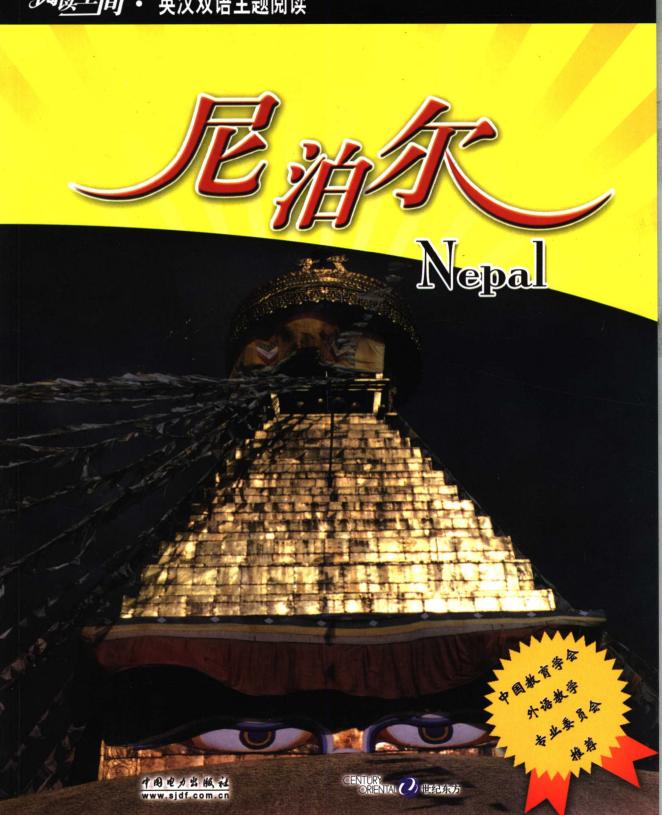
*阅读空间* • 英汉双语主题阅读





Nepal

谢瑞贞 译



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#### 尼泊尔

原著: R. Anthony Kugler等

翻 译:谢瑞贞

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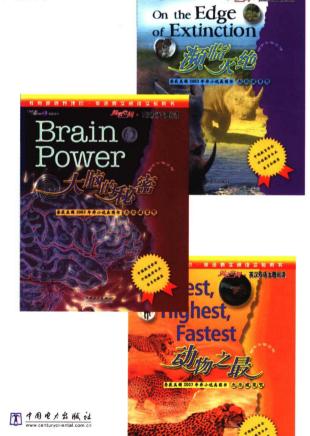
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• 英汉双语主题阅读

# **感受深度英语阅读的乐趣!**

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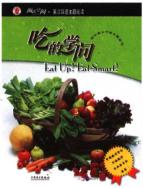
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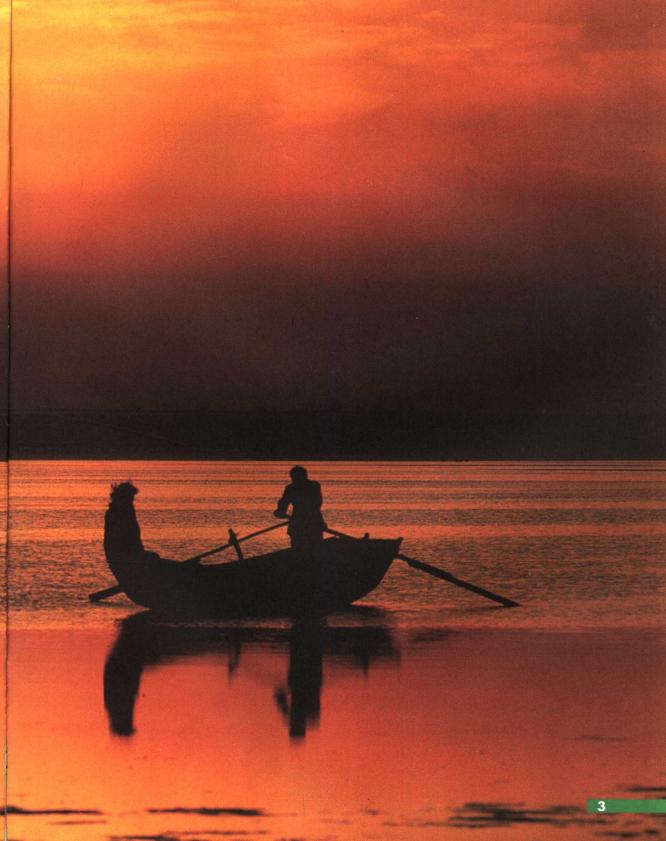
几个世纪以来,尼泊尔与世界其他国家相隔绝。尼泊尔位于中国和印度两个大国之间,尼泊尔位于战样了闭关锁围,尼泊尔人也过着与世隔绝的生活。此今进出尼泊尔或在此旅游比以前容易多了,但对许多人来说,尼泊尔仍然是个充满了神秘色彩的国意。

