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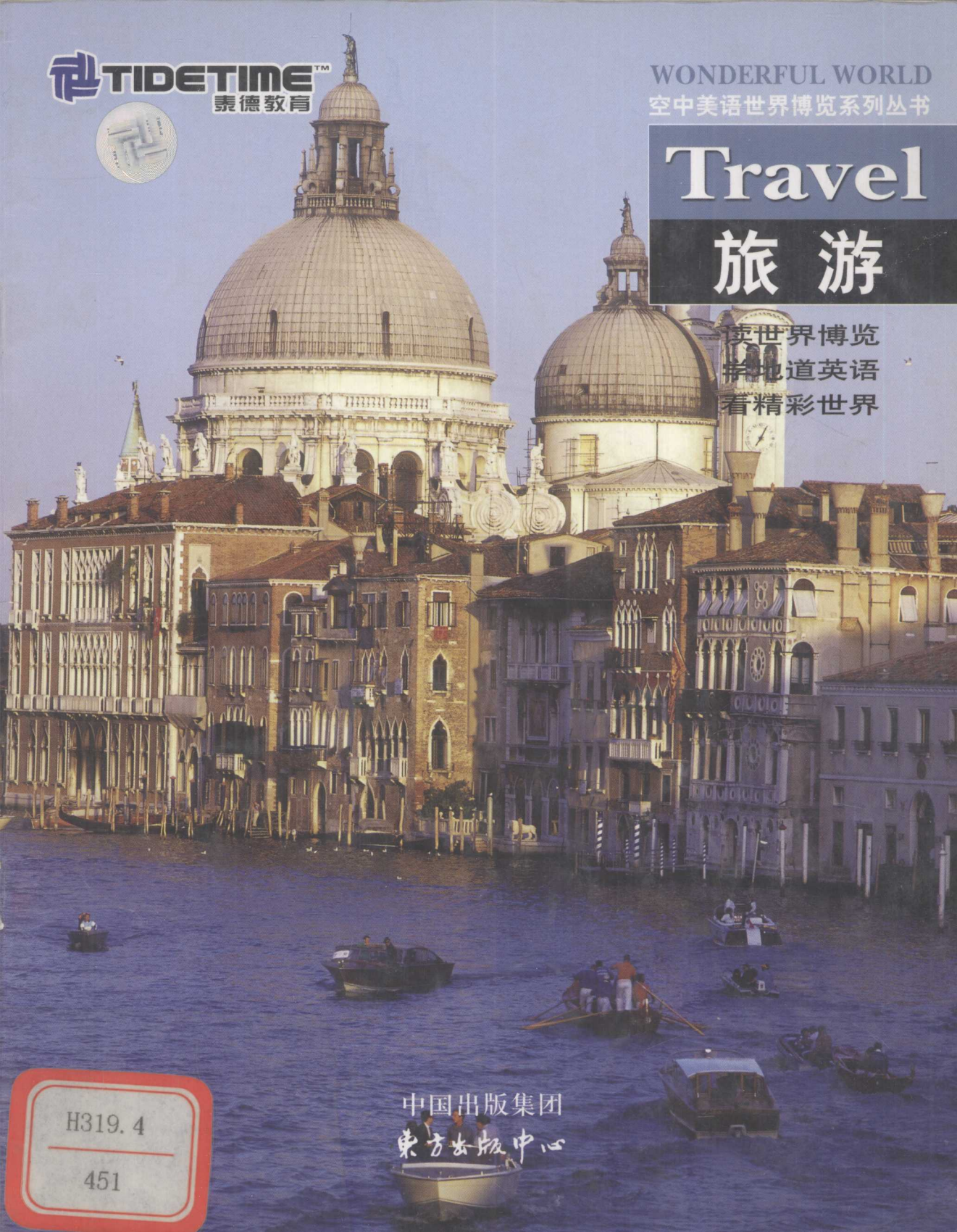


