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作为孩子,您天真而浪漫;作为青年,您心怀理想、 渴望成功;当步入中年时,您又默默地挺起双肩,扛起一 个温暖的家······累了倦了的时候,人生必读卷就像您的老 朋友一样体贴温暖,它用轻松的笔调传递着人生智慧;您 只需要打开它,就能看到最好的回答······

As a child, you are naive and romantic; As a young man, you have dream in heart, longing for success; When you become middle-aged, you straighten your shoulders silently, lift up a warm family ......When you are tired, this book could console and warm you as your old friend. It uses smart writing style to express the life wisdom; You only need to open it, and would find the best answer ......





# 中华人民共和国国歌



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# ∞一年之计在于春——少年时期(1—22岁)

A Year's Plan Starts with Spring — Childhood and Puberty (1—22 years old)

从呱呱坠地到嗷嗷待哺,从青涩无知到成熟独立,我们经历了漫长的童年和青少年时期,在这个价值观初步形成的过程里,有哪些信息是我们必须知道的呢?下面这些知识您又了解吗?

From being born to crying for food, from jejune and ignorant to mature and independent, we have experienced the long childhood and puberty. In the early process of philosophy-shaping, which information is we must know? How much do we know the following information?

### 寥 育婴篇 The Section of Baby Feeding

婴幼儿每天必须摄入的食物 The Food That Your Baby Must Take Everyday

鸡蛋、母乳、牛奶、鱼、虾、胡萝卜、青菜、豌豆、蘑菇、玉米、豆腐、猪肝等食物,可以保证宝宝每天四类营养的及时摄入,以上食物尽量综合搭配,保证让孩子得到全面营养,这样孩子不仅身体壮,而且不会养成挑食的习惯。

Egg, mother's milk, cow'smilk, fish, shrimp, carrot, green vegetables, pea,mushroom, corn, bean curd, pig liver and so on, can guarantee that your baby gets four kinds of nutrition promptly everyday, obtaining the comprehensive nutrition which will make your baby have a strong body and a good eating habit.

### 避免让宝宝遭受到意外伤害 Don't Let Your Baby Exposing to Accident Injury

- ≥ 1. 准备一把钥匙放在客厅, 防止宝宝误把自己反锁在屋里
- ≥ 2. 较重的电器,要远离桌边,书架最好能与墙固定
- 3. 及时清理地上的水或油渍,以免宝宝滑倒
- 4. 窗帘和百叶窗的绳索要收高、打结, 让宝宝够不着
- 5. 电饭锅、微波炉等电器的电线尽可能不要拖在地上或搭在桌边
- ≥ 6. 卧室床单不要拖地,以免绊倒宝宝,樟脑丸最好粘在衣柜内顶
- ₹ 7. 让宝宝远离您的办公桌或与工作有关的重要物品
- 8. 用带盖子的旅行杯喝热水,并及时盖盖子,避免热水撒出来
- 9. 橱柜尽量不要用玻璃门,抽屉、柜门用安全锁锁好
- 10. 不要把暖壶、茶壶这样的东西放在桌子边沿
- 11. 用固定的餐桌垫代替桌布,以防宝宝拉桌布角时,桌上的东西砸伤或 烫伤宝宝

# 育婴篇 The Section of Baby Feeding

### 避免让宝宝遭受到意外伤害 Don't Let Your Baby Exposing to Accident Injury

- ≥ 12. 务必在用完电器之后拔掉电源, 电线、插座要隐蔽
- ≥ 13. 家具边缘、尖角,要加装圆弧角的防护垫,桌上不要放任何危险物品
- ≥ 15. 给宝宝洗澡时,水温适度,浴缸旁设把手,勿留宝宝一个人在浴室
- ≥ 16. 避免宝宝在玩耍垃圾袋时,将其蒙在脸上引起窒息
- 1. Prepare a key in the living room. So you are not worried when your baby lock himself in the room by mistake
- 2. Make sure that the heavy electric appliances are not on the edge of table and the bookshelf is fixed with wall
- 3. Clean the water or oil on the floor immediately, in order to avoid your baby slipping down
- 4. Curtain and jalousie string must be tied a knot, making sure the baby cannot get it
- 6. Do not make the sheet draging on the floor in bedroom, in order to avoid tripping down your baby
  The camphor should be stuck to interior top of your closet
- 7. Let your baby far away from your desk or important goods
- 8. Use the travel cup with lid, and put the lid on promptly, avoiding the hot water scattering
- 9. Glass doors should not be installed on the cabinet; Lock the drawer and the cabinet door with
  the safe-lock
- 10. Do not place the thermos and the teapot or other things at the edge of table
- 11. Replace the tablecloth with the fixed table-pad, so your baby couldn't pull the tablecloth and get hurt
- 12. Make sure the connector plug to be pull out after turning off the electric appliance . Wires and plugs must be kept away from your baby
- 13. Furniture edges and sharp corners must be added round arc pads. Do not put any dangerous goods on the table
- 14. The fence of balcony or courtyard should be high and narrow. Do not place anything which may help
  your baby climbing up. Do not plant poisonous or thorny plant
- i 15. Water temperature need to be adjusted moderate when having a bath for your baby, A knob
  should be installed at the bathtub side. Do not leave the baby alone in the bathroom
- 16. Keep the baby from the plastic bags in order not to be suffocated



