



XIFANG WENHUA FENGQING LU

西方文化风情路

总主编 孔翔兰 赵东林
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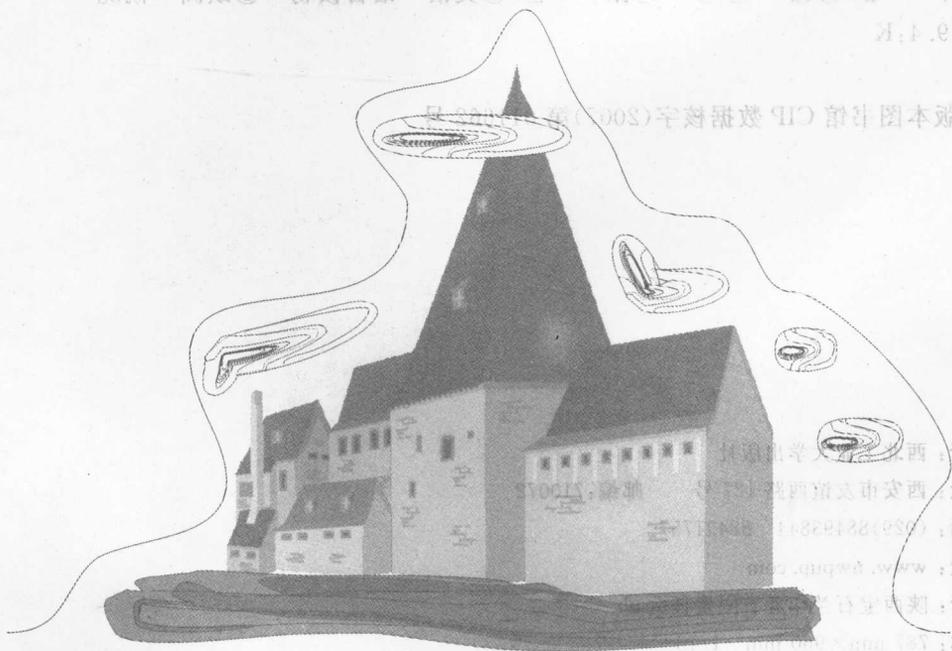
欧洲篇

西北工业大学出版社

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【内容简介】 本书是一本有关欧洲文化的休闲趣味读本,共分10章,内容涉及希腊罗马神话、基督教、圣诞节、欧洲艺术、特色城市、特色节日、体育、战争、政坛女性、饮食和时尚等方面。中英文兼备,附有插图,并辅以英语语言知识练习。

本书不仅适用于大中专和高等院校的(非)英语专业学生、英语自学者及英语教师阅读,还可供广大英语爱好者、出国人员、外贸工作者参考使用。

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总主编:孔翔兰 赵东林

2007年1月



总序

海纳百川 有容乃大

大千世界洋溢着勃勃生机的文化精点，五彩缤纷，闪耀着迷人的魅力。文化之魂静悄悄地无处不在、无时不有。文化对于社会事物，犹如水和空气融于万物之中。

从历史上看，文化的交流与变异是带有普遍性的一种规律，或者说文化进步和发展的动力正源自文化之间的交流。没有文化的交流和碰撞，也就没有文化的创新，没有文化发展的活力，文化就会走向胶柱鼓瑟或故步自封，就会出现文化断层和断裂，并最终导致灭亡，如玛雅文明的覆亡，就是一个先例。在当今开放的世界，不同文化之间的相互影响、渗透，甚至融合，不仅是不可避免的，也是十分必要的。而文化的交流和碰撞，不仅不会影响民族文化的独立发展，而且还会给它增加新的刺激和发展活力。美国著名文化人类学家基辛曾指出：“文化的歧异多端是一项极其重要的人类资源。一旦去除了文化的差异，出现了一个一致的世界文化——虽然若干政治整合的问题得以解决——就可能剥夺了人类一切智慧和理想的源泉，以及充满分歧与选择的各种可能性。演化性适应的重要秘诀之一就是多样性，……去除了人类的多样性可能到最后会付出持续的意想不到的代价。维持世界秩序并保存文化多元化的问题，这就是一个我们面临，但想象不出解决办法的问题。”（《当代文化人类学概要》第283页，浙江人民出版社，1986年）这就是说，没有文化的冲突和碰撞，就不会有文化的活力。碰撞形成文化的张力，形成文化发展的动力。一个民族失去了这种文化的交流和碰撞，就会被后起的文明所取代或摧毁，而沦为考古学的对象。