WONDERFUL WORLD
空中美语世界博览系列丛书

Travel

旅游

读世界博览
学地道英语
看精彩世界



H319.4

451

中国出版集团
东方出版中心

前 言

如果你希望读到地道的英语,在享受英语阅读乐趣的同时又能增长知识、开拓视野,这套“空中美语世界博览系列丛书”正是你的选择。

“空中美语世界博览系列丛书”共有7个分册,它们分别是《动物》、《旅游》、《健康》、《体育》、《科学》、《建筑》和《人物》。该套丛书的内容是从风靡台湾二十余载的《空中美语》杂志中精选而来,秉承杂志图文并茂的特色,书中配有大量精美的图片,文字通俗易懂,深入浅出,将科学性和趣味性完美结合,称得上是一套精致的小百科。而且本系列丛书的版式设计不同于以往的书籍,绝对让你一饱眼福——贯穿全书的精美图片、别具一格的栏目设置,加上精良的印刷技术,定会让你感叹:原来读书也能如此惬意!

本丛书内容兼顾知识性与趣味性,因此,可作为广大英语学习爱好者的精读或泛读材料。为了帮助读者培养英文思维能力,本丛书的~~文章全部~~不设中文翻译,但是为难词和~~重点词汇~~做了详尽的注解。此外,编者在每篇文章的最后还精心准备了一个~~资讯加油站~~,里面是对文章的背景知识介绍或补充知识点,体贴的设计能让读者从阅读中获取更多的知识。

总之,一套“空中美语世界博览系列丛书”在手,世界万象尽收眼底。本套丛书是适合大学以上英语水平读者以及英语爱好者的知识读物。

由于编写时间有限,难免出现漏洞,有不足之处敬请各位读者指正。

编者

2004年9月

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相约在冬季——发现渥太华之美

Discovering Ottawa

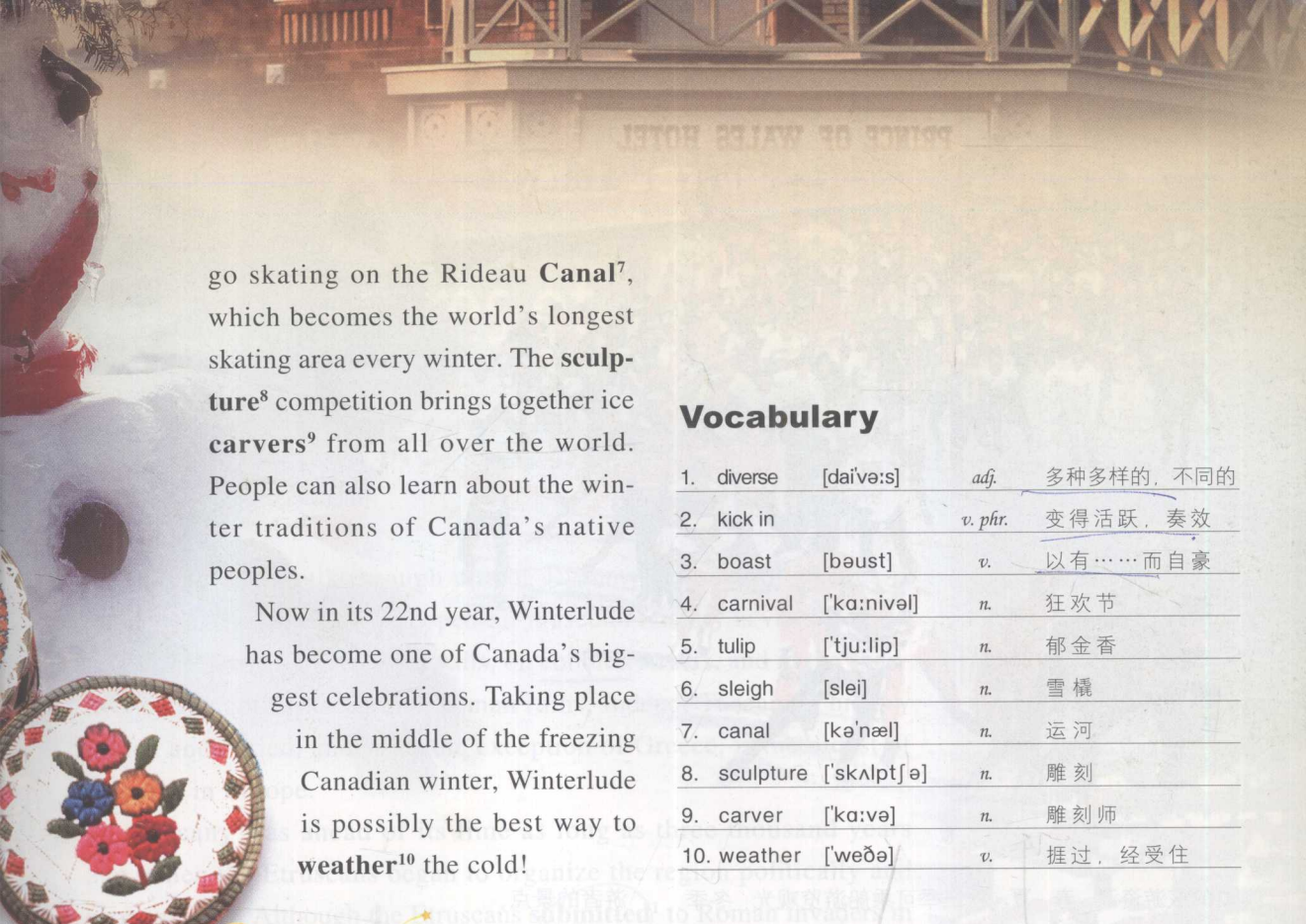
Ottawa was once considered a sleepy town with little entertainment beyond its museums. These days, however, the Canadian capital is becoming a lively and **diverse**¹ city. It is even starting to give bigger cities like Vancouver, Montreal, and Toronto a run for their money.