由于历史上的隔绝,尼泊尔的许多风俗传统都保留了下来。金属匠人仍然操持着祖祖辈毕流传下来的手艺,创造出做工精美的雕像。让我们来了解这些工艺,发掘这些雕像

#### 的重大意义吧!

不过,尼泊尔境内异非所有的一切都原封来动。在尼泊尔,现在有很多人穿上了西式的服装,妇女已经加入了劳动队伍,越来越多的孩子在接受教育。让我们一起探索尼泊尔人穿着不同服饰背后的意义吧!

让我们认识一个在美国新军市什么州定居的尼泊尔家庭,看看他们此何适应美国的生活,同时继续保持尼泊尔的传统文化的!让我们了解尼泊尔的传统美食,认识一下尼泊尔的女活佛吧!





### NEPAL

#### At a Glance尼泊尔一瞥

国名全称: 尼泊尔王国

**地理位置**: 位于喜马拉雅山中段南麓的内陆山国。 北临中国,西、南、东三面与印度接壤。

面积: 56 827 平方英里 (147 181 平方公里)

人口: 2707万 (据 2004 年估算)

**政体**: 尼泊尔是一个实行多党制民主的君主立宪制 王国

首都: 加德满都

经济 传统农业国家,农业占国民生产总值的40%,服务业占40%,工业占20%

气候:尼泊尔各地气候差异极大,全境分为北部高山、中部温带和南部亚热带三个气候区。南部平原属亚热带气候,北部山区既有凉爽夏日也有寒冬。气候分三季:4—6月为热季,6—9月为雨季,11月至翌年3月为冷季。

地形:分北部高山(喜马拉雅山)、中部山区与加德 满都谷地、南部地势平坦的特莱冲积平原三个地形 区。 自然资源和农作物:主要自然资源有木材、褐煤、铜、钴、铁矿石等,尼泊尔水力资源丰富,水力发电储藏量大。主要粮食作物有小米、水稻、小麦等,经济作物主要是甘蔗、棉花、黄麻、烟草等。此外还饲养牲畜和奶牛。

