#### 触动心灵的经典 Heart-Touching Essay Series

- Heart-Touching Essay Series

中英对照・双语典藏

## 

7有的文字魅力的。 2到英语是如何在各位语言大师手下妙笔生花2风土人情的别致,品读作者独特的艺术匠心2散文能让你领略到大自然的美妙,

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文语人能

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魅如的你

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的在致略

° 各 ,到

位品大

语读自

言作然

大者的师独美

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下的

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# 前言 preface

游历是古人的一种求知方式,也是提升修养的途径。孔子周游列国而博闻,司马迁遍历天下而著《史记》;杜甫颠沛流离知人间疾苦,写下忧国忧民的旷世绝唱;李白将一生赋予秀美山水,在壮美的意境中抒发豪情壮志。正如严复所言:"大抵少年能以旅游观览山水名胜为乐,乃极佳事。因此不但怡神遣日,且能增进许多阅历学问,激发多少志气,更无论太史公文得江山之助者矣。"游历可以开阔视野,洗涤心境;磨炼意志,涵养心性,古今中外,莫不如是。

但一生太短,俗事太繁,奔波于尘世的我们,想有时间、有能力走出喧哗,在春暖花开时,面朝大海浩瀚,或在千里冰封时,漫步林海雪原,在自然天地间找回迷失到现实中的自我,这也许是一种不算奢侈但难以实现的愿望。我们不妨在倦意来袭时,或人生失意时,幽窗开卷,领略一番纸上山水,或许我们可以放下思想上的重负,忘记烦恼和忧愁。本书选取欧美名家游记原文,分成七个部分,每一部分都有一个明确的主题,有对国家、城市的概况介绍,也有对街头巷尾的细致描写,还有对自然美景的尽情歌颂。古人"读万卷书,行万里路",本书则能让你足不出户,就能徜徉于万里之外的尼罗河畔,欣赏河面的涟漪起伏,聆听流水的潺潺之美,也能将你置身于孟买的街头,感受城镇的喧嚣与沉寂;还能让你真切体验泛舟水上的乐趣与超凡经历。

如果你想感受自然,请读一篇游记,它会让你融入自然,敬畏生命。如果你想缓解压力,请读一篇游记,它会让你放松身心,心如止水。如果你想平和心境,请读一篇游记,它会让你净化心灵,感悟人生。

这三十余篇名家美文,篇篇都尽显大家风范,篇篇都是人类的共同财富,是诸位作家将历史的足迹和大自然的神奇承载于文字之中,呈现在读者面前的瑰宝。让读者不仅能领略大自然的美妙,体味各地风土人情的别

致,品读作者独特的艺术匠心和人生智慧,还能感受到英语是如何在各位语言大师手下妙笔生花,展示其特有的文字魅力的。让读者在领略各地美景风采的同时,扩大知识面,提高文化素养,促进英语水平的整体提升。

让我们一起去分享这些历久弥新的经典篇章,一同去领略托斯卡纳的 烂漫山花,墨尔本的欧陆风情,代托纳海滨的波澜壮阔以及圣安德鲁斯的 沧桑变化吧!

本册书主编为王欣,副主编为王宁、王丽丽,参与本书编写的还有: 王婧、许剑楠、王星宇、刘晓琳、余双全、周迈、汪露秋、项丹凤、王晓 英、庄欣、孙礼中、刘瑜、宋沈黎、李雪等老师,在此表示感谢。

> 编者 2012年8月





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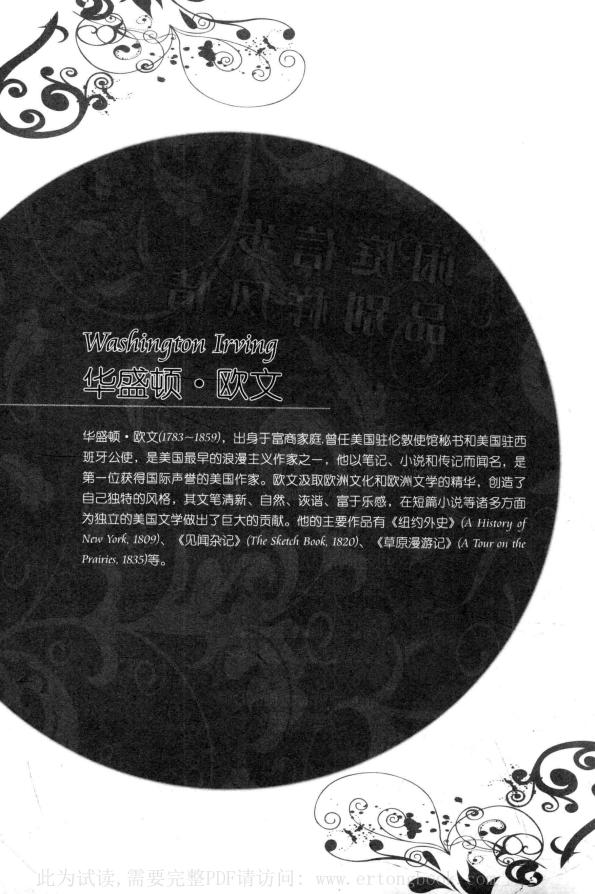


