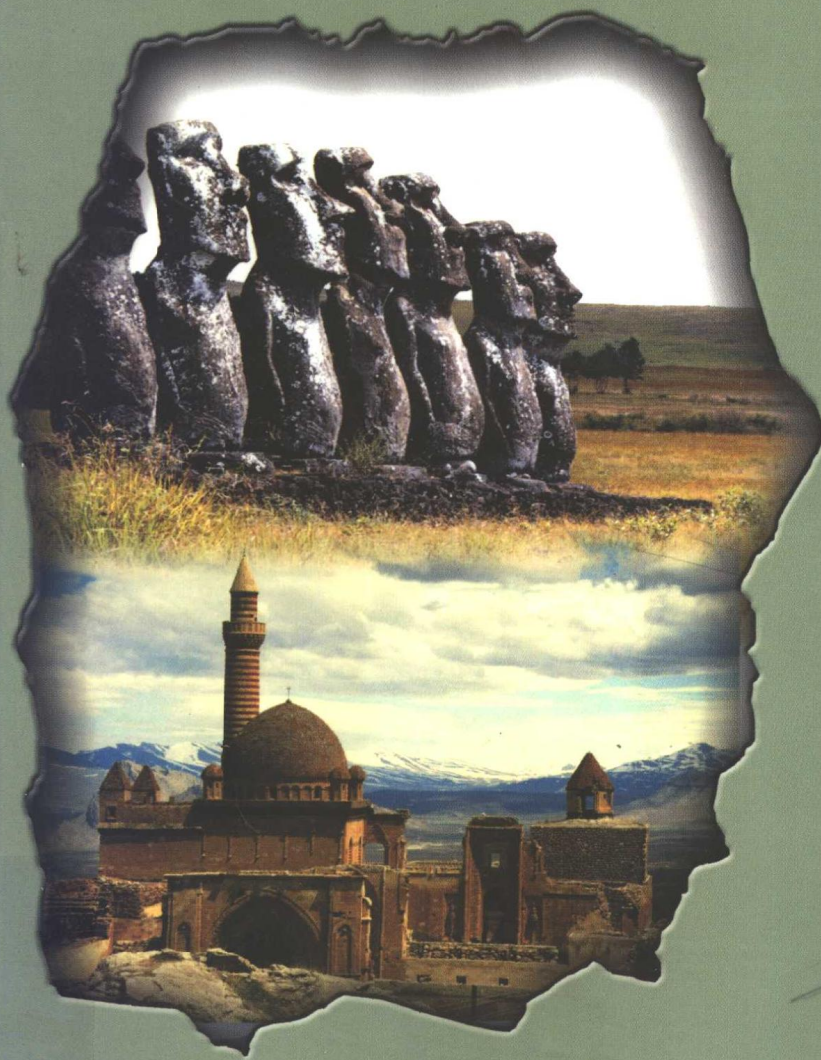




英汉对照传奇系列丛书


# 旅游探秘

ADVENTURES AROUND THE WORLD



北京大陆桥文化发展  
有限公司 供稿

宋珉 编注

 中国人民大学出版社



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## 致 读 者

亲爱的读者，感谢您选择了这本书。

《传奇》系列纪录片是北京大陆桥文化发展有限公司从国外引进的大型优秀纪录片，目前正在全国近百家电视台播映。《传奇》系列纪录片题材广泛，制作精良，以其独特的构思、国际化的视野、完全纪实性的拍摄手法、优美且富于思辨性的解说吸引了广大观众的目光。然而，电视节目稍纵即逝，无法反复回味。那么，是否可以用图书的形式将精彩的电视节目长久留存呢？

于是，我们精心编辑了这套《英汉对照传奇系列丛书》。一方面，我们从原片上抓取了大量珍贵的、具有震撼力的图片；另一方面，我们基本上保留了原片精彩的解说词，同时还附上了英文原文，使您能够对照阅读，享受双重的阅读乐趣。我们力图以图书的形式再现原片的独特魅力，也希望能为您带来更多的收获。