工业: 尼泊尔工业基础薄弱, 规模较小, 发展缓慢。 主要有纺织、造纸、建筑材料加工、烟草、制糖以 及旅游业。

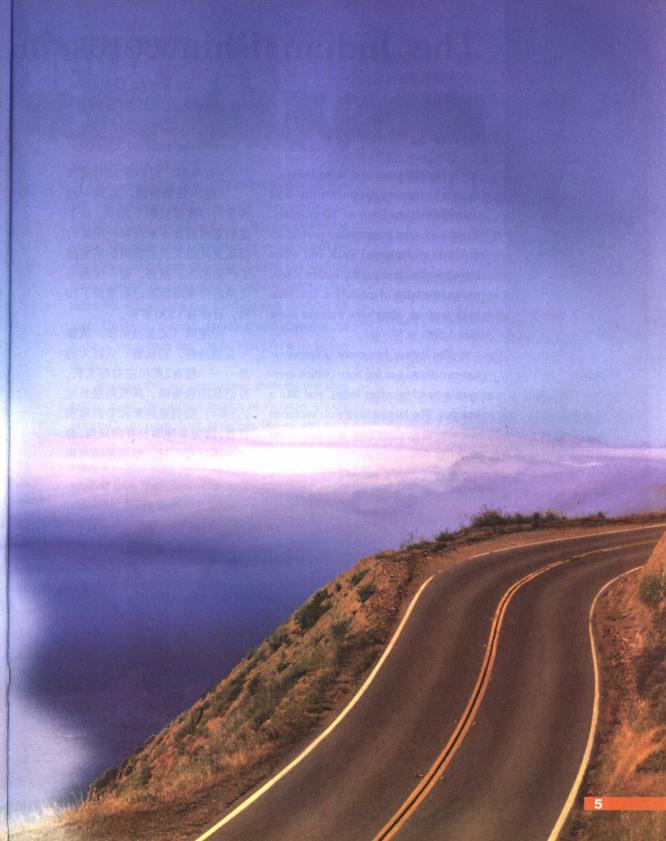
官方语言: 尼泊尔语

国花: 喜马拉雅杜鹃 (杜鹃花科)

货币。尼泊尔卢比(1美元=72.0195尼泊尔卢比)

民族:尼泊尔是一个多民族国家,全国有印度移民和中国西藏移民,分别占总人口的80%和20%。印度移民中有帕哈里、尼瓦尔、塔鲁、达拉伊等族,中国西藏移民中有塔芒、拉伊、林布等族。

主要宗教:信奉印度教、佛教、伊斯兰教,是世界上惟一以印度教为国教的国家。





#### The Indian Rhinoceros in

## 如影的尼泊尔印度厚

only 100 years ago, some Indian rhinoceros populations had dwindled to as little as 20 animals. Thanks to strict government protection in Chitwan National Park and other Nepalese sanctuaries, the Indian rhino, once at the brink of extinction, has come back tenfold. They now number more than 1,500.

The Indian rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) has one big horn (which averages around two feet long), just like a unicorn. The largest horn ever recorded was almost five feet long. It is easy to tell an Asian rhino from an African rhino be-

一直年前,尼泊尔境内的印度犀数量骤减,以致一些种类的印度犀只剩下20头。由于尼泊尔政府在王家奇特旺国家公园以及其他天然动物保护区实施了严格的保护措施,曾一度濒临灭绝的印度犀数量已经增长了10倍,目前有1500多头。

印度犀(又名独角犀)就像一头独角兽,它长着一只巨大的角——般有2英尺左右那么长。有记载的独角犀,其独角最长可达5英尺。辨别亚洲犀和非洲犀很容易,因为非洲犀长有两只角,而亚洲犀只有一只。印度犀的角由



### **NEPAL**

cause African rhinos have two horns. The horn is made of keratin, the same substance as what makes up your hair and fingernails.

Rhinos are big, about 12 feet long and six feet tall, and weigh up to 6,000 pounds. They are the second largest land animal on Earth. Only the elephant is larger. The thick gray skin covering Indian rhinos resembles a plated suit of armor. It even has knobby bumps around the edges of these leathery plates, called tubercles. Rhinos run fast for their size — about 35 mph. Honking, roaring, snorting, and grunting are some of the sounds that can be heard from an Indian rhino.

Because they are vegetarians, meaning that they eat no meat, they prefer to live in swampy grassy plains. Grass, reeds, fruit, branches, leaves, and even farm crops make delicious rhino meals. You won't catch a rhino eating lunch at high noon; to avoid the heat of day, they *forage* at night and in the early morning. More than one Nepalese farmer has been surprised to wake up and find all of his

planted crops eaten by a night-feasting rhinoceros. Rhinos will even submerge their massive heads under water in search of tender underwater plants.

fornge
To forage means to
search for food.

