

哈佛 蓝星双语名著导读

Today's Most Popular Study Guides

The Da Vinci Code

达·芬奇密码

原著 Dan Brown (美)

导读 Sparknotes

翻译 谢云中 郝慧 何晓茵

天津科技翻译出版公司



SMARTER BETTER FASTER

Today's Most Popular Study

达·芬奇密码

The Da Vinci Code

[美] Dan Brown 原著

Sparknotes 导读

谢云中 郝 慧 何晓茵 翻译

郝 慧 何晓茵 校对

张滨江 主审

SMARTER

BETTER

FASTER



天津科技翻译出版公司

著作权合同登记号:图字:02-2007-111

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

达·芬奇密码:英汉对照 / (美)丹·布朗(Brown, D.)原著;谢云中,郝慧,何晓茵译. —天津:天津科技翻译出版公司, 2009.1

(哈佛蓝星双语名著导读)

书名原文:The Da Vinci Code

ISBN 978-7-5433-2360-5

I. 达… II. ①布… ②谢… ③郝… ④何… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物
②长篇小说—美国—现代 IV. H319.4:I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 125237 号

The Da Vinci Code By Brown, D.

Copyright © 2005 by SparkNotes LLC

All rights reserved.

Chinese edition © 2008 by Tianjin Science & Technology Translation & Publishing Co.

This Chinese edition was published by arrangement with Sterling Publishing, Inc.,
387 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016.

哈佛蓝星双语名著导读:达·芬奇密码

TODAY'S MOST POPULAR STUDY GUIDES

出 版:天津科技翻译出版公司

出 版 人:蔡 颖

地 址:天津市南开区白堤路 244 号

邮政编码:300192

电 话:022-87894896

传 真:022-87895650

网 址:www.tsttpc.com

印 刷:天津市蓟县宏图印务有限公司

发 行:全国新华书店

版本记录:846×1092 32 开本 6.625 印张 135 千字

2009 年 1 月第 1 版 2009 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

定价:15.00 元

版权所有·侵权必究

(如有印装问题,可与出版社调换)

CONTENTS

目录

CONTEXT	2
来龙·去脉	
PLOT OVERVIEW	8
情节·览	
CHARACTER LIST	20
角色·亮相	
ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CHARACTERS	28
主角·赏	
Robert Langdon 罗伯特·兰登	28
Sophie Neveu 索菲·奈芙	28
Leigh Teabing 雷·提彬	30
THEMES, MOTIFS & SYMBOLS	34
主题·主题成分·象征	
The False Conflict between Faith and Knowledge	34
信仰与知识的错误之争	
The Subjectivity of History 历史的主观性	34
The Intelligence of Women 女性的智慧	36
Ancient and Foreign Languages	38
古代语言与外国语言	
Art 艺术	38
Sexism 男性至上主义	38
Red Hair 红发	40
Blood 血	40
Cell Phones 手机	42

SUMMARY & ANALYSIS 44

断章·取义

Prologue–Chapter 3	楔子～第3章	44
Chapters 4–9	第4~9章	50
Chapters 10–15	第10~15章	60
Chapters 16–20	第16~20章	68
Chapters 21–25	第21~25章	74
Chapters 26–31	第26~31章	80
Chapters 32–37	第32~37章	88
Chapters 38–44	第38~44章	94
Chapters 45–52	第45~52章	106
Chapters 53–61	第53~61章	112
Chapters 62–67	第62~67章	122
Chapters 68–75	第68~75章	126
Chapters 76–82	第76~82章	134
Chapters 83–88	第83~88章	142
Chapters 89–95	第89~95章	148
Chapters 96–101	第96~101章	154
Chapter 102–Epilogue	第102章~尾声	162

IMPORTANT QUOTATIONS EXPLAINED 172

语出·有因

KEY FACTS 182

作品档案

STUDY QUESTIONS & ESSAY TOPICS 188

问题·论题

REVIEW & RESOURCES 198

回味·深入

Quiz 四选一	198
----------	-----

Suggestions for Further Reading 相关链接	204
--------------------------------------	-----

致读者

亲爱的读者,在这个多元文化的世界里,渴望知识、钟情文学、热爱英语的你是否希望站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢?