今天，我们面临着“信息社会”、“知识经济”、“网络文化”的急切呼唤和巨大挑战，信息文明将加强人与人的交流和情感交融，促进文化的多元化和多样性。这既给我们广泛吸取外民族优秀文明成果带来了新的机遇，也使我们在保持民族文化特色方面面临考验。

为此，一方面，我们要发扬中国传统文化中厚德载物的优良传统，以更加开放的胸襟，大智大勇地走向世界，积极吸收人类所创造的一切优秀文化成果，另一方面，又不能盲目地学，不能一切照抄，必须有分析有批判地学，海纳百川而不浑浊，兼收并蓄而不失自我。面对文化发展不平衡的现实，尤其要珍视中华民族文化的独特性，有选择，有拒绝，警惕文化殖民主义或文化霸权主义，坚决捍卫自己的文化传统及其独特价值。只有牢牢地立足于中华民族自己的文化根基，弘扬光大其精华，抛弃其糟粕，才能保持我们民族精神的永久活力。那种全盘抛弃传统文化，不但是不可取的，也是不可能的。

中国人是善于向外国学习的。从西汉末开始传入中国的印度佛教，历经魏晋南北朝时期，至唐朝时形成鼎盛局面。然而中国人对外来的佛教并不照搬照抄，而是加以消化吸收、加工改造，形成了中国的佛教——天台宗、华严宗、禅宗等。到了宋代，中国化的佛教的某些内容和思维方式被儒学吸收，并加以融合，于是形成了被称为新儒学（理学）的思想理论体系。今天，我们在向西方学习中，应该把讲究批判探索、严谨求实、力图把握事物本来面目的近代科学精神和追求价值理想、道德情怀、对美的向往并付诸善的实践的中国传统文化有机结合起来，以使中国文化达到既强调科学精神，又不失人文情怀的崭新境地。

本套系列丛书的作者不仅旁征博引大量文史资料，以极为丰富的信息量，突出表现人类文化精粹，不乏真知灼见，不落俗套，使丛书逻辑严谨，行文流畅，形式新颖，图文并茂。在结构安排、正副标题的设计和遣词造句等方面颇具匠心、一丝不苟，语言上也是文风清新，文采盎然，妙语连珠，意简言赅，可以认为这是一套思想文化内涵极其丰富，可读性、实践性俱佳的成功之作。特此向大家推荐。

何 静^①

2007年1月

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前言

朋友，“乱花渐欲迷人眼”的欧洲文化，是不是让你有无处下手的感觉？那就请你跟我们踏上这条欧洲文化风情路吧！

我们在林林总总的欧洲文化宝库中择其精，摘其要，为你开辟了希腊罗马神话、基督教、艺术文化、城市、节日、体育、战争、女性、饮食和时尚 10 个风景区，其中的每个景点都为你准备了“精点欣赏”、“驿站小憩”和“阅读加油站”，从新颖有趣的角度，以生动活泼的语言，挖掘了表象文化的“水之源，木之本”。除短小精悍的英文介绍之外，我们还提供中文介绍和丰富多彩的插图，定会让你不虚此行！

在这条文化风情路的“驿站小憩”中，“词汇回眸看”让你回顾来自文章的词汇；“词汇连连看”为你准备了一些和本站精点相关的习语或引申词汇，考验一下你的词汇储备和猜测能力；拿着“词汇万花筒”，你可以看到五彩斑斓的习惯用语和成语典故。是不是有点技痒？

如此丰富的文化和语言的大餐，你还等什么呢？赶紧加入吧！

编者
2007 年 1 月

目 录

文化风景区 1 与神共舞	1
精点 1 令人愉悦的缪斯女神	1
精点 2 水仙的自恋情结	6
精点 3 为什么红艳艳的玫瑰象征爱情?	10
精点 4 为什么“桂冠诗人”的“冠”是“桂叶”的?	14
精点 5 九大行星,众神排序	16
精点 6 我的“星座”我知道	20
文化风景区 2 基督教撷英	26
精点 1 “亚当的苹果”为什么成了“男人的喉结”?	26
精点 2 鸽子和橄榄枝为什么是和平的象征?	29
精点 3 都是上帝惹的祸——未建成的巴别塔	33
精点 4 耶路撒冷,你何时铸剑为犁?	36
精点 5 “上帝之城”——梵蒂冈	41
精点 6 弥撒是怎么回事?	46
文化风景区 3 圣诞节之“源”	50
精点 1 耶稣降生在马槽	50
精点 2 天使歌赞主降生	53
精点 3 三圣“追星”,献宝耶稣	57
精点 4 圣诞老人有原型	62
精点 5 圣诞树的德国缘	66
精点 6 圣诞食物迷信多	71