因此，我们首批从《传奇》系列纪录片中精选了五大系列，汇编为《未解之谜》、《世界十最》、《风云人物》、《战争实录》和《旅游探秘》五本图书，呈现在您的面前。这对于我们来说，是一次全新的探索，所有付出的心血和努力，还需要得到您的认可和接受。如果您有什么意见和建议，请与我们联系。

再次感谢！

编 者

2003 年 11 月

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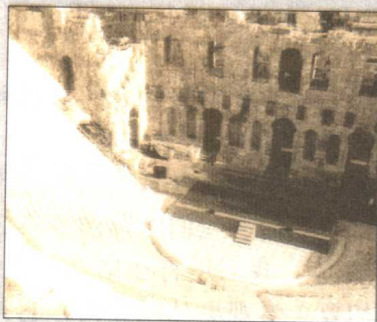


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# 永恒的希腊，伯罗奔尼撒和雅典

— IMMORTAL GREECE, PELOPONNESE AND ATHENS —



This itinerary goes back over the fundamental places where the Greek civilization, mother of all the West, was born and developed.

We will start our journey from Mycenae, the legendary city of the Bronze Age and from Corinth, the refined capital of ancient pottery. We will then visit Athens, which blends ancient monuments with

modern life, and we will stop off at Nauplia (Navplion) with its Venetian memories. After a visit to Olympia, where the famous Games were born, we will finish our journey in the Peloponnese with the Dirou caves and Monemvassia.

在本次的旅程中，我们将去拜访那些对希腊文明的形成和发展产生过深远影响的地方。希腊文明，孕育了所有的西方文明。

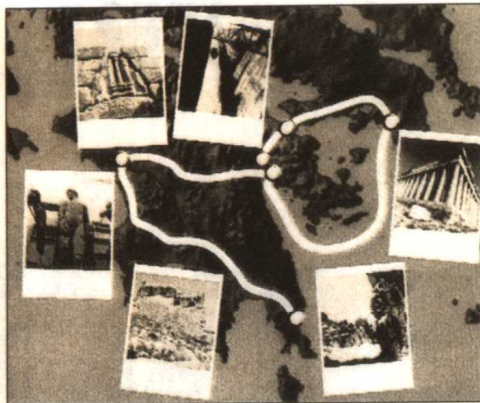
我们的旅行将从迈锡尼和科林斯开始，前者是青铜器时代的传奇城市，后者是古代制陶业优雅的首都。然后，我们将拜访雅典，古代文明的遗迹和现代生活在那里融为了一体。我们还将在诺普利亚逗留片刻，那里有威尼斯人留下的痕迹。我们要去参观奥林匹亚山，它是著名的现代奥林匹克运动会的诞生地。之后，我们将在伯罗奔尼撒结束本次旅行，参观那里的迪罗岩洞和莫尼姆瓦西亚城。

Ever since ancient times the destiny of Greece has been on the sea. From the Aegean to the Tyrrhenian, the ancient Greeks brought their civilization and their culture to the peoples who lived on the Mediterranean.

Nowadays, tourists and lovers of the ancient world arrive from the sea, in search of sun, beaches, and natural and artistic beauties.

At the origin of the great adventure of ancient Greece is an inaccessible<sup>1</sup> and mountainous land which soon split up into many city-states. From these cities—Mycenae, Corinth, Sparta, Athens—was born the multifaceted Greek cultural identity.

