

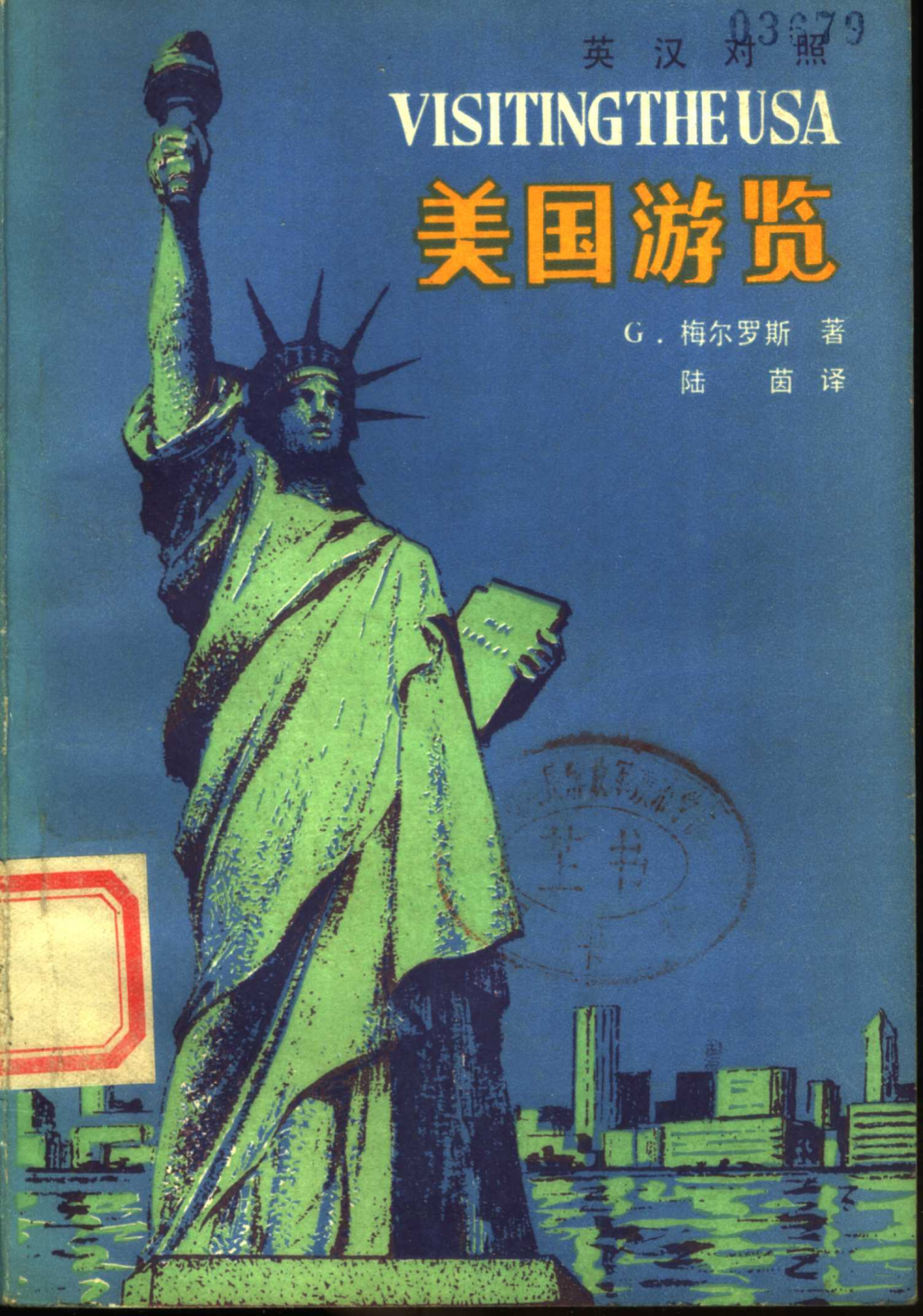
03679
英 汉 对 照

VISITING THE USA

美国游览

G. 梅尔罗斯 著

陆 茵 译



VISITING THE USA

美 国 游 览

G. 梅尔罗斯 著

陆 茵 译

陕 西 人 民 大 学 出 版 社

Georgiana Melrose

VISITING THE USA

(The Macmillan Press Limited, London, 1975)

