

中国第一部
双语百科全书

用英语说

中国

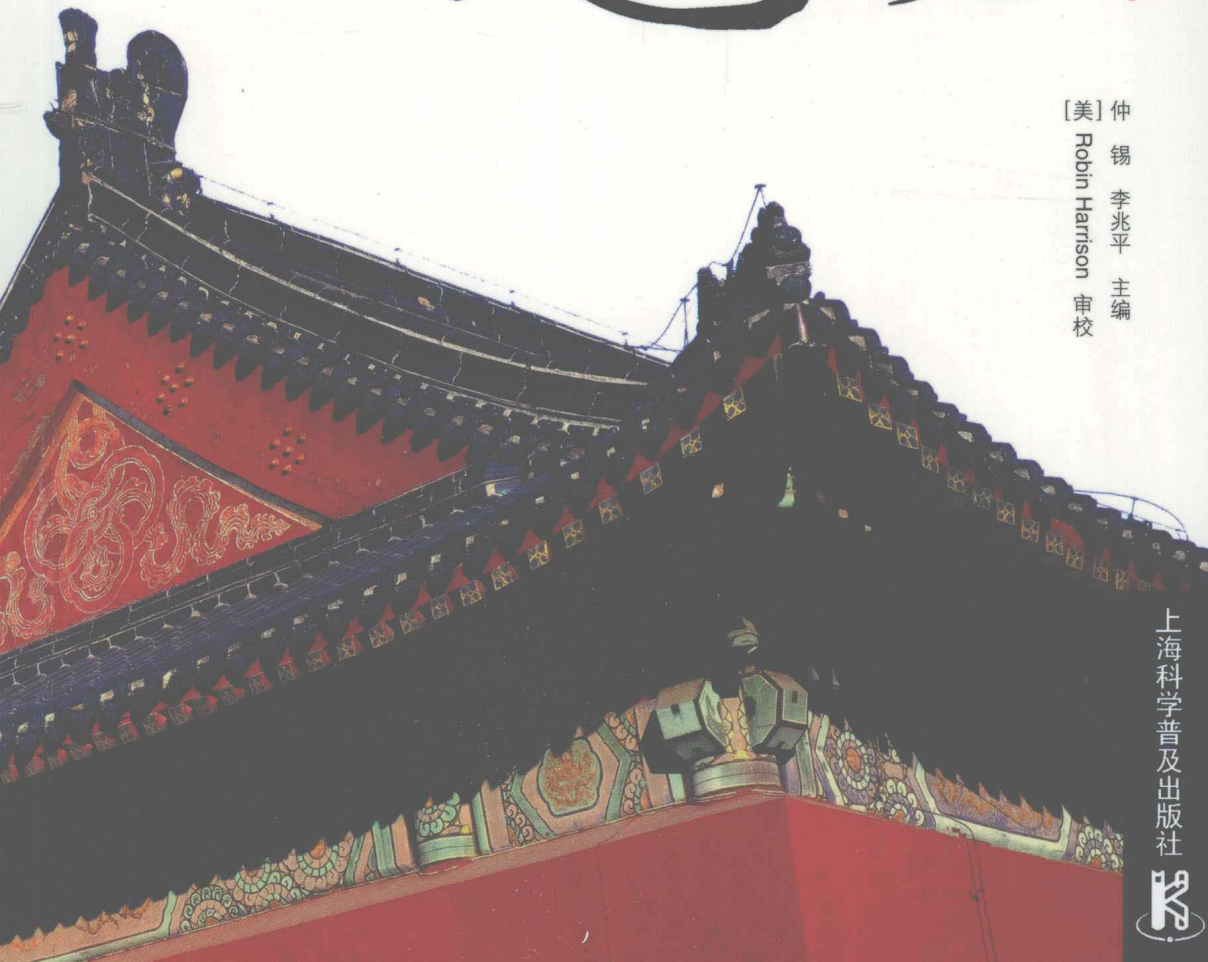
Talk About
China in English

名城

Famous Cities

[美] 仲锡 李兆平 主编
Robin Harrison 审校

上海科学普及出版社





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前 言



随着我国改革开放的不断向前推进,旅游事业也越来越兴旺地发展起来。尤其是近些年来,来自世界各地的客人涌向中国,试图揭开这块辽阔土地的神秘面纱,从而了解中国悠久的历史,以满足其难以诠释的好奇和幻想。

