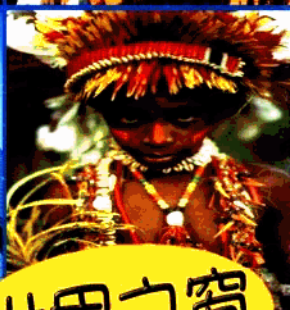
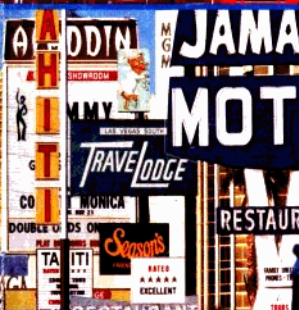
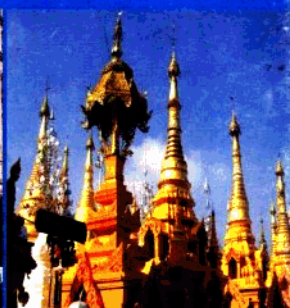




Weekend English Bar

周末英语吧

WEEKEND ENGLISH BAR



世界之窗



湖北教育出版社
HUBEI EDUCATION PRESS

COCO 李玟





















Weekend English Bar










周 末 英 语 吧 《 世 界 之 窗 》

CONTENTS



| | | | |
|----|---|----------------|---|
| 1 |  | Unit 1 | The Sound of the Bagpipe Echoes in Glasgow 风笛声中的格拉斯哥 |
| 4 |  | Unit 2 | Roaming in Hong Kong 香港漫步 |
| 7 |  | Unit 3 | Advertising Industry. Broadcasting Industry... 德国的广告业、广播业…… |
| 11 |  | Unit 4 | Internet Café at a Glance 网吧文化一瞥 |
| 15 |  | Unit 5 | The Flavors of a Country—Hungary 匈牙利—美食之国 |
| 18 |  | Unit 6 | Solutions after the Warming 环保措施 |
| 24 |  | Unit 7 | The Water City—Venice 水城威尼斯 |
| 27 |  | Unit 8 | Beautiful Moscow 美丽的莫斯科 |
| 30 |  | Unit 9 | Dreamland—Cheju Island 梦幻乐园—济州岛 |
| 34 |  | Unit 10 | University Life on Cheju Island 济州岛上的大学时光 |
| 37 |  | Unit 11 | Kittens Growth 猫“妈妈”日记 |
| 40 |  | Unit 12 | Approach German Dentist 走近德国牙医 |
| 44 |  | Unit 13 | Strategies for Trash 变废为宝 |
| 48 |  | Unit 14 | The Art Festival of Manchester 曼彻斯特艺术节 |
| 51 |  | Unit 15 | The Dancing Blackpool 舞动的布莱克浦 |
| 55 |  | Unit 16 | Learning in Britain 学在英伦 |



| | | | |
|-----|---|----------------|--|
| 59 |  | Unit 17 | Warner Film City 影城探密 |
| 62 |  | Unit 18 | The Magic of Cuba 缤纷古巴 |
| 65 |  | Unit 19 | Expo2000, Hanover 汉诺威世界博览会 |
| 70 |  | Unit 20 | The Secret World of Bridge 桥 |
| 74 |  | Unit 21 | Scenes of Tokyo 东京掠影 |
| 77 |  | Unit 22 | Talking About Cartoons 卡通漫话 |
| 80 |  | Unit 23 | Czech's Pearl—Carlovyraky 捷克明珠—卡罗维发利 |
| 83 |  | Unit 24 | Classical Cars (1) 古典汽车(一) |
| 87 |  | Unit 25 | Classical Cars (2) 古典汽车(二) |
| 93 |  | Unit 26 | Mystique of the Pearl 传世珍珠 |
| 97 |  | Unit 27 | The Feeling of Prague 感受布拉格 |
| 100 |  | Unit 28 | Entering Croatia 走进克罗地亚 |
| 104 |  | Unit 29 | A New Fashion—Making Pottery 休闲新时尚—陶艺 |
| 107 |  | Unit 30 | New Zealand—the Land of the Maoris 新西兰—毛利人的家园 |
| 111 |  | Unit 31 | Leave a Green Home for Our... 为子孙留下一片绿色的家园 |
| 115 |  | Unit 32 | Ecological Farm in a Little Town ... 德国汉堡附近的生态农场 |
| 119 |  | Unit 33 | Along the Danube 多瑙河畔 |
| 122 |  | Unit 34 | The Beaches of Los Angeles 洛杉矶的海滨 |
| 125 |  | Unit 35 | A Look at Tang Springs 汤泉一瞥 |
| 128 |  | Unit 36 | Buenos Aires 布宜诺斯艾利斯 |
| 131 |  | Unit 37 | American Indian and Cowboy 印第安人与牛仔 |