文化风景区 4 缪斯宠地	77
精点 1 九城争夺盲荷马,生前乞讨长飘零	77
精点 2 强强三人行	81
精点 3 美妙奇境,憧憬无限	86
精点 4 欧洲建筑艺术面面观	93
精点 5 此声只应天上有,人间而今处处闻	98
精点 6 芭蕾舞的贵族气质	103
文化风景区 5 城市奇观	107
精点 1 “母狼哺婴”——罗马城的缘起	107
精点 2 风格迥异的美人鱼——哥本哈根和华沙的象征	111
精点 3 布鲁塞尔的“第一公民”	115
精点 4 优雅的赌城——蒙特卡洛	118
精点 5 世界和平之都——日内瓦	121
精点 6 威尼斯的别样生活	124
精点 7 爱乐者的天堂——维也纳	127
文化风景区 6 欢乐节日	133
精点 1 “啤酒节”的鼻祖——慕尼黑啤酒节	133
精点 2 冒险者的乐园——西班牙奔牛节	137
精点 3 番茄也疯狂——西班牙番茄节	141
精点 4 今夜星光灿烂——欧洲三大国际电影节	144
精点 5 花海徜徉——郁金香节的魅力	149
精点 6 欧洲狂欢节知多少?	152
文化风景区 7 体坛风云	156
精点 1 死亡边缘的芭蕾——斗牛	156
精点 2 七彩骑行衫的天下——环法自行车赛	159
精点 3 绚棋助我“行”——F1 大赛	163
精点 4 熊熊圣火源自何方?	167
精点 5 “马拉松”不想和奥运会攀亲家	169
精点 6 完美的和谐——现代五项	172

文化风景区 8 战争印痕	177
精点 1 “我来了,我看见,我征服”——凯撒大帝	177
精点 2 滑铁卢——拿破仑的“麦城”	181
精点 3 Norman Conquest 是“诺曼底登陆”吗?	185
精点 4 乐——我本无辜	190
精点 5 记忆的伤痛——地狱之门奥斯维辛集中营	194
文化风景区 9 政坛女杰	200
精点 1 Bundeskanzlerin——2005 年度德国第一单字	200
精点 2 政坛“黑马”	203
精点 3 真爱无敌	207
精点 4 难掩风华绝代	212
精点 5 倾心政治的女总统	216
精点 6 ELLE 封面上的美女总理	219
购物特区	222
特区 1 味蕾上舞动的快乐——吃在欧洲	222
特区 2 今朝有酒今朝醉——喝在欧洲	227
特区 3 时间的沉淀——欧洲名表	230
特区 4 欧洲时装	234
特区 5 闻“香”识法国	238
特区 6 名车叫你看花眼	241



文化风景区 1

与神共舞

欧洲的文化应当从哪里说起呢？是严寒神秘的北欧之境，还是明媚清澈的莱茵河畔，亦或是温暖浪漫的地中海沿岸？其实，南欧爱琴海的文明才是当之无愧的首选。作为西方文明的一大源泉，古希腊罗马神话给后人留下了瑰丽无比的文化财富。希腊人对美的追求和善于思考的天性孕育并诞生了希腊神话，而好学的罗马人又演绎出更多新的内涵，使希腊罗马神话作为一个整体得到不断的继承和发展。一段段美丽感人的故事就像珍珠散落在当今英语世界的各个角落，等待你的明眸去发现、去品味。



精点 1 令人愉悦的缪斯女神

如果把上面的小标题译成英语，就是“Amusing Muses”。两个词中都有词根“muse”存在，那么它到底表示什么呢？这里又有什么样的典故呢？



精点欣赏

The Muses are the Greek goddesses who preside over the arts and sciences and inspire those who excel at these pursuits. Daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne (memory), they were born at Pieria at the foot of Mount Olympus.

