



#### 世界名著全英简易读物

插图典藏版・

### 巴黎圣母院

The Hunchback of Notre Dame



原著 Victor Hugo (法) 改写 Malvina G. Vogel (美)

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CENGAGE Learning Dalian University of Technology Press

The Hunchback of Notre Dame

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著作权合同登记号:06-2008 年第 82 号

#### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

巴黎圣母院:英文/(法)雨果(Hugo,V.)原著;

(美)沃格尔(Vogel, M.G.)改写. 一大连: 大连理工大

学出版社,2008.4

(世界名著全英简易读物)

ISBN 978-7-5611-4066-6

I.巴··· II.①雨···②沃··· II.①英语—语言读物②长 篇小说—法国—近代 IV.H319.4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 043854 号

#### 大连理工大学出版社出版

地址:大连市软件园路 80 号 邮政编码:116023

发行:0411-84708842 邮购:0411-84703636 传真:0411-84701466

E-mail:dutp@dutp.cn URL:http://www.dutp.cn

大连图腾彩色印刷有限公司印刷 大连理工大学出版社发行

幅面尺寸:147mm×210mm

印张:8.25

字数:108 千字

附件:MP3 光盘一张

印数:1~8000

2008年4月第1版

2008年4月第1次印刷

责任编辑:张婵云

责任校对:王 敏

封面设计:孙宝福

ISBN 978-7-5611-4066-6

定价:26.00元

reface 前言

学好任何一门外语,都需要进行大量的阅读。由此就要面临选择什么样阅读材料才能做到有的放矢、恰到好处、悦读悦听、事半功倍的问题。世界文学名著,从内容到语言都具有恒久的魅力,展现了绚丽多彩的世界,具有极高的学习与欣赏价值。书中生动具体的形象、曲折有趣的情节,促使读者从中观察人、人与人的关系和错综复杂的社会,体察人生,不知不觉地得到心灵的钥匙。而名著中语言的美,不仅会给你带来语言学习的提升,更是滋润心田的清泉。

本套丛书为大连理工大学出版社英语综合部于 2007 年 10 月引进世界最著名的图书出版公司之一——美国圣智学习出版集团(原汤姆森出版集团)的系列图书,是目前国内英语图书市场上惟一一套最新的插图版世界名著全英简易读物。该套丛书精选 25 本世界经典名著,每本都内容精彩、引人入胜,且多为美国中学、高校课堂或课外指定读物。加之文图穿插的方式,可以使读者更快融入故事情节之中。

针对这套丛书我们请教了多位英语教育界 专家,与高校、中学英语老师和同学进行座谈, 并在中学生、大学生中进行随机问卷调查,还通 过北京开卷图书信息公司对此系列丛书进行了科学严谨的评估论证,做出了丰富有效的评估论证报告。针对此报告得出的结论、组织了优秀的高校、中学英语教师对每本图书进行了适当改编,使之更贴近中国学生的阅读心理和口味,因此可以非常自豪地说:我们为您奉献了一套您一定满意的好书!

以下几点理由会帮助你对我们的书作出选择:

#### "悦"读——读图 + 读文——快乐阅读

读图当然是一种轻松的阅读,而图文并茂的英语名著也一定带给你快乐阅读的享受。全版面的精致插图大大增加了故事的趣味性,既可帮助你更快、更好地理解文章的内容,又可带领你轻松地融入故事情节的发展。

#### "悦"听——听音+读文——有声阅读

此套丛书可一书多用,以悦听、悦读方式双管齐下,达到事半功倍之效。每本小说均附有由美国专业播音员朗读的MP3 光盘,总长度约 120 分钟,而 MP3 的设计也方便读者搜寻及反复练习。另外,MP3 内容具有丰富的声音表情变化及活泼生动的音效,让你身临其境,陶醉于故事情节中,完全享受阅读的乐趣,英文阅读水平和理解能力自然可随之提升。