VISITING THE USA

美国游览

G. 梅尔罗斯 著

陆茵 译

陕西人民出版社出版

(西安北大街131号)

陕西省新华书店发行 西安新华印刷厂印刷

开本 787×1092 1/32 印张 3.375 插页 2 字数 70,300

1983年10月第1版 1983年10月第1次印刷

印数 1—8,000

统一书号: 12094·40 定价: 0.40元

地图中地名译名

Atlantic Ocean 大西洋
Alabama 亚拉巴马州
Alaska 阿拉斯加州
Appalachian Mountains 阿巴拉契亚山脉
Arizona 亚利桑那州
Arkansas 阿肯色州
Boston 波士顿
California 加利福尼亚州
Canada 加拿大
Chicago 芝加哥
Colorado 科罗拉多州
Connecticut 康涅狄格州
Delaware 特拉华州
Detroit 底特律
Florida 佛罗里达州
Georgia 佐治亚州
Hawaii 夏威夷州
Hollywood 好莱坞
Houston 休斯敦
Illinois 伊利诺斯州
Indiana 印第安纳州
International frontiers 国界
Iowa 爱奥华州
Kansas 堪萨斯州
Kentucky 肯塔基州
L. Erie 伊利湖
L. Huron 休伦湖
L. Michigan 密执安湖
L. Ontario 安大略湖
Los Angeles 洛杉矶
Louisiana 路易斯安那州
L. Superior 苏必利尔湖
Maine 缅因州
Maryland 马里兰州
Massachusetts 马萨诸塞州
Mexico 墨西哥
Miami 迈阿密
Michigan 密执安州

Minnesota 明尼苏达州
Mississippi 密西西比州
Missouri 密苏里州
Montana 蒙大拿州
national parks 国家公园
Nebraska 内布拉斯加州
Nevada 内华达州
New Hampshire 新罕布什尔州
New Jersey 新泽西州
New Mexico 新墨西哥州
New York 纽约
North Carolina 北卡罗来纳州
North Dakota 北达科他州
Ohio 俄亥俄州
Oklahoma 俄克拉何马州
Oregon 俄勒冈州
Pacific Ocean 太平洋
Pennsylvania 宾夕法尼亚州
Philadelphia 费拉德尔菲亚(费城)
Plymouth 普利茅斯
Rhode Island 罗得艾兰州
Rocky Mountains 落基山脉
R. Mississippi 密西西比河
R. Potomac 波托马克河
R. St. Lawrence 圣劳伦斯河
San Francisco 圣弗朗西斯科(旧金山)
South Carolina 南卡罗来纳州
South Dakota 南达科他州
state boundaries 州界
Tennessee 田纳西州
Texas 得克萨斯州
Utah 犹他州
Vermont 佛蒙特州
Virginia 弗吉尼亚州
Washington 华盛顿州
Washington D. C. 华盛顿(哥伦比亚特区)
West Virginia 西弗吉尼亚州
Wisconsin 威斯康星州
Wyoming 怀俄明州

译者的话

为满足读者学习英语的需要，笔者翻译了英国麦克米伦有限公司出版、乔治亚娜·梅尔罗斯所著的《美国游览》一书，以英汉对照读物的形式推荐给读者。

这本书较为详细地描述了纽约、华盛顿、芝加哥、旧金山和洛杉矶的城市概貌与风景名胜，介绍了食宿、交通、天气和行装方面的基本常识。此外，还提供了旅游中需要了解的各种常识，包括货币、商店、邮政、电话、节假日以及美国主要历史事件等。本书语言浅显，知识性强，并附有多幅图片。阅读此书，有助于开阔视野，扩大知识面。对学习英语的同志来说，这本书不失为一本实用的阅读材料。同时，对广大旅游工作人员和关心旅游的同志也有一定的参考价值。

