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# 走近中国

Approaching China  
A Beautiful Land

秀丽河山



(汉英对照本)

贵州人民出版社

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“走近中国”丛书

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## 目 录

1. 中国的地理位置是怎样的?	1
2. 你知道中国有多少个省、直辖市和自治区吗?	4
3. 中国有四大高原和四大盆地,你了解它们的情况吗?	10
4. 你知道中国的平原和丘陵的分布情况吗?	15
5. 为什么说中国的山川大地奇、险、秀、怪?	18
6. 被誉为“世界屋脊”的青藏高原历来就那样高吗?	22
7. 为什么说秦岭—淮河一线是中国东部地区的南北分界线?	25
8. 桂林山水甲天下,你知道这种罕见的地貌是如何形成的吗?	29
9. 你知道黄土高原是怎样形成的吗?	33
10. 你见过美丽神奇的丹霞山吗?它是怎样形成的?	39
11. 你了解中国的四大近海吗?	41
12. 中国比较出名的岛屿有哪些?	46
13. 中国有哪几条大河?	49
14. 你知道中国湖泊的分布吗?	58
15. 你知道中国有哪些旅游资源吗?	64
16. 四川盆地为什么被称为“天府之国”?	67
17. 你领略过三江并流的雄奇景象吗?	70
18. 你见过黄龙的“人间瑶池”吗?	74
19. 你知道世界上最长的人工运河是哪一条吗?	76
20. 为什么松花江是东北地区的主要水运干线呢?	80
21. 你知道在中国有“天路”之称的铁路是哪一条吗?	84
22. 你知道新亚欧大陆桥吗?	87
23. 什么是中国少数民族的“大杂居、小聚居”?	91
24. 为什么称苗族为“活的民族艺术大辞典”?	94
25. 藏族主要有哪些民族文化?	99

26. 为什么说蒙古族是马背上的民族呢? 103
27. 你知道中国哪个省的少数民族最多吗? 107
28. 你知道中国的四大牧区吗? 112
29. 你知道中国最大的天然林区在哪儿吗? 115
30. 你知道澳门是世界上的“三大赌城”之一吗? 121
31. 你知道香港是世界上著名的国际金融中心吗? 124
32. 你见过世界上最大的水电站吗? 128
33. 中国“国酒”是在哪里生产的? 132
34. 何谓“三江源”保护工程? 136
35. 为什么把长江、黄河并称为中国的母亲河? 140
36. 黄河为什么被称作黄河? 黄河有什么迷人之处? 143
37. 长江有哪些特别之处? 147
38. 大三峡和小三峡分别指的是哪里? 各自又有怎样的美景? 150
39. 世界上最大的瀑布群“黄果树瀑布群”的独特之处在哪? 154
40. 壶口大瀑布有多壮观? 为什么说它是黄河流域的一大奇观? 158
41. 钱塘江大潮到底有多大? 和国外的大潮比有什么特殊的地方? 162
42. 青海湖有着怎样静谧美丽的景色? 167
43. 台湾日月潭有多美? 169
44. 为什么说水是丽江古城的灵魂? 174
45. 云南的苍山、洱海有什么迷人之处? 178
46. “十里秦淮”所指的是哪里? 又有着怎样的景色与故事? 182
47. 中国四大佛教名山都有哪些? 186
48. 什么是“五岳”? 它们分别有怎样的景色? 194
49. “天涯海角”在哪里? 210
50. 被誉为地球腰带“绿宝石”的荔波有着怎样的美景? 215
51. 唐古拉山为什么号称“风雪仓库”? 这里又有什么特别之处? 220