Rhinos are great swimmers, and in the hottest part of the day they wade into deep, muddy swamps to stay cool and protect their skin from insects. Sometimes only the tip of their horn is visible above the water. Like bears, rhinos enjoy a good back scratch and rub their bodies up against favorite branches for so long that a smooth shiny patch forms on their leath-

角蛋白构成,这种物质也是构成头发和指 甲的主要结构成分。

尼泊尔独角犀体型庞大,其身长约12 英尺,身高可达6英尺,体重达6000多磅,是仅次于大象的陆上庞然大物。独角犀有一层灰色的厚皮,就像穿着一套金属铠甲。这些坚韧的铠甲边沿还有许多疙疙瘩瘩的突起的圆点,这些圆形凸粒也叫瘤。独角犀的奔跑速度约35英里/时,对于像它这样体型庞大的动物来说算是很快的速度了。印度犀会发出很多种声音,如雁号声、咆哮声、喷鼻息的呼哧声和呼噜声。

由于印度犀是食草动物,这就是说它们不吃肉,喜欢呆在潮湿、长满草的平原地带。青草、苇子、水果、嫩枝叶、树叶甚至农场种植的庄稼都会成为它们的美味佳肴。你不会看到印度犀在正午吃午餐,为了躲避高温,它们在早晨和晚上觅食。不只一个尼泊尔农民半夜曾被惊醒,起来发现他们种的庄稼全部被晚上觅食的印度犀当成晚宴饱餐了一顿。印度犀还会把其庞大的头潜人水下,觅食那些柔软的水下植物。

印度犀是个游泳健将,天气最热的时候,它们会游到有泥、水深的沼泽里来保持凉爽,同时保护皮肤免受一些昆虫的侵害。有时候,只能看到它们露出水面的角尖。和熊一样,印度犀也喜欢好好地挠挠后背,喜欢把身子靠在自己中意的树枝上用力地摩擦、揉搓,时间久了,它那粗糙的厚皮上就磨出了一片片光滑而富有光泽的仿佛补丁般的花纹。只要是印度犀走动过的地方,都会留下一股强烈的像氨水一样的独特气味。这也是警告其他动物不要靠近它们。人们都知道,印度犀一旦受到威胁就会攻击人。

体型庞大的雄性印度犀十分好斗,为了争夺雌性的印度犀,雄性印度犀常常要

ery hide. Wherever a rhino roams, he leaves a distinctive, bitter, ammonia-like scent. This warns other animals to keep away. If threatened, Indian rhinos have been known to attack people.

Large male rhinos are competitive and fight violently over females, sometimes until death. They don't fight with their horns, but they do bite with long, sharp, incisor teeth. Females give birth to pink calves about every three years; each can live into their 40's.

Because of their unicorn-like horns, some people believe that rhinos have magical powers. In Nepal, every part of a rhinoceros has a superstitious use and thus a dollar value: The skin, bone, blood, horn, and even the dung are believed to have special properties that protect against evil spirits, cure illness, and guarantee good luck. People illegally kill rhinos and sell the body parts on the black market. Rhinoceros horns illegally sell for about \$9,000 a pound.

Although the numbers of rhinoceroses have grown, they are still considered endangered. Their future success will be determined by whether authorities can prevent people from hunting and killing them. The Nepalese government is trying to protect the Indian rhinoceros. In fact, one group of Indian rhinoceroses in Nepal has 700 armed troops guarding it.

#### In the Know 先知为快

Himalaya Mountains (him-a-LAY-a): A mountain range located in south-central Asia.

喜马拉雅山脉。位于中南亚地区的一群山脉。

**Kathmandu (KAT-man-doo):** The capital of Nepal. It is located in the Himalaya Mountains.

加德满都:尼泊尔首都,位于喜马拉雅山脚下。

Sherpa: Member of a Tibetan people living in northern Nepal. 谢尔巴人:居住在尼泊尔北部的中国西藏人的后裔。

