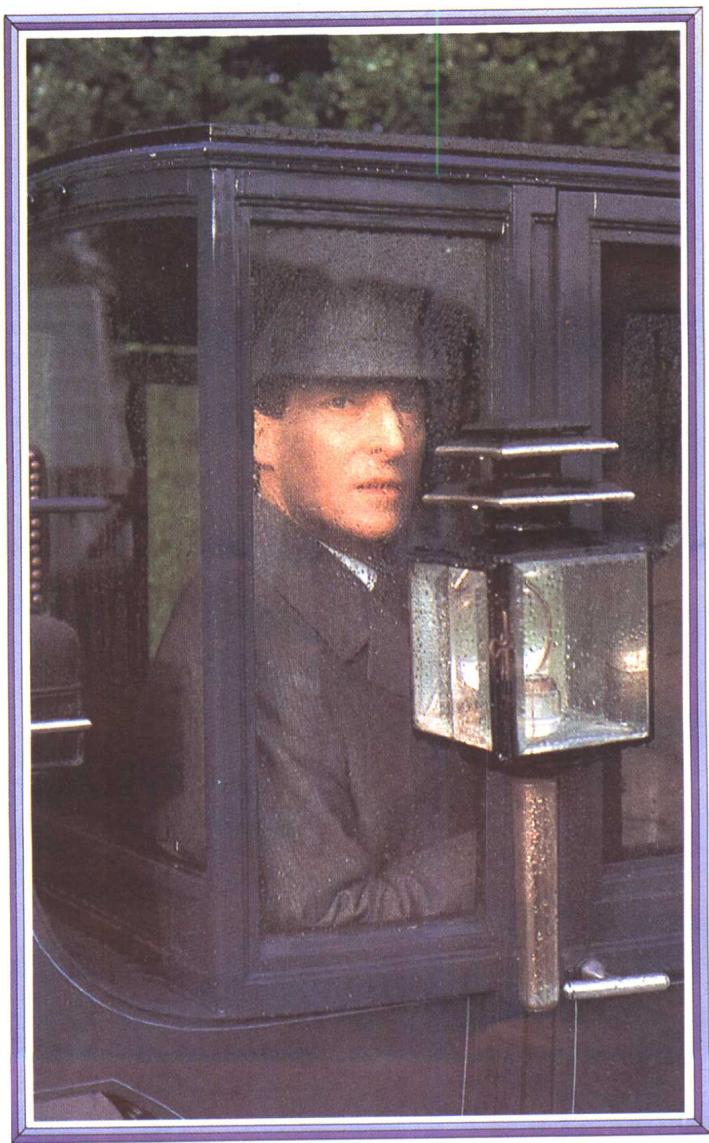
Holmes and Watson discuss the puzzling case

福尔摩斯和华生探讨这个棘手的案子 （参见 54—55 页）



Mary

玛丽 (参见 68 - 69 页)



Holmes arrives by carriage at the house in Streatham

福尔摩斯坐马车来到斯特里特哈姆的寓所 （参见 82—83 页）

原著作者：Sir Arthur Conan Doyle

改 写：Frances Johnston

翻 译：志 静

策划编辑：刘玲珍 赵嘉文

责任编辑：张春明 蔡女良

封面设计：梁若基

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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？那么就从小写本开始。《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。

11/18/3/08

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 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.

前 言

亚瑟·柯南道尔爵士

柯南道尔生于 1859 年，原是个医生。他思路敏捷，颇像他作品中最出名的人物歇洛克·福尔摩斯。道尔写的第一个福尔摩斯探案故事《血字的研究》，于 1887 年发表在一本杂志上。

1890 年以后，柯南道尔停止行医，成了一个职业作家。福尔摩斯探案故事在杂志上接二连三地发表出来，并被收集成册，诸如《歇洛克·福尔摩斯回忆录》(1894)。歇洛克·福尔摩斯还是四部长篇小说的主角，其中最出名的大概要数《巴斯克维尔的猎犬》(1902)了，该部小说数度被拍成电影和电视剧。