Located on a hill overlooking the Ottawa River, Ottawa is known for its parks, beautiful rivers, and British-style buildings. It may seem quiet, but when evening comes, Ottawa's nightlife **kicks in**² with blues bars, dance clubs, and people packing the streets looking for fun.

Ottawa is a city of celebration. Each year, it **boasts**³ more than 60 festivals and **carnivals**⁴. The 11-day **Tulip**⁵ Festival is held in mid-May, with millions of tulips on show. Winterlude, Ottawa's popular winter festival, attracts more than 700,000 visitors every **February**.

Ottawa's Winterlude Festival is the perfect answer to the winter blues. One of Canada's longest winter festivals, Winterlude runs for three weekends every February. It attracts visitors from both Canada and the United States.

Fireworks and music help Winterlude start with a bang. Visitors can take a **sleigh**⁶ ride or



go skating on the Rideau Canal⁷, which becomes the world's longest skating area every winter. The **sculpture**⁸ competition brings together ice **carvers**⁹ from all over the world. People can also learn about the winter traditions of Canada's native peoples.

Now in its 22nd year, Winterlude has become one of Canada's biggest celebrations. Taking place in the middle of the freezing Canadian winter, Winterlude is possibly the best way to **weather**¹⁰ the cold!

资讯加油站

渥太华

渥太华是1957年英国女王选定的加拿大的首都，位于渥太华河南岸，与魁北克省隔河相望，与对岸的荷尔（Hull，属于魁北克省）市连成一大片城市区域，称为渥太华—荷尔地区，共有居民100多万，在这里能同时领略魁北克的法国风格和渥太华的英式情调。

渥太华是加拿大的政治中心，每年的7月1日，庄严的国庆阅兵式就在国会大厦前举行。夏日的清晨，凉风习习，在国会大厦前可以观看到皇家禁卫军的换岗操练仪式。夜晚，国会大厦前的广场上，彻夜不灭的篝火伴随着优美的音乐，给参观者及乘凉者以极大的享受。