自古以来，希腊的命运就和海洋息息相关。从爱琴海到第勒尼安海，古希腊人把他们的文明和文化带给了生活在地中海沿岸的人们。



希腊总览

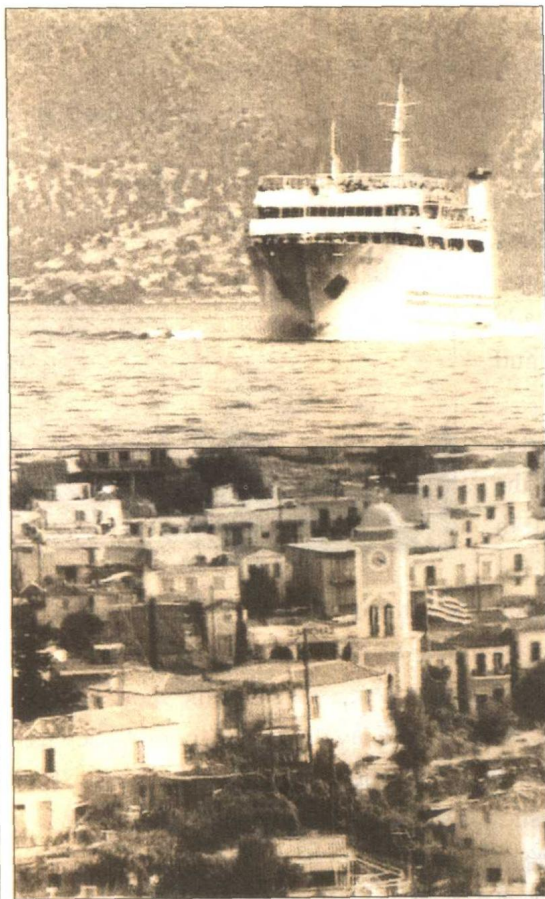
1. inaccessible:

[ˌɪnəkə'sesəbl̩] adj.

not accessible; unapproachable 达不到的，难以接近的



游客和古代文明的爱好者纷纷从海上来到这里(上图)  
古希腊文明起源于一片险峻多山的地带, 这片山地分成许多城邦国家(下图)



如今, 游客和古代文明的爱好者纷纷从海上来到这里, 寻觅阳光、沙滩、自然和艺术之美。

古希腊文明起源于一片险峻多山的地带, 这片山地很快分成许多城邦国家: 迈锡尼、科林斯、斯巴达和雅典。从这些城邦国家中产生出希腊多样性的文化特征。

Our itinerary will take us to explore these ancient lands, from Attica to the Peloponnese, with an extended stopover in Athens. We will also visit the monasteries of the Meteors, the spectacular testimony of that medieval Byzantine world which constitutes Greece's Christian interface<sup>1</sup>.

You can find high society and cosmopolitan sophistication on the Greek islands, like on Mykonos and Rhodes, or else the simple welcome of small white fishermen's houses, like in most of the Cyclades. Everywhere, however, you find genuine hospitality, the ever-present retsina and a sea which has maintained the appeal of the Homeric descriptions.

我们的旅程将带大家一起去探索这些古老的土地: 从阿提卡一直到伯罗奔尼撒, 并在雅典作相当长时间的停留。我们还要参观迈泰奥拉修道院, 它们是中世纪拜占庭文化的壮丽丰碑。拜占庭文化构成了希腊基督教文化的一个重要分支。

在希腊的岛屿上, 你可以领略到高度的社会性和多层次的世界性。比如在麦克诺斯和罗德岛; 或是渔夫的白色小房子发出的邀请, 就像在

1. interface:

['intə(:)feis] *n.* a surface forming a common boundary between adjacent regions, bodies, substances, or phases 界面



基克拉迪的大部分地区一样。到处都洋溢着发自内心的好客精神，到处都有松香味希腊葡萄酒。而这里的海保留了荷马史诗中描写的魅力。

We start our journey from Hydra, one of the islands situated off the coast of the Peloponnese. Its proximity to Athens and the attractiveness of the island and its main town drew many painters and intellectuals to Hydra, who have made it into a small, sophisticated and exclusive<sup>1</sup> capital.

While the area around the port is full of charming small houses and the hill is dominated by the massive 19th century villas of rich shipowners, the bleak mountains hide monasteries from the 15th and 16th centuries which can be reached with great effort after hours on foot or on the back of a mule.

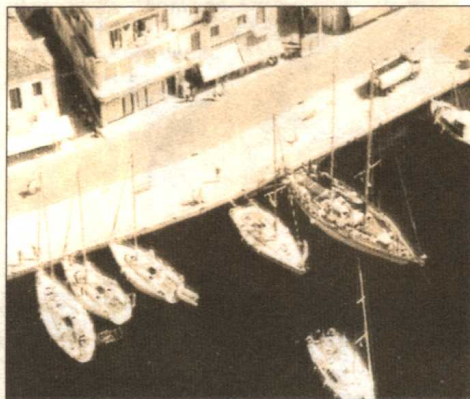
In a green hollow in the eastern Peloponnese, there lies the most famous theatre of ancient times: Epidaurus. Nearby there lay the Sanctuary of Asclepius, whose healing abilities attracted followers and patients from all over Greece. The theatre, with its extraordinary acoustics, is still used for plays and operas.

