



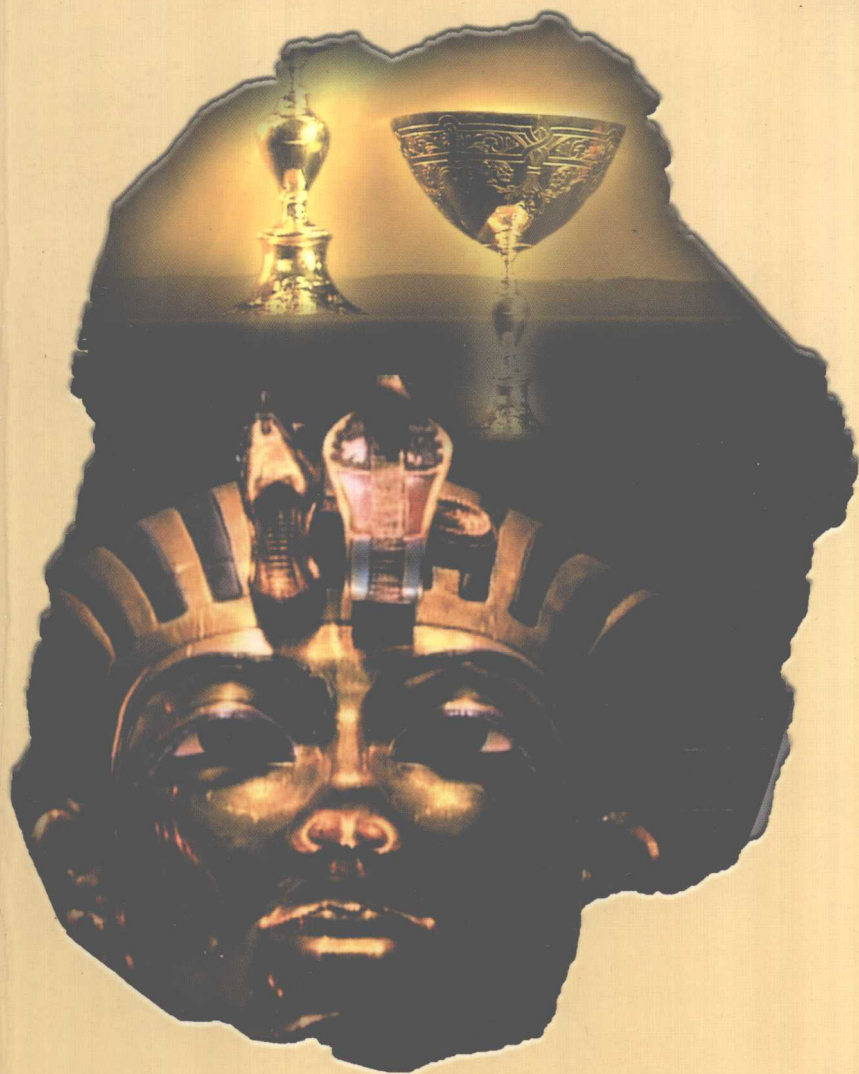
英汉对照传奇系列丛书


未解之谜

WORLD OF MYSTERIES

北京大陆桥文化发展
有限公司 供稿

王昱 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。

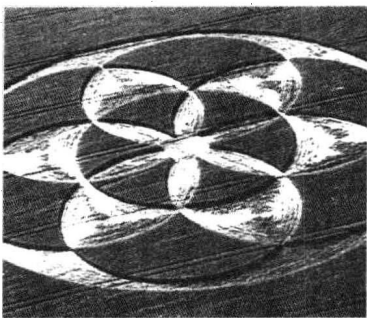
再次感谢！

编者

2003年11月

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麦田怪圈与神秘线条

CROP CIRCLES AND NASCA LINES



Peru, South America... where mysterious pictures were created 2,000 years ago on the plains of the driest desert on earth. Now these ancient wonders have spawned a modern tourist industry, attracting travellers from all over the world.

Elsewhere tourists flock to see monuments that date from the dawn of history — like here at Stonehenge¹ in England. And in the surrounding countryside, new wonders still appear today. Vast and intricate crop circles that materialise² over night. But how and why are they made? And who creates these extraordinary mysteries of the fields?