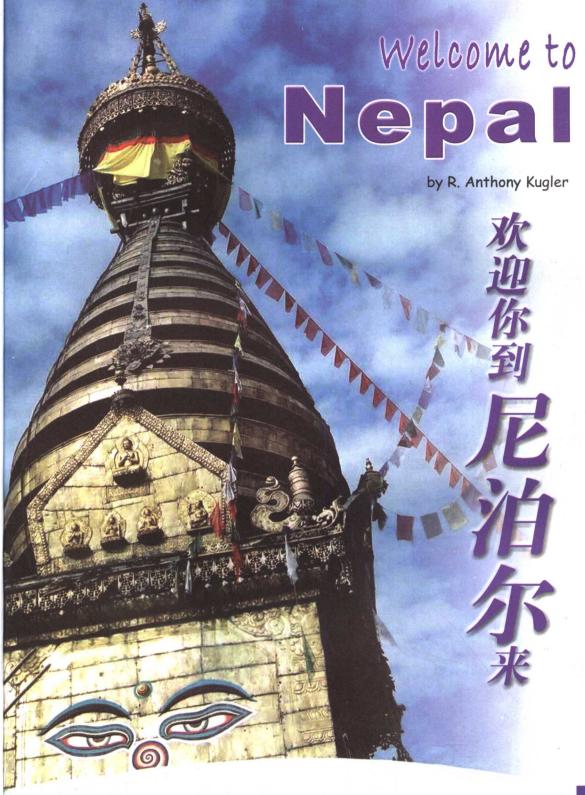
Yak: A wild, shaggy-haired ox of the mountains of central Asia.

**牦牛**:一种生长在中亚山区的长毛野生牛。

经过激烈的搏斗,有时 打到你死我活。它们不 用自己的独角进行搏 斗,而是用锋利的长门 牙去咬。母印度犀大约 每三年生产一次,初生 的牛犊呈粉红色,每头 犀牛的寿命长达40年。

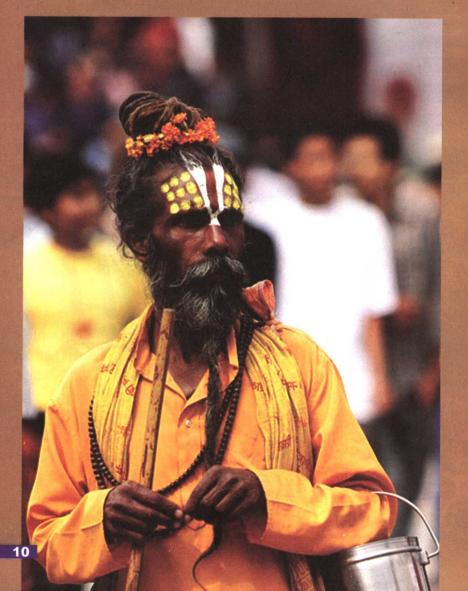
因为印度犀长有像 独角兽一样的角,一些 人认为印度犀拥有神奇 的魔力。在尼泊尔,印 度犀身上每部分都被人 们迷信地赋予了各种用 途,因此极为珍贵:人 们认为印度犀的皮、骨 骼、血、角甚至包括它 的粪便都具有独特的功 效,可以用来辟邪、治 病和祈福。人们偷猎印 度犀,把它分成很多块, 在黑市上出售, 印度犀 的角在黑市上能卖到每 磅约9000美元的天价。

虽然印度犀的数量 有所增加,但它们仍然 是濒临灭绝的物种,它 们能否在未来生存下 取决们对印度犀的偷猎 和捕杀。尼泊尔政府 在采取措施保护印度犀。 实际上,在尼泊尔,每群 印度犀都有700名全副 武装的战士保卫着。



India (to the south, east, and west) and China (to the north), the small Asian nation of Nepal has a proud history of its own. It is a history shaped by isolation, both geographic and political. Though airplanes and modern roads have done much to end Nepal's geographic isolation, political isolation remains a threat to the country's growth and development.