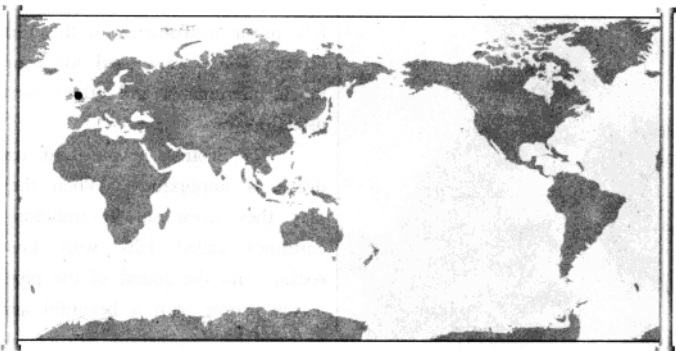
| | | | |
|-----|----------|----------------|---|
| 134 | F VCD | Unit 38 | Touring in London (1) 游在伦敦(一) |
| 137 | F VCD | Unit 39 | Touring in London (2) 游在伦敦(二) |
| 140 | F VCD | Unit 40 | On the Atlantic Coast of Canada 渔村风情 |
| 144 | G VCD | Unit 41 | The Enchanting City—Paris 令人陶醉的城市—巴黎 |
| 147 | G VCD | Unit 42 | Pearl of the Grasslands—Xi Lin Guo Le 草原之珠—锡林郭勒 |
| 150 | G VCD | Unit 43 | British Youth 英国青年印象 |
| 155 | G VCD | Unit 44 | A Day on the Prairie 草原的一天 |
| 158 | G VCD | Unit 45 | Unclear Future for the Cultured Pearl 前途未卜的养殖珍珠 |
| 162 | G VCD | Unit 46 | The Face 面孔 |
| 169 | H VCD | Unit 47 | Experience Life at Marienau School 感受玛琳奥学校 |
| 175 | H VCD | Unit 48 | Gardening 园艺 |
| 178 | H VCD | Unit 49 | A Beautiful City—Lüneburg 美丽的吕讷堡 |
| 180 | H VCD | Unit 50 | Silky Music 丝线音乐 |
| 183 | H VCD | Unit 51 | Sports Calligraphy and Painting 运动书画 |
| 185 | H VCD | Unit 52 | World Environmental Day 世界环境日 |

Unit One

Where will we go?

Europe... United Kingdom... Glasgow

Where does it lie?



Let's go!

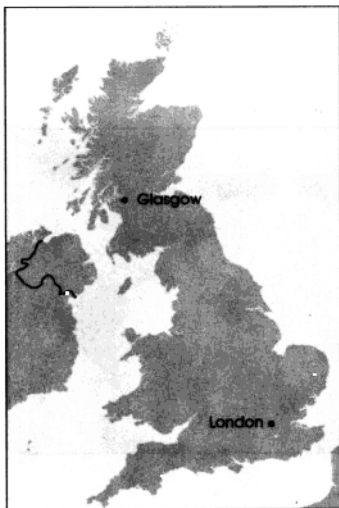
The Sound of the Bagpipe Echoes in Glasgow

This straight highway is leading us to the largest city in Scotland, Glasgow. The contrast between the fast-running cars and the quiet country scene is impressive. When you enter the downtown area, anyone can feel the lively atmosphere in the city.

Though Glasgow is known as a large modern city, it is actually both traditional and modern. The bagpipe competition or the Highland Games is a tradition. Every year, there are several piping contests, attracting thousands of people who can fill a whole football field. Dressed in colorful Scottish kilts, participants from different areas gather to play traditional Scottish music with bagpipes and drums. Without the bagpipe, there is no Scottish flavor. There are 2 kinds of bagpipe music, classical, and light music, which is used for dancing. The history of



Note:



the pipe dates back to the 9th century A.D. and bagpipes have been found in Europe since the 13th century. It was originally a folk music instrument. In the 15th century some were used for court music instruments and others were used for war.