悦听,就是愉快地听,将书本合上,放松身心,给自己一点时间进入状态。记得不需要听懂每一个字的意思,只要了解大意即可。悦听最大的好处是训练听力,依照所听到的内

容了解故事情节,而不去依赖文字。

#### 助读——导读 + 注释——顺畅阅读

在认真调查本套丛书所针对的读者阅读水平基础上,精心提炼出文章中的生词、难词及核心词,加以注释,并注上音标及在文中的词性,对那些生僻词随文加注了中文释义,为读者扫清阅读中的障碍。同时为了读者更快地融入故事情节,按出场顺序,对书中的主要人物进行简单介绍,包括人物名称、简单说明、与其他人物之间的关系等。书后还附有迷你词典(Mini Dictionary),将文章中加以注释的词语按字母顺序排列,便于读者记忆。

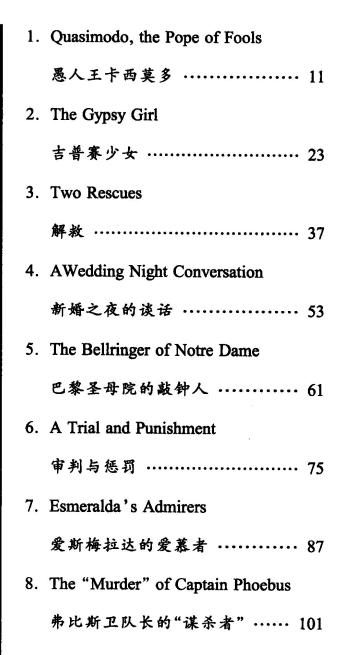
本套丛书除具备以上特色外,语言程度由易到难,故事情节有简有繁,因此适合多层次英语学习者阅读与欣赏,即不同英语水平的读者都可找到适合自己的那一本。当然您要有点耐心呦!您也可以多选择几本,由浅入深地一本一本读下去您的成就感就会大增,英语阅读能力也会在不知不觉中得到提升。另外,根据内容我们将这套丛书分成5个系列:"一抹红·风过有情"、"一抹绿·奇妙旅程"、"一抹紫·神秘玄幻"、"一抹蓝·不朽信念"、"一抹橙·斑斓年华"。读者可以依据自己的兴趣与爱好自由选择。

现在,让我们开始"世界名著全英简易读物"听读的快乐体验吧!

大连理工大学出版社英语综合部 2008 年 4 月

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### About the Author

The sickly infant born to Joseph and Sophie Hugo in Besancon, France, on February 26, 1802 wasn't given much chance to survive. But the boy did survive and grew up to become one of the greatest writers France and the world has ever known: a poet, a playwright, a novelist, and a genius at all three. He was Victor Hugo. During Victors early years, his mothers love of books and poetry inspired that same love in her son, and his genius was first revealed in his poetry. By the age of fourteen, he had written twenty-three poems, and at fifteen, he received a prize from the famed Acadé mie Francaise for a 334-line poem.

Later, when Victor turned to writing historical plays and novels, he used them to speak out on political and social issues he felt strongly about. In The Hunchback of Notre Dame and later in his most famous work, Les Misérables, Hugo expressed his outrage at Frances courts and her prison system.

Because he insisted that his historical works be researched accurately, he spent three years reading histories of France, exploring the remains of old houses around Notre Dame, and examining every nook and cranny of the cathedral itself.

When it was time to sit down and write The Hunchback, Hugo had to meet a deadline or forfeit 1,000 francs for each week the book was late. Hugo loved money and spent it very well, so he wrapped himself from head to toe in a large, knitted shawl, locked away his clothes so he wouldnt be tempted to leave the house, and began his novel. Six months later, in 1831, France welcomed The Hunchback of Notre Dame, and Victor Hugo welcomed a lot of money!

Because he championed many political causes, some popular, others not, Hugo was forced to spend twenty years in exile. But he returned a hero and was elected to the Académie Française-the highest honor France can give a writer!

When Victor Hugo died on May 22, 1885, at the age of 83, an entire nation mourned. His body lay in state under the Arc de Triomphe. Then a procession of two million Frenchmen followed the simple black hearse along a route hung with flags in-

scribed with the names of his famous works. France buried her beloved poet in the Panthéon, with honors usually reserved for a king!

