

# English

## 老外陪我学英语

主 编 谢艳明

副主编 高 翔 孙艳玲

张秋生 程建平

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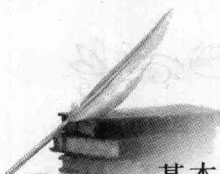


## 前言

随着中国与世界的联系更加紧密,中国在国际舞台上扮演着越来越重要的角色,在经济、文化事业上也表现得越来越活跃。中国与世界各地的交流日益增多,这些交流活动不仅使更多其他国家的人了解到中国源远流长的历史,更将一个现代的中国展现在全世界人民面前,越来越多的人向往来到中国,探寻中国的文化瑰宝,见证中国的历史性的巨变。与此同时,中国人也迫切地想走出国门,了解外面的世界。现如今随着人民生活水平的提高,人们对精神享受的追求也随之提高,出境游、出国深造这些昔日被大多数人视为奢侈品的事情已经不再是少数人的特权,而成为更多普通人的选择。中国人比以往任何时候都渴望了解我们生活的这个世界。

考虑到当前读者的需求,很多关于介绍世界各地景点、著名城市及其历史的书纷纷被推出,关于世界各地历史文化、世界各地丰富多彩的节日和习俗、不同性质世界组织历史介绍的书目也受到广泛的欢迎,但是目前这些题材的书籍大多都是着重某一个方面历史文化的介绍,很少有一本综合性的书籍对这些方面的背景做出较全面的简介和概括。本书就世界名城、国际组织和文化风俗等方面做了较全面的介绍,并且为广大读者提供了有建设性的留学指南,编者希望通过这样一部综合性较强的书籍加深读者对世界各地的了解,并为读者的学习和休闲生活提供建设性的指导。

本书分为四个部分,第一部分介绍了世界各地有代表性的名城和著名的旅游胜地。第二部分介绍了联合国等大的国际组织的



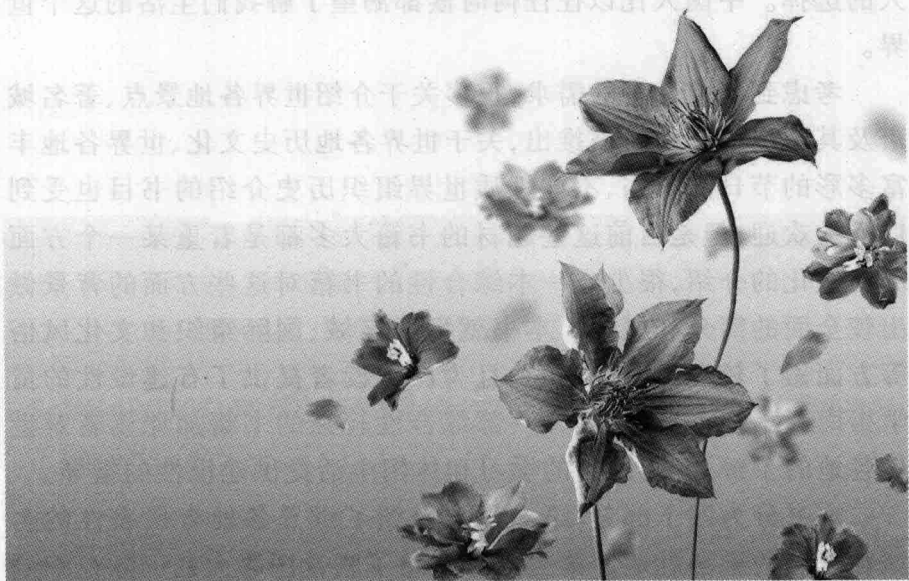
基本情况。第三部分旨在让读者了解世界各地丰富多彩的风土人情。第四部分有世界著名大学的介绍,并为有意出国深造的读者提供了留学指南作为参考。各部分的介绍都生动有趣,编者希望通过此书能带领读者环游世界。