南美洲的秘鲁——在这片世界上最干燥的沙漠上，有一些形成于2 000 年前的神秘图形。如今，这些远古奇观带动了当地旅游业的发展，吸引了世界各地的游客前来观光。

英格兰巨石阵等远古文明奇观深深地吸引着大量的游客。而在周边的乡村地区，新的奇迹今天仍在出现——一夜之间出现了大量复杂的麦田怪圈。它们是怎么形成的？又出于何种原因？到底是谁创作了这些非凡的田野奇观呢？

Year after year, among the rolling hills of England, hundreds of intricate designs, known as “crop circles,” appear in the fields. Such perfect circles of corn or wheat have been known about for centuries. They used to be feared as the work of the Devil.

But in recent years, these crop circles have become even more numerous, more elaborate and more mysterious. Nobody knows just how the circles are made. But some strange force is at work — twisting, crushing and flattening the corn.



1. stonehenge:

[ˈsteɪnhendʒ] *n.*

(英国 Salisbury 平原上的) 史前巨石柱

2. materialise:

[məˈtɪəriəlaɪz] *vt.*

to cause to become real or actual
使成真，实现，
使成为真的或确实的

布莱恩·赖德在
农场收割麦子

1. phenomenon:

[fi'nɒmɪnən] *n.* an occurrence, a circumstance, or a fact that is perceptible by the senses; an unusual, significant, or unaccountable factor occurrence; a marvel 现象, 事件, 可以被感知的现象、事件或事实; 奇迹, 不同寻常的、非凡的事实或事件

2. symmetrical:

[si'metrikəl] *adj.* of or exhibiting symmetry 对称的或呈匀称状的

3. spectacular:

[spek'tækjələ] *adj.* of the nature of a spectacle; impressive or sensational 壮观的, 场面自然的; 给人留下深刻印象的或轰动的

Crop circles have been found all over the world, but most appear here in England. The greatest concentration lie a hundred miles southwest of London — in the county of Wiltshire. But why are so many found here? The answer could lie in the ancient history of this beautiful and mysterious countryside.

Near where the circles appear are age-old pictures carved into the hillsides. And, most famous of all, the 5,000-year-old rock circle of Stonehenge. One and a half million people visit this ancient monument each year — making it one of the most popular tourist attractions in England.

But today this landscape lures tourists to see a newer, equally mysterious, phenomenon¹. In August 2001 this huge and intricate crop circle materialised, quite literally, overnight. Its scale was enormous: Fifteen hundred feet long and fifteen hundred feet wide. Hundreds of separate circles within an elaborate spiral design, etched perfectly into the field of wheat. It appeared on Milk Hill, a remote spot with no human witnesses to see its creation. But these slopes are popular with para-gliders, and the following day they spotted the circle from the air — in the field of farmer Bryan Read.

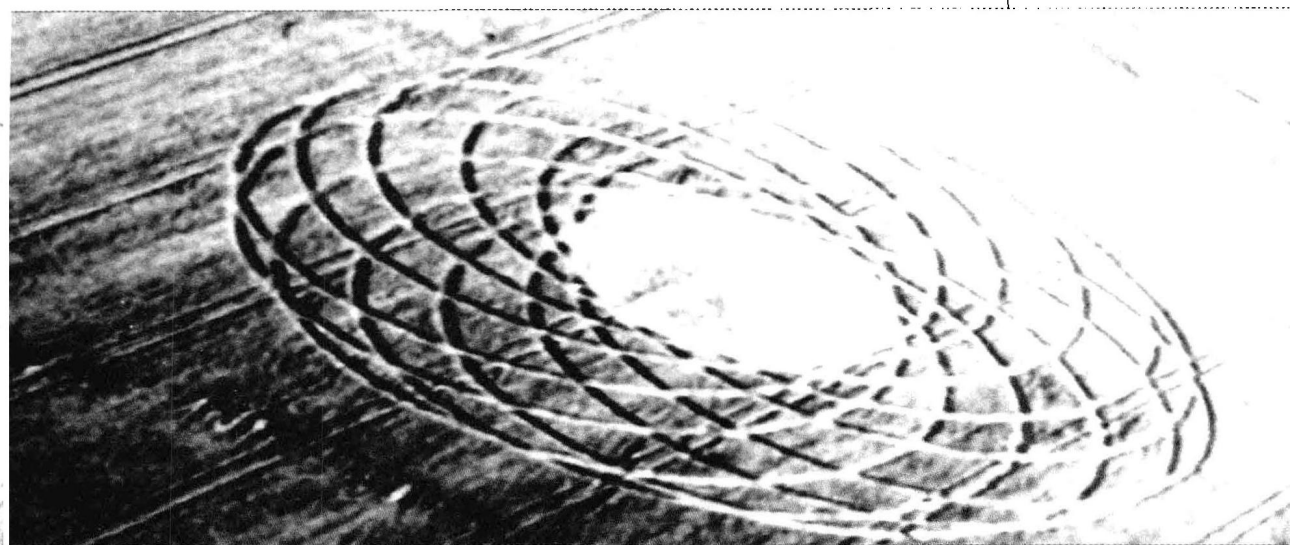
Bryan Read says, "We believe it was made in one night, I think it just arrived. We saw it on the ground but when you walk on the ground you couldn't really appreciate the full extent of it. When we saw the aerial photo, I mean, initially we were shocked to see the intricacy of it, just disbelief that it could be so precise and symmetrical². That's when we started to think this isn't very easy to make, something else is at work here."