我们的旅行从伊兹拉岛开始。这是一座位于伯罗奔尼撒海岸外的小岛。伊兹拉岛离雅典很近，风光旖旎。因此，它和它的主要城市吸引了许多画家和知识分子。这些人已经把伊兹拉变成了一个小巧、内涵丰富、独具特色的都市。

港口的周围到处是独具魅力的小房子；山上布满了 19 世纪富有的船主们建造的规模宏大的别墅；荒凉的山谷里隐藏着 15 世纪到 16 世纪修建的修道院，步行或骑骡子的游客，要经过几个小时的艰难跋涉才能到达那里。

在伯罗奔尼撒东部的一个绿色山谷中，坐落着古代最著名的剧院：埃皮达鲁斯。附近就是阿斯克勒庇俄斯神庙。神庙的治病能力吸引了来自希腊全国各地的信徒和患者。这个剧院，因为其音响效果极为出色，今天仍然被用来表演戏剧和歌剧。

Among the citrus groves of Argolis, one of the peninsulas of the Pelopon-

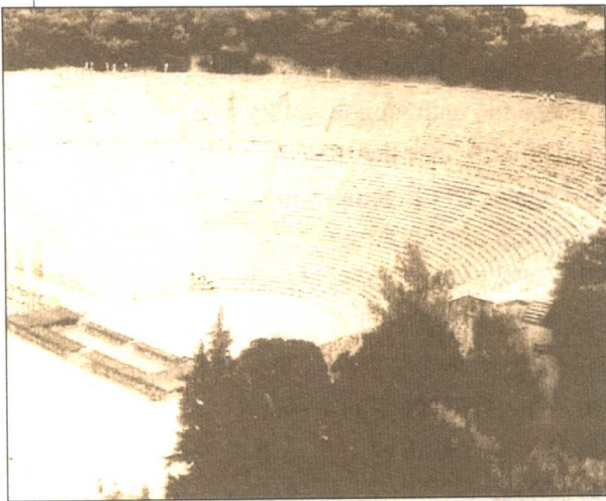


在希腊的岛屿上，你可以领略到高度的社会性和多层次的世界性

1. exclusive:

[iks'klu:siv] *adj.* excluding some or most, as from membership or participation 排外的，孤高的

古代最著名的剧院——埃皮达鲁斯



nese, lie the ruins of Tiryns, which was one of the most powerful cities of the Mycenaean age. Here, and in nearby Mycenae, a great civilization flourished 1,500 years before Christ, which then mysteriously disappeared.

Imposing Cryptoportici, which perhaps were used as storehouses for foodstuffs, are set against the Cyclopian

walls which surround the city. Hercules was born of a king of Tiryns and it was here that he performed his famous twelve labours.

阿尔戈米是伯罗奔尼撒的一个半岛，在那里的橘林中隐藏着梯林斯的遗迹。梯林斯是迈锡尼时代最强大的城市之一。在这里以及附近的迈锡尼，一个伟大的文明于公元前 1 500 年繁荣起来，随后又神秘地消失了。

壮观的克里普托蒂斯，当初也许是贮存粮食的仓库，就建在环绕城市的库克罗普城墙旁边。赫拉克勒斯是梯林斯一个国王的儿子。就是在这里，他完成了他那著名的 12 件工作。

A few kilometres from Tiryns we visit the ruins of Mycenae, the most famous of all the Greek cities of the Bronze Age. Among these stones, which once held a magnificent palace, was born the dark legend of Atreus and his



迈锡尼古城遗址

sons, Menelaus and Agamemnon, the commanders of the Trojan War.

Mycenae was also defended by Cyclopian walls, into which the famous Lion Gate was set, thus called because of the presence of the very beautiful relief with two lions facing each other.

