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# 难忘的旅程

The Unforgettable Journey

阅读提高·知识扩充·文化解读·思维拓展

徜徉于世界文化经典的长河，学习地道英语，感悟别样人生！

[美]Lynn Fulton 主编

匡颖 刘慧 译

麦格希 中英双语阅读文库



吉林出版集团有限责任公司



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# I 前言

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英语思想家培根说过：阅读使人深刻。阅读的真正目的是获取信息，开阔视野和陶冶情操。从语言学习的角度来说，学习语言若没有大量阅读就如隔靴搔痒，因为阅读中的语言是最丰富、最灵活、最具表现力、最符合生活情景的，同时读物中的情节、故事引人入胜，进而能充分调动读者的阅读兴趣，培养读者的文学修养，至此，语言的学习水到渠成。

“麦格希中英双语阅读文库”在世界范围内选材，涉及科普、社会文化、文学名著、传奇故事、成长励志等多个系列，充分满足英语学习者课外阅读之所需，在阅读中学习英语、提高能力。

## ◎难度适中

本套图书充分照顾读者的英语学习阶段和水平，从读者的阅读兴趣出发，以难易适中的英语语言为立足点，选材精心、编排合理。

### ◎精品荟萃

本套图书注重经典阅读与实用阅读并举。既包含国内外脍炙人口、耳熟能详的美文，又包含科普、人文、故事、励志类等多学科的精彩文章。

### ◎功能实用

本套图书充分体现了双语阅读的功能和优势，充分考虑到读者课外阅读的方便，超出核心词表的词汇均出现在使其意义明显的语境之中，并标注释义。

鉴于编者水平有限，凡不周之处，谬误之处，皆欢迎批评指正。

我们真心地希望本套图书承载的文化知识和英语阅读的策略对提高读者的英语著作欣赏水平和英语运用能力有所裨益。

**丛书编委会**

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## 1

# Seven Wonders of the Modern World

## Picking Wonders

Long ago, scholars selected the seven greatest works built by human beings—the Seven Wonders of the *Ancient* World. These wonders honored the courage and power to do things people thought couldn't be done. The Great Pyramid of Egypt is the only Ancient Wonder still standing.

Hundreds of years later, a group of engineers asked experts around the world to select seven new wonders. Their list of Modern