This corn circle was so spectacular³ that its appearance made headline news — and thousands travelled to see it.

Bryan Read says, "I was amazed by the impact of the news — once it goes round the world people coming from USA, Germany, Holland, Italy, Spain, Japan... It was amazing. So many people enjoyed it, some that just want to walk in there and feel the energy."

年复一年, 在英国连绵起伏的群山中, 数百个被称为“麦田怪圈”的复杂图案显现在田野上。这些怪圈的历史长达几个世纪, 人们以为它们是魔鬼的作品, 对此深感恐惧。

然而, 近几年来, 出现了更多的麦田怪圈, 这些怪圈的图案也变得更复杂, 更具有神秘感。没有人知道怪圈是如何形成的, 但的确有一种神奇



的力量在扭曲、压倒这些谷物。

世界各地都曾出现过麦田怪圈，但在英国出现得最多。位于伦敦西南100英里的威尔特郡是麦田怪圈最为集中的地方。为什么这里的麦田怪圈如此之多呢？或许与这个美丽而神秘的乡村的历史有关。

麦田怪圈附近的山坡上雕刻着年代久远的景致，其中最著名的就是具有5000年历史的巨石阵。每年有150万人前来这里参观，它因此成为英格兰最具吸引力的景点之一。

但是今天，世界各地的游客被一个同样神秘的新现象所吸引。2001年8月，确切地说，是在一夜之间，就形成了这个巨大而复杂的麦田怪圈，它的规模大得惊人，长宽均为1500英尺。几百个独立的圆圈呈螺旋形分布，完美地蚀刻在麦田上。它出现在米尔克山，这里地处偏远，没有人看到它是怎样形成的。但这些山坡却是滑翔爱好者的胜地，第二天，他们就在空中发现了布莱恩·赖德农场里的麦田怪圈。

布莱恩·赖德说：“我们认为它是在一夜之间形成的。我们在地面上看见了它，但是在地上无法真正欣赏到它的全貌。看到空中拍摄的它的照片以后，我们惊呆了，它是那么精致复杂，我简直不敢相信它会如此精确和对称。当时我们就觉得，这个怪圈并不是轻易就能形成的，这里头一定有别的东西在起作用。”

这个麦田怪圈的出现成了头条新闻，成千上万的人前往观看。

布莱恩·赖德说：“这个消息带来了巨大的影响，世界各地的人都来

一夜之间，形成巨大而复杂的麦田怪圈

了, 美国、德国、荷兰、意大利、西班牙、日本……有这么多人喜欢它, 有的人只想在那里走一走, 体会一下那种奇异的力量。”

But how was it made? Some talk of Unidentified Flying Objects and others of unknown natural forces. Bryan Read has no answers — and the sheer scale of the circle has left him bemused¹. He doesn't know what caused it but he's not sure that it was made by people.

Investigating this mystery is crop circle expert Byron Rees. Now a schoolteacher, Rees first began looking at circles in his former job as a policeman. He was called to a farmers field where a lot of damage had been done during the night; his crop had been destroyed and Rees had to investigate that, and he was just fascinated by the size of it and the complexity of it and just got really interested in it from then on. He's been doing it ever since.

Rees has investigated more than a hundred crop circles all over Britain — but never one this big. This particular crop circle was just huge, over 300 circles the largest being 70 feet in diameter. And he was just enthralled² to actually try and work on it and get some readings of it.