谢艳明博士组织全书的材料,孙艳玲参与了第一、二部分的编写,张秋生参与了第三部分的编写,程建平参与了第四部分的编写,高翔审定了全书。本书的编辑出版得到了河南大学出版社的大力支持,薛巧玲主任及其他编辑老师也花费了大量的时间和精力通读全书,对译文进行了反复推敲,对注解进行了精心考证。在此,我们向他们致以诚挚的谢忱。

由于编者时间有限,书中一些不足之处在所难免,希望广大读者在阅读本书的过程中多提宝贵意见。

编者

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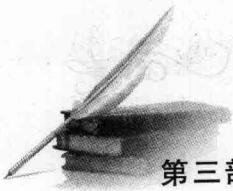




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## 第一部分

### 世界名胜及旅游指南







## 1. Metropolitan London

### 大都会伦敦

Vast, vibrant<sup>①</sup> and truly multicultural, London is one of the world's great cities. Located in the southeast of England, on the River Thames, it is the capital of the United Kingdom (UK) and has been the heart of its political, cultural and business life for centuries. The now sprawling metropolis<sup>②</sup> is a far cry from the scrabble of dwellings that first sprouted up to house river traders. It was the Romans who really kick-started the city, by establishing “Londinium” as an important fortress<sup>③</sup> town, guarding the Thames and protecting against any Celtic tribes trying to invade the then untamed<sup>④</sup> island. The Romans brought with them forts, roads and the rule of law, prompting Roman historian Tacitus to boast of an AD60 city “filled with travelers and a celebrated<sup>⑤</sup> center of commerce”.



Over the centuries, London has developed and expanded, despite the many dangers—the Great Plague<sup>⑥</sup>, the Great Fire, the bitter English Civil War and even a plot to blow up the Houses of

- ① vibrant [ˈvaɪbrənt] *adj.* 振荡的, 有活力的  
 ② metropolis [mɪˈtrɒpəlɪs] *n.* 都会, 大城市  
 ③ fortress [ˈfɔːtrɪs] *n.* 堡垒, 要塞  
 ④ untamed [ʌnˈteɪmd] *adj.* 未驯服的, 难控制  
 ⑤ celebrated [ˈselɪbreɪtɪd] *adj.* 著名的  
 ⑥ plague [pleɪɡ] *n.* 瘟疫, 麻烦, 灾祸

Parliament. But most recently, London and its citizens survived the German Luftwaffe<sup>①</sup> attempts to bomb the city to oblivion<sup>②</sup> during World War II “Blitz”.

Nowadays, the sheer scale of Greater London can be daunting at first, as it sprawls 1500sq km across a voluminous<sup>③</sup> plain. However, it is a city that is surprisingly easy to get around, with the comprehensive Underground or “Tube”. The twin axis on which London rests is the Houses of Parliament to the west and the City of London to the east. The seat of government, not far from the home of the royal family, is connected to the City by the River Thames. In between lie most of the tourist attractions and the busiest, liveliest entertainment areas, such as Knightsbridge and Soho. But London’s vivacity<sup>④</sup> and charm stretches far beyond the Circle Line—the Underground route that rings the inner city. Residential areas outside the city center have their own beating heart.

And as the population of London pushes inexorably<sup>⑤</sup> towards the ten million mark, the city continues to grow and thrive. Home to 37



distinct immigrant groups, each consisting of more than 10,000 people, this is a city where some 300 languages are spoken. This very real multiculturalism is evident on every street and is a key reason why people love the

① Luftwaffe [ˈluftvafə] *n.* (纳粹时代的)德国空军

② oblivion [əˈblɪvɪən] *n.* 遗忘, 湮没

③ voluminous [vəˈluːmɪnəs] *adj.* 卷数多的, 体积大的, 庞大的

④ vivacity [viˈvæsɪti] *n.* 活泼

⑤ inexorably [ɪnˈeksərəbli] *adv.* 无情地, 冷酷地





city. Tourists come for London's history or London's royal pageantry<sup>①</sup> but they return for all the charms of the modern London, not least the extraordinary breadth of London's cultural life, with world-class art galleries and theatres, buzzing nightlife, film, music, culinary<sup>②</sup> and fashion scenes.