### 

#### 让宝宝长出一口整齐的牙齿 Let The Baby Have Tidy and Neat Teeth

在宝宝出牙期,不能让婴儿吸吮橡皮奶嘴,咬手指;如果流口水,应该用软布擦干净;让孩子吃营养丰富而容易消化的食物,经常用棉签蘸苏打水溶液给孩子擦拭牙龈,这样孩子就能健康快速地长出一口整齐的牙齿来。

Do not let the baby suck the rubber nipple or the finger. Use the soft napkin when dribbling; Let the child eat nutritious and digestable food. Use tampon to dip the soda peroxide frequently to clean the gum for your baby so that he can have tidy and neat teeth.



### 实用篇 The Section of Practice

#### 如何正确拨打应急电话 How to Call The Emergency Telephones

▶火警电话"119"

要讲清着火的单位名称、详细地址、着火物质、火情大小以及报警人的姓名与电话号码

■ 匪警电话 "110"

讲清自己的姓名,发生事故的地点及所使用的电话号码,将案情简要报告,包括犯罪分子的人数、面貌与衣着特征、作案手段、逃逸方法和方向等,并保护犯罪现场

■急救电话"120"

要讲清病人的姓名、年龄、目前病情、详细地址、电话号码以及等待 救护车的确切地点,最好讲清户外易识别的建筑物。意外灾害事故,还需 说明伤害性质,受伤人数等情况

■交通事故报警电话"122"

讲清事故发生的时间、地点、主要情况和造成的后果

Fire Alarm call: "119"

Report the name and the location of the event. Leave your name and telephone number

Femergency call: "110"

#### 如何正确拨打应急电话 How to Call The Emergency Telephones

Identify yourself and report the location of the event, the number of the suspects, and protect the crime scene

Ambulance call: "120"

Tell the name, age, address, telephone number of the patient and the easily identified building nearby. Tell the number of the persons and the degree of harm if it is the accident

Traffic accident call:"122"

Tell the time, place, the consequence of the accident

#### 最关键的火海逃生绝技 Tips for Escaping from Fire

- 1.当发现楼内失火时,确定风向,朝逆风方向快速离开火灾区域
- 2.起火时, 立即关闭门窗和室内通风孔, 随后用湿毛巾堵住口鼻, 并将身上的衣服浇湿
- 3.不能乘电梯,应沿防火安全通道朝底楼跑;如果中途防火楼梯被堵死,应该向楼顶跑同时可以将楼梯间窗户玻璃打破,向外高声呼救以便营救
- 4.如果楼道中只有烟没有火,可在头上套一个较大的透明塑料袋防止烟气刺激眼睛和吸入呼吸道 并采用弯腰的低姿势,逃离烟火区
- 5.在火场中尽量低身弯腰以降低高度,防止窒息
- 6.逃生途中减少携带物品的体积和重量
- 7.正确估计火势,不得盲目采取行动
- 8.逃生、报警,呼救要结合进行,防止只顾逃生而不顾报警与呼救
  - 1. Run out of the fire area reverse to the wind as soon as possibe
- 2. Close the windows, doors and the air vent immediately when the fire attacks. Then cover your mouth and nose with the wet towel, and pouring the water on the body
- 3. Do not use the elevator when there is a fire accident. Run along the fire engine access toward the basement of the building. If the emergency staircase is blocked in the midway, you should run to the attic and break the window glasses, calling for help loudly in order to be rescued
- 4. If there is only the smoke but no fire in the corridor, you may wrap your head with a big transparent plastic bag in order to prevent the smoke from harming your eyes and respiration, lower your body and flee away from the area