The vivid portrait of a powerful



and ruthless civilization emerges from the pages of the *Iliad* and the tragedies of Aeschylus. Here Atreus forced his brother to eat the flesh of his twelve children and Clytemnestra killed her husband Agamemnon, guilty of having sacrificed their daughter Iphigenia. And finally here the tragedy of tragedies took place: the matricide committed by Orestes and Electra against Clytemnestra in order to take revenge on the assassination of their father.

在离梯林斯几公里远的地方，我们参观了迈锡尼的遗迹。它是青铜器时代最著名的希腊城邦。在这些残垣断壁中间，一度屹立有壮观的宫殿；阿特柔斯和他儿子们悲惨的传奇故事就发生在这里。他的儿子，梅内莱厄斯和阿伽门农，是特洛伊战争中希腊联军的主帅。

石头城墙同样保护着迈锡尼城。进入城市的门户是著名的狮子门，它得名于美丽的浮雕——两只面对面的狮子。

在史诗《伊利亚特》和埃斯库罗斯的悲剧里，这个强盛但却充满血腥的文明得到了淋漓尽致的描写。在这里，阿特柔斯强迫他的兄弟吃下自己 12 个孩子的肉；克吕泰墨斯特拉谋杀了她的丈夫阿伽门农，因为阿伽门农祭献了他们的女儿依菲琴尼亚。最终悲剧中的悲剧发生了：俄瑞斯忒斯和伊莱克特拉又杀害了母亲克吕泰墨斯特拉，为被暗杀的父亲复仇。



迈锡尼城——进入城市的门户是著名的狮子门

Around ten kilometres from Mycenae we come across the ruins of ancient Corinth. Seven Doric columns from the Temple of Apollo, which were erected in the 6th century B.C., stand out from the more ancient ruins.

On the northern side of the Agora, the vast rectangle that made up the centre of the city, you can admire the ruins of the Spring of Pirene, the subject of many legends and mentioned in the tragedies of Euripides.

The inhabitants of Corinth, who also founded the city of Syracuse in Sicily, were famous in ancient times for their opulence<sup>1</sup> and for their loose<sup>2</sup> habits. The

1. opulence:

['ɒpjuləns] *n.* wealth; affluence 富裕

2. loose:

[lu:s] *adj.* lacking conventional moral restraint in sexual behavior 放荡的

阿波罗神庙的七根  
多利式柱子

Corinthian artisans and the artists produced marvellous pottery which was then sold all over the Mediterranean.



在离迈锡尼大约 10 公里远的地方，我们见到了古代科林斯的遗迹。这是阿波罗神庙的七根多利式柱子，建于公元前 6 世纪。而且这些柱子屹立在比它们自己更古老的遗迹上。

在阿加拉的北边，巨大的长方形广场构成了城市的中心。在那里你可以欣赏到皮兰尼喷泉的遗迹：它是许多传

奇故事的主题，在欧里庇得斯的悲剧里也经常被提到。

西西里的锡拉丘兹城也是科林斯人建立的。在古代，这些人以富足和放纵的生活习惯而闻名。科林斯的工匠和艺术家们制作出精美的陶器，销往整个地中海地区。

The Corinthian Canal, which separated the Peloponnese from Attica, is a colossal undertaking, which was only completed in 1893. The current canal, on whose route the ancient Romans had worked unsuccessfully, is 8 metres deep, more than 6 kilometres long and 23 metres wide.

With the creation of this canal, ships of up to 10,000 tons have been able to avoid the long and dangerous circumnavigation of the Peloponnese for over a century.

We are arriving in Piraeus, the port of Athens and one of the main ports in the Mediterranean. We are greeted by the hectic<sup>1</sup> movement of the ships, boats and hydrofoils which connect the capital with the islands and the rest of the Mediterranean.

Together with Athens, Piraeus forms a continuous metropolis of three and a half million inhabitants. Its modern areas are laid out on a rectangular plan like the ancient areas, which were built in the 5th century before Christ.

1. hectic:

['hektik] *adj.* characterized by intense activity, confusion, or haste 忙乱的



The port of Piraeus contains several ship-yards which constitute the main industrial activity in modern Greece. The Greek fleet, which is still very important, ranks fourth in the world in tonnage.