The Scottish people think tradition is important. When they play they dress up in traditional costumes called kilts with knee socks, and the sound of the pipes leaves people with a beautiful and unforgettable impression. For people from Glasgow, to take part in a bagpiping competition is a great

honour. While the bagpipers are playing, the leaders of the bands compete too, juggling their batons. At the other end of the football field, accompanied by the pipes these children are having a traditional Scottish dance competition. Though the dance is simple, the jumping and swirling steps are full of life and grace. The children, dressed in traditional costumes, are involved in their dances, demonstrating the tradition and pleasing everyone.

Glasgow at night is especially beautiful. The buildings tell stories of the glorious past of Glasgow and the shipbuilding centre which stretches across the River Clyde. Glasgow is so beautiful. Pipe music is so beautiful. We hope this beauty and lovely melody will be with us for ever and ever.

中文译文

风笛声中的格拉斯哥

沿着笔直的公路, 将我们“看世界”的目光指向向着苏格兰第一大城市——格拉斯哥而去; 快速奔驰的车辆与乡间静谧悠闲的气氛相映成趣; 而走在市区当中, 则让人感

Note:



受到这个城市里轻松活泼的气氛。

格拉斯哥虽然享有苏格兰现代第一大城市的美称，但传统与现代兼容。风笛的表演，可以说是典型的传统活动了，一直到现在，格拉斯哥每年都会举办好几次传统的风笛比赛，每次都吸引了众多的观众，参加的人和参观的人足以挤满一个足球场，每个来自不同地区的队伍，穿着色彩各异的苏格兰呢裙，以风笛和大小鼓演奏着传统的苏格兰音乐，而传统的苏格兰音乐几乎完全是集中在风笛的演奏上。风笛的演奏分成两种，一种是军乐和严肃著名的曲子，另一种则是包括风土舞曲和节奏轻快的进行曲。早在公元九世纪就有关于风笛的历史记载，十三世纪时欧洲就有风笛，原本是属于民间乐器，但是到十五世纪以后，有些被当作宫廷乐器来使用，有些则成为军乐器。

苏格兰人极为重视传统，因此在吹奏风笛的时候，一定要换上传统的服装，苏格兰呢裙、长袜装扮下的风笛手，就如同风笛的声音一般，让人觉得优雅且回味无穷。而身为格拉斯哥人，每年来参加比赛更是让他们觉得无上光荣，不仅乐手们卯足全力地演奏，领队们之间也有比赛，他们舞弄手中的指挥棒，还不时做出一些高难度的动作，令人叹为观止，并且印象深刻。而在球场的另一端，则是在风笛声悠扬的伴奏之下，孩子们正在进行一场苏格兰传统舞蹈的比赛。虽然只是一些重复的舞蹈动作，但是着重于双脚部分的舞步，以及向上跳跃的旋转动作，充分展现出那种纯真与轻盈；而每位参加比赛的小朋友都神情专注，再穿上一身色彩搭配得宜的传统服饰，不但令人赏心悦目，更传递出传统的悠久魅力。

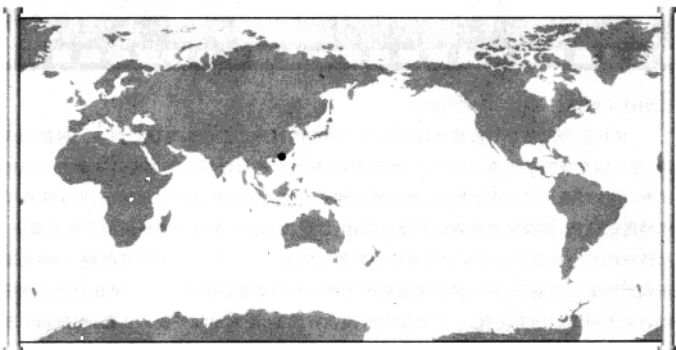
夜幕低垂，华灯初上，夜色笼罩之下的格拉斯哥别有一番韵味，那些传统建筑正诉说着格拉斯哥光荣的过去，横跨克莱德河的造船中心则显露出格拉斯哥骄傲的现在。多么美丽的格拉斯哥啊！多么悠扬的风笛！愿这美丽的格拉斯哥还有这悠扬的风笛声，永远与我们同在。

Unit Two

Where will we go?

Asia...China...Hong Kong

Where does it lie?



Let's go!

Roaming in Hong Kong

Hong Kong, which is called "Pearl of the Orient", is located by the South China Sea. As a natural deep-water and ice-free port, Hong Kong's geographical location is superior, although its total area is only one fifteenth of Beijing.

It is said Hong Kong was originally only a small fishing village. Since the Song Dynasty about one thousand years ago, this fishing village gradually became a terminal for trading of spice in this region. Here comes the name Hong Kong, which in Chinese means "the Port of Spice".