“哈佛蓝星双语名著导读”系列是全美最风行的经典名著导读笔记,由哈佛学生们融会名著阅读和文学学习精华,亲笔撰写而成。蓝星系列精选了来自世界各国的杰出经典著作,以经典性和流行性并重的名著为素材,以明晰的风格和地道的语言,解读名著精华和具有时代性的主题和思想。每一分册都包括名著的创作背景、人物分析、主题解析、篇章讲解、重要引文释义、作品档案,并且附有相关的思考题、推荐论题、小测验以及延伸阅读篇目。

如今“蓝星”漂洋过海,轻轻落在了国内英语学习读者的掌中,读者不需走出国门,即可轻松掌握哈佛课堂上的知识。蓝星系列丰富的内容编排,使我们不仅仅停留于对名著内容的了解,而且对著作的精华和内涵有更全面、深入的掌握,进而对英语语言和文化做更进一步的了解和研究。蓝星精辟、明晰的编写风格让“半天阅读一本名著”成为现实,使我们在有限的闲暇时间内阅读更多的书,同时迅速增强英语水平,提高文学修养,增加谈资。

天津科技翻译出版公司之前推出的“蓝星”系列78册,多为古典及经典题材,在图书市场上收到了很好的反响。本次推出的新品种20册均以现代及当代畅销书为首选,流行性和可读性更强,进一步丰富了该系列的内容。本次出版仍由天津外国语学院张滨江教授和青年教师负责翻译和审校,并严格按照原作的风格,提供原汁原味的英语环境,让读者自由地阅读、想象和发挥。

蓝星闪耀,伴你前行!

CONTEXT

Dan Brown was born on June 22, 1964 in Exeter, New Hampshire. He attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Amherst College. After college, he returned to Phillips Exeter to teach English.

Although a writer of commercial fiction, Brown's interest in the genre arose fairly late in his life. He read his first thriller, Sidney Sheldon's *Doomsday Conspiracy*, after he had graduated from college. This thriller, which Brown stumbled upon by accident, inspired him to work in the same genre. Aside from Sheldon, Brown has said he admires Robert Ludlum, for his ability to plot large-scale, international thrillers; John Steinbeck, for his descriptive skills; and Shakespeare, for his wordplay.

Brown grew up in a household in which religious and academic topics were discussed openly—his mother was a professional sacred musician and his father was a math professor. This background provided Brown with the confidence to explore some of the complicated conflicts that arise between religion and science. One of his early novels, for example, *Angels and Demons* (2000), examines the conflict between science and religion.

Another theme frequently addressed in Brown's work is the secret society. Brown has said that secret societies hold a special fascination for him, having grown up in New England, where Ivy League universities, Masonic lodges, and seats of governmental power all have their secret rituals and mysteri-

来龙·去脉

丹·布朗 1964 年 6 月 22 日出生于新罕布什尔州的埃克塞特，曾就读于菲利普·艾克斯特中学及艾姆赫斯特学院。大学毕业之后，他返回菲利普·艾克斯特中学教英文。

尽管布朗是个商业小说作家，但他很晚才对此类作品产生兴趣。大学毕业后他读的第一本惊悚小说是西德尼·谢尔顿的《世界末日的阴谋》。这本偶然邂逅的惊险小说促使他也开始写作此类作品。除了谢尔顿，布朗还崇拜罗伯特·勒德拉姆（善于写作组织大规模国际化题材惊险小说）、约翰·斯坦贝克（精于描述）以及威廉·莎士比亚（擅长使用双关语）。

布朗成长在一个可以公开讨论宗教与科学话题的家庭当中。母亲是位职业宗教音乐家，父亲是位数学教授。这一背景使得布朗有信心去探寻某些在宗教与科学之间产生的复杂冲突。他的一些早期作品，诸如《天使与魔鬼》（2000 年），就探讨了科学与宗教间的冲突。

布朗作品中另一个经常着力描绘的主题是秘密社团。他曾说秘密社团对他有着特别的吸引力。在他生活的新英格兰地区，常春藤联盟、共济会和政府势力聚集地，都有自己带有神秘色彩的秘密仪式。布朗的

ous elements. Two of Brown's novels, *Digital Fortress* (1996) and *Deception Point* (2001), deal with secret governmental organizations.