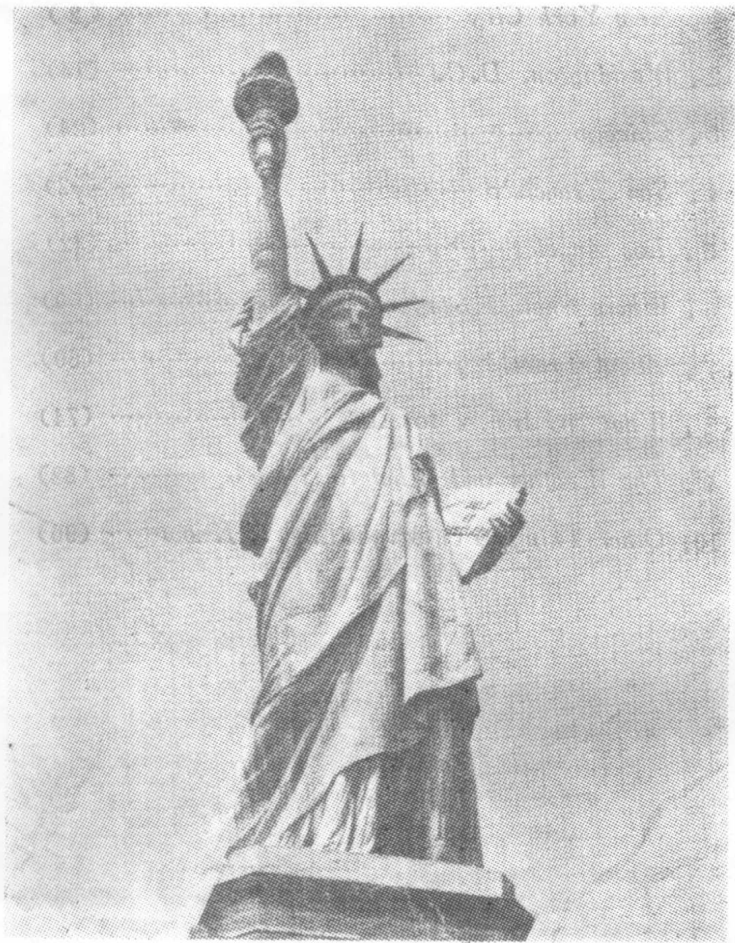
由于水平所限，译文中缺点错误在所难免，有些专有名词的译名还有待于进一步斟酌改进，恳请读者批评指正。

译者

Contents

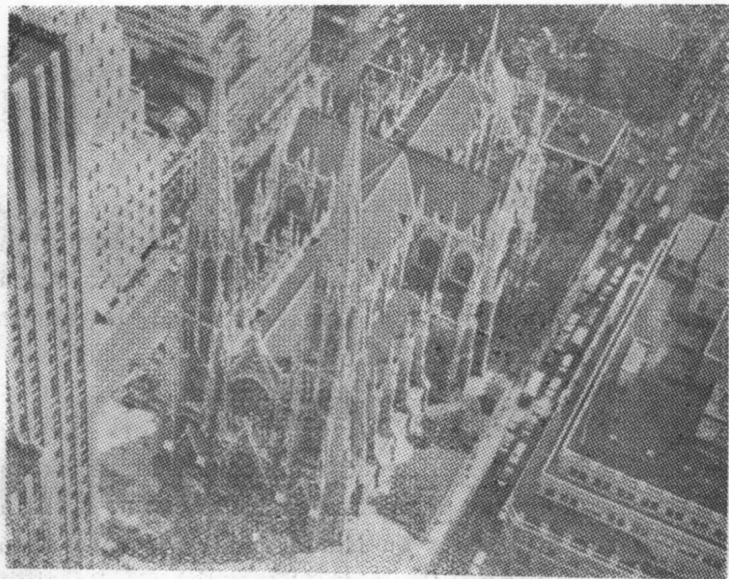
1. *New York City* (2)
2. *Washington, D.C.* (14)
3. *Chicago* (24)
4. *San Francisco* (32)
5. *Los Angeles* (42)
6. *Where Shall I Stay?* (50)
7. *About Travel*..... (60)
8. *What and Where to Eat?* (74)
9. *The Weather and What to Pack*..... (82)
10. *Other Things You Might Like to Know*..... (90)