Alhambra 阿尔罕伯拉宫

Reflections in an English Inn 在英国小酒馆的沉思

> Bombay Scenes 孟买街头景色

In and about the City 版里域外



#### 阿尔罕伯拉宫 Alhambra

#### Alhambra

We found ourselves in a deep narrow ravine, filled with beautiful groves, with a steep avenue, and various footpaths winding through<sup>2</sup> it, bordered with stone seats, and ornamented<sup>3</sup> with fountains. To our left we beheld the towers of the Alhambra beetling<sup>4</sup> above us; to our right, on the opposite side of the ravine, we were equally dominated by rival towers on a rocky eminence<sup>5</sup>. These, we were told, were the Torres Vermejos, or vermilion<sup>6</sup> towers, so called from their ruddy hue. No one knows their origin. They are of a date much anterior to the Alhambra; Some suppose them to have been built by the Romans; others, by some wandering colony of Phoenicians<sup>7</sup>. Ascending<sup>8</sup> the steep and shady avenue, we arrived at the foot of a huge square Moorish? tower, forming a kind of barbican 10, through which passed the main entrance to the fortress.

Within the barbican was a group of veteran<sup>11</sup> invalids<sup>12</sup>, one mounting quard at the

### 阿尔罕伯拉宫

我们已置身于狭长幽深的 峡谷中, 周围环绕着美丽的树 林, 陡峭的林荫道和各种各样 的羊肠小径蜿蜒其中, 两边是石 椅,几处喷泉点缀其间。左边, 我们望得见阿尔罕伯拉宫的高楼 屹立上空;右边,在山谷的对 面,在高高的山岩上同样有几座 高塔, 俯视着我们。据说这就是 由于颜色朱红而得名的朱砂塔。 没有人知道它们的来历,大概它 们的年代比阿尔罕伯拉还要久远 得多——有人认为是罗马人建造 的; 另外有些人又说是到处漂泊 的腓尼基殖民者所筑。爬上陡峭 的浓荫密布的道路, 我们来到一 座宏大的摩尔式方塔脚下, 这种 塔其实是一种碉楼, 通向城堡的 主要道路就经由这里。

碉楼内是一批老弱残兵,



<sup>1</sup> ravine [rə'vi:n] n. 峡谷

<sup>2</sup> winding through = following a curving course 蜿蜒

<sup>3</sup> ornamented ['ɔ:nəməntɪd] adj. 装饰, 点缀, 这里是过去分词作定语

<sup>4</sup> beetle ['bi:tl] vi. = overhang, 突出, 此处译为"屹立"

<sup>5</sup> eminence ['emrnəns] n. 高处, 凸起部分

<sup>6</sup> vermilion [vəˈmɪlɪən] adj. 朱红的,涂朱红色的

<sup>7</sup> Phoenician [fi'nifiən] n. 腓尼基人

<sup>8</sup> ascending [ə'sendɪŋ] 登上,攀爬,此处为现在分词结构作状语

<sup>9</sup> Moorish ['muərɪ] adj. 摩尔式的

<sup>10</sup> barbican ['bɑ:bɪkən] n. 碉楼

<sup>11</sup> veteran ['vetərən] adj. 老练的, 这里指"年老的"

<sup>12</sup> invalid [ɪn'vælɪd] n. 病人, 残疾者

-- 走遍万水干山:游记篇

portal, while the rest, wrapt in<sup>13</sup> their tattered<sup>14</sup> cloaks, slept on the stone benches. This portal is called the Gate of Justice, from the tribunal<sup>15</sup> held within its porch during the Moslem domination, for the immediate trial of petty causes — a custom common to<sup>16</sup> the Oriental nations, and occasionally alluded to<sup>17</sup> in the sacred Scriptures: "Judges and officers shalt<sup>18</sup> thou make thee in all thy gates, and they shall judge the people with just judgment..."