52. 宁夏贺兰山有哪些迷人景色?	223
53. 黄山都有什么美景? 为什么“黄山归来不看岳”?	228
54. 西藏珠穆朗玛峰、纳木错为什么被旅游者称为“必须去的地方”?	234
55. 湖北神农架有什么神奇之处?	242
56. 为什么雁荡山被称为“东南第一山”?	247
57. 中国著名的道教名山武当山有什么特别之处?	253
58. 天目山的美景有哪些?	260
59. 湖南张家界为什么闻名遐迩?	265
60. 云南石林为何被誉为“天下第一奇观”、“造型地貌天然博物馆”?	277
61. 武夷山有什么动人的传说?	281
62. 你知道世界四大沙漠之一内蒙古巴丹吉林沙漠吗?	290
63. 塔克拉玛干沙漠的迷人景色有哪些?	296
64. 四川九寨沟有何迷人之处?	301
65. 长白山的美丽景色都有哪些?	306
66. 五大连池的美丽景色都有哪些?	310
67. 何为庐山之美?	314
68. 被称为“瑶池”的新疆天山天池有着怎样的迷人景色?	319
附录一: 中国的地理之最	323
附录二: 中国最适合人居的 50 个城市	329
附录三: 中国最值得去的 50 个地方	331
译后记	335

## contents

1. Do you know the geographical position of China? 2
2. Do you know how many provinces, municipalities directly under the Central Government and autonomous regions there are in China? 7
3. There are Four Great Plateaus and Four Great Basins in China. Do you know them? 12
4. Do you know the distribution of China's plains and hilly areas? 16
5. Do you know why China's land, mountains and rivers may be described as peculiar, precipitous, beautiful, eccentric? 20
6. Has the Tibetan Plateau which is called "the Roof of the World" always been that high? 23
7. Why is the line of Qinling Mountain Range and Huaihe River viewed as the boundary between the south and the north part of the eastern area of China? 27
8. East or west, Guilin scenery is best. Do you know how this kind of peculiar landform came into being? 31
9. Do you know how the Loess Plateau came into being? 35
10. Have you ever seen the beautiful and magical Danxia Mountain? Do you know how it came into being? 40
11. Do you know the four great seas that are adjacent to the land in China? 43
12. Do you know the famous islands in China? 48
13. What are the great rivers in China? 52
14. Do you know the distribution of lakes in China? 61
15. Do you know what tourism resources there are in China? 65
16. Why is the Sichuan Basin called "the land of abundance"? 68
17. Have you ever enjoyed the imposing and extraordinary scenery of the Three Parallel Rivers? 72
18. Have you even seen the travertine deposit landform of Huanglong



- which is acclaimed as the "Jasper Lake on Earth" in China? 75
19. Do you know which canal is the longest one in the world? 78
20. Songhua River is the tributary of Heilongjiang River, but becomes the main waterway artery in the Northeast of China. Why? 82
21. Do you know which railway is known as the "Road to Heaven" in China? 85
22. Do you know what the New Eurasia Continental Bridge refers to? 89
23. What is the characteristic of the distribution of minority nationalities in China—the mixture of the majority of people living together over vast areas and small number of people living in individual concentrated communities in small areas? 92
24. Do you know why the Miao nationality is called "the living dictionary of ethnic arts"? 96
25. Do you know what major folk cultures there are for Tibetan people? 101
26. Why has the Mongolian nationality been taken as the nationality on horseback? 105
27. Do you know which province in China has been inhabited by the most minority nationalities? 109
28. Do you know the four great pasturing areas in China? 113
29. Do you know where the biggest natural forest area is located in China? 118
30. Do you know that Macau is one of the Top Three Gambling Cities in the world? 122
31. Do you know that Hong Kong is a well-known international financial center in the world? 126
32. Have You ever seen the largest hydropower station of the world? 129
33. Where is the original place of the "National Liquor of China"? 133
34. What is the "Three-River Source" protection project? 138
35. Why are the Yangtze River and Yellow River named the Mother Rivers of China? 142
36. Why is the Yellow River called "yellow"? What is the charm of the