The British government took the control of Hong Kong a century ago. Chinese government has worked on resuming the sovereignty over Hong Kong through many years. 1997, June 30, Jiang Zemin, the President of People's Republic of China arrived in Hong Kong along with Chinese delegation to attend the handover ceremony. This is the first time for Chinese leaders to come to Hong Kong. Hong Kong finally reunited with China.

Note:

Over the recent years, Hong Kong is rapidly growing into a modern international city, thanks to the development of trade in this "Port of Spice." New buildings spring up into the sky like mushrooms, they are not only tall, but are elegant and artistically designed. Some of these fancy buildings are supermarkets, some are hotels, restaurants, bars and dancing halls. Of course you will also find banks and offices of western companies.

Hong Kong's population density is No.1 in the world. In this place of "cement building forests" and cars, people seem to look small, and always bustling without stop. No wonder people often say "When you go sightseeing in Hong Kong, don't forget the street". This is quite true indeed. Whether it is rainy or sunny, the ever changing, dynamic beauty of Hong Kong's street testifies to its prosperity.

You must have known that Hong Kong is also "Shoppers' Paradise". Since Hong Kong is a free port, daily consumer goods are not subject to taxation, except a few imported items. This explains the numerous shops and stores of all sizes standing side by side along the streets. Good shopping centers are concentrated in commercial areas like Mong Kok and Causeway Bay. The two famous Women's Streets are in these two places. The Women's Street in Mong Kok pooled almost a thousand shops and stands, spreading several hundred meters long. Garments, daily consumer goods and jewelry fill the streets. Things sold here are mostly made in Hong Kong, cheap and practical. The charm of the Women's Streets is never matched by small department stores. In the afternoons and on holidays, the human traffic is almost impenetrable. This proves its position in heart of the Hong Kong people.

Compared with the noisy downtown areas, Hong Kong's morning market is another scene. Here, you can always see the people busy with their life.

Hong Kong's industrial and commercial development and its status as an international city is inseparable from its convenient





Note:

transportation. People use public transit for work. Minibuses, subways, double-decker buses and sea crossing ferries form a close network.

Hong Kong has not abundant resources. It's Hong Kong people's intelligence and hard work that turn Hong Kong into prosperous place.

中文译文

香港漫步

有“东方之珠”美誉的香港，位于我国南海之滨，别看它的总面积只有北京的 1/15，但它的位置优越，是天然的冻水不冻港。

据说香港原本是个小渔村，宋代以来，这个渔村逐渐成为南粤香料的集散地，“香港”在汉语中的意思就是“香料的港口”。

一百多年前，英国政府占领了香港。多年来，我国政府为了对香港恢复行使主权作了不懈的努力。1997 年 6 月 30 日，国家主席江泽民随代表团抵达香港，出席香港政权交接仪式，这是新中国的领导人第一次来到香港。香港终于回到了祖国的怀抱。

近几年来，香港迅速向国际性的现代化城市发展，成为有名的世界贸易大港。新建建筑如雨后春笋一样，随处可见，而且朝着快、高、精、美方向发展。这些高大豪华的建筑物有的是超级市场，有的是酒店、餐馆、酒吧和舞厅，当然少不了银行和各西方国家的大公司的办事机构。

香港人口密度达世界之冠，因此只能看到像“水泥森林”的高楼大厦和各式各样的汽车，人们似乎都变小了，永远那么急匆匆地穿梭其中。难怪人们常说：“在港游览，必看街景”，还真是颇有见地的。无论晴天、雨天，街头变幻不定的动态美是香港繁华的一个有力明证。

你一定也知道香港是“购物天堂”。因为香港是一个自由港口，除了少数进口物品需纳税外，其他日用消费品均不纳税，怪不得这里大大小小的商场、密密麻麻的店铺一个挨着一个。购物的好去处集中在旺角、铜锣湾等商业区。著名的女人街有两条，就分布在这两个商业区。旺角的女人街中大约集中了近千个小贩摊档，绵延足有几百米长，从日常衣物、生活用品到珠宝首饰，琳琅满目。这里的商品大都是香港制品，价格较便宜，经济实用。女人街的魅力可不是一般小商场可以比拟的，在下午或假期，这里大有水泄不通之势，足见它在港人心目中的重要地位。