这座城市风景秀丽，气氛宁静，文化气息浓郁。秀丽的里多河（Rideau Canal）横贯全城，为首都平添了几分秀色。它也是首都重

Vocabulary

| | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------|-----------|
| 1. diverse | [daɪ'vɜ:s] | adj. | 多种多样的，不同的 |
| 2. kick in | | v. phr. | 变得活跃，奏效 |
| 3. boast | [bəʊst] | v. | 以有……而自豪 |
| 4. carnival | ['kɑ:nɪvəl] | n. | 狂欢节 |
| 5. tulip | ['tju:lɪp] | n. | 郁金香 |
| 6. sleigh | [sleɪ] | n. | 雪橇 |
| 7. canal | [kə'neɪl] | n. | 运河 |
| 8. sculpture | ['skʌlptʃə] | n. | 雕刻 |
| 9. carver | ['kɑ:və] | n. | 雕刻师 |
| 10. weather | ['weðə] | v. | 捱过，经受住 |





要的旅游资源，春、夏、秋三季可乘船游览观光，冬季，冰上健儿可以在此一展身姿。每年深冬，著名的冬季狂欢节（Winter Carnival）就在结冰的里多河上举行。冰面上，各色的滑冰服穿梭往来，形成五彩人流。里多河边几处公园中，屹立着严冬赐予人们的各式艺术品——除了独具匠心、玲珑剔透的冰雕外，还有巨大的、憨厚雄浑的雪雕。雪雕是用机器把雪压实，形成巨型的硬雪块后再切割雕琢而成。渥太华的冬天不像其他城市那样有温度的波动，她是从头到尾被严寒覆盖，直到次年春天。渥太华的两所高等学府——渥太华大学（Ottawa University）和卡尔顿大学（Carleton University）就位于里多河岸边，风光秀丽，学术成就卓著。此外，渥太华还有各式各样的博物馆，如加拿大国立美术馆、国立航空博物馆、加拿大文化博物馆（Civilization Museum）、自然博物馆等，构成了渥太华的又一人文景观。还有中央实验农场、贾天奴公园，以及最新的赌场，都是吸引旅

游者的景点。

每年5月，渥太华都举办郁金香节，届时能看到五颜六色怒放的郁金香。这是二战后荷兰女王为了纪念二战中加拿大军队从法西斯手中解放荷兰的答谢之礼。形态可掬的郁金香争奇斗艳，徜徉在郁金香的世界，让人如醉如痴。



The Treasures of Tuscany

发现托斯卡纳之美

Taking a walk through one of Tuscany's enchanting cities is like visiting a large, open-air museum. History is visible at every turn: in old town walls, on cobbled streets, and in the shadows of ancient Etruscan and Roman ruins. Indeed, Tuscany's history is rich and varied, and, with the exception of Greece, is the oldest of any area in Europe.

Tuscany was ahead of its time as long as three thousand years ago, when the Etruscans began to organize the region politically and economically. Although the Etruscans submitted¹ to Roman invaders in the third century B.C., Tuscany continued to flourish².

During the Middle Ages, Tuscany endured numerous invasions from the north. However, its advancement continued and Florence became the first city in medieval Europe to experiment with capitalism. It was not until the Renaissance, though, that Tuscany reached its golden age.

The Renaissance transformed Tuscany into a center of new ideas and inventions. Under the rule of the powerful Medici family, art, business, and industry became highly developed. Florence grew into a thriving³ city of one hundred thousand people — one of the largest cities in the world at the time!

Art, poetry, and music flourished under Lorenzo Medici, a patron of many of Tuscany's most famous sons, including Botticelli, Michelangelo, and Leonardo da Vinci. The period saw the construction of magnificent buildings and splendid estates⁴, not to mention the creation of countless works of art.





Today's Tuscany beautifully reflects its cultural heritage, which is present in Romanesque cathedrals, Gothic architecture, and Renaissance palaces and gardens. Nowhere is this heritage more striking than in Florence, which **retains**⁵ its status as one of Europe's leading centers of art and culture.

Situated⁶ on Italy's northwest coast, Tuscany's capital takes you on a journey through time not only with its magnificent churches, palaces, and piazzas, but also with its paintings and statuary.

Florence has long been a **prominent**⁷ site of art and architecture, and it continues to cast its spell over all who visit it.

The city boasts a number of world-famous **masterpieces**⁸, notably Michelangelo's breathtaking six-foot-tall David. The Uffizi Gallery, once the Medici palace and now Italy's most **prestigious**⁹ art gallery¹⁰, houses works from every period of history. One could spend weeks admiring all the paintings and sculptures in Florence; the city is an art lover's dream come true!