具有悠久而又丰富历史的中国,一直为自己无数的历史遗迹和文化遗产感到自豪。几乎在中国的每一个地方,人们都能欣赏到各种神奇的景观,以及世代相传的故事和神话。

在中国人民的辛勤努力下,中国在各个方面都发生了翻天覆地的变化。从经济、文化、教育,到生活、娱乐和休闲,人们都在尽情地享受着国泰民安、和谐安睦的生活。国家的建设和发展日新月异,人们的思想、观点、生活方式也有了很大的变化。

在这种形势下,我们觉得有必要给来中国工作和旅游的外国友人——尤其是给那些来参加2008年北京奥运会的各国朋友提供一些帮助,把他们可能感兴趣的事情、人物和地方简单地作一些介绍,让他们对中国有个大致的了解。由此,我们编写了《用英语说中国》这套丛书。丛书共有10部,分别是:

- 1.《用英语说中国——历史》
- 2.《用英语说中国——民俗》
- 3.《用英语说中国——艺术》
- 4.《用英语说中国——文化》
- 5.《用英语说中国——名城》
- 6.《用英语说中国——名人》
- 7.《用英语说中国——旅游》
- 8.《用英语说中国——媒体》
- 9.《用英语说中国——体育》
- 10.《用英语说中国——名校》

中国大约有大小城市700余座,其中有繁华的大都市,也有历史文化名城。每一座城市都有着自己的故事和特点。因此,了解一些中国城市的情况定是人们感兴趣的事情。本书着重介绍39座有代表性的城市,它们大都是省会城市。这些城市的基本情况分别收列在“自然概况”、“历史沿革”、“城市现状”和“地方特色”等四个栏目中。

阅读本书,人们会发现,中国的每一座城市都有了翻天覆地的变化。如今,人们过着幸福的生活。来自不同民族的人民友好、和谐地生活和工作在一起。随处

可见的高楼大厦,庞大热闹的现代化购物中心,车水马龙、现代化交通……所有这一切都向读者展现着一个不断发展的新型的蒸蒸日上、繁荣兴旺的现代中国。

参编这套丛书的作者都是来自高等院校的英语教授、副教授和硕士研究生,大家都为能参与此项有意义的工作而感到兴奋和激动,都乐意为宣传中国和振兴中华贡献自己的一份力量。

《用英语说中国》这套丛书从策划到构思,从设计到编写,都是站在较高的角度,本着较新的水准,力求创造性地把中国的上上下下、东西南北、方方面面以简洁流畅的语言加以娓娓叙述。这无疑将给广大读者一种全新的感受。

《用英语说中国》这套丛书对于英语爱好者提高英语水平、激发学习英语兴趣会有所帮助的。丛书信息量庞大,涉及面广,古往今来,东南西北,犹如一部关于中国的小百科全书。丛书中的英文叙述和中文译述都严格遵循语言简练、结构明晰、形式活泼的宗旨。我们衷心希望这套丛书能够受到广大读者的喜爱和信赖。把中国介绍给世界,让世界上更多的人了解中国,是每个中国人的愿望。

限于编著者的水平和第一手资料的缺乏,丛书中有些地方的内容和信息可能存在一些出入和欠缺,恳请广大读者予以批评指正。

《用英语说中国》丛书编者

2008年8月



Preface

With the rapid development of China's reform and opening-up, tourism is on the rise, esp. in recent years. More and more people from all over the world come to China, hoping to unveil the mystery of the vast land, to discover the origins of the long history in China and to satisfy their own curiosities and fantasies as well.

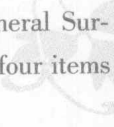
China, with a long and rich history, is always proud of her countless historical sites and cultural relics. Almost everywhere people encounter amazing miracles or natural beauties together with their everlasting legends and myths.

Furthermore, with the strenuous work of the whole nation, China has witnessed fundamental changes in every field. From national economy, culture and education to people's living standard, recreation and entertainments, everywhere and every soul is enjoying a peaceful and comfortable life in a friendly and harmonious atmosphere. The nation's construction and development are changing with each passing day while people's views and points are also keeping pace with the times.