与繁华热闹的市场相比，香港早市别有一番景象。这里常常可以见到为生活忙碌的人们。

香港工商业发达，是知名国际城市，四通八达的交通是不可忽略的因素。人们上下班多靠公共交通工具，小巴、地铁、双层巴士及渡轮网络密布，非常方便。

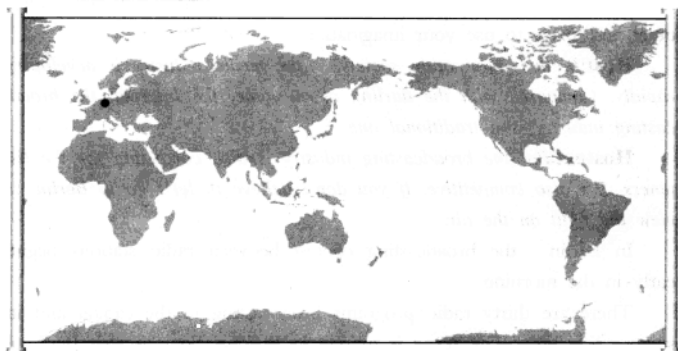
香港资源并不丰富，香港人凭借聪明才智和辛勤劳动为香港描绘出绚丽的色彩。

Unit Three

Where will we go?

Europe... Germany...

Where does it lie?



Let's go!

Advertising Industry, Broadcasting Industry and International Tourism Exchange in Germany

Host: *The advertising industry is full of competition. You must be very creative. And you have to create something new every day! So advertisers are actually "king" of the media industry.*

Hostess: *Well, let's visit an advertising agency in Hamburg, the media metropolis of Germany.*

This advertisement shows great creativity. The Jung Von Matt Advertising Agency is currently held to be one of the most creative in Germany. It's also a young company, with an average staff age of 29. They are leading the German advertising industry.

Compared with those abroad, German advertisers are thought to be too conservative and as having no sense of humor. The Jung Von Matt Agency took on this criticism as a challenge, and tried to create a new style.

Intelligent and funny commercials are changing the expectations of German audiences. The Jung Von Matt Agency has been successful. But for them, the challenge is continuous. No idea may be considered



Note:

to be the last and the best.

Every six months, the staff of the agency will move around in order to stay creative. If the office is too noisy for you to work, you can take refuge in what's called the "brain cell", where you have some quiet and space to use your imagination.

Host:*In this information society, the media industry is developing rapidly. Compared with the darling of our time, the Internet, the broadcasting industry is a traditional one.*

Hostess:*But the broadcasting industry is also competing for the listeners. It's also competitive. If you don't believe it, let's go to Berlin, to view the fight on the air.*

In Berlin, the broadcasting contest between radio stations begins early in the morning.

There are thirty radio programs broadcasting in the capital and its surrounding area. The scene is unique in Europe. So it is that Berlin is called the "Radio City".

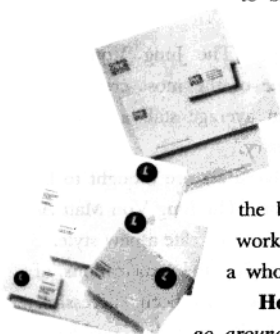
Eighty percent of all listeners switch on their radios in the morning between 6:00 and 8:00. For broadcasters, these are their peak hours. Even the most famous broadcasters will try their best to attract the audiences.

In order to raise audience ratings, the German broadcasting industry has changed their old way of relying on talking.

Some small radio stations focus on one specific field, such as music, to survive amidst the harsh competition. Some stations which used to broadcast news and other talk shows now include other programs. They have begun to give prominence to music and other elements of radio entertainment. After all, the broadcasters have to pay attention to what the listeners want.

The latest digital techniques are used in the broadcasting industry. Computers monitor the work of editors and the broadcasting situation as a whole.

Host:*From north to south, from east to west, to go around the world is probably everyone's dream, it's*



Note:

also my dream.

Hostess:OK, let me bring you to the International Tourism Exchange in Berlin. You can go around the world in only about two hours. Remember, it's a small world!

The International Tourism Exchange in Berlin is the most important trade fair of its kind. Over 180 countries come to show their best side.

At a touch of a screen, in just a few seconds, you are far away from home.

More and more tour operators advertise on the internet.

Customers can find out immediately if their dream hotel still has a free room, or how much the plane tickets will cost, what the weather will be like, all the information you need. You can easily make a booking using the screen.

About six or seven percent of the gross national product comes from tourism. And about six or seven percent of the working population are employed in tourism. There's growth on all sides.

More and more foreign visitors are coming to Germany. The biggest gains have been made by the capital, Berlin. The cultural life of the city is its attraction. Germany is the ideal country for that with its public festivals and mediaeval traditions.