#### 最关键的火海逃生绝技 Tips for Escaping from Fire

- 5.Lower your body as possible as you can. Prevent yourself from suffocation
- 6.Reduce the volume and weight of the items you carry on when you escape
- 7. Estimate the fire situation correctly. Do not act blindly
- 8. Escaping, dialing the fire alarm number and calling for help should be coordinated. Do not forget to dial the fire alarm number or call for help when you try to escape

#### 中国大学综合实力排名 The List of Comprehensive Strength of Chinese Universities

- 1. 北京大学
- 2. 清华大学
- 3. 复旦大学
- 4. 浙江大学
- 5. 南京大学
- 6. 上海交通大学
- 7. 武汉大学
- 8. 吉林大学
- 9. 中国人民大学
- 10. 四川大学
- 11. 华中科技大学
- 12. 中山大学
- 13. 南开大学
- 14. 北京师范大学
- 15. 中国科技大学
- 16. 西安交通大学
- 17. 中南大学
- 18. 哈尔滨工业大学
- 19. 山东大学
- 20. 厦门大学
- 21. 北京航空航天大学
- 22. 天津大学
- 23. 同济大学
- 24. 中国农业大学
- 25. 华东师范大学
- 26. 东南大学
- 27. 西北工业大学
- 28. 大连理工大学

- 29. 东北大学
- 30. 北京理工大学
- 31. 华南理工大学
- 32. 重庆大学
- 33. 北京科技大学
- 34. 兰州大学
- 35. 湖南大学
- 36. 华中师范大学
- 37. 中国海洋大学
- 38. 华东理工大学
- 39. 南京理工大学
- 40. 西北大学
- 41. 南京航空航天大学
- 42. 中国地质大学
- 43. 哈尔滨工程大学
- 44. 华中农业大学
- 45. 东北师范大学
- 46. 中国矿业大学
- 47. 中国石油大学
- 48. 西南交通大学
- 49. 郑州大学
- 50. 电子科技大学
- 51. 西南大学
- 52. 武汉理工大学
- 53. 南京农业大学
- 54. 苏州大学
- 55. 西北农林科技大学 83. 陕西师范大学
- 56. 南京师范大学

- 57. 北京交通大学
- 58. 云南大学
- 59. 北京邮电大学
- 60. 湖南师范大学
- 61. 河海大学
- 62. 上海大学
- 63. 东华大学
- 64. 北京林业大学
- 65. 西安电子科技大学
- 66. 北京工业大学
- 67. 暨南大学
- 68. 北京化工大学
- 69. 合肥工业大学
- 70. 南方医科大学
- 71. 南昌大学
- 72. 太原理工大学
- 73. 华南师范大学
- 74. 山西大学
- 75. 中南财经政法大学
- 76. 中央民族大学
- 77. 中国政法大学
- 78. 内蒙古大学
- 79. 福州大学
- 80. 上海财经大学
- 81. 东北林业大学
- 82. 江南大学
- 84. 南京工业大学

中国大学综合实力排名 The List of Comprehensive Strength of Chinese Universities

85. 广西大学

86. 安徽大学

87. 华南农业大学

88. 新疆大学

89. 长安大学

90. 燕山大学

91. 辽宁大学

92. 贵州大学

93. 福建师范大学

94. 湘潭大学

95. 中央财经大学

96. 河南大学

97. 海南大学

98. 首都医科大学 99. 西南财经大学

100. 扬州大学

1.Peking University	31.Huanan University of Technology
2.Tsinghua University	32.Chongqing University
3.Fudan University	33.University of Science and Technology Beijing
4.Zhejiang University	34.Lanzhou University
5.Nanjing University	35.Hunan University
6.Shanghai Jiao Tong University	36.Huazhong Normal University
7.Wuhan University	37.China Oceanography University
8. Jilin University	38.East China University of Science and Technology
9.People's University of China	39.Nanjing University of Science and Technology
10.Sichuan University	40.Northwest University
11.Science and Technology of Huazhong University	41.Nanjing University of Aeronautics and Astronautics
12.Zhongshan University	42.Chinese Geology University
13.Nankai University	43.Harbin Engineering University
14.Beijing Normal University	44.Central China Agricultural University
15.Chinese Scientific and Technical University	45.Northeast Normal University
16.Xi'an Jiao Tong University	46.Chinese Mining Industry University
17.Central South University	47.China Petroleum University
18.Harbin Industry University	48.Southwest Jiaotong University
19.Shandong University	49.Zhengzhou University
20.Xiamen University	50.University of Electronic Science and Technology of China
21.Beihang University	51.Southwest University
22.Tianjin University	52.Wuhan University of Technology
23.Tongji University	53.Agricultural University of Nanjing
24.China Agricultural University	54.Suzhou University
25.East China Normal university	55.Northwest Agriculture& Forestry University
26.Southeast University	56.Nanjing Normal University
27.Northwestern Polytechnical University	57.Beijing Jiaotong University
28.Dalian University of Technology	58.Yunnan University
29.Northeast University	59.Beijing University of Posts and Telecommunications
30.Beijing Institute of Technology University	60.Hunan Normal University