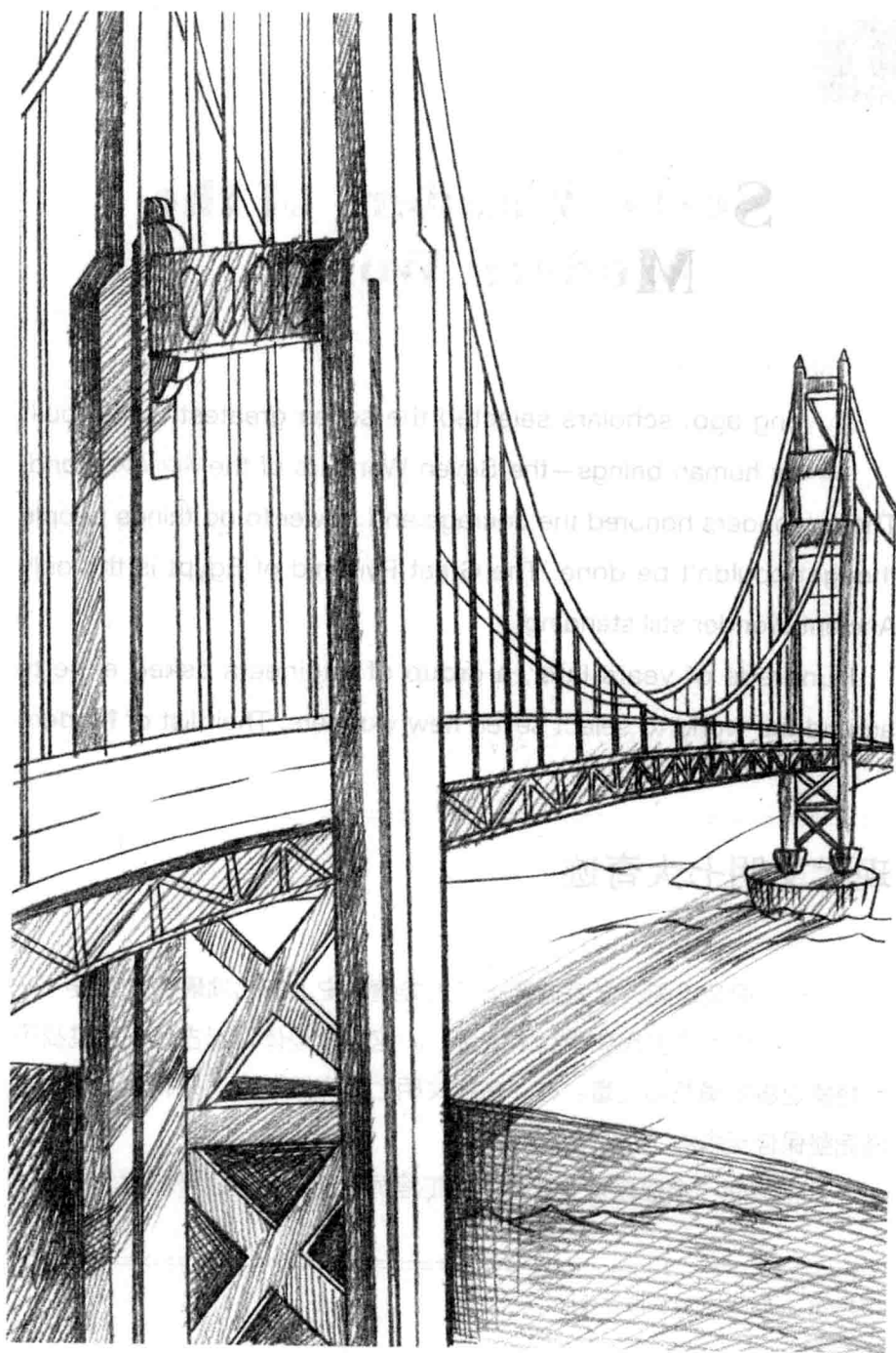
## 现代文明七大奇迹

### 奇迹的评选

在很久以前，学者们选出了人类建筑史上的七项最伟大工程——称为“古代文明七大奇迹”。这些奇迹体现出古代人民挑战不可想象之事的勇气与力量。在“古代文明七大奇迹”中，只有埃及大金字塔完整保存至今。

数百年后，全球众多专家应一组工程师之邀，评选出新的七大奇迹。

ancient *adj.* 古代的；远古的



Wonders honored the same ideas as the Ancient Wonders.

- Channel Tunnel (England/France)
- Netherlands North Sea Protection Works (Netherlands)
- Canadian National Tower (Toronto, Canada)
- Empire State Building (New York City, United States)
- Golden Gate Bridge (San Francisco, United States)
- Panama Canal (Panama)
- Itaipú Dam (Brazil/Paraguay)

Channel Tunnel  
Let's start in England and France. Imagine traveling 31 miles

他们所选出的“现代奇迹”与“古代奇迹”体现出相同的代表意义。

- 英法海底隧道(英国/法国)
- 荷兰北海保护工程(荷兰)
- 加拿大国家电视塔(加拿大多伦多)
- 帝国大厦(美国纽约)
- 金门大桥(美国旧金山)
- 巴拿马运河(巴拿马)
- 伊泰普大坝(巴西/巴拉圭)

英法海底隧道  
此次旅行让我们从英法启程。设想要以每小时100英里的速度穿过一

tunnel n. 地下通道; 隧道; 地道

through an underwater tunnel at *close to* 100 miles per hour. The Channel Tunnel, or Chunnel, provides speedy travel between England and France. The trip takes about 20 minutes.

People had dreamed of this tunnel for years. The work was hard and risky. It took about 13,000 people from 1987 to 1994 to build three tunnels a total of 95 miles long. First, workers dug huge *chunks* of chalk and clay from the bottom of the English Channel. Then they built the tunnels under the water!

Passengers can now ride through the Chunnel in buses and cars that are loaded onto the widest trains ever built. One tunnel allows train travel from England to France while a second allows travel in

---

条水下通道，行走31英里。英法海底隧道就在英、法两国之间提供了一条这样的快速通道。全程需要约20分钟。

多年来，人们一直梦想有这样一条隧道。隧道建造工程艰险重重。从1987年到1994年，大约13 000名工人的辛苦努力打造出总长为95英里的三条隧道。起初，工人们在英吉利海峡底部挖掘大量的泥灰质白垩岩。然后他们就在水下建造出了隧道！

乘客们现在可以乘汽车或轿车通过隧道，这些车辆装载于海底隧道列车之内，这些列车也是世界上最宽的列车。三条隧道中的一条从英国开往

the *opposite* direction. The third tunnel is a service tunnel used for repairs and *emergencies*.

