



# 用英语介绍中国

## 这里是上海

王晓真 张晓悦◎编著

欣赏古今  
潮流

中国纺织出版社

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# 前言

## Preface

“两千年历史看西安，一千年历史看北京，一百年历史看上海”。作为中国近现代历史“缩影”的大上海已然成长为一座极具现代化的国际型大都市。经济快速发展中的上海并没有摒弃中国传统特色的海派文化，反而将民俗传统和都市风情融合得完美无缺。繁华的大上海处处凸显着她独特的文化魅力，其国际化、现代化、时尚化的标签也令越来越多的人为之着迷。

上海作为历史文化名城，也是风云人物的荟萃之地。政坛上流传着宋氏三姐妹的传奇经历；演艺界播映着阮玲玉的荧幕光彩；文学大道上乱世才女张爱玲另辟蹊径、桀骜不驯；体育界巨星姚明，曾被美联社大赞奇迹不可复制……他们分布在社会各个领域，足迹遍布于上海的大街小巷。同样，他们的故事散落在上海的街坊邻里，成为了老少年轻们共同品味的轶事。

随着APEC会议在上海的举行，上海逐步确立了作为新世纪国际金融、贸易中心之一的地位。开放和繁荣在这里陆续播种，同时也加快了上海经济与国际接轨的步伐。东方明珠电视塔、摩天览胜陆家嘴、十里霓虹南京路、时代交响新天地……它们无一不描绘着国际型大都市的广阔前景。这些现代化的城市风景也为这里的重大事件埋下了伏笔，上海世博会的成功举办以及上海F1的火热赛程强烈地吸引着世界人民的眼球。历史传承的老国货、

飞速发展的宝钢、闻名中外的上海大众等知名企业也在为上海的发展添足马力。上海以她特有的气质张扬着国际化大都市的广博情怀。

如果您觉得上海让人留恋的仅有这些，那您就错了。“舌尖上的上海”带您去挖掘最地道的上海私房菜，独具特色的上海小吃一定会让你垂涎三尺。

阅读可以提升人格情操，增长知识，提高语言文化的综合素质，其更本质、更核心的意义在于培养学习者的兴趣，而兴趣才是一切学习者的学习动力、成功源泉。本书为读者奉上原汁原味的人文阅读精华，详细介绍了人们最感兴趣的上海历史文化、城市风景、上海生活、名人逸事等，带您全方位地了解上海。读者在学习英语的同时，又能品味这座东方文化名城的独特魅力。

编者

2014年4月

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# Part 1

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**老外最感兴趣的上海历史  
文化**

**History and Culture of  
Shanghai**

## Unit

## 1

## 记忆中的老上海

## Shanghai in Old Days

One unique cultural element in Shanghai is the Shikumen (石库门) residences, which are two- or three-story townhouses with the front yard protected by a high brick wall. Each residence is connected and arranged in straight alleys, known as a longtang (弄堂), pronounced longdang in Shanghainese. The entrance to each alley is usually surmounted by a stylistic stone arch. The whole resembles terrace<sup>3</sup> houses or townhouses commonly seen in Anglo-American countries, but distinguished by the tall and heavy brick wall in front of each house. The name “Shikumen” means “stone storage door”, referring to the strong gateway to each house.

上海的一个独特文化景观就是石库门，它是一栋两层或者三层的别墅，由高高的砖墙围着前院。每家每户互相连接，形成一条笔直的小巷，这就是弄堂。弄堂的入口通常会架起一个别具特色的石拱。这样的整排房屋和英美的连栋房屋很像，但不同的是，这里的每一栋房屋门前都有一道坚固的石墙。“石库门”指的是“石头做的仓库门”，也就是指每栋房子坚固的大门。

Because of Shanghai's status as the cultural and economic center of East Asia in the first half of the twentieth century, it is popularly



seen as the birthplace of everything considered modern in China. It was in Shanghai, for example, that the first motor car was driven and (technically) the first train tracks and modern sewers<sup>4</sup>

were laid. It was also the intellectual battleground of writers who concentrated on critical realism, which was pioneered by Lu Xun and Mao Dun.