He suspects that variations in magnetic fields are a possible cause and he's used his skills as an electronics teacher to adapt his equipment. Byron Rees says, “It was originally a metal detector but I've obviously made a few modifications to it because I'm more interested in actually getting the magnetic influence that's below the ground. If you remember back at school, and the piece of paper with a magnet under it and you put the iron filings on the top, and that sort of circular pattern that we used to get at each end of the magnet. Well there's some argument that, uh, that could be caused by some sort of magnetism within the ground, forming these circles, the North and the South poles of a magnetic source within the earth.”

Rees examines the whole area where the circle appeared. Water divining³ “^{dowsing}” is one of his techniques. He says, “Nobody really knows why water dowsing works, it just seems to work. And some people can do it and some people can't. And it seems strange that in many of the cases I have looked at there's actually been water very nearby — if not directly underneath.”

但它到底是如何形成的呢? 有人说不明飞行物所为, 还有人说是是一种未知的自然力量。布莱恩·赖德不知其原因, 而单单这个麦田怪圈的规模就让他惊叹不已。他不知道它形成的原因, 但他不敢肯定这是人类所为。

1. bemuse:

[bɪ'mju:z] vt. to cause to be bewildered; confuse 使迷惑; 使茫然

2. enthrall:

[ɪn'tʁɔ:l] vt. to hold spellbound; captivate 迷住; 吸引住

3. dowse:

[daʊz] vt. to use a divining rod to search for underground water or minerals 探寻, 用探测杆探寻地下水或矿藏

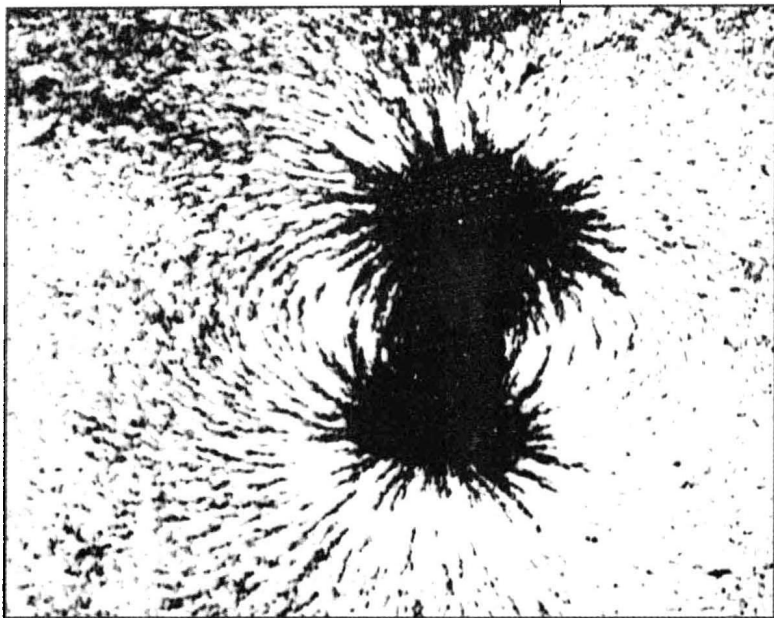
麦田怪圈专家拜伦·利兹是一名教师，正在研究这一神秘现象。他在当警察的时候就开始研究麦田怪圈了。有一次，一块农田在一夜之间遭到严重破坏，他必须对此事进行调查。他被其巨大的规模和复杂性所吸引。从那时起，他就开始研究麦田怪圈，直到现在。

利兹调查了不列颠的100多个麦田怪圈，这是最大的一个。这个麦田怪圈有300多个圆圈，最大的直径为70英尺。他简直着了迷，对它进行研究和调查，并有了一些了解。

他怀疑磁场的变化可能是一种潜在的原因。作为一名电子学教师，他利用自己的技能改装了他的设备。拜伦·利兹说：“它最初是一个金属探测器，但我对它做了几处修改，因为我更想探知地底下的磁影响。你是否记得上学的时候，我们把一块磁铁放在一张纸下面，再在纸上面撒上铁屑，就会在磁铁的两极得到那种圆环形状。有种观点认为是地球内部的南北磁极在起作用，是大地的某种磁力导致了麦田怪圈的形成。”利兹对麦田怪圈出现的整个区域进行了检查，魔棒探水是他的探测方法之一。

他说：“没有人知道魔棒为什么能探出水来，但它看来就是有用。有些人能做到这一点，而有一些人就不行。奇怪的是在许多麦田怪圈出现的地方，我都在离它很近的地方看到过水，或者直接在它下面就有水。”

A local tavern¹, “The Barge Inn,” has become the favourite “watering hole²” for those who study the crop circle phenomenon. Simon Dick is the manager of the Barge Inn. He says, “We get people from all over the world who come here from Japan, Australia, New Zealand, South America, the States, Europe, everywhere. They seem to find this pub and want to know more about crop circles, (and) it’s the sort of



磁铁的两极得到那种圆环形状

1. tavern:

[ˈtæv(ə)n] n. an inn
酒馆，客栈

2. watering hole:

动物常去饮水的地方；酒吧，酒馆

site that generates that interest for people from throughout the world.”