### People You Will Read About

Quasimodo:

the hunchbacked bellringer of
Notre Dame who loves Esmeralda deeply

Pierre Gringoire:

a poor young playwright who marries Esmeralda in name

Gudule:

Esmeralda's mother who cements herself in a cell

Esmeralda:

a beautiful Gypsy girl who is

madly in love with Phoebus

Dom Claude Frollo:

the archdeacon of Notre Dame

who adopts Quasimodo and falls

in love with Esmeralda

the Captain of King's Archers

Phoebus de Cheteaupers:



Caderousse:

King Clopin:

who saves Esmeralda and is at-

tracted by her beauty

King of beggars who protects

Esmeralda

Fleur-de-Lys de

Gondelaurier:

Phoebus' fiancée who is from a

wealthy family



A Noisy Growd

## Chopter 7

### Quasimodo, the Pope of Fools

On the morning of January 6, 1482, the people of Paris were awakened by the **deafening peals** of all the church bells in the city. Not only was it a **religious** holiday, but it was also the Festival of Fools, and Parisians celebrated it by going to plays, lighting **bon-fires**, or electing a Pope of Fools and **parading** him through the streets.

A noisy crowd started gathering outside the Palace of Justice before dawn, eager to get good seats for the play to be performed there at noon, when church officials and important guests would arrive. While they

deafening / 'defenin/ adj. 褒耳欲聋的 peal /pi:l/ n. 钟声;铃声 religious /ri'lid3es/ adj. 宗教的;宗教上的 bonfire / bonfaiə/ n. 篝火 parade /pəˈreid/ v. 游行



waited, the crowd of poor townspeople, **rowdy** students, and ragged beggars climbed the tall **pillars**, broke windows, and shouted to the actors and to Pierre Gringoire, the play's young author, for the show to begin.

Fearful that the shouts would lead to a **riot**, Pierre began the play. But the officials soon began arriving, and an **usher** in the **gallery** announced each one by name. These announcements and the spectators' noisy laughter and discussion of each arrival interrupted the play frequently.

These interruptions frustrated the young playwright, but they were nothing compared to the horror he felt when still another interruption came from a visitor from Belgium. The man suddenly rose in the gallery and called down, "People of Paris, I've been waiting for those people on stage to move, to act, to fight, but all these fools do is call each other names. I had hoped to see a Pope of Fools elected. Back home, we have all the **candidates** stick their head through a

012

rowdy / 'raudi/ adj. 吵闹的 pillar / 'pile/ n. 柱子

riot / raiet/ n. 骚乱;暴动

usher /'^Jə/ n. 引座员 gallery /'gæləri/ n. (戏院中)最高的楼座 candidate /'kændidit/ n. 候选人



The Spectators 'Noisy Laughter

01.

hole and make faces at the audience. The one who makes the ugliest face is elected Pope of Fools. At least, that's amusing. This play is certainly not!"

The crowd cheered. "A Pope! Let's elect our Pope of Fools!"

A student knocked a hole in a small, round chapel window, and soon men were pushing to take their turn making faces. There were angry faces, silly faces, animal faces, **grotesque** faces. There were opened mouths and closed ones, **twisted** noses and flat ones, hairy foreheads and **bald** ones. Each new face sent peals of laughter through the crowd.

Then suddenly, a burst of applause and cheers greeted a monstrous face. It had a small left eye half hidden by a bristly red eyebrow and a right eye that was completely closed and covered by an enormous wart. The nose was more like a pyramid than a nose as it sat above thick lips. Jagged teeth stuck out from

014

grotesque /grəu'tesk/ adj. 怪诞的 twisted /twistid/ adj. 扭曲的 bald /bo:ld/ adj. 秃(头)的

monstrous / 'monstres/ adj. 异形的;畸形的wart /wo:t/ n. 疣 jagged / 'dʒægid/ adj. 有缺口的;不齐的