Nepal's 24 million people live in some of the most beautiful and difficult surroundings on Earth. Even in the 泊尔位于中国和印度两大邻国之间,北临中国,西、南、东三面与印度接壤。尼泊尔是一个有着悠久历史的亚洲小国家。长期的与世隔绝形成了尼泊尔的历史,这不仅有地理位置上的隔绝,也有政治上的闭关锁国。尽管现代化的公路的修建和飞机场的出现,有助于结束尼泊尔与外界地理位置上的隔绝,但尼泊尔政治上的孤立仍然是其经



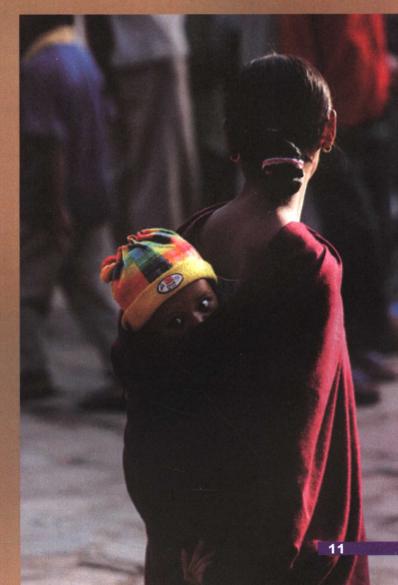


sprawling capital of Kathmandu, the snow-covered peaks of the Himalayas, the world's tallest mountain chain, dominate the landscape. Most Nepalese live on the much shorter foothills or in deep valleys, not on the mountains themselves. But the Himalayas affect every aspect of Nepali life, for better and for worse. On the positive side, for example, the mountains have always posed an enormous obstacle to foreign armies; it is no coincidence that Nepal largely avoided the European colonizers who controlled so much of Asia in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Unlike armies, however, indi-

济增长和发展的一大威胁。

尼泊尔2400万人民都生活在地球上风景最优美但环境最恶劣的地区。即使在不断向外扩展的首都加德满都,眼前看到的风景也主要是白雪覆盖的喜马拉雅山顶——这条世界上最高的山脉。大多数尼泊尔人居住在靠近高山脚下的丘陵地区或者住在深谷地区,他们不在高山上居住。不过,喜马拉雅山却无时无





viduals with useful ideas were often able to cross the mountains. Indeed, much of what makes Nepali culture vibrant and distinctive — Newari metalworking, for example — grew out of face-to-face contacts with the Indians and Chinese. In short, the Himalayas have provided enough contact with the outside world to stimulate cultural development, but also enough protection to prevent that culture from being overwhelmed by neighbors and colonizers.

But the mountains also cause problems. Mudslides and avalanches claim victims daily. The economy suffers as well. Though most Nepalese work as farmers, much of the land is too steep and rocky to be productive. The result is widespread poverty. Nepal must import much of what it needs, but carrying goods into the mountains remains difficult and expensive, and there is not much that the Nepalese can ship in return. The country's most valuable resource is probably timber, but the rich forests that once covered the Himalayan foothills (and prevented mudslides) are now nearly gone. India has responded to similar problems by developing its

刻不在影响着尼泊尔人生活的各个方面,不论这种影响是好还是坏。举个例子来说,喜马拉雅山对尼泊尔人生活有有利的影响,比如说这座大山曾不断地给外来侵略者设置障碍,从很大程度上来说,尼泊尔能抵抗住欧洲殖民者的入侵并非巧合,而是这座大山庇护的结果。因为从19世纪到20世纪早期欧洲殖民者统治了亚洲的大部分地区,却没有统治尼泊尔。虽然侵略者的军队无法进入尼泊尔境内,但有思想的尼泊尔人却经常能穿过喜马拉雅山到外面去。尼泊尔文化充满活力和与众不同之处,比如说,尼瓦尔族的金属铸造工艺,大都来自于其与印度和中国人面对面的接触和交流。总而言之,喜马拉雅山让尼泊尔人和外界有足够的接触,用以激发尼泊尔自身文化的发展,同时又保护着尼泊尔文化不被邻国和殖民者的文化所淹没。

但是,喜马拉雅山也给尼泊尔人带来一些问题。泥石流和雪崩每天都在夺走尼泊尔人的生命,尼泊尔经济也因此受到影响。虽然大多数尼泊尔人以农业为生,可很多土地因为地势过陡、岩石过多而不能多产。因此,这个国家人民普遍贫穷。尼泊尔需要的大量物质都必须从国外进口,不过,将物品运到山区一直很困难,价格也很昂贵,而且回程也没有