The Muses are closely associated with Apollo and Dionysus, who were brothers and sons of Zeus. Dionysus invented the lyre and gave it to Apollo who loved playing it. Apollo was the god of music and is often shown with the Muses. Dionysus enjoyed good times, music, and theatre. The Muses sing about all things, though about the divine gifts of the gods and their blessed life, their laws and gracious customs in particular. They also sing about the great sorrows and deeds of humanity. They know how to speak falsehoods and make them sound true, but they also speak the truth when they wish, and they know the past and the future. The Muses inspired poets, playwrights, dancers, actors, musicians, and scientists. Artists throughout the ages have used the Muses in literature, music, dance,

theatre, and the visual arts.

It was common for ancient schools to have a shrine to the Muses called *mouseion*, the source of the modern word “museum.” The famous **Museum of Alexandria**, founded by Ptolemy I (托勒密一世), was a temple dedicated to the Muses. Before poets or storytellers recited their work, it was customary for them to invoke the inspiration and protection of the Muses.

其实,词根“Muse”源于希腊罗马神话中的9位缪斯女神(希腊文:Μούσες,拉丁文:Muses)。“缪斯”是古希腊神话中科学、艺术女神的总称,为主神宙斯与泰坦女神(记忆女神)谟涅摩叙涅所生,共有9位。因为她们主管艺术,愉悦身心,她们的名字便也成了词根,于是“amuse”这个词就有了“使人愉快”的意思。其实,“museum”这个词也与缪斯女神也有渊源,它最早指古希腊学校用来供奉缪斯女神的处所,久而久之便被赋予了今天的含义——“博物馆”。著名的埃及亚历山大图书馆就供奉着这9位女神。

各司其职的九女神



“缪斯”执掌艺术、音乐和文学,是诗人灵感的源泉,后来,其职能扩展至历史、哲学等领域,其职能和形象也各异:

It is believed that there were originally three muses, but the number increased to nine. The Romans gave the Muses names and attributes.

卡莉奥佩:司史诗,头戴金冠,手持书卷和笔。

Calliope (Calliopeia), the “Fair Voiced” and the eldest Muse, is the muse of epic poetry and is seen holding a writing tablet in hand, sometimes seen with a roll of paper or a book, and crowned in gold.



卡莉奥佩



克莉奥

克莉奥:司历史,专事记录人与神的事迹(据《神谱》中所记为司荣誉),其装束和所持之物与卡莉奥佩相同。

Clio the “Proclaimer” is the muse of history and is often seen sitting with a scroll and accompanied by a chest of books. She has been credited with introducing the Phoenician alphabet into Greece.

埃拉托:司爱情诗,手持竖琴。

Erato the “Lovely” is the muse of love poetry and mimicry, and is seen with a lyre and sometimes wears a crown of roses.



埃拉托



欧忒尔佩

欧忒尔佩：司音乐、抒情诗，手持长笛，头戴花环。

Euterpe the "Giver of Pleasure" is the muse of music and is represented with a flute. It has been said she is the inventor of the double flute.

忒尔普西科瑞：司舞蹈，手持七弦琴。

Terpsichore the "Whirler" is the muse of dancing and is often seen dancing with her lyre and a plectrum, an instrument used for plucking stringed instruments. By the river god Achelous, she bore the Sirens.



忒尔普西科瑞



墨尔波墨涅

墨尔波墨涅：司悲剧，头戴藤冠，手持王杖和短剑。

Melpomene the "Songstress" is the muse of tragedy in spite of her joyous singing and is represented by the tragic mask. She is sometimes seen with garland, a club and a sword. She is often seen wearing cothurnes, boots traditionally worn by tragic actors, and a crown of cypress.

塔莉娅：司喜剧，头戴花冠，手持牧童所用短棒和演戏所用假面具。

Thalia (Thaleia) the "Flourishing" is the muse of comedy and of playful and idyllic poetry, and is seen with a comic mask. She is sometimes seen with a crown of ivy and a crook.