Under such circumstances, we feel obliged to offer some help to those foreign visitors, esp. those who are coming to the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, by giving them a brief introduction of the things, the people and the places they might be interested in. The series "*Talk About China in English*", therefore, come into being. The series consist of 10 books in all. They are:

1. **Talk About China in English—History**
2. **Talk About China in English—Folklore**
3. **Talk About China in English—Arts**
4. **Talk About China in English—Culture**
5. **Talk About China in English—Famous Cities**
6. **Talk About China in English—Celebrities**
7. **Talk About China in English—Tourism**
8. **Talk About China in English—Media**
9. **Talk About China in English—Sports**
10. **Talk About China in English—Famous Colleges and Universities**

There are about 700 cities—big or small—in China. Among the cities, there are metropolises as well as small county-level ones. Despite the various sizes, every city has its own stories and characteristics. To have certain knowledge about the cities in China will surely be people's interest. In *Talk About China in English—Famous Cities*, 39



major cities are introduced and most of them are provincial capital cities. General Survey, History and Development, Current situation and Local Specialties are the four items in introducing each city.

Reading *Talk About China in English—Famous Cities*, we will see clearly that fundamental changes have taken place in almost every city. People are enjoying their happy life everywhere in the country; people from the Han nationality and people from the ethnic minorities are living and working together happily and harmoniously. Tall buildings, large shopping centers, busy traffics... everything shows the development and prosperity of the new and modernized China.

All the writers of the series are professors, associate professors and graduate—students of English from colleges and universities. We all feel happy and proud to have the chance to do our bit for the publicity of our motherland as well as her promotion.

From making plans to hatching plots, from working out schemes to carrying out the writings, the authors have been diligent and conscientious. Through our work, we want to provide readers with a rich and colorful introduction of an encyclopedic manner. The series are new and creative, and sure enough, they will bring fresh feelings and experiences to all readers.

The series are also helpful for all English lovers, including secondary school students and teachers, college students, office clerks and public servants.

Both the English and Chinese versions in the series are written in simple language, clear structure and lively style. We hope they will find popularity upon publication.

We are extremely grateful to the authors and publishers of all the materials we have chosen here in the series. We apologize for the insufficient information in some cases due to lack of resources. We intend to show every respect for intellectual property rights, but we hope our pleading of the permission to use these materials for the purpose of letting more foreign friends know China better will receive kind and generous consideration.

Authors

August 2008





Beijing	
北京	(1)
Tianjin	
天津	(7)
Shijiazhuang	
石家庄	(12)
Taiyuan	
太原	(17)
Hohhot	
呼和浩特	(22)
Shenyang	
沈阳	(26)
Dalian	
大连	(32)
Changchun	
长春	(37)
Harbin	
哈尔滨	(43)
Shanghai	
上海	(48)
Nanjing	
南京	(55)
Suzhou	
苏州	(61)
Hangzhou	
杭州	(66)
Hefei	



Talk About China in English—Famous Cities

合肥	(71)
Fuzhou	
福州	(75)
Xiamen	
厦门	(81)
Nanchang	
南昌	(87)
Ji'nan	
济南	(94)
Qingdao	
青岛	(99)
Zhengzhou	
郑州.....	(106)
Wuhan	
武汉.....	(111)
Changsha	
长沙.....	(119)
Guangzhou	
广州.....	(126)
Shenzhen	
深圳.....	(134)
Nanning	
南宁.....	(139)
Haikou	
海口.....	(145)
Chongqing	
重庆.....	(150)
Chengdu	
成都.....	(156)
Guiyang	
贵阳.....	(162)
Kunming	
昆明.....	(167)
Lhasa	
拉萨.....	(171)



Xi'an	
西安.....	(176)
Lanzhou	
兰州.....	(182)
Xi'ning	
西宁.....	(187)
Yinchuan	
银川.....	(193)
Ürümqi	
乌鲁木齐.....	(198)
Hong Kong	
香港.....	(202)
Macao	
澳门.....	(207)
Taipei	
台北.....	(212)



北京 Beijing



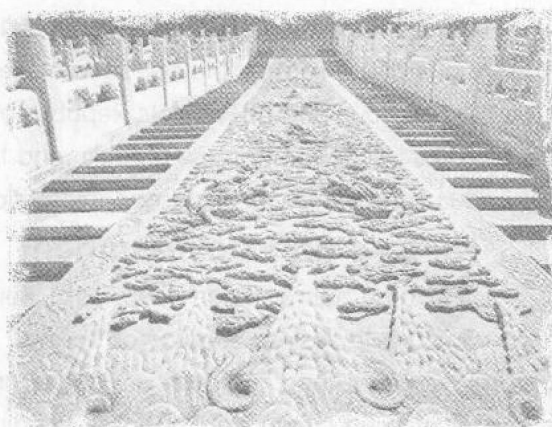
General Survey

Lying in the northern part of North China Plain, Beijing is surrounded by mountains on the west, the north and the northeast. The northeastern part of the city is high while the south western part is low topographically, with a southeastern plain tilted gradually downward to the Bohai Sea.