During summer, London's bountiful green spaces fill up with office workers and tourists enjoying the surprisingly balmy<sup>③</sup> days as café tables sprout across a multitude<sup>④</sup> of pavements. During winter, the gray



skies and rain can be forgotten for a while in numerous cozy pubs. But spring and autumn are probably the best seasons to visit the city, when clear crisp sunny days often illuminate<sup>⑤</sup> London and its landmarks, old and new.

### 【参考译文】

伦敦是世界上的大城市之一,它巨大而又充满活力,具有真正的多元文化。它位于英格兰东南部的泰晤士河上,是联合王国的首都,也是英国几个世纪来的政治、文化和商业中心。这个现在仍在向四外扩展的大都市已远非当初零乱的房屋了。伦敦开始发展时只是河商们的住所,正是罗马人真正地促使了城市的腾飞,他们建立“小伦敦”,把它当作重要的堡垒小镇,守卫着泰晤士河,防止凯尔特人部落试图入侵那时尚未征服的岛屿。罗马人修建了堡垒和道

① pageantry [ˈpædʒəntri] *n.* 壮观,华丽

② culinary [ˈkʌlinəri] *adj.* 厨房的,烹调用

③ balmy [ˈbɑːmi] *adj.* 芳香的,温和的

④ multitude [ˈmʌltitjuːd] *n.* 多数,群众

⑤ illuminate [iˈljʊːmineɪt] *v.* 照明,照亮



路,制定了律法。罗马历史学家塔西佗为此骄傲地说他们建立了一座“满是游客”的公元 60 年的城市,“一个著名的商业中心”。

几个世纪来,伦敦不断发展壮大,尽管发生了多次危险——大瘟疫、大火灾、激烈的英国内战,甚至还有炸掉上下议院的阴谋。在最近的历史上,在第二次世界大战的“闪电战”中,德国空军试图将城市夷为平地,然而伦敦及其市民躲过了此劫。

今天,伦敦的绝对规模初看起来让人退避三舍,它在巨大的平原上扩展 1500 平方公里。然而,有了综合性的地铁,逛伦敦出奇得容易。横穿伦敦的双子轴使上下议院居于西,伦敦市区居于东。政府所在地离皇家宫殿不远,与泰晤士河旁的市区相连。在其间林立着许许多多的旅游景点以及最繁忙、最活跃的娱乐场所,如骑士桥和梭霍,但伦敦的活力和魅力远远超出了地铁环绕内城所画的那环线,市中心之外的居民区都拥有让人心动的景色。

随着伦敦人口无情地突破千万大关,城市在持续增长和繁荣。它是 37 个独特的移民群落的家,每一个移民群落都是由 10000 多人组成,这座城市讲大约 300 种语言。这一真正的多元文化现象在每条街道上都很明显,它也是人们热爱这座城市的关键因素。游客们向往伦敦的历史和皇室的壮丽而来到伦敦,但他们回去时带走了现代伦敦的所有魅力,不仅仅是伦敦文化生活超出寻常的广度,这里有世界级的美术馆、剧院、喧闹的夜生活、电影、音乐、厨艺和时尚景致。

在夏季,伦敦广阔的绿色空间充斥着办公人员和游客的心,当咖啡桌在许许多多的人行道上一字排开的时候,他们在享受着温和得出奇的好天气。在冬季,人们走进无数个舒适的酒馆里可以暂时忘却灰色天空和雨天。但是,春天和秋天可能是参观该城市的黄金季节,清脆的阳光照射着伦敦以及它的新老城区。





## 2. World Capital: Geneva

### 世界之都：日内瓦

Geneva has long been Switzerland's most cosmopolitan<sup>①</sup> city. Situated at the southwestern end of Lac Léman—the country's largest lake—and astride<sup>②</sup> the Rhône, Geneva is the departure point for lake steamers. Only an arrival by water can convey just how well sited the city is, with foreground<sup>③</sup> hills rising against a backdrop of mountains. The river bisects the city—some refer to the north side as the right bank and the south as the left bank. The city center is sited on both shores, with the main railway station and the suburbs to the north of the river and the Old Town to the south of the river.