塔莉娅



波吕许谟尼亚

波吕许谟尼亚：司颂歌，手持竖琴和风管。

Polyhymnia (Polymnia), "She of Many Hymns," is the muse of Sacred Poetry and is seen with a pensive look upon her face. She brings distinction to writers whose works have won them immortal fame. She has also been called the Muse of geometry, mime, meditation and agriculture. Polyhymnia is often veiled.

乌拉尼娅:司天文。

Urania the "Heavenly" is the muse of astronomy and is represented by a staff pointed at a celestial globe. She foretells the future by the position of the stars.

9位女神各司其职,分别掌管艺术和科学的一个分支;显然对于现代人来说,科学的门类远远超过了9位女神执掌的数目,但对于古希腊人来说,这些基本涵盖了生活的全部。后世也逐渐以缪司女神来指称“艺术”和“艺术家的灵感”。是艺术和灵感让生命充满了灵动和新鲜,因此当我们徜徉在艺术的殿堂流连忘返时,该知道要感谢谁了吧?



乌拉尼娅



驿站小憩

词汇回眸看——来自文章的词汇

excel at 胜过,杰出

Zeus 宙斯(希腊神话中的主神,天堂的统治者,其他神和人间英雄的父亲)

Dionysus 狄俄尼索斯(酒神,即罗马神话中的 Bacchus)

Mount Olympus 奥林匹斯山(希腊境内最高点,也是希腊诸神的家园),天堂

epic poetry 史诗 idyllic poetry 田园诗

Phoenician alphabet 腓尼基人的字母表

Sirens 塞壬,一群女海妖

Tragedy 悲剧 comedy 喜剧

astronomy 天文学 geometry 几何学

词汇连连看——诗歌类型

1. epic	A. 民谣诗
2. idyllic poetry	B. [美俚]熏肉加鸡蛋;面包芙蓉蛋
3. sacred poetry	C. 抒情诗
4. ode	D. 田园诗
5. lyric	E. 神圣诗
6. prose poetry	F. 颂诗
7. ballad	G. 散文诗
8. elegy	H. 挽诗
9. sonnet	I. 十四行诗(商籁体)

(Keys: 1—H, 2—D, 3—E, 4—F, 5—C, 6—G, 7—A, 8—B, 9—I)

词汇万花筒——由 muse 引中的词汇

muse 沉思, 冥想

Muse or muse 诗人的灵感(Inspiration), 诗兴, 诗才; 诗歌

the muse 诗人

amuse 使发笑, 使愉快

amusing 引起乐趣的, 使人高兴的

amusement 娱乐, 消遣

music 音乐

Museum 博物馆



阅读加油站——无处不在的缪斯

The ancient Greeks entertained themselves with epic poems which told stories from history and mythology. For example, Homer begins his epic, *The Odyssey*:

“Tell me, O **Muse**, of that man,
so in need of help,
who wandered far and wide,
after he had sacked the sacred city of Troy.”

In another section of *The Odyssey*, the blind poet wrote:

“The herald came near, bringing with him the excellent singer
Whom the **Muse** had loved greatly ...
She had deprived him of his sight, but she gave him
the sweet singing art ...”

Lyric poetry was often accompanied by a lyre. The early poet, Hesiod, wrote about the history of the gods in *The Theogony*. He writes:

“One day the **Muses** taught me glorious song ...
They plucked and gave to me a laurel rod,
A sturdy shoot, a truly wondrous thing,
And into me they breathed a voice divine
To celebrate the future and the past.
My orders were to celebrate the gods who live
Eternally, but most of all to sing
Of them themselves, the **Muses**, first and last.”

Mortals inspired by **Muses** include Homer (poet), Socrates (philosopher), and Aristophanes (playwright). Vase painters and sculptors decorated pieces with the **Muses** as a central theme. The **Muses** continued to inspire painters, like the Dutch master, Vermeer,

the German painter Hans Rottenhammer, and Simon Vouet, a French artist in the 16th and 17th Centuries.