鉴于上海20世纪上半叶居于东亚的文化、经济中心地位，通常城市上海被认为是中国现代化的发源地，例如：上海拥有第一辆机动车，严格意义上拥有第一条火车轨道，是最先铺设现代排水系统的城市。上海也是以鲁迅、茅盾为先驱的社会主义作家的战场，他们专注于批判现实主义。

Other Shanghainese cultural artifacts include the **cheongsam** (Shanghainese: zansae), a modernization of the traditional **Manchurian qipao**. This contrasts sharply with the traditional qipao, which was designed to conceal the figure and be worn regardless of age. The cheongsam went along well with the western overcoat and the scarf, and portrayed a unique East Asian modernity, epitomizing the Shanghainese population in general. As Western fashions changed, the basic cheongsam design changed, too, introducing high-neck sleeveless dresses, bell-like sleeves, and the black lace frothing at the hem of a ball gown. By the 1940s, cheongsams came in beaded bodices, matching capes and even velvet. Later, checked fabrics became also quite common. The Shanghainese styles have seen a recent revival as stylish party dresses and the fashion industry has been rapidly revitalized in the past decade.

具有上海文化特色的手工艺品还有旗袍，它是传统满族旗袍的现代版。传统旗袍掩盖身材，而且任何年龄均可穿着。现代版旗袍搭配西式外套和围巾，塑造出一种独特的东亚现代特质，成



为上海流行风尚的缩影。旗袍的式样也跟随西方时尚变化而变化，出现了高领无袖、钟形袖和黑色蕾丝泡泡镶边的款式。到20世纪40年代，旗袍上部钉珠，搭配披肩甚至天鹅绒，之后，格子布做的旗袍也非常普遍。最

近上海服饰作为时髦的晚会礼服又时兴起来，上海时尚业在过去十年中飞快地复苏。

### 核心词汇

1. residence ['rezidəns] **n** 住宅，住处

**例** The house is currently run as a country inn, but could easily convert back into a private residence.

这栋房子目前被当作一家乡村客栈用，但可以容易地改回成一所私人住宅。

2. stylistic [stai'listik] **adj** 体裁上的；格式上的；文体论的

**例** When translating something, you must follow the stylistic pattern of source text.

翻译时一定要符合原文的文体风格。

3. terrace ['terəs] **n** 阳台，平台；梯田

**例** terraced house

(英) 排屋中的一栋房屋

4. sewers ['su:ə(r)] **n** 下水道

**例** About 10 catfish were found swimming in the sewer.

在下水道里发现了大约有10只的鲶鱼。

5. battleground ['bætl,graund] **n** 战场

**例** Children's literature is an ideological battleground.

儿童文学是各种意识形态交锋的战场。

## 6. artifacts ['ɑ:rtɪfæktɪs] n. 人工产品

例 During colonial times, archaeologists hauled off Babylon's artifacts to Europe.

在殖民时代，考古学家们把巴比伦的文物带到了欧洲。

## 7. cheongsam ['tʃɔ:ŋ'sæm] n. 旗袍

例 I want to buy a cheongsam for my sister.

我要给我妹妹买件旗袍。

8. Manchurian [mæn'tʃuəriən] *adj.* 中国东北的；满洲的

例 The Qing Dynasty was itself “foreign”, the product of a Manchurian overthrow of the Ming Dynasty.

清朝本身就是外来者，是满洲人推翻明朝建立的。

9. epitomize [i'pitəmaɪz] *v.* 概括；摘要；成为…的缩影

例 Lyonnais cooking is epitomized by the so-called “bouchons”.

被称作 bouchon 的里昂小餐馆是里昂饮食的缩影。

## 情景对话

A: Where have you been these days?

这几天你去哪了？

B: I have been to Shanghai--the economic center of China.