After passing through the barbican, we ascended a narrow lane, winding between the high walls, and came on an open esplanade<sup>19</sup> within the fortress, called the Place of the Cisterns, from great reservoirs<sup>20</sup> which undermine it, cut in the living rock by the Moors to receive the water brought by conduits<sup>21</sup> from the Darro, for the supply of the fortress. Here, also, is a well of immense depth<sup>22</sup>, furnishing the purest and coldest of water — another monument of the delicate taste of the Moors, who were indefatigable<sup>23</sup> in their exertions<sup>24</sup> to obtain that element in its crystal purity.

有一个站在门前守卫,其余的裹着破旧的斗篷,在石凳上睡觉。这地方叫做公正门,因为在伊斯兰教教徒统治期间,门廊内设有法庭,以便随时审问小案件——这是东方国家的一种风俗,《圣经》中偶尔也曾提到过:"你们要在各城门设立审判官和官长,他们应按公正的判断审视百姓……"

经过这座外堡之后,我们爬上一条狭窄的小路,在高墙之间蜿蜒前进,来到城堡内的一片广场上,这儿叫做蓄水池城区,因为当初摩尔人曾经劈开了山岩,在这下面辟出巨大的蓄水池,容纳由沟渠从达罗河引来的水,供给城堡使用。此外还有一口极深的井,供给人们最清洁、最清凉的饮水——这是另一项表现摩尔人高雅趣味的古迹,很能说明他们为寻找纯洁如水晶般的水源所尽的不屈不挠的努力。

```
13 wrapt in = being covered in soft material 包裹
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<sup>24</sup> exertion [ɪg'zɜ:ʃn] n. 努力



<sup>14</sup> tattered ['tætəd] adj. (衣服等) 破烂的

<sup>15</sup> tribunal [trar'bju:nl] n. 法官席,法院,法庭

<sup>16</sup> common to = shared by two or more people共有的

<sup>17</sup> allude to = mention somebody or something briefly or indirectly 提及、暗指或暗示

<sup>18</sup> shalt [ʃælt] [古语] kshall 的第二人称单数形式

<sup>19</sup> esplanade [,esplə'neɪd] n. 平坦的空地

<sup>20</sup> reservoir ['rezəvwa:] n. 蓄水池

<sup>21</sup> conduit ['kondjurt] n. 引水道, 渠道

<sup>22</sup> be of depth = deep be of + n.结构等同于其形容词

<sup>23</sup> indefatigable [ɪndɪˈfætɪgəbl] adj. 不知疲倦的

#### 阿尔罕伯拉宫 Alhambra

In front of this esplanade is the splendid pile<sup>25</sup> commenced by Charles V.<sup>26</sup>, and intended, it is said, to eclipse<sup>27</sup> the residence of the Moorish kings. Much of the Oriental edifice intended for the winter season was demolished to make way for<sup>28</sup> this massive pile. The grand entrance was blocked up<sup>29</sup>, so that the present entrance to the Moorish palace is a simple and almost humble portal in a corner. With all the massive grandeur<sup>30</sup> and architectural merit of the palace of Charles V., we regarded it as an arrogant intruder<sup>31</sup>, passing by it with a feeling almost of scorn, and rang at the Moslem portal.

While waiting for admittance, our self-imposed cicerone<sup>32</sup>, Mateo Ximenes, informed us that the royal palace was entrusted<sup>33</sup> to the care of a worthy old maiden dame called Dona Antonia Molina, but who, according to Spanish custom, went by the more neighborly appellation<sup>34</sup> of Tia Antonia (Aunt Antonia), who maintained the Moorish halls and gardens in order and showed them to strangers. While we were talking, the door was opened by a plump