A couple of years after the Chunnel opened, a fire started in one of the tunnels. A fire could have killed many, but the Channel Tunnel had plans for emergencies.

People were taken off the train and led to the tunnel used for repairs and emergencies. Some people became sick from the smoke and were taken to the hospital. However, no one died or was seriously hurt. The safety plans saved the day.

Netherlands North Sea Protection Works

Now let's travel north from France to the Netherlands, where

法国；另一条从法国开往英国；第三条是服务隧道，用于修缮或应对紧急情况。

在海底隧道开通几年之后，其中一条隧道起火。火灾本来会使许多人丧生，但海底隧道对此情况早有应对策略。

当时车上的乘客被转移出列车，改乘用于修缮和应急的那条隧道。有部分乘客因为浓烟而感觉不适被送往医院。但没有人丧生或受重伤。正是这些应急方案发挥了作用。

荷兰北海保护工程

现在我们从法国向北进发到达荷兰。荷兰的大部分土地都在海平面以

*opposite* *adj.* 相反的

*emergency* *n.* 紧急事件；紧急情况

much of the land is below sea level. During storms, floods destroyed homes and farmland. In the early 1900s, the Dutch suffered the effects of war and terrible storms. Food shortages were a problem. They decided to find new ways to protect the land and people from the sea.

In 1927, the people started to build the North Sea Protection Works. They **dammed** areas along the coast to create lakes and farmland.

Floodwalls keep surges of water during storms from flooding the land.

But other areas couldn't be dammed. More dams would hurt the country's shipping industry and wildlife **habitats**. So they built a

---

下。在风暴来袭时，洪水毁坏了家园和农田。在20世纪早期，荷兰人饱受战争之苦，风暴袭击也令他们苦不堪言。食物匮乏也是一大问题。于是荷兰人决定寻找新的方法保护家园，保护人们免受海洋的侵袭。

1927年，人们开始建造“北海保护工程”。他们围绕海岸筑起大坝，开发出湖泊和农田。

防洪墙在风暴来袭时可以挡住洪水，保护土地。

但是有些地区无法筑坝。如果筑坝过多，将会对荷兰的航运业，野生动植物的生存环境造成不利的影响。所以，人们建造出一条不同于以往

floodwall unlike any other. The wall was built with *giant* gates that stay open when the sea is calm. This allows ships to come and go and keeps the wildlife safe. During storms, the gates can be closed to prevent flooding.

The North Sea Protection Works gave the Dutch over one-half million *acres* of land for farming, livestock, and homes. The people also gained protection from floods.

Canadian National Tower.

Next we cross the Atlantic Ocean from the Netherlands to Toronto, Canada, where visitors can stand on an observation deck of the Canadian National, or CN, Tower and see Niagara Falls, about 85 miles away. Over 1,800 feet high, the tower is the tallest *freestanding* structure in the world.

的防洪墙。这道护墙带有巨大的闸门，如果海面平静，闸门就处于开放状态。这样船只来去自由，也保护了野生动植物。如果风暴来袭，闸门即可关闭，预防洪灾。

“北海保护工程”使荷兰人拥有了超过50万亩的土地，用于耕种、畜牧，建造家园。即使洪水来袭，人们也可以得到保护。

加拿大国家电视塔

接下来，我们从荷兰穿过大西洋来到加拿大的多伦多。在这里，游客们可以站在加拿大国家电视塔（又称CN塔）的瞭望台上看到85英里以外的尼亚加拉大瀑布。加拿大国家电视塔高达1 800英尺，是世界上最高的独立式建筑。

*giant* *adj.* 巨大的

*acre* *n.* 英亩

*freestanding* *adj.* 无支撑物的；不固于某物上的

In the 1960s, Toronto had built many tall buildings. Many were so tall they blocked radio and television signals. The city needed a tower tall enough so that no building could block signals coming from it. Plans were drawn up for the CN Tower.

Building something so tall was not easy. Workers used *instruments* on planes flown over the CN Tower to make sure it was straight. Builders used a helicopter to place the *antenna* at the tower's top. Around the tower's base, they constructed a four-level observation deck that was lifted into place high above the ground when it was finished. The top level, Skypod, is the highest public observation deck in the world.