Yet it was Brown's novel *The Da Vinci Code* (2003), a book that combines all three of these themes, that catapulted Brown to celebrity. So staggering was its success that it inspired readers to return to Brown's earlier novels, belatedly putting them on the *New York Times* bestseller list.

The idea for *The Da Vinci Code*, a thriller that hinges on a trail of clues hidden in the works of Leonardo Da Vinci, first came to Brown while he was studying art history in Spain and learned about hidden symbols in Da Vinci's paintings. While he was researching *Angels and Demons*, his first book, which also has Robert Langdon as the main character and which deals with another secret society, the Illuminati, Brown was confronted with Da Vinci once again. He arranged to go to the Louvre, where he saw many of Da Vinci's paintings and interviewed an art historian. Before writing *The Da Vinci Code*, Brown spent a year researching Da Vinci and reading widely about cryptography and symbology. He also studied up on, and interviewed members of, Opus Dei, a controversial organization within the Catholic Church.

Brown considers himself a Christian and has said that the issues that preoccupy the characters in *The Da Vinci Code* matter to him on a personal level. He has repeatedly insisted that *The Da Vinci Code* was meant to spark further discussion about the mission and place of the Church, not to inspire denunciation of the Church. Furthermore, Brown does not claim that everything the characters discuss is the absolute true. Nonetheless, his novel has been met with a spate of books


两部小说——《数字城堡》(1996年)和《终极骗术》(2001年),就是讲秘密政府组织的。

《达·芬奇密码》(2003年)是一部融合以上各个主题的小说,让布朗一夜成名。它惊人的成功使读者回过头去阅读布朗的一些早期作品,迟来的关注使这些作品随后也登上了《纽约时报》畅销书排行榜。


布朗早在西班牙学习艺术史时就有了写《达·芬奇密码》的想法。这是一本围绕达·芬奇作品中一系列隐藏线索的惊悚小说。在写第一本书即《天使与魔鬼》(书中主角也是罗伯特·兰登,与之打交道的是另一个秘密组织——光照派)时,布朗再次与达·芬奇相遇。他安排了卢浮宫之旅,见到了达·芬奇的众多画作并访问了一位艺术史学家。在写《达·芬奇密码》之前,布朗用一年的时间来研究达·芬奇,并广泛阅读密码学和象征学著作。他还深入研究了天主事工会——一个与天主教会对立的组织,并且采访了这一组织的成员。

布朗自称是基督教徒,他说《达·芬奇密码》中颠倒书中人物的问题对他而言只是个人喜好。他反复坚持一点,即《达·芬奇密码》意在引起人们对教会使命与地位的深刻讨论,而不是去谴责教会。而且,他并未承认书中人物所讨论的问题句句属实。不过,他的小说还是激怒了基督教徒和天主教徒,他们大量著书指责布朗的种种观点,从圣杯、玛丽亚·抹大拉与耶稣的

written by outraged Christians and Catholics, taking Brown to task for his conception of everything from the Holy Grail to Mary Magdalene's relationship to Jesus to the validity of the noncanonical Gospels. Brown has welcomed these debates, insisting that apathy is the enemy of true faith and discussion is the lifeblood of any religion. Brown has also received many letters of support from people inside the Church who appreciate his work. He says that these supporters include nuns who have thanked him for pointing out how ironic and painful it is that even women who give up their lives to serve the Church are not considered fit to serve behind the altar.

After the enormous success of his novels, Brown gave up teaching and now focuses on his writing full time. His next novels will feature Robert Langdon, the protagonist of *Angels and Demons* and *The Da Vinci Code*. 