As the capital of China, Beijing is one of the world's truly imposing cities, with a 3 000-year history and 15.3 million people (2005). Covering 16 808 square kilometers in area, it is the political, cultural and economic center of the People's Republic.

Situated in northeast China, Beijing adjoins the Inner Mongolian Highland to the northwest and the Great Northern Plain to the south. Five rivers run through the city, connecting it to the eastern Bohai Sea. Administratively, the Beijing municipality equals the status of a province, reporting directly to the central government.

Rich in history, Beijing has been China's primary capital for more than seven



centuries. At Tiananmen Square, besides the old Forbidden City Palace of the emperors in the past, there stand the Great Hall of the People's Congress building and the Mausoleum of Chairman Mao Zedong.

The old city walls have been replaced by ring roads, and many of the old residential districts of alleys and courtyard houses have been turned into high-rise hotels, office buildings, and department stores. Beijing, a dynamic city where the old and new intermingle, remains a magnet for visitors from inside and outside China.

Major rivers flowing through Beijing include Yongding River, Chaobai River, North Canal and Juma River that mostly originated in the northeastern mountainous areas of Beijing. These rivers flow through rugged mountains towards southeastern plain of Beijing and in the end join the Bohai Sea.

Beijing has a continental monsoon climate with four distinct seasons. Spring and autumn are short while winter and summer are long.

Beijing occupies a total area of 16 807.8 square kilometers. Around 10 417.5 square kilometers are mountainous areas, which constitute 62 percent of the total space of Beijing. The plain area of Beijing covers 6 390.3 square kilometers, which accounts for 38 percent of the city's total area. Beijing municipality has 16 subordinate districts and 2 counties.

By the end of 2004, Beijing has a total of 11 595 000 people who are registered permanent ones.

Among them, 5 853 824 men and 5 741 161 women. The population density of Beijing is about 850 people per square kilometer.

With the founding of People's Republic of China on October 1st, 1949, Beijing became the capital of the new republic and has since developed itself into a political and cultural center of China and international exchange hub.

History and Development

Some half a million years ago, Beijing man lived in Zhoukoudian, in the southwestern suburbs of Beijing. The climate of that time was warmer and more humid than it is today. Forests and lakes in the area supported large numbers of living creatures. The fossil remains of Beijing man, his stone tools and evidence of use of fire, as well as later tools of 18 000 years ago, bone needles and article of adornment from the age of Upper Cave Man are the earliest cultural relics on record in China today.

A city plan was first laid out in the Yuan Dynasty. Yet only after extensive reconstruction during the Ming and Qing, did the city emerge as an architectural



masterpiece fit to serve as the capital of the Chinese empire. A north-south axis bisects the city with the Imperial Palace was known as Danei (The Great within).

In the Ming Dynasty, it was renamed the Forbidden City (Zijincheng), and more recently it has come to be called the Palace Museum (Gugong Bowuyuan). Designed with thousands of halls and gates arranged symmetrically around a north-south axis, its dimensions and luxuriance are a fitting symbol of the power and greatness of traditional China.

After the collapse of the Qing Dynasty in 1911, China fell prey to the Northern Warlords and Kuomintang, Beijing suffered the same fate as the rest of China, hobbling along like an old camel without a sense of direction. The Chinese People's Liberation Army formally entered Beijing on January 31 1949, opening a new chapter in the long history of the city. It was in Tian'anmen Square on October 1st, 1949, that Chairman Mao Zedong proclaimed the establishment of the People's Republic of China, with Beijing as its capital.

Current Situation

Beijing is a city of broad boulevards, now full of traffic and pulsating to the rhythms of commerce and entertainment. Museums and parks abound, including the Palace Museum of the Forbidden City and Beihai Park in the center of town. Nearby, the China Fine Arts Museum (Zhongguo meishuguan) exhibits the work of contemporary artists. China's ancient past and recent history are on view at the Museum of Chinese History and Chinese Revolution at Tian'anmen. Antiques, crafts, and books calligraphy and paintings can be found at Liulichang, an old antique market district remodeled in the 1980's to reflect the style of the old city. Some of the spirit of Old Beijing is also preserved at Qianmen, south of Tian'anmen, with stores that date to the early 20th century and beyond, including the Tongrentang Traditional Medicine shop, first established in 1669. Beijing Opera performances and acrobatic troupes keep those traditional entertainment forms vital, while contemporary music clubs and discos thrive in an era of liberalization and prosperity.