精点 2 水仙的自恋情结

“凌波仙子生尘袜，水上盈盈步微月”，这是宋人黄庭坚用来形容水仙花的妙句。想象一下，在一弯窈窕的新月下，一位体态婀娜的少女，在盈盈的水波上翩翩起舞，该是怎样一种摄人魂魄的妖娆？这不正是水仙花给人留下的绝美的联想吗？难怪著名的湖畔派诗人华兹华斯屡次让这尤物的倩影绎动在他浪漫的诗句中。说来倒也有趣，在中国诗词中，水仙花是仙女，但在希腊神话中，水仙花则是一个美男子。而且，水仙花“narcissus”还有“自恋狂”的意思，这个典故语出哪里呢？



精点欣赏

Echo was a beautiful nymph (山林水泽的女仙), fond of the woods and hills, where she devoted herself to woodland sports. This nymph saw Narcissus, a beautiful youth, fell in love and followed his footsteps. How she longed to address him in the softest accents, and win him to talk! But it was not in her power. She waited with impatience for him to speak first, and had her answer ready. One day the youth, being separated from his companions, shouted aloud, “Who’s here?” Echo replied, “Here.” Narcissus looked around, but seeing no one, called out, “Come.” Echo answered, “Come.” As no one came, Narcissus called again, “Why do you shun me?” Echo asked the same question. “Let us join one another,” said the youth. The maid answered with all her heart in the same words, and hastened to the spot, ready to throw her arms about his neck. He started back, exclaiming, “Hands off! I would rather die than you should have me!” “Have me,” said she; but it was all in vain. He left her, and she went to hide her blushes in the recesses of the woods. From that time on she lived in caves and among mountain cliffs. Her form faded with grief, till at last all her flesh shrank away. Her bones were changed into rocks and there was nothing left of her but her voice. With that she is still ready to reply to any one who calls her, and keeps up her old habit of having the last word. But before her death, she uttered a prayer that he might some time or other feel what it was to love and meet no return of affection. The avenging goddess heard and granted the prayer.



据说纳西索斯(Narcissus)生得太美,被名叫艾科(Echo)的林中仙女看见了,于是一见倾心,苦苦追求,但纳西索斯却不理不睬。艾科自失恋之后,终日悲伤,美丽的身体也因忧愁而消灭,只有余音不灭,散在山岭水涯。临死前,她祷告,要求惩罚这狠心的少年。复仇女神听见了,并答应了她的要求。

There was a clear fountain, with water like silver, to which the shepherds never drove their flocks, nor the mountain goats resorted, nor any of the beasts of the forests; neither was it defaced with fallen leaves or branches; but the grass grew fresh around it, and the rocks sheltered it from the sun. Hither came one day the youth, fatigued with hunting, heated and thirsty. He stooped down to drink, and saw his own image in the water; he thought it was some beautiful water-spirit living in the fountain. He stood gazing with admiration at those bright eyes, those locks curled like the locks of Bacchus or Apollo, the rounded cheeks, the ivory neck, the parted lips, and the glow of health and exercise over all. He fell in love with himself. He brought his lips near to take a kiss; he plunged his arms in to embrace the beloved object. It fled at the touch, but returned again after a moment and renewed the fascination. He could not tear himself away; he lost all thought of food or rest while he hovered over the brink of the fountain gazing upon his own image. He talked with the supposed spirit: "Why, beautiful being, do you shun me? Surely my face is not one to repel you. The nymphs love me, and you yourself look not indifferent upon me. When I stretch forth my arms you do the same; and you smile upon me and answer my beckoning with the like." His tears fell into the water and disturbed the image. As he saw it depart, he exclaimed, "Stay, I entreat you! Let me at least gaze upon you, if I may not touch you." With this, and much more of the same kind, he cherished the flame that consumed him, so that by degrees he lost his color, his vigor, and the beauty which formerly had so charmed the nymph Echo. Finally, he pined away and died; and when his shade passed the Stygian river, it leaned over the boat to catch a look of itself in the waters. The nymphs mourned for him, especially the water-nymphs; and when they smote their breasts Echo smote hers also. They prepared a funeral pile and would have burned the body, but it was nowhere to be found; but in its place a flower, purple within, and surrounded with white leaves, which bears the name and preserves the memory of Narcissus.

有一天纳西索斯临流自照,在女神的怂恿下,他被自己美丽的面孔所迷惑,开口向影子说话,水中的红唇也微微开阖;他伸臂去抱那影子,水中也有如雪的双臂向他伸来。纳西索斯因此发痴发狂,日夜守在池边,不饮不食不睡,终于于死。纳西索斯美丽的尸体被众神怜惜,幻化成了水仙花,并冠以他的名字。

因为有这个神话,所以心理学上有一个名词“水仙花情结”(Narcissus Complex),意思便