广场前面,有一座华丽的 大楼, 是由查尔斯五世着手建造 的,据说这是他打算用来压倒摩 尔人的王宫的。许多适合冬天居 住的东方式大厦,都因为他要建 造这个庞大的建筑物被拆毁了。 宏伟的人口已被堵塞住了,因此 现在要进摩尔人的王宫, 就得穿 过角落上一扇朴素的、甚至可以 称得上是简陋的边门。不管查尔 斯五世的这座宫殿多么宏伟、多 么具有建筑方面的价值, 我们总 觉得它只是一个妄自尊大的闯人 者,我们带着几乎可以说是蔑视 的感觉经过那儿, 到那座伊斯兰 教宫殿的边门拉响了门铃。

在等待进入的时候,自告奋勇的与提奥·雪门斯告诉我们,看管王宫的是一位可亲可敬的老妇人,名叫唐娜·安东尼娅·莫林娜(Dona,西班牙语,对"女人"的尊称),不过大伙都按照西班牙风俗,用比较亲密的"安东尼



<sup>25</sup> pile[pail] n. 高大的建筑物

<sup>26</sup> Charles V v. 查尔斯 V 世,是欧洲历史上重要的统治者之一。查尔斯五世作为西班牙帝王的同时,还统治着那不勒斯和西西里岛。他还当选为圣罗马帝国皇帝,是当时财富最多、势力最大的欧洲帝王。他在名义上或实际上统治过的领土包括西班牙、德国、荷兰、比利时、奥地利、瑞士、大部分意大利、部分法国、捷克斯洛伐克、波兰、匈牙利和南斯拉夫,此外还有西半球的一部分地区

<sup>27</sup> eclipse[ɪ'klɪps] ν. 使·····黯然失色

<sup>28</sup> make way for = allow something or someone to pass 为……让路,给……腾出地方

<sup>29</sup> block up 阻塞, 挡住

<sup>30</sup> grandeur['grænd3ə] n. 庄严, 伟大

<sup>31</sup> intruder [ɪn'tru:də] n. 侵入者,干扰者,妨碍者

<sup>32</sup> cicerone [ˌtʃɪtʃəˈrəunɪ] n. 导游

<sup>33</sup> entrust [ɪn'trʌst] ν. 交托

<sup>34</sup> appellation [,æpə'leɪʃ(ə)n] n. 称呼,名称

- 是遍习水干山;游记篇

little black-eyed Andalusian damsel<sup>35</sup>, whom Mateo addressed as Dolores, but who from her bright look and cheerful disposition evidently merited a merrier name. Mateo informed me in a whisper that she was the niece of Tia Antonia, and I found she was the good fairy who was to conduct us through the enhanted palace. Under her guidance we crossed the threshold<sup>36</sup> and were at once transported, as if by magic wand, into other times and an oriental realm, and were treading the scenes of Arabian story. Nothing could be in greater contrast than<sup>37</sup> the unpromising exterior of the pile with the scene now before us. We found ourselves in a vast patio<sup>38</sup> or court, one hundred and fifty feet in length, and upward of eighty feet in breadth, paved with white marble, and decorated at each end with light Moorish peristylos<sup>39</sup>, one of which supported an elegant gallery of fretted<sup>40</sup> architecture.

Along the moldings of the cornices<sup>41</sup> and on various parts of the walls were escutcheons<sup>42</sup> and ciphers<sup>43</sup> and cufic<sup>44</sup> and Arabic characters in high relief<sup>45</sup>, repeating the pious mottoes

娅姑姑"来称呼她,她把摩尔人的 于宫中那些大厅和花园打理得井井 有条, 让外人参观。说着说着, 门 开了,走出来一位体态丰满、身材 娇小、黑眼珠的安达路西亚姑娘, 马提奥喊地陷洛丽斯,然而鹪地那 伶俐可爱的相貌和欢欢喜喜的表 情,显然该有个更悦耳的名字。马 提奥悄悄告诉我她就是安东尼娅姑 姑的侄女, 将要领我们通过魔宫的 那位善良的仙女。在她的写领下, 我们跨过门槛,好像触发了魔棒, 顷刻间置身于另一个时代, 踏落在 东方人的国土上,走进阿拉伯神话 的奇景里。这座建筑不起眼的外观 和我们眼前的情景对比起来, 真是 再也没有比这更显悬殊的差别了。 我们发现已经到了一个宽广的庭院 里,庭院长150英尺,宽约80余英 尺, 白大理石铺地, 四隅都装饰着 优美的摩尔式圆柱,其中一隅的圆 柱上不支撑着一座刻盾花纹的楼台。

沿檐板的花边、四壁,尽 是各种饰有花纹的盾、符号和

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35 damsel ['damz(ə)l] n. 少女,姑娘
```