- Yellow River? 145
37. What are the distinctive features of the Yangtze River? 148
38. Where are the Grand Three Gorges and the Lesser Three Gorges located? What beautiful scenery does each of them have? 152
39. What are the distinctive features of "Huangguoshu Waterfall Group", the largest waterfall group in the world? 156
40. How spectacular is the Hukou Waterfall? Why is it called the greatest wonder in Yellow River Basin? 160
41. How spectacular is Qiantang River Tide? What are the specialties compared with the famous tides in foreign countries? 164
42. What is the tranquil and beautiful scenery of Qinhai Lake? 168
43. How beautiful is Sun Moon Lake in Taiwan? 171
44. Why is it said that water is the spirit of Lijiang Old Town? 176
45. What are the charms of Cangshan Mountain and Erhai Lake? 180
46. Where is "Ten-Li Qinhuai"? What is the scenery there and stories behind it? 184
47. What are the four famous Buddhist Mountains in China? 190
48. What are the Five Sacred Mountains in China? What kind of scenery do they possess? 200
49. Where is the scenic area of "TianYa and HaiJiao" (the ends of the earth) located? 212
50. What are the beautiful sceneries in Libo which is known as the "Emerald" on the Earth's waistband? 217
51. Why is Tanglha Mountain known as the "Warehouse of Snow-storm"? What uniqueness does it possess? 221
52. What is the fascinating scenery of Helan Mountain in Ningxia? 225
53. What is the beautiful scenery of Huangshan Mountain? And why is there a saying that "The landscape of Huangshan Mountain belittles that of the Five Famous Mountains"? 230
54. Why Mount Everest and Namtso in Tibet are called "the places that must be visited" by travelers? 238
55. What's the magic of Shennongjia in Hubei Province? 244
56. Why is Yandang Mountain called the "Best Mountain in the South-east"? 249

57. What are the characteristics of Wudang Mountain, a famous Taoist Mountain in China?	256
58. What are the beautiful landscapes of Tianmu Mountain?	262
59. Why is Zhangjiajie of Hunan Province well-known far and near?	270
60. Why is the Stone Forest in Yunnan acclaimed as “No. 1 Spectacle in the World” and the “Natural Museum of Modeling Landform”?	279
61. What moving fairy tales are there in the Wuyi Mountain?	285
62. Do you know Badain Jaran Desert in Inner Mongolia—one of the four largest deserts in the world?	293
63. What fascinating landscapes are there in Taklimakan Desert?	298
64. What is the charm of Jiuzhaigou in Sichuan Province?	303
65. What beautiful landscapes are there in Changbai Mountain?	308
66. What are the beautiful landscapes in Wudalianchi?	312
67. What is the beauty of Lushan Mountain?	316
68. What is the fascinating scenery of Tianshan Tianchi in Xinjiang, which is called “Jasper Lake?”	321
Appendix 1: The Most of China's Geography	326
Appendix 2: The 50 Most Livable Cities of China	330
Appendix 3: The 50 Most Visiting-Worth Places of China	333

## 1. 中国的地理位置是怎样的？

中国的版图形状看起来像一只头朝东方尾朝西方的雄鸡。中国的陆地面积约 960 万平方千米,如果中国陆地面积再加 40 万平方千米的话,就刚好与整个欧洲的面积相等了。中国的陆地面积仅次于俄罗斯和加拿大,国土面积名列世界第三。中国处在亚欧大陆东南部和世界上第一大洋——太平洋之间,西靠世界最高的山脉——喜马拉雅山脉,是一个海陆兼备的国家。中国南抵马来西亚西南近海( $N4^{\circ}$ 附近),北接俄罗斯远东地区(黑龙江主航道中心线  $N53^{\circ}31'$ )。南北之间跨越的纬度约为  $50^{\circ}$ ,直线距离约为 5500 千米。经度位置东起乌苏里江与黑龙江交汇处( $E135^{\circ}5'$ );西至新疆境内乌恰县的乌孜别里山口与塔吉克斯坦接壤( $E73^{\circ}40'$ )。东西经度相差大约  $61^{\circ}$ ,直线距离约为 5,200 千米,时差 4 个多小时。当东部地区的人们开始吃早餐喝牛奶的时候,中国西部的同胞们仍酣睡在香甜的美梦之中。中国陆上边界约为 22800 多千米,陆上总共与 14 个国家相邻。东隔鸭绿江与朝鲜相邻;南部与越南、老挝、缅甸等国相邻;西南与印度、不丹、尼泊尔、巴基斯坦和阿富汗接壤;东北毗邻俄罗斯远东地区;西北与塔吉克斯坦、吉尔吉斯斯坦和哈萨克斯坦等国相邻;正北是蒙古国。大陆海岸线北起中、朝交界的鸭绿江口,南至中、越交界的北仑河口,长约 18000 千米。近海海域有渤海、黄海、东海和南海,总面积约 473 万平方千米。海上邻国,东有韩国、日本,东南有菲律宾、印度