我去上海了，它可是中国的经济中心哟。

A: Is there anything special in Shanghai?

上海有什么特别的地方吗？

B: Of course there is. The most typical scenery in Shanghai is Longtang.

当然有了，上海最典型的景观要数它的弄堂了。

A: What will come to your mind when it comes to Shanghai?

一提到上海，你会想到什么？

B: The first thing which comes to my mind is qipao. I think it is a symbol of Shanghai in the 1920s.

我能想到的第一种东西就是旗袍，我认为它是20世纪20年代上海的象征。

A: I always think of Eileen Zhang when people talk about Shanghai, and you?

人们提到上海的时候我总是能想到张爱玲，你呢？

B: I feel the same. Many novels of Eileen Zhang are based on Shanghai.

我也有同感，张爱玲的许多小说都是以上海为背景的。

### 管中窥豹



说起上海的石库门(Shikumen)就不得不提起中国各地的民居特色了。中国地大物博，各个民族、各个地区都有其典型的居住特色。北京的四合院(Chinese quadrangles)尤为典型，还有福建客家土楼(Hakka

Earth building)，西北的窑洞(cave dwelling)，北方草原的蒙古包(Mongolia Yurt)，西双版纳的竹楼(bamboo house)等。各种民居形式应有尽有。

读书笔记



# Unit 2

## 上海变革之路

### Revolutionary Road of Shanghai

Shanghai is the largest city by population in the People's Republic of China (PRC) and the largest city **proper** by population in the world. It is one of the four province-level **municipalities** of the PRC, with a total population of over 23 million as of 2010. It is a global city with influence in **commerce**, culture, finance, media, fashion, technology and transport. It is a major financial center and the busiest **container port** in the world.

上海按人口来说，是中国最大的城市，而且是世界上人口最多的城市。它是中国4个省级直辖市之一，2010年时人口超过2300万。上海是一个国际都市，在商业、文化、金融、传媒、时尚、技术和交通领域都有影响力。它是世界上主要金融中心之一，也是世界上最繁忙的集装箱港口。

The two Chinese **characters** in the city's name are “上”(Shàng - “above”) and “海”(hǎi - “sea”), together meaning “upon-the-Sea”. The earliest **occurrence** of this name dates from the 11th century Song Dynasty when there was already a river **confluence** and a town with this name in the area. There are **disputes** as to how the name should be interpreted, but Chinese historians have concluded that Shanghai was literally on the sea during the Tang Dynasty, hence it is the origin of the name.

城市名字的这两个汉字“上”（上一上面）和“海”（海—海洋），放在一起意思就是“海上”。







这个名字可以追溯到11世纪的宋朝，在那个时候那里已经有一处河流汇合点，那里有个小城就叫这个名字。关于这个名字的翻译是有争议的，但是中国历史学家总结说，唐朝时上海字面意思就

指的是在海上，因此这就是其名字的起源。

During the Song Dynasty (AD 960–1279), Shanghai was upgraded in status from a village to a market town in 1074, and in 1172 a sea wall was built to stabilize the ocean coastline. From the Yuan Dynasty in 1292 until Shanghai officially became a city in 1927, the area was designated merely as a county seat administered by the Songjiang prefecture.

宋朝期间（公元960—1279）1074年上海从小镇升级为集镇，在1172年修筑了一个海堤以加固海岸线。从元朝1292年起，到1927年上海正式成为一个城市，这里曾为松江县的县政府所在地。

During the Qing Dynasty, Shanghai became one of the most important sea ports in the Yangtze Delta region. International attention to Shanghai grew in the 19th century due to European recognition of its economic and trade potential at the Yangtze River. During the First Opium War (1840–1842), British forces occupied the city. The war ended with the 1842 Treaty of Nanjing, which allowed the British to dictate opening the treaty ports, Shanghai included, for international trade. The Treaty of the Bogue signed in 1843, and the Sino-American Treaty of Wanghia signed in 1844 forced Chinese concession to European and American desires for visitation and trade on Chinese