---

20世纪60年代，许多高大的建筑在多伦多拔地而起。其中许多因为过高而挡住了电台和电视台的信号。多伦多需要一座高塔，其高度要超过其他建筑，这样信号传播就不会再受阻。于是，人们开始构想加拿大国家电视塔。

要建造这么高的塔绝非易事。工人们需要在飞机上，在飞过CN塔时使用仪器确保塔的垂直度。建造者利用直升飞机在塔顶放置天线。在塔基周围，他们盖起了四层的瞭望台，在塔竣工之时他们将瞭望台脱离地面建到高处。最顶层的瞭望台叫做“天空之盖”，是全世界最高的公共瞭望台。

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instrument *n.* 器具；仪器

antenna *n.* 天线

The Tower is a popular tourist attraction. On the bottom observation level, The Glass Floor, visitors walk on a see-through surface and look down at the city below.

### Empire State Building

We move southeast of the CN Tower to the Empire State Building in the United States. Started in 1930, it was the tallest building of its time and rose in the New York City skyline in one year and 45 days.

**Construction** began during the Great Depression. Many people were looking for jobs, so they didn't mind the danger and hard work of building it so quickly. They built four and one-half floors a week, and put together the 58,000-ton **frame** in less than a month.

---

这座塔现在已经成为广受欢迎的旅游景点。在瞭望台底层是玻璃地板，游客们可以透过透明的地板俯瞰城市景色。

### 帝国大厦

我们从CN塔向东南方向行进，就到达了美国的帝国大厦。帝国大厦始建于1930年，是同时代最高的建筑，整个工期仅用时1年零45天便在纽约空中拔地而起。

大厦的建筑开始于美国的经济大萧条时期。许多人没有工作，所以他们不怕危险，不计辛苦，只想快速完工。他们一周就可以盖完四层半楼，用了不到一个月就完成了重达58 000吨的大厦框架的架构。

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construction *n.* 施工；建设

frame *n.* 框架

The 1,250-foot tall, 102-story building became a New York City **landmark**. It has 73 elevators, 1,860 steps, and 6,500 windows. People come from around the world to see the city from the observation deck.

### Golden Gate Bridge

Traveling to the west coast of the United States, we find the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco. Local residents wanted a bridge across the narrow waterway between San Francisco Bay and the Pacific Ocean. After 65 years of planning, construction started in 1933, providing jobs during the Great Depression.

Men worked on towers 746 feet above the water. That's a little

---

这幢高达1 250英尺的102层高楼成了纽约的地标式建筑。大厦内有73架电梯，和6 500扇窗户，底层至顶层共有1 860级台阶。人们从世界各地赶来，只为了从大厦的瞭望台上一览纽约风貌。

### 金门大桥

沿美国的西海岸游览，就会看到旧金山的金门大桥。当年，当地居民想要一座桥，穿过旧金山与太平洋之间的狭窄水道。在65年的计划之后，大桥于1933年动工，当时适逢美国经济大萧条，这一工程为不少美国人提供了工作岗位。

工人们在水面以上746英尺的塔上劳动。这一高度甚至已经超出了帝

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landmark *n.* 陆标；地标

more than half the height of the Empire State Building. The men worked with thick *cables* in *bundles* a yard wide. They worked in the cold, fog, and wind, and with the constant danger of falling. In fact, 11 men fell to their deaths while working on the bridge.

To build this type of bridge, workers first had to construct tall towers. Then they strung really strong and thick cables between the towers. The floor, or deck, of the bridge was hung from the cables. The cables were *secured*, or held in place, at each end of the bridge.

You can see the thousands of wires inside the cable being walked on (top) in the *cross-section* above.

国大厦的一半高。工人们要带着宽达一码的成捆缆绳在上面工作。工作环境冰冷、多雾、强风，而且随时有坠落的危险。而事实上，在大桥建造期间，有11名工人跌落身亡。

要建造这种吊桥，工人们首先要建造高塔。然后他们在高塔间挂起非常结实粗壮的缆绳，桥面要从这些缆绳上吊下去。在桥的每一端，这些缆绳都要确保其安全性，并固定好位置。

在大桥上方，可以看到成千上万根细钢索连接着大桥，供人们和车辆在桥面行走。

*cable* *n.* 缆绳；绳索

*secure* *v.* 保护；（使）获得

*bundle* *n.* 束、捆、扎或包在一起的东西

*cross-section* *n.* 横断面