And where do Germans want to go? About 55 percent go to north America. Where else?

"Come to Australia."

中文译文

德国的广告业、广播业和国际旅游交流大会

男主持人:广告业竞争激烈,它每天都在向你的创造力挑战,广告人也就成了媒介产业中的“无冕之王”。

女主持人:我们现在去参观德国的“媒介之都”——汉堡的一家广告社。

这则广告就是很有创意的。荣格·冯·马特广告社,被认为是目前德国最富创造力的广告公司之一,成员平均年龄 29 岁,年轻而富有活力,他们领导着德国广告业潮流。

和世界其他广告业发达的国家相比,德国的广告一向被认为保守而缺乏幽默感。冯·马特广告社力图打破传统,创造新的风格。



Note:

创意精巧、富有幽默感的广告,正改变着德国观众的想法。冯·马特的广告取得了成功。但对于他们而言,挑战是永远的,没有一个创意是最后的和最好的。

冯·马特广告社每隔六个月就要搬一次家,为的是在流动中保持“最佳创意状态”。在广告社的办公室里,你如果觉得太吵而思路受阻,你可以逃进被称作“脑细胞”的小隔间,让你的想象力自由驰骋。

男主持人:在信息时代,媒介产业发展飞速。和时代骄子“国际互联网”相比,广播业就算是传统产业了。

女主持人:但是,广播业也在不断争取听众市场,同样充满了激烈的竞争。不信,咱们到德国首都柏林去听一听那里的“空中大战”。

黎明到来的时候,柏林的空中广播大战就开始了。

在柏林及其周边地区,共播送 30 多套广播节目。在欧洲的城市中这是一个独特的景观,柏林因此被称作“广播之城”。

80%的听众都是在早上 6 点到 8 点之间收听广播,这也是广播从业人员繁忙工作的高峰期。即使是知名播音员和主持人,也是竭尽全力吸引着听众。

为了提高收听率,德国广播业一改过去只重视口说节目的传统,开始使节目内容多元化。

为了在竞争中求生存,一些小的电台开始从广播转向“窄播”,成为专业电台,如音乐台。而一些原来以新闻和脱口秀为主的电台为了增加轻松的色彩,也开始播播一些音乐和一些娱乐节目。毕竟,广播人必须注意听众们的需求。

最新的数字技术也被引入广播业。电脑时刻监控着播送情况和编辑们的工作。

男主持人:走南闯北,游览世界,这可能是每个人心中的梦想,当然,也是我最大的梦想。

女主持人:那好,那就让我领你去参加在德国柏林举行的国际旅游交流大会,让你在一两个小时就走遍世界每一个角落。要知道,天下其实很小。

柏林的国际旅游交流大会是国际旅游业最具规模的盛会。180 多个国家的与会者向人们展示着他们国家的风采。

轻轻触摸屏幕,几秒钟内,你就到了异国他乡。

越来越多的旅行社在国际互联网上发送广告。

旅游者可以立刻就能查到他们理想的宾馆是否还有空房、机票价格、天气情况等等,所有的信息都可以一触即得,网上预订也易如反掌。

旅游业在德国经济中占有一定比重。6~7%的国民生产总值来自旅游业,而旅游业从业人员也占全国就业人数 6~7%,两者的比例都在上升。

越来越多的人到德国旅游。柏林是游客云集之地。柏林节日众多,保留了很多中世纪遗风,这是它吸引人的文化品格所在。

那么德国人又喜欢到哪里旅游呢?有约占 55%的人想去北美。还有什么地方呢?

“欢迎来澳大利亚!”

Unit Four

What will we talk about?

An Internet Café Bar ...



Let's go!

Internet Café at a Glance

In Beijing, Internet Café houses have entered quietly into people's life. You can see them near the street, in a bookstore, near big hotels, in a Hutong, and even in a shop.

When you walk into an Internet Café house, you can not only enjoy the fragrant coffee, but also surf on the Internet in high speed. The charm of Internet lies in its limitless information of science, technology, culture, education, sports, entertainment, art, and many more. These are global information sources, shared by all nations.

"I'm at the Internet Café because it's not very convenient for me to get on the Internet at work. So in my free time, I come here and just get on the Internet, get in touch with my friends and relatives, which can not be allowed to do at work."

Reporter: "Do you often come to Internet Café?"

"Yes, I often come to Internet Café, because I want to get some information about foreign colleges. Because I want to go abroad to