The bar is known locally as “Crop Circle Central” with wall maps detailing the hundreds of circles that have materialised within a few miles of this building. But what nobody knows is why this place should be at the heart of the crop circle mystery.

Byron Rees says, “There’s a history of crop circles all over the world, but I mean England has the greatest number of crop circles—in this part of the country in fact. And in this year alone there has been over 2,000 crop circles in England and about another 400 to 700 hundred in the other parts of the world—so it seems to be a growing phenomena.”

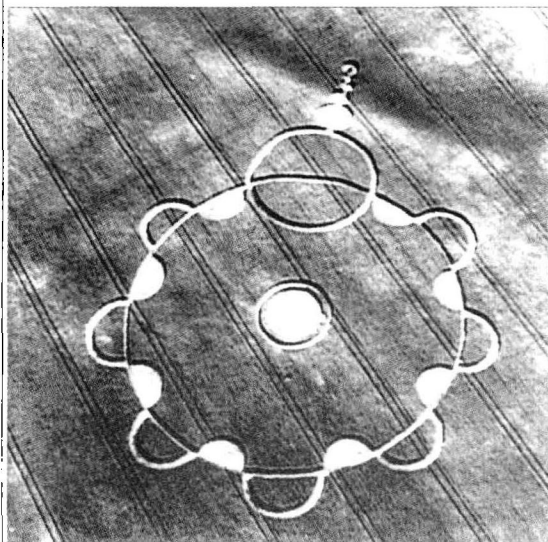
“驳船酒馆”是那些致力于研究麦田怪圈的人最喜欢聚集的场所。西蒙·迪克是该酒馆的经理。他说：“我们这里的客人来自世界各地，日本，澳大利亚，新西兰，南美，美国，欧洲，哪儿的人都有。他们喜欢这个酒馆，想对麦田怪圈进行更多的了解。对于他们来说，这里更能激发他们的兴致。”

这个酒馆在当地被称为“麦田怪圈中心”。酒馆墙上的挂图上详细标明了在酒馆周围方圆几英里内的几百处麦田怪圈，谁也不知道为什么这里成了神秘麦田怪圈的中心。

拜伦·利兹说：“世界的许多地方都出现过麦田怪圈，但英格兰拥有的数量最多，仅今年一年，英国就出现了2000个麦田怪圈，在世界的其他地方还有400到700处，这一现象出现的频率似乎正在提高。”

Britain’s corn circles are beautiful and complex — but other even more mysterious art-works can be found...

The tiny fishing port of El Chaco on the coast of southern Peru is 150 miles south of the capital, Lima. Here, the cold waters of the Pacific Ocean are



英格兰的
麦田怪圈

rich in fish, and, in Peru, wherever you find fish, you find the pelican¹. It's also a magnet for tourists from all over the world seeking an adventure ride to offshore Pacific islands — and a giant sand drawing whose meaning has been lost in the mists of time.

The adventure begins with powerful speedboats racing across the Pacific waters at a speed of up to 30 miles per hour. They are travelling to the Ballestas Islands. These uninhabited isles are an astonishing haven for wildlife. On the islands' rocky beaches boat loads of tourists are entertained by sealions — while simultaneously the sealions are entertained by tourists. Among them, Canadian traveller Caireen Hanert says, "It was an opportunity to see such an amazing variety of wildlife. More birds than I've ever seen in my life which was a highlight for sure." Others were exhilarated² by the speedboat ride — like Caireen's sister, Alana, "It was fast and fun, I loved it. The islands themselves are just so beautiful and the diversity of animals and the number of animals are just amazing."

For the tourists there is a further 15-minute ride to reach the coastal sand drawing, known as the Paracas Candelabra. 595 feet high, the drawing can be seen 12 miles out at sea, but nobody really knows when it was built or why. But even this massive sand drawing pales in significance when compared to the awesome spectacle of the Nasca Lines, 150 miles away in the Peruvian desert.