# (多)实用

# 实用篇 The Section of Practicality

中国大学综合实力排名 The List of Comprehensive Strength of Chinese Universities

- 61. Hohai University
- 62. Shanghai University
- 63.Donghua University
- 64.Beijing Forestry University
- 65.Xidian University
- 66.Beijing University of Technology
- 67. Jinan University
- 68. Beijing Chemical Industry University
- 69. Hefei University of Technology
- 70.Southern Medical University
- 71. Nanchang University
- 72. Taiyuan University of Technology
- 73. South China Normal University
- 74. Shanxi University
- 75.Zhongnan University of Economics and Yaw
- 76.Central University of Nationalities
- 77. China University of Political Science and Law
- 78.Inner Mongolian University
- 79.Fuzhou University
- 80.Shanghai University of Finance & Economics
- 81.Northeast Forestry University
- 82. Jiangnan University
- 83. Shanxi Normal University
- 84. Nanjing University of Technology
- 85. Guangxi University
- 86. Anhui University
- 87. South China Agricultural University
- 88.Xinjiang University
- 89. Chang An University
- 90. Yanshan University
- 91.Liaoning University
- 92.Guizhou University
- 93. Fujian Normal University
- 94.Xiangtan University
- 95. Central University of Finance and Economics
- 96.Henan University
- 97. Hainan University
- 98. Capital Medical University
- 99. Southwest University of Finance and Economics
- 100. Yangzhou University



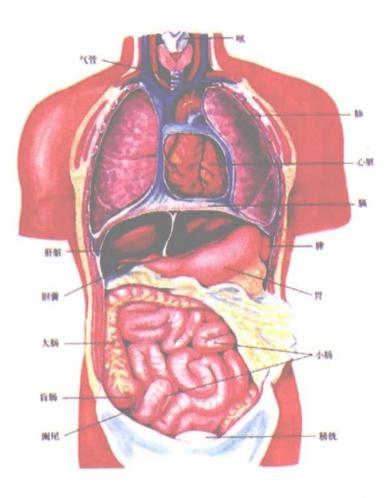




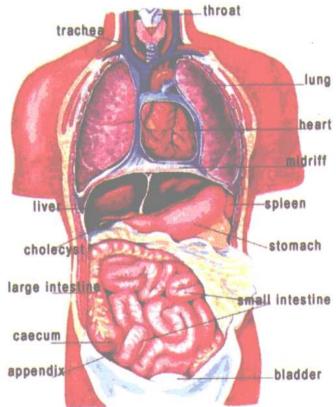


### 人体重要器官图表详解 Picture Related to The Important Organs of Human Body

- ■人体器官七大系统组合:消化系统、呼吸系统、循环系统、排泄系统、神 经系统、运动系统、内分泌系统
- ■人体基本组织:上皮组织、结缔组织、肌肉组织、神经组织
- 歸内脏器官:



- ▶ 人体主要的免疫器官:扁桃体、胸腺、脾脏、淋巴结、骨髓、淋巴管
- Seven organ systems of human body: digesting system, respiratory system, circulatory system, excretory system, nervous system, kinematics scheme, endocrine system
- The Primary tissues of human body: The epithelial tissue, the connective tissue, the muscular tissue, the nervous tissue
- Visceral organs:



Human body's important immune organs: tonsil, thymus, spleen, lymph node, marrow, lymph vessel

相亲相爱的56个民族 Fifty-six Harmnious Ethinic Groups of China

中国自古以来就是一个统一的多民族国家。新中国成立后,通过识别并经中央政府确认的民族共有56个。由于汉族以外的55个民族相对汉族人口较少,习惯上被称为"少数民族"。

蒙古族	回族	藏族	维吾尔族	苗族	彝族	壮族	布依族
朝鲜族	满族	侗族	瑶族	白族	土家族	哈尼族	哈萨克族
傣族	黎族	傈僳族	佤族	畲族	高山族	拉祜族	水族
东乡族	纳西族	景颇族	柯尔克孜族	土族	达斡尔族	仫佬族	羌族
布朗族	撒拉族	毛南族	仡佬族	锡伯族	阿昌族	普米族	塔吉克族
怒族	乌孜别克族	俄罗斯族	鄂温克族	德昂族	保安族	裕固族	京族
塔塔尔施	————— 矣  独龙族	鄂伦春族	赫哲族	门巴族	珞巴族	基诺族	汉族

China is a unified country of multi-ethnic groups since the ancient time. After new China was established, the Central authorities confirmed that there are 56 ethnic groups altogether. Besides Han ethnic groups, the population of other 55 ethnic groups are small, so we call them "the ethnic minorities".