30/30

<sup>36</sup> threshold ['θreʃhəuld] n. 门槛

<sup>37</sup> nothing could be in greater contrast than 这里是用形容词比较级结构表达最高级

<sup>38</sup> patio['pætɪəu] n. 庭院

<sup>39</sup> peristylos[,peri'stailəs] n. 四周有柱廊的建筑物

<sup>40</sup> fret [fret] v. 以刻出的或锯出的图案装饰

<sup>41</sup> cornice['ko:nɪs] n. 飞槽

<sup>42</sup> escutcheon[r'skʌtʃən] n. 饰有纹章的盾

<sup>43</sup> cipher['saɪfə] n. 这里指符号

<sup>44</sup> cufic ['kju:fɪk] adj. 古阿拉伯字母表的

<sup>45</sup> in high relief =with the background cut out deeply/shallowly 深浮雕

#### 阿尔罕伯拉宫 Alhambra

of the Moslem monarchs<sup>46</sup>, the builders of the Alhambra, or extolling their grandeur and munificence<sup>47</sup>. Along the center of the court extended an immense basin or tank, a hundred and twenty-four feet in length, twenty-seven in breadth, and five in depth, receiving its water from two marble vases. Hence it is called the Court of the Alberca (from albeerkan, the Arabic for a pond or tank). Great numbers of goldfish were to be seen gleaming through the waters of the basin, and it was bordered by hedges of roses.

Passing from the Court of the Alberca under a Moorish archway, we entered the renowned Court of Lions. No part of the edifice gives a more complete idea of its original beauty than this, for none has suffered so little from the ravages 48 of time. In the center stands the fountain famous in song and story. The alabaster 49 basins still shed their diamond drops, the twelve lions which support them, and give the court its name, still cast forth crystal streams as in the days of Boabdil. The lions, however, are unworthy of their fame, being of miserable sculpture, the work probably of some Christian captive<sup>50</sup>. The court is laid out in flower-beds, instead of its ancient and appropriate pavement of tiles or marble, The 古阿拉伯字母以及用深浮雕雕刻的阿拉伯文字,记录着伊斯兰教诸王——阿尔罕伯拉宫的那些创建者的虔敬意言或是赞扬他们的威望和德政的颂词。庭院中央是一个长124英尺,深5英尺的大水池,承接着由两只大理石瓶流出平河,承的水。因此,这地方被称为阿尔别尔卡院(阿拉伯文中为据知知的阿尔别尔卡)。池中有无数边围绕着一圈由玫瑰树丛攀成的短篱。

<sup>46</sup> monarch ['monək] n. 统治者

<sup>47</sup> munificence [mju:'nɪfɪsns] n. 宽宏大量,这里译为德政

<sup>48</sup> ravage ['rævɪdʒ] n. 破坏,蹂躏

<sup>49</sup> alabaster ['æləbɑ:stə] n. 雪花石膏

<sup>50</sup> captive['kæptɪv] n. 俘虏

#### 触动心灵的经典

#### —走遍百水干凶:游记篇

alteration<sup>51</sup>, and instance of bad taste, was made by the French when in possession of<sup>52</sup> Granada

From Tales of the Alhambra (1832)

刻得非常拙劣,大概是出于俘虏来的基督徒之手,哪里配得上这么大的名气。庭院内布置了许多花坛,取代了古雅且与之相称的花砖或大理石地板,这种俗不可耐的更改,是法军占领格拉那达时的"杰作"。

51 alteration[,o:ltə'reɪʃn] n. 改变

52 in possession of = having or controlling something so that others are prevented from using,占有

### 含英咀华

阿尔罕伯拉,按照阿拉伯文的原意是"红宫",原是摩尔族国王于13世纪在西班牙的格拉那达建造的一座辉煌宫殿。1826年,欧文到西班牙搜集了许多有关哥伦布的珍贵资料,游历了格拉纳达的名胜,并在阿尔罕伯拉宫逗留了将近3个月。这一切激起了他对研究西班牙历史的兴趣。1829年前后,他写了3部有关西班牙的著作:《哥伦布传》(The Life and Voyages of Christopher Columbus, 1828)、《攻克格拉纳达》(The Chronicles of the Conquest of Granada, 1829)和《阿尔罕伯拉》(Tales of the Alhambra, 1832)。在《阿尔罕伯拉》中他不仅描绘了阿尔罕伯拉宫地理的险峻悲凉、摩尔人的风俗人情及高深文化,更诉说了其故宫历史的沧桑和命运的变幻无穷。