科林斯运河将伯罗奔尼撒半岛与阿提卡分开，这是一项巨大的工程，直到 1893 年才最终完成。古罗马人也曾尝试在这里开凿过运河，却以失败告终。目前的运河深 8 米，宽 23 米，长度超过 6 公里。

随着运河的开凿，100 年以来，10 000 吨级以下的船只可以取道这里，不必绕伯罗奔尼撒半岛去进行漫长危险的航行。

我们到达了比雷埃夫斯，它是雅典的码头，也是地中海地区重要的港口之一。一到这里，我们立刻感受到了港口的喧闹：大大小小的船只和载货艇，来来往往，川流不息；它们把雅典和希腊各岛以及地中海的其他地区联系了起来。

比雷埃夫斯和雅典一起，形成了一片绵延不断、拥有 350 万人口的大都市。现在的城区规划呈长方形，效仿了建于公元前 5 世纪的旧城区的格局。

比雷埃夫斯港拥有好几个造船厂。造船业是希腊现代工业的主要支柱。希腊船队在世界上仍然处于重要的地位。其船舶的总吨位居世界第四位。

And here we are in Athens, in Sintagma Square, one of the main squares in the capital. Here, on Sunday mornings, you can watch one of the most spectacular Changes of the Guard in Europe.

The monument to the Unknown Soldier is to one side of the Parliament building, where the Euzoni or the "well wrapped," the military guard, who wear the traditional, characteristic uniform with the red berets, the shirts with puffed sleeves and the eastern slippers, parade in front.



随着运河的开凿，100 年以来，10 000 吨级以下的船只可以取道这里，不必绕伯罗奔尼撒半岛去进行漫长危险的航行

Sintagma Square, from which all distances in Greece are calculated, has sloping terraces and gardens, and other than by the Parliament, is also overlooked by the official buildings, great hotels and banks.

The Academy of Science was built by the Dane Theophil Hansen, one of the main artifices of the renewal of Athens in the 19th century.

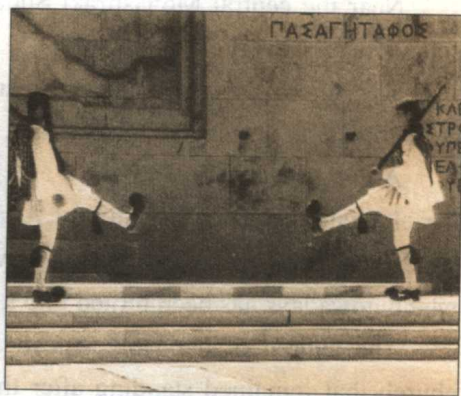
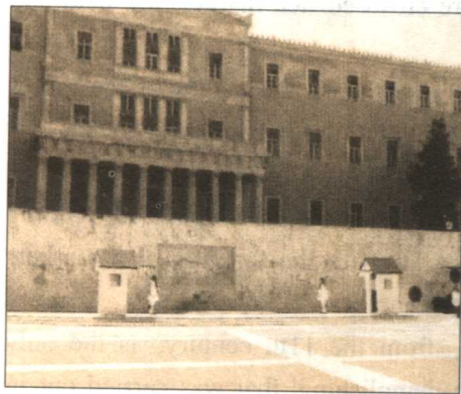
Alongside the Academy, Christian Hansen, Theophil's brother, built the University, taking his inspiration from the ancient monuments.

The last building to be built in this area, again by Theophil Hansen, was the National Library, which is preceded by an elegant stairway.

我们来到了雅典的辛泰格玛广场，它是首都的主要广场之一。星期天的清晨，你可以在这里观赏到欧洲最壮观的换岗仪式之一。

无名战士纪念碑位于国会大厦旁。在这里，装束齐整的士兵，头戴红色贝雷帽，身穿蓬松袖子的上衣和东方式的靴子这些传统、富有民族特色的制服，从前面走过。

雅典辛泰格玛广场是首都的主要广场之一(左图)  
无名战士纪念碑位于国会大厦旁(右图)