Mongolian	Hui	Tibetan	Uygur	Miao	Yi	Zhuang	Buyi
Korean	Manchu	Dong	Yao	Bai	Tujia	Hani	Kazak
Dai	Li	Lisu	Wa	She	Gaoshan	Lahu	Shui
Dongxiang	Naxi	Jingpo	Kirgiz	Turk	Daur	Mulam	Qiang
Bulang	Salar	Maonan	Gelao	Xibe	Achang	Pumir	Tajike
Nu	Wuzibieke	Russian	Ewenki	Deang	Bonan	Yugur	Jing
Tatar	Drung	Oroqen	Hezhe	Monba	Loba	Jinuo	Han







中华人民共和国节假日 Holidays of The People's Republic of China

新年(1月1日,放假一天)

春节(农历新年,除夕、正月初一、初二放假三天)

清明节(农历清明当日,放假一天)

国际劳动妇女节(3月8日,妇女放假半天)

植树节(3月12日)

国际劳动节(5月1日,放假一天)

中国青年节(5月4日,14周岁以上的青年放假半天)

端午节(农历端午当日,放假一天)

国际护士节(5月12日)

儿童节(6月1日,不满14周岁的少年儿童放假一天)

中国共产党诞生纪念日(7月1日)

中国人民解放军建军纪念日(8月1日,现役军人放假半天)

教师节(9月10日)

中秋节(农历中秋当日,放假一天)

国庆节(10月1日,放假三天)

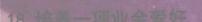
记者节(11月8日)

- New Year's Day (January 1,one day vacation)
- Chinese New Year (Chinese New Year's Eve, 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> days of 1<sup>st</sup> lunar month,three days vacation)
- i Qing Ming Festival (5th Solar Term, April 4th or 5th, one day vacation)
- International Working Women's Day (on March 8, half day vacation for women)
- China Arbor Day (on March 12)
- international Labor Day (May 1, one day vacation)
- Chinese Youth Day (May 4, half day vacation for youth above the age of 14)
- Dragon Boat Festival (fifth day of the fifth lunar month, one day vacation)
- international Nurse Day (May 12)
- Children's Day (June 1, one day vacation for children below the age of 14)
- Communist Party of China Birth Commemoration Day (July 1)
- Chinese People's Liberation Army Day (August 1, half day vacation for personnel on active duty)
- Teachers' Day (September 10)
- Mid-Autumn Festerval (15th day of the 8th month, one day vacation)
- National Day (October 1, three days vacation)
- Journalists' Day (November 8)

# ⊗ 兴趣篇 The Section of Leisure

### 大学里必做的30件事 30 Things Must Be Done in The University

- 1. 许下一个愿望,
- 2. 做一件令老师和 学都感到意外的
- 3. 与家庭条件比自己差的同学交
- 4. 给同学过生日或与同学一类是国际
- 5. 了解学校的历史与名人
- 6. 多看与所学专业相关的杂志, 了解本学科的前沿动态
- 7. 与大家公认的优秀学生交往
- 8. 和一位教授结下忘年之交
- 9. 做一次青年志愿者
- 10. 无偿献一次血
- 11. 参加一个社团
- 12. 感受异校的风情
- 13. 骑车在所上学的增
- 14. 学好一门外语
- 15. 扎扎实实地写一篇
- 16. 到名山大川或海滨湖畔游历



- 19. 做一件充满挑战的事
- 20. 至少有一次成为众人的焦点
- 21 为父母做一件令他们高兴的事
- 22. 假期留校打一份工,锻炼生存能力
- 23. 学好自己的专业
  - 认认真真地炎一次恋爱
- 尝试一次艰苦环境下的生存体验
- 6 经常给父母打电话或写信
- 27. 准备一两个笔记本,记录您无法诉说的心里话
- 9. 用绘图生的标准生活10天
- 29. 尝试做一次小生意、检验自己的财商
- 30. 担任一次大型活动的组织者

- 1. Promise a wish and examine whether it will come ture or not when you graduate
- 2.Do a thing which would surprise your teachers and classmates