Settled since Neolithic<sup>④</sup> times, Geneva became an imperial city in 1032, under Emperor Conrad II, before achieving independence in 1530 and joining the Swiss Confederation in 1814. Geneva's reputation for religious tolerance during the Reformation proved to be a major influence on its subsequent development. For centuries, exiles from religious or political persecution chose the city as their refuge. Even the manufacture of watches was fostered by one of the most

① cosmopolitan [ˌkɒzməˈpɒlɪtən] *adj.* 世界主义的, 全世界的, 国际的

② astride [əˈstraɪd] *adv.* 跨着

③ foreground [ˈfɔːgraʊnd] *n.* 前景

④ Neolithic [ˌniːəʊˈliθɪk] *adj.* 新石器时代的

intolerant<sup>①</sup> of religious exiles, John Calvin, who lived here from 1541 to his death in 1564. This extraordinary mix of nationalities, coupled with the fact that most exiles were of an intellectual disposition<sup>②</sup>, led to the establishment of disparate<sup>③</sup> centers of learning. These soon developed such a fine reputation that Geneva became a popular choice for the sons and daughters of well-to-do families to finish their education.

Switzerland's famed neutrality<sup>④</sup> had a part to play in encouraging international organizations to locate their headquarters in Geneva,



which today boasts over 200, raising an always numerous foreign community to one-third of the population. The catalyst for choosing Geneva was the decision in 1919 to set up the headquarters of the League of Nations,

predecessor<sup>⑤</sup> of the United Nations, in the city. Although the UN moved to New York in 1945, Geneva has kept its European office in what is the second largest building on the Continent (Palace of Versailles is the largest). Other important organizations based in the city are the International Committee of the Red Cross—founded by the Swiss Henri Dunant in 1864—and the World Health Organization.

The city is also a major banking center, and plays a significant role in the manufacture of watches, scientific instruments, jewelry and

① intolerant [in'tolərənt] *adj.* 不宽容的, 褊狭的

② disposition [dispə'zɪʃən] *n.* 性情, 素质

③ disparate ['dispərit] *adj.* 不相同的, 全异的

④ neutrality [nju:'træliiti] *n.* 中立, 中立地位

⑤ predecessor ['pri:disəsə] *n.* 前辈, 前任





foodstuffs. These roles have contributed to it being an expensive city in which to live or stay, although it has much to offer the visitor, principally the Old Town and some fine museums. Geneva is an efficient, clean city. Its excellent public transport system, coupled with the ease and pleasure of walking around the center, make a car unnecessary, even a nuisance<sup>①</sup>.



The city enjoys a mild central European climate with relatively low rainfall. The super-rich community of international civil servants demands good food, top hotels and entertainment and Geneva provides it all. Beneath the stereotypical<sup>②</sup> veneer<sup>③</sup> of diamonds and watches, however, one finds a tolerant and safe society with the Genevois strangely similar to the British—reserved but courteous<sup>④</sup>.

### 【注释】

1. the Reformation: 宗教改革, 16 世纪西欧旨在改革罗马天主教某些教义和做法的改革运动, 最终造成新教的建立。
2. John Calvin: 约翰·加尔文 (1509—1564), 法裔瑞士新教神学家, 他破除了罗马教会统治 (1533 年), 在今天为人所知的《基督教学院》(1536 年) 中将他自己的神学教义推向前进。

① nuisance [ˈnjuːsns] *n.* 讨厌的人或东西

② stereotypical [ˌstiəriəʊˈtipɪkl] *adj.* 老套的

③ veneer [vəˈniə] *n.* 饰面, 外表, 虚饰

④ courteous [ˈkɔːtjəs] *adj.* 有礼貌的, 谦恭的