尽管不列颠的麦田怪圈美丽而复杂，但人们可以发现更神秘的艺术杰作。

埃尔查克小渔港是秘鲁南海岸的一个渔港，位于首都利马以南150英里。太平洋的这片寒冷水域拥有各种各样的鱼类。在秘鲁，有鱼的地方就有鸕鹚，而且是成千上万只的鸕鹚。世界各地的游客来到近海的太平洋岛屿探险并欣赏一幅巨大的沙画，它的含义长久以来不被人所知。

人们登上高速游艇，开始了太平洋上的探险历程，最高时速可达每小时30英里。他们驶到巴列斯塔群岛，这些人迹罕至的小岛是野生动物的避难所。在多岩石的海滩上，游客们对海狮很感兴趣，而海狮也同样对游客产生了兴趣。来自加拿大的游客凯琳·汉纳特说：“有机会看到这么多的野生动物，真是太美妙了，我还从没见过这么多的鸟呢，这是最有意思的。”有的游客则因乘高速游艇而兴奋不已，凯琳的姐姐阿兰娜就是其中之一。她说：“它又快又好玩，我喜欢它。岛屿本身的景色也非常美丽，而且动物的种类和数量都多得惊人。”

1. pelican:

[ˈpelɪkən] *n.* any of various large, web-footed birds of the genus *Pelecanus* of tropical and warm regions, having a long straight bill from which hangs a distensible pouch of skin for catching and holding fish 鸕鹚, 塘鹅, 任何一种生活在热带和温带地区的体型较大且蹼足的鸕鹚属鸟, 长有长而直的喙, 其下垂着一个用来捕食和盛放鱼的可膨胀皮囊

2. exhilarate:

[ɪɡˈzɪləreɪt] *vt.* to cause to feel happily refreshed and energetic; elate 使振奋, 激励, 使精神振奋和精力充沛; 鼓舞



各种纳斯卡线条的
图案之一

1. menagerie:

[mi'nædʒənri] *n.* a collection of live wild animals on exhibition; a diverse or miscellaneous group 动物展览, 活的野生动物的展览; 动物群, 各种各样或不同种类的群

2. arid:

['ærid] *adj.* lacking moisture, especially having insufficient rainfall to support trees or woody plants 干旱的, 缺乏水分, 尤指降雨量不足, 难以维持树木或木本植物的生长

alien...flight arrival?

This “runway” follows an arrow straight line for as far as the eye can see. But the reality is that this is probably not a runway at all. It is one of thousands of ancient man-made drawings etched into this desert floor. Scientists call them “geoglyphs.” Many are huge, rectangular that overlap each other in random patterns. Others form a patchwork of lines stretching into the distance. Or a fantastic menagerie¹ of animals so big they can only be seen from the air, a whale, and a curly tailed monkey, a delicate humming bird, and a monstrous—sized spider. But how... and why... were the pictures created?

The Nasca desert of Southern Peru is two hundred and seventy five miles south of Lima sandwiched between the Pacific coastline and the high peaks and valleys of the Andes. Life here has changed little for hundreds of years.

At the base of the mountains, on the desert plains the river beds are bone dry. Less than one inch of rain falls here in 20 years. This is a dry and windblown place—almost lifeless. And yet this arid² desert, attracts tourists and scientists from all over the globe to marvel at one of the ancient wonders of the world—“The Nasca Lines.”

24 years ago schoolchildren from the town of Nasca demonstrated “how to

对游客来说, 要抵达海岸附近的沙画还有 15 分钟的航程。在离沙画 12 英里处的海上就可以看到这幅 595 英尺高的沙画, 它被称为 Paracas Candelabra。但没有人知道创作的具体时间和真实原因。但即使是这样一幅巨大的沙画, 比起位于 150 英里以外秘鲁沙漠中的纳斯卡线条, 也会黯然失色。

It looks like a desert runway—big enough for any international airport. A hundred feet wide. More than six thousand feet long. A landing strip for a Jumbo Jet? Or the space shuttle? Or perhaps a more mysterious...more

build a Nasca Line.” On top of the sand is a thin layer of dark, loose rocks, washed down from the Andes five hundred thousand years ago and deposited on the desert floor. First mark out an arrow straight line with sighting poles and rope. Then, remove every sun-darkened stone from the surface of the desert. The result is a Line as it once would have looked — the underlying brilliant white sand shining out against the iron-rich rock floor.