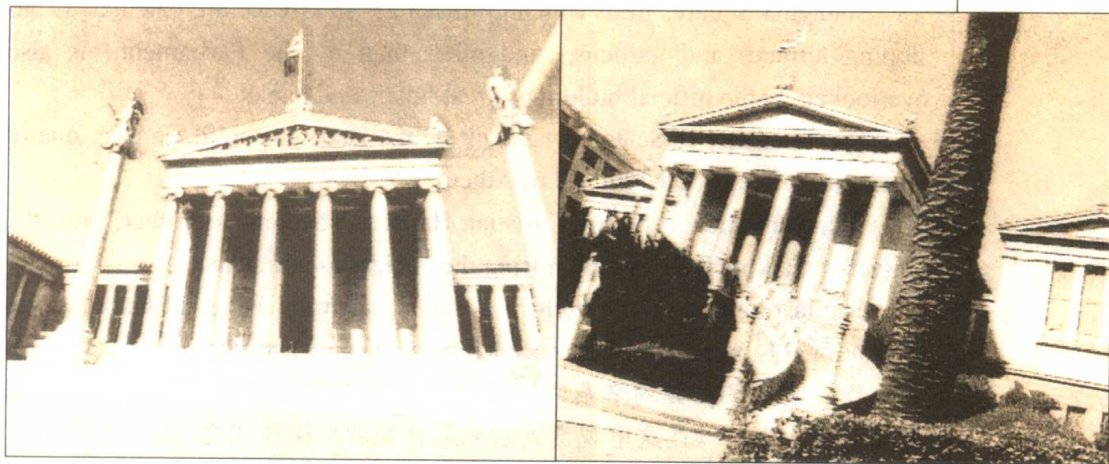
在辛泰格玛广场上，到处有斜坡上的台阶和花园。除了国会大厦之外，人们还可以从政府建筑、大饭店和银行的楼上俯瞰它。这里是国家的中心，是计算到希腊各地距离的起点。

国家科学院由丹麦人希奥菲尔·汉森主持建造，是19世纪雅典重建工程的主要技巧建筑之一。

在科学院旁边，希奥菲尔的兄弟克里斯汀·汉森设计修建了一所大学，他把从古代遗迹中汲取的灵感融入了他的设计中。

这一地区的最后一栋建筑，国家图书馆仍由希奥菲尔主持设计。它前面有一道优雅高贵的长台阶。





Nowadays, the Arch of Hadrian, which marked the border of Roman Athens, has been reduced to functioning as a traffic island.

Near the central Monastiraki Square crowded flea markets are held and small shops of every type abound.

The Agora was the ancient square in Athens, the centre of the city's public life, and occupied a huge area at the foot of the Acropolis.

Among the various religious and administrative buildings of the Agora, the elongated mass of the Stoa of Attalus stands out, a colonnaded building which was built in the second century A.D. with the function of a market, which nowadays has been turned into a museum.

The church of the Holy Apostles, from the 11th century, is the only church that remained standing after the demolishing<sup>1</sup> that was carried out in order to unearth<sup>2</sup> the ancient buildings of the Agora.

哈德良拱门，本来标志着罗马时代雅典的边界，今天沦落到只能做交通岛了。

莫那斯泰雅凯广场中心附近，有拥挤的跳蚤市场，还有大量卖各种商品的小商店。

阿加拉是古代雅典城中的广场，是城市公共生活的中心。广场在雅典卫城脚下占据了很大的面积。

在阿加拉众多的宗教和政府建筑中，狭长的阿特鲁斯柱廊很引人注目。这个柱廊建于公元2世纪，当初用作市场，现在已经成了

国家科学院  
(左图)  
国家图书馆  
(右图)

