The Da Vinci Code

达·芬奇密码

世界名著学习馆
哈佛双语导读本

双语导读

原著 〔美〕丹·布朗
导读 Sparknotes
主译 张滨江

天津出版传媒集团
天津科技翻译出版有限公司

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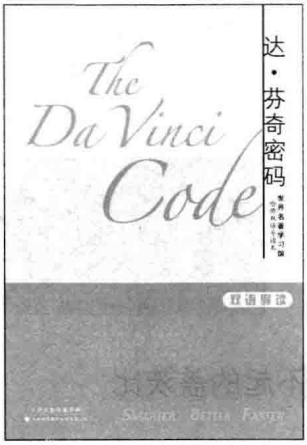

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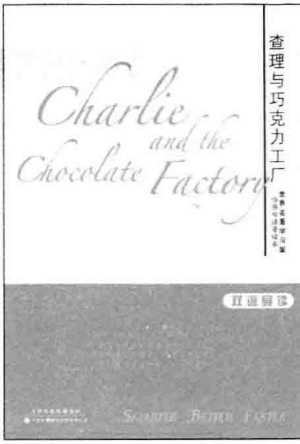

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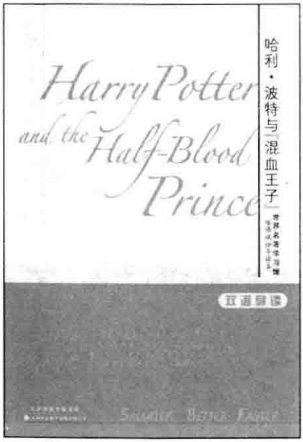

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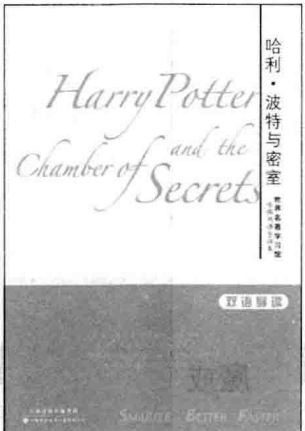

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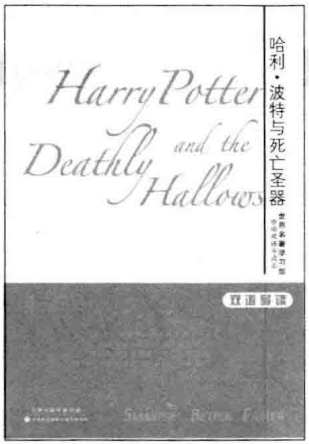

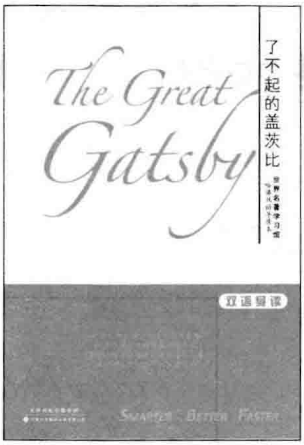

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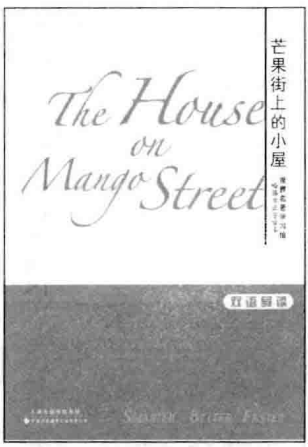

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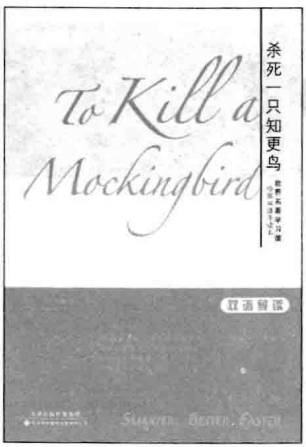

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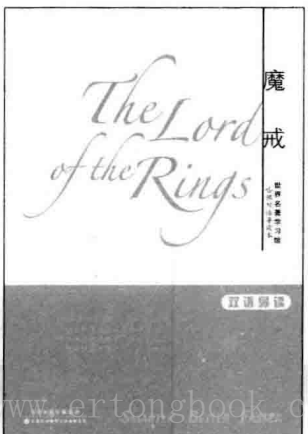

魔戒

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CONTENTS 目录

• TO READERS 001
致读者

• CONTEXT 002
作品·溯源

• PLOT OVERVIEW 008
情节·概览

• CHARACTER LIST 020
角色·亮相

• ANALYSIS OF MAJOR CHARACTERS 030
主角·赏析

Robert Langdon 罗伯特·兰登 030

Sophie Neveu 索菲·奈芙 032

Leigh Teabing 雷·提彬 032

• THEMES, MOTIFS & SYMBOLS 036
主题·主题成分·象征

The False Conflict between Faith and Knowledge 信仰与知识的错误之争 036

The Subjectivity of History 历史的主观性 038

The Intelligence of Women 女性的智慧 038

Ancient and Foreign Languages 古代语言与外国语言 040

Art 艺术 040

Sexism 性别歧视 040

Red Hair 红发 042

Blood 血 042

Cell Phones 手机 044

• SUMMARY & ANALYSIS 046
断章·取义
Prologue–Chapter 3 楔子~第 3 章 046
Chapters 4–9 第 4~9 章 052
Chapters 10–15 第 10~15 章 062
Chapters 16–20 第 16~20 章 070
Chapters 21–25 第 21~25 章 076
Chapters 26–31 第 26~31 章 082
Chapters 32–37 第 32~37 章 090
Chapters 38–44 第 38~44 章 096
Chapters 45–52 第 45~52 章 106
Chapters 53–61 第 56~61 章 114
Chapters 62–67 第 62~67 章 122
Chapters 68–75 第 68~75 章 128
Chapters 76–82 第 76~82 章 136
Chapters 83–88 第 83~88 章 142
Chapters 89–95 第 89~95 章 148
Chapters 96–101 第 96~101 章 156
Chapter 102–Epiloue 第 102 章~尾声 164