Florence's unforgettable architecture includes the famous bronze doors of the Baptistry, one of the oldest buildings in the city, as well as the Duomo, the fourth largest cathedral in the world. Every year on Easter Sunday, fireworks are set off in front of the Duomo during the Explosion of the Cart, a beloved festival of Florentines.





Vocabulary

| | | | |
|----------------|----------------|------|--------|
| 1. submit | [səb'mit] | v. | 投降, 屈服 |
| 2. flourish | ['flʌrɪʃ] | v. | 繁荣, 兴盛 |
| 3. thriving | ['θraɪvɪŋ] | adj. | 繁荣的 |
| 4. estate | ['i:steɪt] | n. | 庄园, 地产 |
| 5. retain | [ri'teɪn] | v. | 维持, 保有 |
| 6. situated | ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] | adj. | 位于……的 |
| 7. prominent | ['prɒmɪnənt] | adj. | 著名的 |
| 8. masterpiece | ['mɑ:stəpi:s] | n. | 杰作, 名作 |
| 9. prestigious | [pres'ti:dʒəs] | adj. | 最负盛名的 |
| 10. gallery | ['gæləri] | n. | 艺廊 |

资讯加油站

托斯卡纳

托斯卡纳是意大利西北部的一个地区, 位于亚平宁山脉北部、利古里亚海和第勒尼安海之间。在古代由埃特鲁斯堪人居住, 在公元前4世纪中期被罗马人占领。托斯卡纳是梅迪西斯统治下的一个庞大的公爵封地(1569年-1860年), 后来它与撒丁尼亚王国合并。

意大利领土以自欧洲大陆延伸入地中海的亚平宁半岛为主, 再加上两个主要岛屿——西西里岛和撒丁岛。意大利北方为亚得里亚海, 东南方向为爱奥

尼亚海, 西南方向为伊特鲁里亚海, 以及西北方向是利古里亚海。

亚平宁山脉构成半岛的主干, 并向西北方向延伸与阿尔卑斯山脉相接。弧形的阿尔卑斯山则环抱意大利的北部。在北部有一个大面积的冲积平原, 波-威尼斯平原。它是由波河及其源自阿尔卑斯山脉、亚平宁山脉和道罗迈特山脉的众多支流冲积而成。

意大利的最高点是高度4810米的勃琅峰(Mont Blanc)。不过, 意大利更多的是和两座著名的火山联系在一起: 靠近那不勒斯、目前休眠的维苏威火山和位于西西里、极为活跃的埃特纳火山。



Venetian

浪漫水都——威尼斯

What images come to mind when you think of a trip to Venice? No doubt you imagine yourself taking a romantic gondola ride along narrow canals and under delicate bridges. Perhaps you picture the beautiful old buildings and famous works of art that have made the city one of Europe's leading tourist spots.

Venice was built on more than 100 islands and has about 150 canals. The best-known of these, the Grand Canal, **functions**¹ as the “main street” in the part of the city most popular with visitors. The canal **winds**² through each of the six districts that **comprise**³ this historic city center before reaching Venice Lagoon.

One of these districts, San Marco, is home to many of Venice's main attractions, including St. Mark's Basilica. This spectacular church has five main arches and some extraordinary onion-

shaped domes. It is decorated with **priceless**⁴ treasures, many of which were stolen from other countries when medieval Venice was a leading sea power.

St. Mark's Basilica stands at one end of St. Mark's Square. Napoleon called the square the “finest drawing room in Europe.” Tourists have been going there for centuries to visit its celebrated café and get a taste of the party atmosphere.

The best time to visit Venice is during the clear spring days of March and April. From June to August, the city is hot, sticky, and crowded with tourists. Autumn is quite pleasant, but winters are cold. Floods are common in November and December, presenting Venetians with one of their most difficult and ongoing problems.

It is well-known that Venice faces an uncertain future. The city is sinking into the sea, its

A photograph of the Rialto Bridge in Venice, Italy, spanning the Grand Canal. The bridge is a long, white stone structure with a series of arches. A red banner with the word "TRACI" is visible on the bridge. Gondolas are visible in the water below. The word "Vacation" is written in a large, light blue, cursive font across the middle of the image.