1. New York City



The Statue of Liberty, New York Harbour (纽约港的自由女神像)

1. 纽约市



Looking down on St Patrick's from the Rockefeller Center
(从洛克菲勒中心俯视圣帕特里克教堂)

‘New York City is not America.’ That’s what kind American friends are sure to①tell you when you arrive. ‘You must see Boston, visit Niagara Falls, go to Virginia, fly down to Florida,’ and so on, but first, of course, you will want to see New York. It is not the capital city of the United States (that is Washington, D.C., where the President lives) or even the capital city of New York State (that is Albany), but many people call it ‘the greatest city on earth’.

The five parts, or boroughs, of New York City are Manhattan, Queens, Bronx, Richmond and Brooklyn. Although Manhattan is not all of New York, it is the heart of the city. It is an island, which is only about 13 miles long and 2 miles wide. From the air its shape looks like a long finger, and from the sea it’s just like the picture we all know. Those tall, straight buildings—the skyscrapers—packed so close together on that island of rock are sometimes seen in the distance② through a veil of early morning mist. You have imagined it so often that now it’s difficult to believe this beautiful sight is real, and unless your heart is as hard as stone, excitement will make it beat a little faster. Perhaps ‘greatest’, ‘tallest’, ‘longest’, ‘biggest’,

① be sure to, 肯定, 一定 ② in the distance, 在远处

“纽约市并不代表美国。”这便是好心的美国朋友在你来到纽约时肯定会告诉你的。“你应当看看波士顿，看看尼亚加拉瀑布，到弗吉尼亚走走，乘飞机去佛罗里达逛逛。”等等。不过，不消说你首先想瞧瞧纽约。纽约不是美国的首都〔首都为华盛顿（哥伦比亚特区），总统就住在那儿〕，甚至也不是纽约州的首府（首府为奥尔巴尼），但很多人都称它是“世界第一大城市”。

纽约市的五个部分，或者叫五个行政区，为曼哈顿、昆斯、布朗克斯，里士满和布鲁克林。虽说曼哈顿不等于整个纽约，它却是纽约市的中心。曼哈顿是个岛，仅有十三英里长，两英里宽。从空中看，其形状象一个长长的手指；从海上看，它正象我们人人都熟悉的那种画面。鳞次栉比地矗立在这座石岛上的那些高大、笔直的建筑物——摩天楼——有时在远处透过清晨薄雾的面纱便可看到。你常常会想象到这一景象，而此时此刻却难以相信这美丽的景色竟是真的。除非你是铁石心肠，否则，你的心会因兴奋而跳动得更快。也许，“最伟大的”、“最高的”、“最长的”、“最大的”、“最明亮的”这些字眼会是你在纽约市的各种旅行指南中极常碰到的一些字眼。

'brightest', are the words you will find most often in the city guide books.

On Manhattan are some of the most wonderful sights in the New World, as great and splendid as any of those in the Old World. Which is the easiest way to see them? First, get a map of New York City. These maps are often supplied free at petrol stations (called gas stations here) and tourist offices. Of course, you can take a bus tour but a better way to see the sights is to walk, and you'll walk with your head thrown back so that you can look up^① at the tall buildings rising like steep cliffs on either side of the street. It's not easy to get lost.^② The streets of New York form squares called 'blocks'. If you ask the way you may get the reply 'Go four blocks East and then turn left,' or 'It's at the end of the block.' Nearly all the streets are in straight lines, running from East to West. Those running from North to South are called avenues. Most of the avenues and streets have only numbers but there are a few which have names, for example, between Third Avenue and Fourth Avenue there is an avenue called Lexington; the upper part of Fourth Avenue is called Park Avenue; and between Park Avenue and Fifth Avenue is Madison Avenue. And Broadway, which is the centre of the worlds of the theatre, music and cinema, and which is known as^③ the Great White Way, runs for nearly the whole