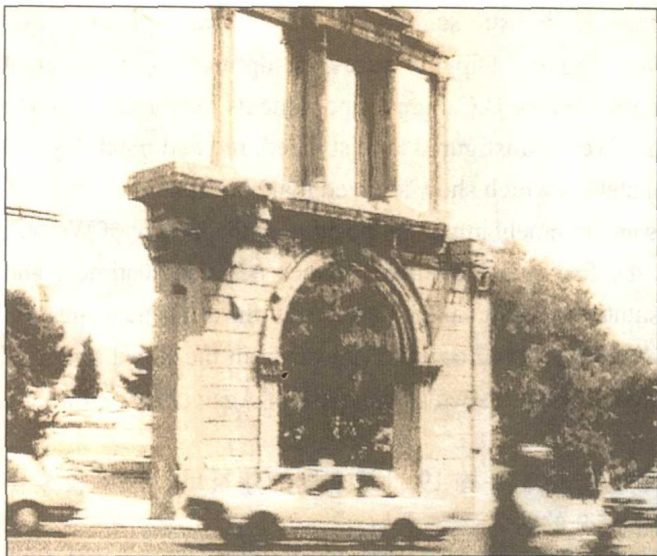
1. demolish:

[di'mɒlɪʃ] *vt.* to tear down completely 毁坏，破坏

2. unearth:

[ˌɪn'æθ] *v.* to bring up out of the earth; dig up 掘出

哈德良拱门



博物馆。

建于 11 世纪的圣徒教堂，是当年为了发掘阿加拉的古建筑而进行的大规模拆迁后，惟一幸存下来的教堂。

The hill of the Agora is dominated by the Temple of Hephaestus, also known by the name of Theseion, which

is one of the best preserved temples in the whole of the Greek world because it was turned into a church in the Christian era. The temple, which is in Doric style, was built in the 5th century B.C., almost at the same time as the Parthenon.

Just outside the ancient Agora you find Monastiraki Square, around which, in the madness of the traffic, lie testimonies of all the eras which characterized the history of Athens: a Turkish mosque, a Byzantine church, the Railway Station and lastly, behind it, the Roman ruins and the Acropolis.

阿加拉的山顶上坐落着赫菲斯托斯神庙，也叫忒修斯神庙。它是整个希腊保存最完好的神庙之一，因为它后来在基督教时代成了教堂。神庙的建筑属于多利斯风格，建于公元前 5 世纪，几乎和帕台农神庙建于同一时期。

就在古阿加拉的外面，你可以看到莫那斯泰雅凯广场。透过广场周围拥挤的交通，你可以看到标志着雅典各个时期的建筑：土耳其式的清真寺、拜占庭式的教堂、火车站；最后，在广场的后面，是古罗马的废墟和雅典卫城。

The National Archaeological Museum, which is housed in a late 19th century building, has the biggest and the most diversified<sup>1</sup> collection of ancient Greek art in the world.

1. diversify:

[daɪ'və:sɪfaɪ] v. to give variety; to vary 使多样化



Here you can admire Hellenistic sculptures, precious examples of vases with geometric patterns, like the Dipylon vases, sculptures from the great classical period of the 5th century B.C., grave monuments portraying moving scenes of daily life which were transfigured<sup>1</sup> and stylized, red and black figured pottery, archaic Kouroi statues which show stylized male bodies.

Greek art occupies an extremely important position in the history of Western culture because it was the first to achieve that balance between sentiment and rationality that still constitutes the most valid parameter for the aesthetic evaluation of works of art. The Mycenaean room contains objects from the Royal tombs of Mycenae, including the gold mask, known as the mask of Agamemnon, from the 16th century B.C.

希腊国家文物博物馆，位于一栋 19 世纪末期的建筑里。这里收藏着全世界数量最多、风格最全的古希腊艺术品。

在这里，你可以欣赏到古希腊风格的雕塑，有几何图案花瓶的珍贵样品，比如迪普隆恩花瓶；还有公元前 5 世纪古希腊鼎盛时期的雕塑，以及描述日常生活场景的墓碑，这些生活场景都经过了美学化和风格化处理。你也可以欣赏到有红黑图案的陶器，以及展示男性健美身体的古代克罗埃雕塑。

希腊艺术在西方文化史上占有极其重要的地位，因为它首次实现了情感与理智的平衡，今天这仍是评价艺术作品的最有效标尺。迈锡尼展览室里有迈锡尼王陵中的物品，包括据说是阿伽门农的金面具，时间大约是公元前 16 世纪。

Fishing is still carried on off the coast of Attica, which, however, is no longer as profitable as it



1. transfigure:  
[træns'figə] *vt.* to alter the outward appearance of; transform 使变形，转化

阿伽门农的面具