Vacation

historic buildings are **falling to pieces**⁵, and the famous lagoon is badly polluted. Unless **solutions**⁶ are found soon for these **complex**⁷ problems, the “Queen of the Adriatic,” as Venice is sometimes called, will not be able to sit on her watery **throne** for very much longer.

王位

Vocabulary

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-------|----------|
| 1. function | ['fʌŋkʃən] | v. | 发挥作用, 运行 |
| 2. wind | [waɪnd] | v. | 蜿蜒 |
| 3. comprise | [kəm'praɪz] | v. | 组成 |
| 4. priceless | ['praɪslɪs] | adj. | 无价的 |
| 5. fall to pieces | | idiom | 破碎 |
| 6. solution | [sə'lju:ʃən] | n. | 解决, 解答 |
| 7. complex | ['kɒmpleks] | adj. | 复杂的, 综合的 |



威尼斯概况

一、地理位置 威尼斯位于亚得里亚海滨，是意大利北部的主要港口，威内托大区的首府，人口37万。该城座落在威尼斯泻湖的118个小岛上，100多条大小运河相通，有样式各异的桥梁401座。城市的主要交通工具是船。

二、历史沿革 威尼斯公元五世纪建城，10世纪开始发展，15世纪为全盛时期，成为意大利最大、最富、最强的海上“共和国”。16世纪，威尼斯逐渐衰落，1797年被奥匈帝国吞并。1849年反奥地利的独立战争取得胜利。1866年重新合并于意大利王国。

三、经济情况 威尼斯的纺织业、造船、化工、食品、手工业较发达。玻璃吹制和花边制作是重要的传统行业，丰富多彩的“穆拉诺”料器和琳琅满目的“布兰诺”花边最为著名。

四、文化旅游 威尼斯风光旖旎，古迹丰富，是举世闻名的水城，马可·波罗的故乡。全城共有120座哥特式、文艺复兴式、巴洛克式教堂，120座钟楼，64座男女修道院，40多座宫殿。市中心的圣·马可广场是建筑艺术的范例，世界最著名的广场之一，其东座落着富丽堂皇的公爵府，罗马一拜占廷式的圣·马可大教堂、新旧总督府和拿破仑王宫。

在96.8米高的钟楼上可鸟瞰威尼斯全景。在威尼斯街道的河面上还可见到有名的锥形平底黑色“贡多拉”船，给威尼斯的水上旅游增添了迷人的色彩。每两年在威尼斯都要举行一次“国际艺术双年节”。



Munich:

The Festival City

欢庆之城——慕尼黑

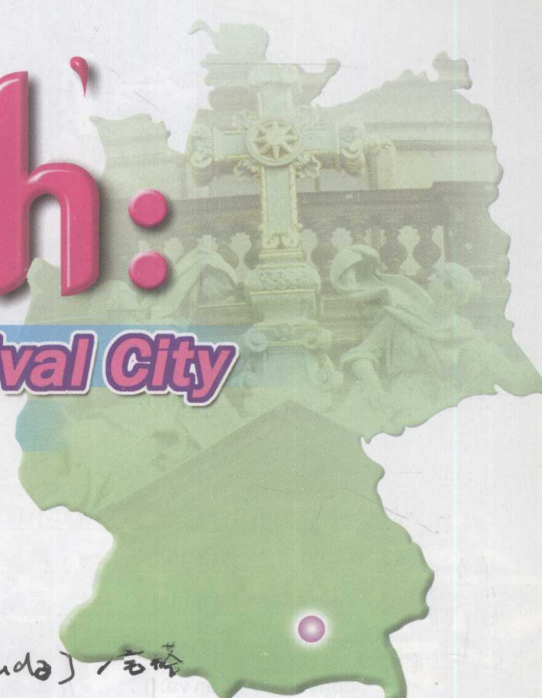
How would you like to sip¹ a glass of cold beer while sitting in the shadow of a Chinese pagoda surrounded by English gardens in the middle of a southern German city? It may sound unlikely, but that is what millions of visitors from around the world experience in Munich in late September and early October every year. They come to celebrate Oktoberfest, probably the largest public festival in the world.