①look up: 仰望

②get lost, 迷路

③be known as, 以……知名

在曼哈顿，有一些新世界^①最奇异的景致，跟旧世界^②的这类景致同样宏伟、壮观。游览这些风景的最便当的方式是什么呢？首先，搞一份纽约市地图。这类地图在加油站（这儿叫gas station）和旅游办事处常免费供应。当然，你可以乘汽车游览，不过观看这些风光，比较好的办法还是步行。步行时，你可以扭过头去，这样你就能仰望街对面象峭壁那样崛起的高大建筑。纽约的街道分别组成了一个正方形区域，这个正方形区域就称作“街区”，所以，你是不会轻易迷路的。如果你问路的话，也许会得到这样的回答：“向东走四个街区，然后向左拐，”或者“在这一街区的另一端。”几乎所有的街道都是笔直的，呈东西走向；而那些南北走向的则称作“大街”。多数大街和街道只有编号，但也有少数有名称。例如，在第三大街和第四大街之间有一条街，叫做列克星敦大街；第四大街的北段称作公园大街；公园大街和第五大街之间是麦迪逊大街。还有百老汇，它是戏院、音乐厅和影院的中心，以“不夜街”著称，几乎纵贯了整个曼哈顿岛。看来，纽约人并不想把事情搞得过于简单化。

①指西半球，尤指美洲大陆。

②指东半球，尤指欧洲大陆。

length of the island. It seems that New Yorkers don't want to make things *too* easy!

Walk along the famous Fifth Avenue, which is the dividing line between East and West in Manhattan, and you'll come to the Empire State Building, the tallest in the world. One of the many lifts (Americans call lifts 'elevators') will carry you smoothly and speedily to the 86th floor. Step out and you are 1,250 feet above the ground. From here they say it's possible to see an area in which one in ten^① of all the people in America live. You can go even higher to the 102nd floor, over 1,400 feet, and from there you can look down on the other huge skyscrapers, the United Nations buildings (one of them like a huge matchbox standing up beside the East River), the Statue of Liberty in the harbour, Broadway—the longest street in the world but not the straightest! —and the great ships in the world's biggest port. On some days you may have the strange experience of looking straight down on the clouds. As the elevator goes down it drops suddenly, like a stone. Your stomach may seem to turn over^② and your ears go 'pop' as they often do when you're landing in an aeroplane. Go up again at night and see the millions of lighted windows and electric signs everywhere you look. It's a sight you'll never forget.

Not far away, also on Fifth Avenue, there's a city inside a city, the Rockefeller Center, where more than

①one in ten, 十分之一

②turn over, 翻倒

沿着著名的第五大街——曼哈顿的东西分界线行走，便可来到世界上最高的帝国大厦。这里有许许多多电梯（美国人称电梯为 elevator），你可以乘其中的一座平稳、迅速地升到第八十六层楼。步出电梯，你已高出地面一千二百五十英尺。据说，从这儿可以鸟瞰十分之一的美国人所居住的区域。你可以继续上升到甚至更高的一百零二层，高达一千四百多英尺。从这儿，你可以俯视另外一些巨大的摩天楼——联合国建筑群（其中一座象一个巨大的火柴盒屹立在东河边上）、港口的自由女神像、百老汇——世界上最长但不是最直的大街——以及世界上最大的港口中的巨轮。有时，看着脚下的云彩，你会产生一种奇妙的感觉。电梯下降时，就象一块突然下落的石头，这时，你的肠胃就象倒翻过来一样，两只耳朵如同乘飞机着陆时常出现的那样，会突然嗡嗡作响。夜晚，再登上高楼，眺望那千千万万灯火通明的窗户以及各种灯光广告和招牌。这是一幅你永远难以忘怀的景色。

