

旅游篇

American Tourist Life

师英 褚金凤 周翊 编著

# 走近美国人的生活

*Approaching American Life*

天津科技翻译出版公司



美国人的生活

生活

## 旅游篇

编著 师英 褚金凤 周翊

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地 址:天津市南开区白堤路 244 号

邮政编码:300192

电 话:022-87893561

传 真:022-87892476

E - mail: tstitbc@public.tpt.tj.cn

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## 前言

为帮助广大青年学生和英语爱好者学习地道的美国英语,并了解美国人的大众文化与日常生活,以及美国主要大都市的特点和风景名胜,我们编写了《走近美国人的生活》这套丛书。本丛书的《社交篇》、《家庭篇》和《教育篇》的英文材料均选自最近几年全美各地报刊杂志的生活专栏,以咨询问答的形式编排,内容涉及家庭生活、人际关系、恋爱婚姻、身体健康和教育理念等各个方面。每篇短文后面附若干中文注释,主要解释该文中的背景和语言点,包括俚语、谚语、行话以及特殊口语表达方式等方面的难点和重点。《旅游篇》详细介绍了美国 20 个主要大都市的地貌、经济、文化、风俗、宗教及风景名胜,内容选自美国城市导游介绍,文中部分英文生词后加了中文,文后附有中文注释,以帮助读者深透理解材料的内容并学到一定的语言知识。

本丛书选材广泛、内容丰富、语言精辟、用词优美、原汁原味,从几个侧面展示了美国人日常生活中的喜怒哀乐、风土人情及都市名胜。所选材料难度适

中,适合于具有中等以上英语水平的读者阅读和学习。

本丛书是作为一种休闲读物来编写的。读者阅读此书,既是一种消遣,又可以学习美国的语言和文化知识,还可以了解美国人的生活状况及都市名胜,实在是一举多得。

本丛书的编著者有的曾在美国留学数年,有的正在美国工作,对美国的社会、文化及民情均做过认真的研究。编写这套丛书,就是想把美国人生活的几个侧面原原本本地介绍给国内读者,使大家不出国门便能“走近美国人的生活”。

编者

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# · 1 · Atlanta<sup>1</sup>

(亚特兰大)

**A**tlanta, capital of Georgia, is the commercial, industrial and financial giant of the Southeast. It is criss-crossed with crowded expressways and throbs (跳动) with teeming industry, yet manage to maintain a gracious air of Southern living. At its center towering skyscrapers rise along streets with names evocative (唤出的) of **the Old South**<sup>2</sup>.

Throughout the city many trees and shrubs lend an ever-present note of green. To day's Atlanta is at first



## 注释

1. Atlanta 亚特兰大, 历史名城, 美国东南部重要城市, 佐治亚州州府。

2. the Old South 美国南北战争前的美国南方



glance a typical huge American city, with a population of 2.5 million, the usual traffic congestion, racially segregated neighborhoods cut off from each other by roaring free-ways, bright lights and an enclave mentality.

Atlanta began in 1837 as a railroad surveyor's stake in a pine clearing. The city rapidly grew into an important railway and manufacturing center, becoming the Confederate (美国南部联邦) arsenal during **the Civil War**<sup>1</sup>. Reduced to a smoking ruin by General William Tecumseh Sherman's occupation in 1864, an act immortalized (使不朽) in **Gone with the Wind**<sup>2</sup>, the city drew upon its unconquerable spirit and the wise use of carpetbagger money to again become a booming commercial center.

Rapid growth has continued unabated (不衰的) for more than a century. Due to active urban reoewal and the fact that few of its buildings were constructed before the Civil War, Atlanta has suffered less from urban blight (挫折) than most U.S. cities. Evidence of this good fortune



### 注释

1. the Civil War 美国南北战争
2. Gone with the Wind 小说《飘》,描述了美国南北战争时发生的故事。





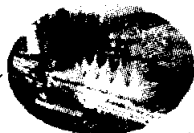
is reflected in the growing skyline; however, there are still reminders of an earlier Atlanta and of a city closer to the Old South and its small towns. The 50-year-old Varsity (大学), a drive-in restaurant near Georgia Tech., stands in stark contrast to the chrome (铬黄) and glass skyscrapers that now surround it.