The first Oktoberfest was held in 1810 to celebrate the wedding of Prince Ludwig, who later became King Ludwig I of Bavaria. The celebration featured horse races, which were repeated the following year, and the festival became an annual event. Beer stands² were introduced in 1818, and these were changed to the now-famous beer tents in 1896. The drink is a major feature of the event, and this year's visitors are expected to top last year's numbers of 5 million liters of beer and 650,000 pork sausages³ consumed⁴.

It is fair to say that the city of Munich was

founded on beer. Christian monks established a settlement there in the ninth century and began to brew a tasty mixture of malt and hops which they probably used to help “convert⁵” local inhabitants to their religion. The tiny village where they lived eventually became known as Bei den Mon chen, meaning “where the monks are”. Nowadays, St. Peter Church stands on the site where the monks founded their settlement.

It was in the early years of the nineteenth century that Munich really began to grow, and many of the city's best known buildings date from this time. Despite being the modern metropolis⁶ that hosted⁷ the 1972 Olympic Games, Munich has retained a quiet charm. It is easy to forget you are in a big city as you stroll through the English Gardens, one of Europe's largest parks — complete with the Chinese Tower — and a beer garden of course.



[pə'gɒdə] / 塔



Vocabulary

| | | | |
|---------------|---------------|----|------------------|
| 1. sip | [sɪp] | n | 小口地喝，啜饮 |
| 2. stand | [stænd] | n | 摊位 |
| 3. sausage | ['sɔ:sɪdʒ] | n. | 香肠 |
| 4. consume | [kən'sju:m] | v. | 大吃，大喝，消费（金钱、物品等） |
| 5. convert | [kən've:t] | v. | 改变（宗教信仰），使皈依 |
| 6. metropolis | [mi'trɒpəlɪs] | n. | 大都会，首都 |
| 7. host | [həʊst] | v. | 主办 |

资讯加油站

慕尼黑简介

慕尼黑建于1158年，是德国第三大城市，巴伐利亚省的（又称拜恩）首府，位于阿尔卑斯山北麓前沿地带中部，多伊萨尔河上游河畔。1632年一度被瑞典国王古斯塔夫·阿道夫占领。国王路德维希统治时期（1786—1868），这里建起了许多著名的建筑物。1918年11月7日，在这里宣告巴伐利亚自由州诞生。1999年底，这个城市人口达到131.5万。慕尼黑更与巴黎和罗马看齐，同被视为文化艺术之都。

慕尼黑是著名的啤酒城。一年一度的啤酒节每次都吸引着数以百万计的游客。据德国电视台报导，每次啤酒节时，喝了啤酒的人肚子里水满为患，于是半夜里满城出现随地小便现象。希特勒当年起步的啤酒馆便在慕尼黑市中心。慕尼黑城附近盛产酿制啤酒的植物原料，并有酿酒厂64家，出产的啤酒闻名世界。每年9月底至10月初，一连两星期的啤酒节在特蕾西亚草坪广场(Theresienweise)举行，该节日距今已有180多年的历史。





一进入这座城市，便会感到慕尼黑堪称“欧洲建筑博物馆”。这里的教堂近300个，有始建于11世纪的彼得教堂（Peterskirche），市中心的圣母大教堂（Domkirche Yu Unserer Lieben Frau）。宫殿有著名的尼姆芬堡宫（始建于1664），城西的布鲁腾堡（始建于1467年），还有施莱斯宫等。在这里，欧洲各个时期著名的建筑风格兼收并蓄，16世纪的哥特式、古罗马式、巴罗克式古建筑应有尽有。来到位于慕尼黑中心著名的玛利恩广场，它的北面座落着著名的市政厅钟楼。这座哥特式建筑高80余米，为米黄色。聆听钟楼的钟声，是慕尼黑传统的旅游项目。每天上午11时50分报时，钟声过后，钟楼上装饰的12个漂亮的洋娃娃，就会簇拥而出，载歌载舞，表演约10分钟，非常有趣。