还是在第五大街上，离这儿不远有座城中城——洛克菲勒中心，有三万多人在那儿的事务所里上班。这是一个由十五座

30,000 people spend their working days in offices. It's a big group of fifteen huge stone skyscrapers which are full of①surprises. It's a surprise to look down from a great height on a large cathedral (this is Saint Patrick's, built in the Gothic style) . It's a surprise to see beautiful gardens on the roof tops. Here, among the offices of big businesses, is Radio City Music Hall, the world's largest theatre, with seats for more than 6,000 people. Guides will take you to the top of the buildings and all round the Center. They'll show you some of the fine paintings and sculpture. You'll probably meet a party of friendly American tourists and it may seem strange to you that many are seeing their own great city for the first time. They have travelled perhaps from the Deep South or Middle West. Some may have come as far as visitors from Europe. You won't feel you're alone. Everyone talks, and there will certainly be someone who speaks your language because many Americans were foreigners before they became Americans. More British people live in New York than in the British town called Brighton. There are as many Irish people as in Dublin, more Germans than in Cologne, more Austrians than in Salzburg, more Russians than in Kiev, more Italians than in Naples. There are probably people from every country in the world living in New York City. If they obey the laws of the United States, they can live exactly as they choose. Many of them still follow the

①be full of, 充满

石砌摩天楼组成的建筑群，充满了令人惊奇之处。从极高处俯瞰一座大教堂（这是圣帕特里克教堂，按哥特式样建造）会使人惊奇；看到楼房顶上有许多美丽的花园也会使人惊奇。在众多的大商行的事务所中，有个无线电城音乐厅——世界上最大的影剧院，里面设有六千多个座位。导游会把你带到这些建筑的顶部，绕洛克菲勒中心兜上一圈，让你瞧一些漂亮的油画和雕塑。很可能你会碰上一些友好的美国游客，他们许多人是平生第一次参观自己国家的这座巨大城市，对此你也许会感到奇怪。说不定他们还是从美国最南部或中西部来这儿旅行的，有些人来这路的路途也许和欧洲游客来这路的路途不相上下。你不会感到孤独的，人人都讲话，必定会有人用你所使用的语言，因为很多美国人在成为美国人之前都是外国人。在纽约居住的英国人比在英国城市布赖顿居住的英国人还多；居住的爱尔兰人则和都柏林的爱尔兰人不相上下；居住的德国人比科隆的德国人还多；居住的奥地利人比萨尔茨堡的奥地利人还多；居住的俄国人比基辅的俄国人还多；居住的意大利人比那不勒斯的意大利人还多；很可能世界上每一个国家都有人住在纽约市。如果这些人遵守美国的法律，他们完全可以按照自己选择的方式生活。他们当中许多人依旧遵循着本国的风俗习惯，依旧烹调着本国风味的食物。

customs of their home country and still cook the kind of food they cooked there.

About a hundred years ago the famous English writer Charles Dickens said after visiting America, 'New York gets newer every day.' How right he was! Every day buildings are knocked down^① to make space for new ones. Only a few of the 'sights' have been mentioned here. In a short time it is not possible to see everything. One morning you'll wake up and feel too tired for another day's sightseeing. This is the time to visit some of New York's seaside playgrounds. Jones Beach is about an hour from New York City. Here you can enjoy a swim and lie in the sun—and the sun here can be very very hot. Another place not far from New York is Coney Island, where you can enjoy yourself^② in a huge seaside fairground. There are also many interesting tours in New York State. Ask about these at the travel agent's.

It's a good idea to take the 5-mile boat trip to Staten Island where you will pass the world-famous Statue of Liberty in the harbour and get a wonderful view of the Manhattan skyline. There are also boats which make journeys around the island. It takes about three hours. You'll see dozens of interesting things and pass under the fine bridges over the Hudson and East Rivers. The guide talks all the time. He's used to showing and describing the famous sights of the 'greatest city on earth'.

① knock down; 拆除

② enjoy oneself; 过得快活