• IMPORTANT QUOTATIONS EXPLAINED 172
经典·常谈

• KEY FACTS 184
作品·档案

• STUDY QUESTIONS & ESSAY TOPICS 158
讨论·发散
Study Questions 问·答 192
Suggested Essay Topics 推荐论题 200
Suggestions for Further Reading 相关链接 202

TO READERS 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、热爱英语的你是否想过站在巨人的肩膀上摘星呢？

名著是经典传承的历史明珠，尽管岁月变迁，经典名著总是在各个时代给我们启迪和指引。哈佛双语名著导读丛书正是风行全美的经典名著导读笔记，是由哈佛学生们将名著阅读与文学学习融会贯通，编写而成的名著导读本，可谓“名著名导”。该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，突出“导读”特色，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。每一分册都包括著作的创作背景、人物分析、主题解析、篇章讲解、重要引文释义、作品档案，并且附有相关思考题及推荐阅读篇目。

这样的编排使你不仅仅停留在对名著内容上的了解，更可迅速、全面、深入地掌握经典名著的精华和内涵，同时也可对英语语言和文化做进一步的了解和研究。本丛书精辟、明晰的编写风格让“半天阅读一本名著”成为现实，帮你在有限的闲暇时间内享受文学，提高文学修养，同时在地道的语言环境中迅速提高英语水平，增强语言能力。

CONTEXT

《达·芬奇密码》2004年中文译本，上海人民出版社出版。

《世界末日的阴谋》，1991年出版。

Dan Brown was born on June 22, 1964 in Exeter, New Hampshire. He attended Phillips Exeter A cademy 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. A side 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

*stumble *vi.* 跌跌撞撞地走；失足；偶然碰见 stumble upon 偶然遇到

作品·溯源

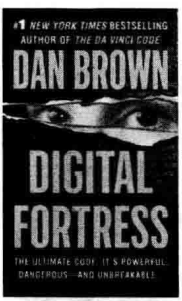
丹·布朗，当今美国最著名畅销书作家。他的小说《达·芬奇密码》自问世以来，一直高居《纽约时报》畅销书排行榜榜首。其父亲是知名数学教授，母亲则是宗教音乐家，成长于这样的特殊环境中，科学与宗教这两种在人类历史上看似如此截然不同却又存在着千丝万缕关联的信仰成为他的创作主题。

丹·布朗1964年6月22日出生于美国新罕布夏州的埃克塞特，曾就读于菲利浦·埃克塞特中学及艾姆赫斯特学院。大学毕业之后，他返回菲利浦·埃克塞特中学教英文。

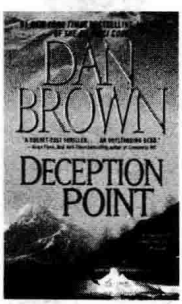
尽管布朗是个商业小说作家，但他很晚才对此类作品产生兴趣。大学毕业后他读的第一本惊悚小说是西德尼·谢尔顿的《世界末日的阴谋》。这本偶然邂逅的惊险小说激发了他的灵感，他也开始此类创作。除了谢尔顿，布朗还崇拜罗伯特·勒德拉姆（善于写作组织大规模国际化题材惊险小说）、约翰·斯坦贝克（精于描述）以及威廉·莎士比亚（擅长使用双关语）。

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，如《天使与魔

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 mysterious 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

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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涉及的主题是秘密社团。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,都有自己带着神秘色彩的秘密仪式。布朗的两部小说——《数字城堡》(1996 年)和《骗局》(2001 年),就是讲秘密政府组织的。

《达·芬奇密码》(2003 年)是一部融合以上所有三个主题的小说,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,使这些作品随后也登上了《纽约时报》* 畅销书排行榜。

*《纽约时报》
《纽约时报》(*The New York Times*),是一份在美国纽约出版的日报,创刊于 1851 年,美国高级报纸、严肃刊物的代表,在全世界发行,有相当的影响力,长期以来拥有良好的公信力和权威性。

早在西班牙学习艺术史时布朗就有了写《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,布朗用了一年的时间研究达·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。

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 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*.

---

*denunciation *n.* 指责，弹劾；告发，揭发 *e.g.* a letter of denunciation 检举信

布朗自认为是基督教徒，他说《达·芬奇密码》中难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.

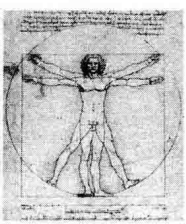
A police detective, Jerome Collet, calls Robert Langdon, the story's protagonist and a professor of symbology, and asks him to come to the Louvre to try to interpret the scene. Langdon does not yet realize that he himself is suspected of the murder.

After murdering Saunière, Silas calls the "Teacher" and tells him that, according to Saunière, the keystone is in the Church of Saint-Su-

*curator *n.* (图书馆、博物馆等的)馆长; 监护人; 管理者

情节·概览

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，并爬到圆圈中央，以此复制出达·芬奇的画作《维特鲁威人》*。他还用隐形墨水在地板上留下了由一列数字和两行文字组成的密码。



*《维特鲁威人》是一幅素描，画幅高34厘米，宽25厘米。问世以来，一直被视为达·芬奇最著名的代表作之一，现收藏于意大利威尼斯学院。

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，请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

plice 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.

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, Princess 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

*sentry *n.* 哨兵，警卫

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