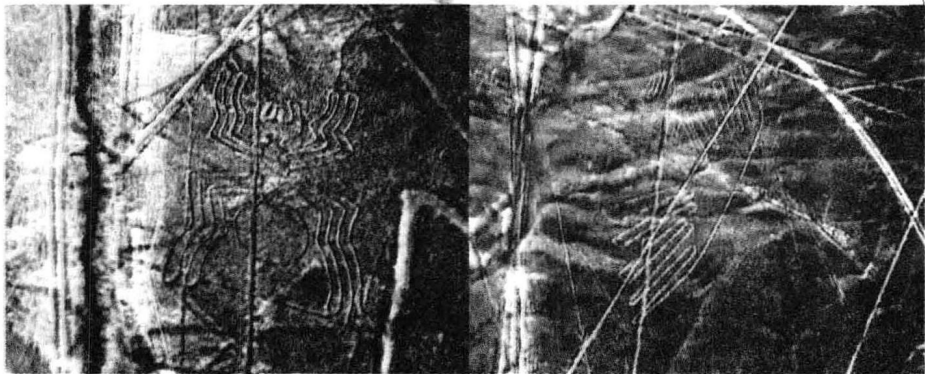
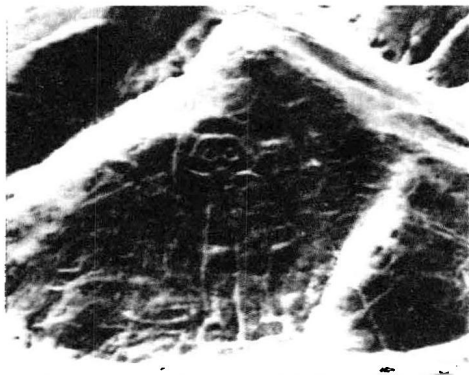
它很像一条沙漠跑道，规模可与任何国际机场相媲美。100 英尺宽，6 000 多英尺长。难道是大型喷气式客机的跑道？或者是为航天飞机准备的？有没有可能是为更神秘、更奇异的飞行器提供的呢？

这条跑道笔直地延伸到肉眼所能及的尽头。但事实是，这可能根本就不是什么跑道，而是古人蚀刻在沙漠上的众多图画之一。科学家把它们称为“地质印痕”。许多巨大的长方形随机地叠加在一起，其他一些拼凑在一起向远方延展，还有很多线条组成各种奇妙的动物图案。但这些图案都太大了，只能从空中看到全貌，比如一头鲸，一只卷尾猴，一只正在鸣叫

的鸟，一只巨型蜘蛛等等。那么创造这些图案的方法和动机是什么呢？

秘鲁南部的纳斯卡沙漠位于利马以南 275 英里，左临太平洋海岸，右靠安第斯山脉的高山峡谷。数百年来，居住在这里的人们几乎过着一成不变的生活。

在山脚下的沙漠平原，河床早已干涸。20 年来，这里的降水



各种纳斯卡线条的图案

量不足一英寸，而且干燥多风，几乎没有任何生机。然而世界各地的游客和科学家却被这片贫瘠的沙漠吸引了，慕名前来欣赏被称为远古奇迹之一的“纳斯卡线条”。

24 年以前，纳斯卡镇的学生们向人们演示了如何制造一条纳斯卡线条。沙漠上有一层黑色松散的岩石，这些石块是在 50 万年前从安第斯山脉被冲刷沉积到这里的。首先用标杆和绳索标出一条笔直的线。然后，再把表面的黑石拿走，露出下面闪光的白沙，反衬着周围富含铁矿的岩石，于是一条线就出现了，也许，这就是纳斯卡线条的本来面目吧。