The CNN Center<sup>1</sup> at Marietta Street and Techwood Drive in downtown includes broadcast studios (播音室) for the Cable News Network as well as shops, restaurants and the Omni sports gymnasium. For a visit behind the scenes at CNN, take what is claimed to be the world's largest free-stranding escalator upstairs for the guided tour. On the tour you can see the Headline News newsroom in action, watch technicians pull together stories from reporters around the world, and discover the secret weather broadcasting. You can also view the extensive Turner Superstation Collection, highlighting the variety of news and entertainment programming currently offered through the Turner cable family.



## 注释

1. the CNN Center 美国有线电视新闻网中心



Just across Marietta Street is Centennial Olympic Park, a 21-acre landscaped green space that is the focal point of downtown Atlanta; sculptures, walkways and the Fountain of the Rings grace the park, which was the largest single facility of the 1996 Summer Olympics. **The World Congress Center**<sup>1</sup> on International Boulevard (大街) is a huge exhibition hall and convention center. The huge Atlanta Merchandise Mart and a complex of skyscrapers comprise Peachtree Center.

Since 1,800 industrial plants manufacture more than 3,500 different commodities including aircraft, automobiles, furniture, textiles, chemicals, food, paper, iron and steel. More than 400 **Fortune**<sup>2</sup> 500 companies have offices in Atlanta, including the headquarters of Coca-Cola, which was introduced in the city in 1886.

Atlanta is the southeastern headquarters for **the U. S. Public Health Service**<sup>3</sup> and the national headquarters



### 注释

1. the World Congress Center 世界议会中心
2. Fortune 美国幸福杂志,半月刊,主要刊载经济类文章。
3. the U.S. Public Health Service 美国公共卫生署



of the **Centers for Disease Control**<sup>1</sup>, **United Parcel Service** and the **American Cancer Society**<sup>2</sup>.

Atlanta also leads the South in social reform. Civil rights leader Dr. **Martin Luther King Jr**<sup>3</sup> worked to eliminate racial discrimination in the city and throughout the nation, and Ralph McGill, publisher of the *Atlanta Constitution*, was a leading force for integration in the early 1960s. Dr. King's birthplace, church and gravesite as well as other buildings are preserved in the **Martin Luther King Jr. National Historic Site**.

A tour of the suburbs is a must for any visitor, for the elegant houses and curving, wooded streets make up some of the country's most beautiful residential areas. They are especially stunning (极美的) in April during the **Dogwood Festival**, when millions of dogwoods (山茱萸) and azaleas (杜鹃花) burst into red, pink and white bloom. Atlanta also has some surprising things to offer:



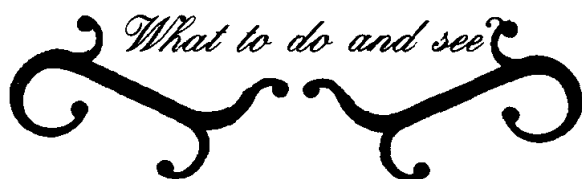
### 注释

1. the Centers for Disease Control (美国)疾病防治中心
2. the American Cancer Society 美国肿瘤协会
3. Martin Luther King Jr. 马丁·路德金,美国黑人民权运动领袖 (1929 —1968)。



theme parks, a presidential library, a magnificent botanical (植物的) garden, conservatory and a semi-subterranean (半地下的) Underground Atlanta. And then there's Georgia's Stone Mountain Park, one of the nation's most gorgeous parks.

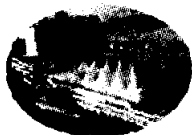
Atlanta enjoys four definite seasons. Warm summers and mild winters permit nearly year-round golfing, fishing and outdoor living—happy separation from the ambitions of a progressive, sophisticated city. Atlanta just keeps right on growing, with new residential areas popping up farther and farther from the city proper.



### Atlanta History Center

(亚特兰大历史中心)

The Atlanta History Center has, in recent years, expanded its concept to encompass Georgian and southern history as well. The Center maintains a vast collection of photographs, maps, books, newspaper accounts, furnish-



ings, Civil War artifacts, decorative arts, and **Margaret Mitchell**<sup>1</sup> memorabilia. It occupies 32 woodland acres, with self-guided walking trails and five gardens. You'll begin your visit at the Atlanta History Museum. Neoclassic (新古典主义) in design to harmonize with the Swan House, it was built with native materials such as locally quarried (挖掘的) granite (花岗石) and Georgia heart-pine flooring; its interior is painted to evoke (唤起) Georgia clay. This is where you can get information about historic house tours and other on-premises activities.