关系，直到未被收入《圣经》的福音书的正确性。布朗欢迎这些争论，他坚称漠不关心始终是信仰的敌人，讨论才是任何宗教的命脉所在。他也收到了很多欣赏他作品的教会人士的来信，他们对他表示了支持。布朗说这些支持者包括修女，她们感谢布朗指出了既具讽刺而又令人痛苦的一点，那就是人们认为妇女即便毕生奉献于教会也不适合在祭坛后履行圣职。

小说取得巨大成功后，布朗放弃了教学，现在全职从事写作。《天使与魔鬼》和《达·芬奇密码》中的主人公罗伯特·兰登将会在他接下来的小说中继续担任主角。

PLOT OVERVIEW

In the Louvre, a monk of Opus Dei named Silas apprehends Jacques Saunière, the museum's curator, and demands to know where the Holy Grail is. After Saunière tells him, Silas shoots him and leaves him to die. However, Saunière has lied to Silas about the Grail's location. Realizing that he has only a few minutes to live and that he must pass on his important secret, Saunière paints a pentacle on his stomach with his own blood, draws a circle with his blood, and drags himself into the center of the circle, recreating the position of Da Vinci's *Vitruvian Man*. He also leaves a code, a line of numbers, and two lines of text on the ground in invisible ink.

A police detective, Jerome Collet, calls Robert Langdon, the story's protagonist and a professor of symbology, and asks him to come to the Louvre to try to interpret the scene. Langdon does not yet realize that he himself is suspected of the murder.

After murdering Saunière, Silas calls the "Teacher" and tells him that, according to Saunière, the keystone is in the Church of Saint-Suplice in Paris. The Teacher sends Silas there. Silas follows Saunière's clues to the keystone's location and discovers that he has been tricked. In a fit of rage, he kills Sister Sandrine Bieil, the church's keeper and a sentry for the Priory of Sion. At the Louvre, Langdon meets Jerome Collet and Bezu Fache, the police captain, and realizes that the two policemen suspect him of the murder.

情节·览

卢浮宫内，一个叫塞拉斯的天主事工会修士抓住了馆长雅克·索尼埃，想叫他说出圣杯藏匿地点。索尼埃告诉他之后，塞拉斯朝他开了枪，并把他扔在那里等死。但索尼埃对圣杯的位置撒了谎。他意识到自己活不了多久了，必须把这个重要秘密传下去，于是他用自己的血在腹部画了个五角星，又用血画了一个圆圈，并让身体位于圆圈中央，以此复制出达·芬奇的画作《维特鲁威人》。他还用显隐墨水在地板上留下了由一系列数字和两行文字组成的密码。

杰罗姆·科莱警探给本书主角——象征学教授罗伯特·兰登打电话，要他去卢浮宫尝试解开密码。兰登并没意识到自己已经成了谋杀嫌疑犯。

杀了索尼埃后，塞拉斯给导师打电话，告诉他索尼埃说楔石存放在巴黎圣叙尔皮斯教堂。导师派塞拉斯来到教堂，他按照索尼埃提供的线索寻找到楔石的位置，结果发现自己被耍弄了。狂怒之下，他杀了教堂看守人兼郇山隐修会警卫的修女桑德琳·比埃尔。卢浮宫内，兰登见到杰罗姆·科莱和警察局长贝祖·法希，得知两位警察怀疑自己谋杀了索尼埃。

Sophie Neveu, an agent of the department of cryptology and Saunière's granddaughter, arrives at the crime scene and tells Langdon that he must call the embassy. When Langdon calls the number Sophie gave him, he reaches her answering service. The message warns Langdon that he is in danger and should meet Sophie in the bathroom at the Louvre.

In the bathroom, Sophie shows Langdon that Fache is noting his movements with a tracking device. She throws the device out the window onto a passing truck, tricking the police into thinking that Langdon has escaped from the Louvre.