Tian'anmen Square is still the center of Beijing, Chang'an Boulevard now running 38 kilometers from Shijingshan in the west to Tongzhou District in the east. The palaces and city towers along both sides have been designated cultural relics for national protection. Former imperial residences and gardens have been opened for public viewing.

New buildings like the International Post Office and Bank of China have been

Talk About China in English—Famous Cities

built along the Second Ring Road, the former line of the Inner City wall. Old living quarters and blocks of traditional Beijing-style buildings, such as Liulichang Culture Street, have been restored. Large-scale construction has been undertaken along the Third Ring Road and the Fourth Ring Road.

Future development in Beijing will continue to preserve the symmetry of the old city layout while integrating modern architectural design into the over-all plan.

Local Specialities

Cultural relics in Beijing like the Forbidden City, the Great Wall, Zhoukoudian Beijing Man Relics, the Temple of Heaven, the Summer Palace and the Ming Tombs are World Cultural and Natural Heritages approved by the United Nations. There are a total of 7 309 historical and relic sites in Beijing among which 60 are classified as national cultural heritages and another 234 are Beijing cultural heritages.

In Beijing, the sumptuous courses at a meal of flavor are very captivating. Here there are all kinds of delicious dishes from both the south and north of China. There are French, Russian, American Western-style food and national style meal too. Beijing Roast Duck is fragrant and crisp and delicate that nearly all the tourists would eagerly want to taste. Medicated diet has been developed to some extent too with the efficiency of health care and eliminating illness in recent years.

There are many kinds of snacks in Beijing, and quick-boiled tripe, enema, jellied bean curd, fermented bean drink, fry liver, seasoned millet mush, sheep head meat, bittern boil, burn, end nest nest, honeyed fried dough twist, fry cakes, pea flour cake, etc., are everywhere.



北京

Beijing

北京话

自然概况

北京雄踞华北大平原北端,西部、北部和东北部则是群山环绕。从地势上看,整个城市的东北部高,西北部低,东南部还有一片缓缓向渤海倾斜的平原。

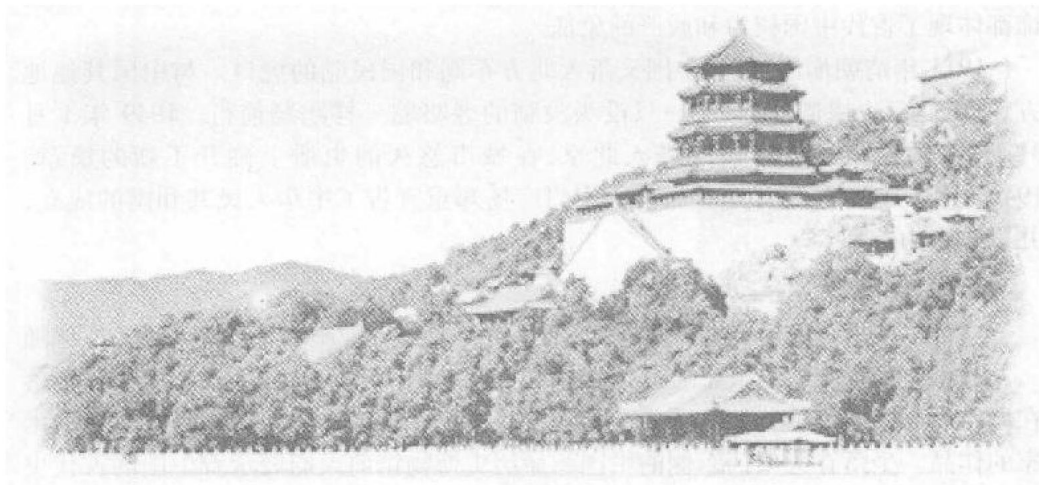


中国首都北京是世界上最令人神往的城市之一。这是一座具有 3 000 多年历史,1 530 万人口(2005 年统计数据),占地面积 16 808 平方公里的城市,是中华人民共和国的政治、文化和经济中心。