尼西亚、文莱、马来西亚和新加坡。在中国海域上分布着大大小小 5000 多个岛屿。总之,中国的边境邻国众多,是世界上邻国最多的国家之一。

中国国土及领海基本构成要素一览表

国土面积	960 万平方千米
海域面积	473 万平方千米
东西直线距离	5200 千米(约)
南北直线距离	5500 千米(约)
海洋平均深度	961 米
海洋最大深度	5377 米
大陆岸线长度	18000 千米
陆上疆界长度	22800 千米

## 1. Do you know the geographical position of China?

The territory of China looks like a rooster whose head faces towards the east and tail towards the west. The land area of China is about 9.6 million square kilometers, which is smaller than that of the whole Europe by only 0.4 million square kilometers. And the land area of China ranks the third in the world, which is only smaller than Russia and Canada. China, which is located between the southeast of the Asia-Europe Continent and Pacific Ocean, the largest ocean in the world, with Himalayas, the highest mountain

range in the world standing in her west, is a country having both land and sea. The southernmost area of China reaches the southwestern coastal waters of Malaysia ( $N4^{\circ}$ ), and the northernmost area is adjacent to the Far East Area of Russia (the central line of the main channel of Heilongjiang River,  $N53^{\circ} 31'$ ). The beeline distance between the southernmost and the northernmost area is approximately 5500 kilometers, covering an area of about  $50^{\circ}$  in latitude. The easternmost part of China is the converge region of the Wusuli River and the Heilongjiang River ( $E135^{\circ} 5'$ ), and the westernmost part is the Uzbek Pass which is located at the Ulugqia County of Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and is bounded by Tajikistan ( $E73^{\circ} 40'$ ). The beeline distance between the easternmost and the westernmost area is 5,200 kilometers, covering an area of about  $61^{\circ}$  in longitude with more than four hours of time difference existing. Therefore, when people living in the eastern area begin to enjoy their breakfast and milk, people living in the western area are still in deep sleep. China has a long land border of more than 22,800 kilometers, and is contiguous to 14 countries. Specifically, in the east, China and Korea DPR face each other across the Yalu River; she is bounded on the south by Vietnam, Laos and Burma; in the southwest, she borders on India, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan and Afghanistan; she is contiguous to Russia in the northeast; in the northwest, she borders on Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan; and in the true north is Mongolia. The land coastline of China, which originates from the Yalu River estuary located at the juncture of China and Korea DPR and ends in the Beilun River estuary, is as long as 18,000 kilometers. The offshore domain includes the Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China

Sea, which altogether covers an area of around 4.73 million square kilometers. And the neighboring countries over the sea include Korea and Japan in the east, Philippines, Indonesia, Brunei, Malaysia and Singapore in the southeast. Besides, more than 5,000 islands, big or small, scatter in the sea area of China. In brief, China has so many neighboring countries that she is one of those countries which have the most neighboring countries in the world.

### The Main Components of the Land and Territorial Waters of China

Land area	Area of the Territorial Waters	Beeline distance between the easternmost and the westernmost area	Beeline distance between the southernmost and the northernmost area
9.6 million	4.73 million square Kilometer	5200 Kilometer (approx)	5500 Kilometer (approx.)
Average depth of the sea	Maximum depth of the sea	Length of the land coastline	length of the land border
961 meter	5577 meter	1800 kilometer	22800 kilometer

## 2. 你知道中国有多少个省、直辖市和自治区吗？

根据《中华人民共和国宪法》规定,中华人民共和国的行政区划划分如下:

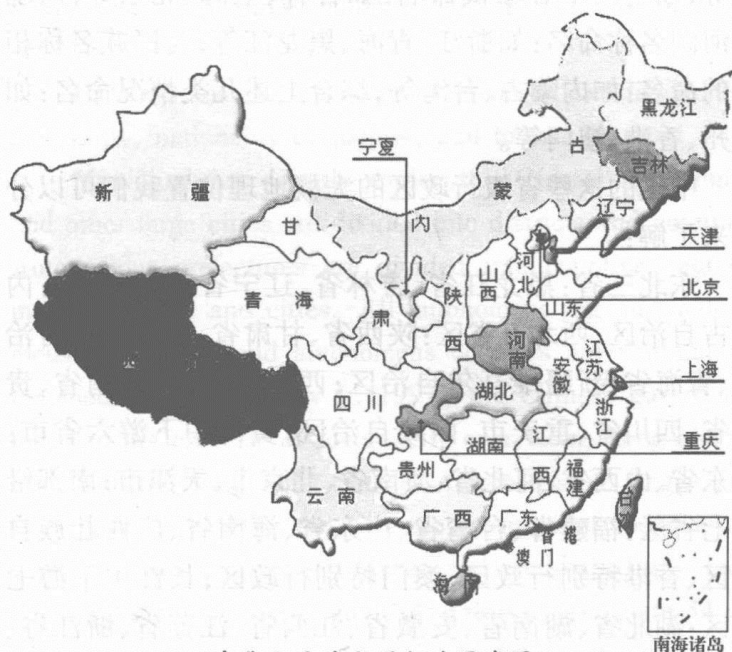
(一)全国分为省、自治区、直辖市；

(二)省、自治区分为自治州、县、自治县、市；

(三)县、自治县分为乡、民族乡、镇。

直辖市和较大的市分为区、县。自治州分为县、自治县、市。自治区、自治州、自治县都是民族自治地方。1997年7月1日,中国政府恢复对香港行使主权,设立香港特别行政区;1999年12月20日,中国政府恢复对澳门行使主权,设立澳门特别行政区。目前中国有34个省级行政区,即4个直辖市、23个省、5个自治区、2个特别行政区。具体是:

北京市(京)、天津市(津)、上海市(沪)、重庆市(渝)、河北省(冀)、山西省(晋)、辽宁省(辽)、吉林省(吉)、黑龙江省(黑)、江苏省(苏)、浙江省(浙)、安徽省



中华人民共和国行政区域图



(皖)、福建省(闽)、江西省(赣)、山东省(鲁)、河南省(豫)、湖北省(鄂)、湖南省(湘)、广东省(粤)、海南省(琼)、四川省(川或蜀)、贵州省(贵或黔)、云南省(云或滇)、陕西省(陕或秦)、甘肃省(甘或陇)、青海省(青)、台湾省(台)、广西壮族自治区(桂)、内蒙古自治区(内蒙古)、西藏自治区(藏)、宁夏回族自治区(宁)、新疆维吾尔自治区(新)、香港特别行政区(港)、澳门特别行政区(澳)。

中国省级行政区名称的命名大致可归纳为以下几类:

地理位置命名:如河北、河南、山东、山西、湖北、湖南、西藏、海南、陕西、云南、江西、广东、广西等;古代官府名称或辖区名称命名:如安徽、甘肃、江苏、福建、四川等;赋予一定纪念意义的命名:如重庆、天津、新疆、宁夏、辽宁等;以境内中心城镇命名:如吉林、上海、北京等;以境内河湖名称命名:如浙江、青海、黑龙江等;与民族名称相关的命名:如内蒙古、台湾等;综合上述几类情况命名:如贵州、香港、澳门等。

中国的这些省级行政区的大概地理位置我们可以分区来了解:

东北三省:黑龙江省、吉林省、辽宁省;北部一区:内蒙古自治区;西北五省区:陕西省、甘肃省、宁夏回族自治区、青海省、新疆维吾尔自治区;西南五省区:云南省、贵州省、四川省、重庆市、西藏自治区;黄河中下游六省市:山东省、山西省、河北省、河南省、北京市、天津市;南部沿海七省区:福建省、台湾省、广东省、海南省、广西壮族自治区、香港特别行政区、澳门特别行政区;长江中下游七省区:湖北省、湖南省、安徽省、江西省、江苏省、浙江省、上海市。