The museum's major permanent exhibit, "Metropolitan Frontiers: Atlanta, 1835—2000", traces Atlanta's history from the days of Native American and rural pioneer settlements to the 1996 **Olympic Games**<sup>2</sup>. Displays enhanced by hands-on discovery areas and informative videos include hundreds of photographs, documents, and artifacts; an entire 1890s shotgun house; a fire engine that was used in Atlanta's great fire of 1917; a rare 1920



### 注释

1. Margaret Mitchell 玛格丽特·米切尔(1900—1949),美国女作家,小说《飘》的作者。
2. Olympic Games 奥林匹克运动会



Hanson Six touring car; and a model of Atlanta's most complex interstate intersection, known locally as "**Spaghetti Junction**<sup>1</sup>". Additional exhibits focus on southern folklife and crafts and the Civil War.

Also on the center's grounds is the Swan House, the 1928 estate of Edward Hamilton Inman, descendant of an old Atlanta family and owner of one of the world's largest cotton brokerages. The house and gardens were designed by renowned architect Philip Trammell Shutze and are considered his finest residential work. The house is interesting not only architecturally but for its eclectic contents and furnishings, which comprise a real museum of decorative arts. The formal gardens include terraced lawns and waterfalls, retaining walls with recessed ivied (常春藤遮盖着的) arches, and fountain statuary (塑像). In the entrance hall, you'll notice that the fanlight over the door centers on a swan, announcing the theme of the house.

Family china is displayed in the dining room. The Inmans took their morning meal in a charming octagonal breakfast room, with windows overlooking woodland



## 注释

1. Spaghetti Junction 复式公路枢纽



scenery and a beautifully detailed vaulted (有圆顶的) ceiling.

Upstairs, Mrs. Inman's bedroom is furnished with a high-post bed and a silk-upholstered Sheraton settee (中小型沙发). Her adjoining faux-marble bathroom has a toiler hidden in a rattan chair (藤椅) and a huge-headed shower that must have provided heavenly cascades (小瀑布) of water. As you tour the house, you'll also see many museum-quality 17<sup>th</sup>- and 18<sup>th</sup>-century English paintings. And on the upstairs level is a marvelous array of china, silver, furnishings, textiles and rugs.

Tullie Smith Farm depicts the life of Georgia's mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century farmers. A two-story "plantation-plain" house built in the early 1840s, it was brought here along with period outbuildings in 1972. This style derives from English architecture. It features a gabled roof with twin chimneys and a full front porch (长廊) with a room at one end to lodge travelers and itinerant (巡回) parsons (教区牧师). A bedroom has a rope bed with a feather mattress and a crib that was always occupied by the youngest baby. In a back room, there are weaving demonstrations, and a display shows natural materials used to dye yarns. Additional outbuildings are a barn,



corncrib (玉蜀), root cellar, blacksmith shop, and smokehouse. The gardens and grounds are authentic to the period.

## Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site (马丁·路德金国家历史遗址)

Under the auspices of **the National Park Service**<sup>1</sup> is an area of about 10 blocks around Auburn Avenue, established in 1980 to preserve the birthplace and boyhood surroundings of the nation's foremost civil rights leader. It includes King's boyhood home and the Ebenezer Baptist Church, of which King, his father, and his grandfather were ministers. Another Auburn Avenue attraction is the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Nonviolent Social Change.

Martin Luther King, Jr. was born in a two-story Queen Anne-style house on January 15, 1929. He lived



### 注释

1. the National Park Service 美国国家公园服务处





here through the age of 12, then moved with his family to a house a few blocks away. A visit provides many insights into the formative influences on one of the greatest leaders of our time. The furnishings are all originals or similar period reproductions, and many personal items belonging to the family are on display.

The King Center for Nonviolent Social Change is Atlanta's preeminent tourist attraction, each year receiving more than 3.5 millions visitors. All day, every day, visitors make their way past the eternal flame in the center's plaza and toward the tiered reflecting pool, in the center of which stands Dr. King's elevated marble tomb. West of the tomb is Ebenezer Baptist Church, where Dr. King was co-pastor. East of the tomb is the King Center's main facility.

The King Center's exhibition hall contains a permanent display of photographs and memorabilia of Dr. King's public and private life. Freedom Hall is a space for meetings and other gatherings. The center's library and archives house the world's largest collection of primary information on the civil rights movement.