北京位于华北平原北端,西接内蒙古高原,南接华北平原。有五条河流从城市穿过,流入东边的渤海。北京市是中央直辖市,其行政权限相当于一个省,接受中央政府直接领导。

北京历史悠久。700 多年以来,北京一直是中国的主要都城。天安门广场上除了古老的紫禁城宫殿外,还耸立着人民大会堂和毛泽东主席纪念堂。

古老的北京城墙已经被环城路所取代,许多旧住宅区的胡同和四合院已经变成了高层次宾馆、办公大楼和百货商店。北京是一座生气勃勃、充满活力、古老风貌和现代风格相融合的城市,她一直吸引着国内外千百万游客。



穿过城市的主要河流包括永定河,潮白河,北运河和拒马河。它们大多源于北京东北部的山脉地区。这些河流穿过起伏绵延的大山,流向北京东南部的平原,最终汇入渤海。

北京的气候为大陆性季风气候,四季分明,春季秋季短促,冬季夏季漫长。

北京全市土地面积 16 807.8 平方公里,其中山区面积 10 417.5 平方公里,是城市总面积的 62%。北京的平原面积 6 390.3 平方公里,占全市总面积的 38%。北京市辖 16 个区和 2 个县。截至到 2004 年底,全市共有户籍人口 1 159.5 万人,其中男性 5 853 824 人,女性 5 741 161 人。城市的人口密度大约为每平方公里 850 人。

自 1949 年 10 月 1 日中华人民共和国成立以来,北京即成为新中国的首都并从此发展成为中国的政治、文化中心和国际交流中心。

历史沿革

大约 50 万年前,北京人居住在北京西南郊的周口店。那时的气候比现在的更温暖更潮湿,当地的森林湖泊也促进了大量生物的成长。北京人的化石遗骸,他们的石头工具和用火痕迹,以及后来大约 18 000 年前用过的工具,还有山顶洞人时期用过的骨针和装饰品都是中国如今史料记载的最早的文化遗物。

北京的城市规划始于元朝。然而,直到明朝和清朝年间大兴土木、整修重建之后,城市才初现出适合成为中国王朝首都的杰出建筑。一道南北向的中心轴把城市一分为二,其皇宫被称作大内。

到了明朝,皇宫被更名为紫禁城。近年来它又开始被称为故宫博物院,围绕着一个南北向的中心轴,数千个厅堂、门落对称地排列着,其宏大的规模和奢华的装饰都体现了古代中国权力和威严的象征。

1911 年清朝崩溃之后,中国又落入北方军阀和国民党的虎口。与中国其他地方一样,北京也惨遭厄运,像一只没头没脑的老骆驼一样蹒跚前行。1949 年 1 月 31 日,中国人民解放军正式进入北京,在城市悠久的史册上翻开了新的篇章。1949 年 10 月 1 日,毛泽东主席在天安门广场郑重宣告了中华人民共和国的成立,并以北京为首都。

城市现状

北京是一座拥有宽广林荫大道的城市,如今,这座城市车水马龙,正伴随着商业和娱乐业的节拍跃动。北京有许多博物馆和公园,其中有坐落在城市中心的故宫博物馆和北海公园。在此附近,中国美术馆里陈列着当代美术家的作品。坐落在天安门东侧的中国革命历史博物馆向人们展示着中国的古代史和现代史。

琉璃厂古玩市场是 20 世纪 80 年代为反映北京的古老风貌而重修的一个古玩市场。这里有古董、工艺品和书籍字画交易。天安门广场南面的前门大街依然保留着古老北京的一些特色,这里的商店的历史可以追溯到 20 世纪初期甚至更远,包括始建于 1669 年的同仁堂中药店。京剧表演和马戏团等传统娱乐形式依然保留着活力,而现代音乐会和迪斯科也在环境宽松、繁荣的区域流行起来。

如今,天安门广场依然是北京的中心。眼下的长安大道从西部的石景山到东部的通州区长达 38 公里。大道两旁的宫殿和塔楼已被指定为国家保护的文化遗产。昔日的皇家住宅和花园已经对公众开放。

如今,二环路沿线,也就是原先的内城墙沿线,已经建起了诸如国际邮局、中国银行等新的建筑。旧式的老北京住宅群和传统的北京风格建筑小区,诸如琉璃厂文化街,都已经被修复。大规模的建设正在三环路和四环路沿线实施。

北京的未来发展在把现代化建筑设计融入城市总体规划的同时,将依然会保