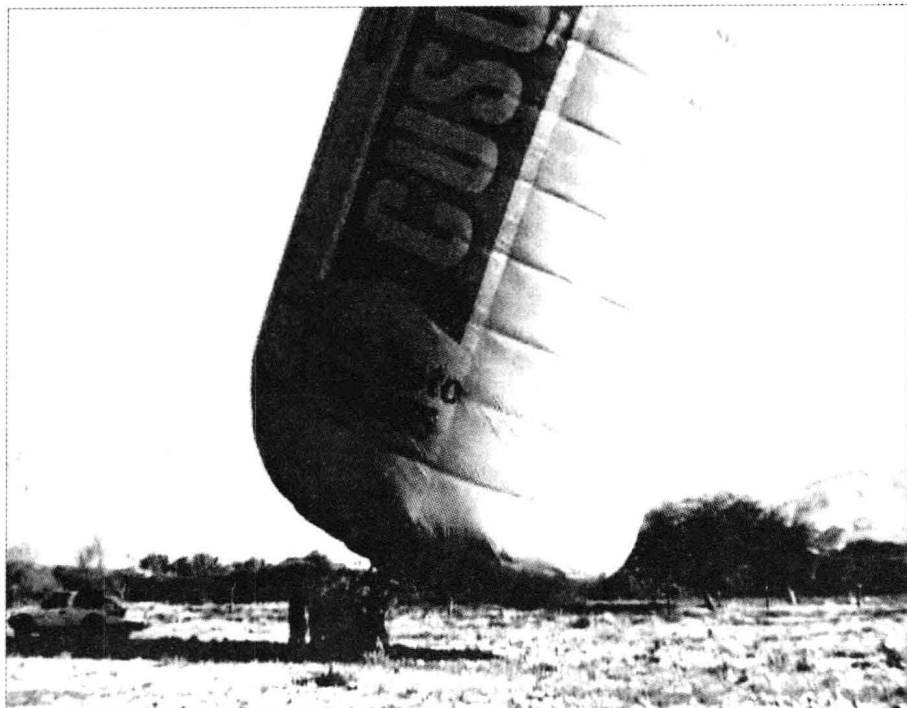
From the ground, the Nasca Lines are on too big a scale for the human eye to recognise them. So the designs remained a secret until the first commercial flights began to cross these remote plains in the 1930s.

Yet the Lines were created thousands of years before mankind learned the secrets of flight. So, how did anybody draw such perfect shapes when they couldn't see them in their entirety? Some believe that, this could be the answer — that the creators of the Lines developed some form of balloon.

Today a hot air balloon is the latest way for tourists to fly over the Lines and the flight has lost none of its wonder for balloon pilot, Juan Ortiz. He says, "I fly, I love to fly, my blood is half bird and half human. It's so beautiful and different—I think the Lines were meant to being watched from above, something amazing. There's an energy in there — its like you're in another world when you are flying over it."

More earthbound tourists must make the x-hundred-mile journey from Lima along the Pan-American highway to this 45-foot-high roadside viewing tower, that offers a less elevated way to see the Nasca Lines. Others take an aerial tour from the tiny Nasca airport. Thousands of tourists take this trip every month. They leave the town of Nasca behind to circle the viewing tower and see the lines and animal drawings concentrated at the Pampa de San Jose. But most visitors are unaware of just how vast the lines really are, and of how immense an effort went into their creation. David Johnson in the University of Massachusetts says, "Most of the people who come and visit the Lines of Nasca relate to the Pampa de San Jose. The one they fly over and they say, 'My God, how many lines there are here.' And they don't realise this is one tiny percent. It is not even one one-hundredth of, one percent of all the geoglyphs that are available along the coast of Peru. When you see the extent it is mind boggling."

热气球成为游客飞临纳斯卡的最新方式



纳斯卡线条太大了，人们在地面上根本无法识别。直到 20 世纪 30 年代，第一条商务航线开始经过这个偏远的平原，这些神秘的图形才被发现。

然而，这些线条是在数千年前创造的，那时的人类还没有掌握飞行的技术。那么，在不能看到全貌的情况下，谁能创造出如此完美的图形呢？有人认为这些线条的创作者们也许发明了某种类似气球的东西。

现在，热气球成为游客飞临纳斯卡的最新方式。气球驾驶员朱安一直很喜欢这种飞行。他说：“我飞。我喜欢飞行。我的天性一半是鸟的，一半是人的，那种感觉真是美丽而独特，我想这些线条就是让人们在空中观赏的，真是奇妙的东西。当你在它上面飞的时候，会感到有一股活力，你就像到了另一个世界。”

更多喜欢走陆路的游客必须从利马起程，沿泛美公路经数百英里的旅程抵达这座 45 英尺高的观察塔，从这个较低的高度观察纳斯卡线条。每个月还有数千名游客从小小的纳斯卡机场乘上飞机，把纳斯卡城镇抛在身后，绕着观察塔，从空中观看这些集中在德·圣何赛草原的线条和动物图