歇洛克·福尔摩斯这个人物形象，也许可以说是历经许多年才逐渐定型的。但是从一开始起，这个侦探就有着非凡的推理和判断能力。本书中就有不少这样的例子。在《斑点带子案》中，福尔摩斯推断出危险来自一个通风孔，并顺着一条铃绳下来。在《五颗桔核》里，他推断出谋杀者在一艘帆船上，并根据出航日期进行推算找出了那条帆船。在《钻石皇冠案》里，福尔摩斯的推理能力使他找到了那个藏着遗失钻石的人，并理解了那个无辜儿子的所作所为。

福尔摩斯的朋友华生医生并不是个傻瓜(虽然有些影片把他拍得傻呵呵的)，而是个很普通的人，没有福尔摩斯那种

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 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.

特殊的智力。他是个勇敢的人，常常能在危急关头给这位侦探助上一臂之力。我们发现自己是通过华生的眼睛看到故事情节的发展，并且在福尔摩斯的许多探案中——本书中就有两个——确实是华生在讲述故事，所以我们得到的正是华生自己所需要的解释。

在福尔摩斯的许多案件中——不是本书的三个故事——他的劲敌是作案高手莫里亚蒂。当柯南道尔决意不再继续写歇洛克·福尔摩斯的故事时，就写了这样一个故事：在这个故事里，这个伟大的侦探最后终于挫败了邪恶的莫里亚蒂，同时也失去了自己的生命。这个结局引起了公众的抗议，道尔的读者愤愤不平。于是他不得不又写了个故事，福尔摩斯在这个故事里又出现了，他终究还是没有死！

柯南道尔试图结束歇洛克·福尔摩斯的生命，是因为他想把时间花在更“严肃的”写作上。其中包括一些历史小说，例如《白人雇佣兵团》(1890)、《罗德尼·斯通》(1896) 以及《奈杰尔爵士》(1906)。

但是，柯南道尔至今没有被人们遗忘，是由于歇洛克·福尔摩斯，而不是由于他的历史小说或者那些有关招魂术的著作。他相信招魂术，认为死者可以向活人传送信息。

近代侦探故事往往涉及到谋杀。虽然本书中的两个故事里也有谋杀，但歇洛克·福尔摩斯的探案中并不一定出现谋杀。在有些案子里甚至连犯罪也没有，因为歇洛克·福尔摩斯阻止了犯罪。

许多近代作家似乎认为侦探故事中最重要的是侦探本人。柯南道尔则意识到，应当更重视故事情节，当故事情节展开的时候，读者必须感觉到他或她就在那里。

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 bell rope in *The Speckled Band* ought to have worked a set of wires passing over pulley wheels to ring a bell in the kitchen mechanically, but it was false. The lamps in that story are oil lamps.

本书中的三个故事

《斑点带子案》、《五颗桔核》和《钻石皇冠案》差不多都是
在同一时期，即 1890 — 1905 年之间写的。从这几个故事中，
我们可以了解到英格兰那个时期的生活方式。

人们乘坐汽船和蒸汽发动机火车旅行，在《五颗桔核》这
个故事里，汽船至关重要。在这些故事中提到，前往霍尔舍姆
和斯特里特哈姆这些地方的蒸汽发动机火车运行情况良好。
伦敦的地铁自 1863 年起开始营运，使用蒸汽机车。被称为
“两便士地铁”的电气火车（花两个便士可以坐到任何一站）从
1900 年开始在地铁中行驶，可是在柯南道尔的故事中，你看
不到多少有关它们的描述。电话发明于 1876 年，可在那时候
还不普及；福尔摩斯充分运用了当时已经相当发达的邮政服务
和电报通讯。《斑点带子案》中的铃绳应该能扯动一组绕在滑
轮上的绳子，通过机械的作用来打响厨房里的铃，可是事实并
非如此。那个故事里提到的灯是油灯。