Sophie also tells Langdon that the last line in the secret message, "P.S. Find Robert Langdon," was her grandfather's way of alerting her: P.S. are the initials of her grandfather's nickname for her, Princesse Sophie. Langdon thinks that P.S. might stand for Priory of Sion, an ancient brotherhood devoted to the preservation of the pagan goddess worship tradition, and to the maintenance of the secret that Saunière died protecting.

Langdon decodes the second and third lines in Saunière's message: "Leonardo Da Vinci! The Mona Lisa!" Sophie returns to the paintings to look for another clue. The police have returned to the Louvre as well, and they arrest Langdon. Sophie finds a key behind the *Madonna of the Rocks*. By using the painting as a hostage, she manages to disarm the police officer and get herself and Langdon out of the building.

As Sophie and Langdon drive toward the Swiss bank identified on the back of the key, Langdon explains the history of the Priory of Sion and their armed force, the Knights Templar. He reveals that the Priory protects secret documents known as the Sangreal, or the Holy Grail. Langdon's latest manuscript is about this very subject.

索尼埃的孙女索菲·奈芙是密码破译部的一名特工，她来到犯罪现场，并告诉兰登必须给美国大使馆打电话。当兰登拨通索菲给的号码后，他听到的却是她的电话留言，警告他处境危险，让他去洗手间和她会面。

在洗手间里，索菲向兰登证明法希正通过跟踪器注视着他的一举一动。她把跟踪器扔到窗外一辆路过的卡车上，警方因此误以为兰登已逃出了卢浮宫。

索菲还告诉兰登秘密留言的最后一行是“附言：找到罗伯特·兰登”。P.S.是祖父对索菲昵称的首字母，意思是索菲公主，祖父以此向她发出了警报。兰登认为P.S.可能代表一个古代兄弟会——郇山隐修会，这个组织致力于维护异教的女神崇拜传统以及索尼埃以死捍卫的一个秘密。

兰登将索尼埃留言的第一行和第二行解读为“列奥纳多·达·芬奇！蒙娜丽莎！”。索菲返回画廊去找另一条线索。警方也回到卢浮宫，逮住了兰登。索菲在《岩间圣母》后面找到了一把钥匙，她用这幅画要挟警官放下武器，并和兰登成功逃出了卢浮宫。

索菲与兰登按钥匙背面的指示驱车前往瑞士银行，兰登向索菲解释了郇山隐修会及其武装部队圣殿骑士团的历史。他揭示了郇山隐修会所保护的是名为圣杯（——译者注：the Sangreal 为古语词，现代的名称是 the Holy Grail）的秘密文件。兰登最新一部著作手稿论述的正是这一话题。

When Sophie and Langdon enter the bank, an unnamed security guard realizes that they are fugitives and calls the police, but André Vernet, the bank's manager and a friend of Saunière's, recognizes Sophie and helps her and Langdon escape. Sophie and Langdon figure out that the number left near Saunière's body must be the account number that will open the vault. When they open the vault they find a cryptex, a message delivery device designed by Da Vinci and crafted by Saunière. The cryptex can only be opened with a password.

Vernet successfully smuggles Sophie and Langdon past Collet in the back of a locked armored car. Vernet turns on them, but they manage to get away with the cryptex, which Langdon realizes is actually the Priory keystone—that is, the key to all of the secrets the Priory holds about the location of the Holy Grail.

Langdon and Sophie go to the house of Sir Leigh Teabing, a historian, to ask for his help opening the box. Teabing tells them the legend of the Grail, starting with the historical evidence that the Bible didn't come straight from God but was compiled by Emperor Constantine. He also cites evidence that Jesus' divinity was decided by a vote at Nicaea, and that Jesus was married to Mary Magdalene, who was of royal blood, and had children by her. Teabing shows them the hidden symbols in *The Last Supper* and the painted representation of the Magdalene. He tells them that the Holy Grail is actually Mary Magdalene's body and the documents that prove Mary's blood line is related to Jesus. He says he thinks Saunière and the others may have been killed because the Church suspected that the Priory was about to unveil this secret.