

# 美丽的英文

## 美丽的异域风光

*Fantastic Exotic Views*

对于人们来说,那些星星点点的关于旅程的印象,足以让我们沉浸于她的魅力。  
金色的海滩金色的人们,阳光、沙子、大海、浪花,在蓝天和棕榈树之间,我们流连忘返……

### 游记美文 双语欣赏

执云 编译



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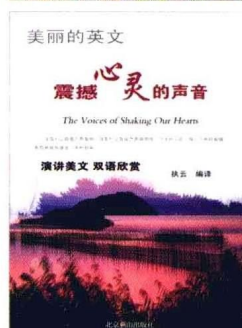
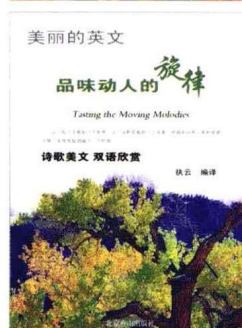
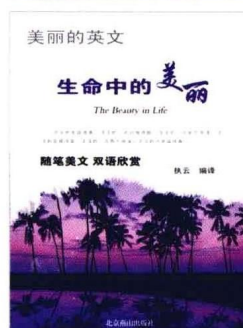
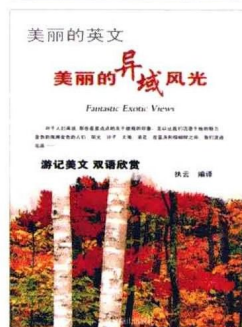
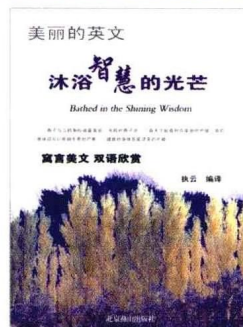
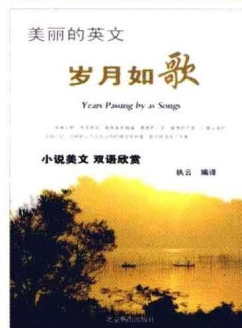
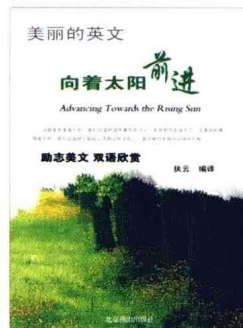
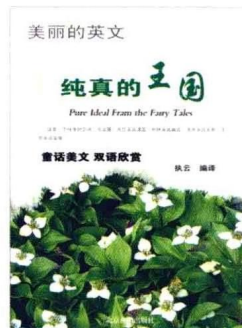
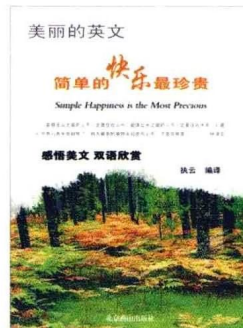
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## ★美丽的英文★

游记向人们展示了迷人的西方文明，开阔了人的眼界，使人们对其他国家和地区的政治社会情况、风俗习惯、宗教信仰、逸闻奇事等各个方面有所了解，生动有趣，成为人们了解西方的窗口。用英文思维是许多英语学习者都希望达到的一种境界，因为这是用英语流畅地表达思想的基础，对于一个生活在非英语环境中的人来说，了解西方世界的风土人情则是一个创造英文环境的捷径。学习英语，从那些英文游记中的优美文字开始。





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# Africa

Have you ever wondered what it's like to live on the wide Serengeti Plains or experience the beauty of a night in the Sahara Desert? Africa is full of such wonderful surprises.

The second largest continent on earth (the largest is Asia), Africa is almost three times the size of China. It is surrounded by water on all sides and is home to big deserts, tropical rain forests, rugged mountains and rich grasslands.

Because of its geography and climate, Africa has an amazing variety of wildlife. Many animals in Africa are found nowhere else in the world, such as African elephants and Nile crocodiles.

Africa is also rich in culture. It has the oldest human history on earth. For example, ancient Egypt has interested people around the world for centuries. Many different peoples and tribes, each with their own unique culture, live in Africa. The natural beauty, precious wildlife, and mysterious culture attract an increasing number of tourists from around the world every year. Sixteen African countries such as Egypt and South Africa are now open to Chinese as tourist destinations.





你是否曾经想象过居住在辽阔的塞伦盖蒂草原上或是体验一晚撒哈拉沙漠的美丽景致？

非洲作为地球上的第二大陆（第一大陆是亚洲），它的面积几乎有中国的三倍大。它四面环水，境内遍布辽阔沙漠、热带雨林、苍莽群山和肥沃草原。

非洲由于其独特的地理和气候拥有种类惊人的野生动植物。非洲的很多动物诸如非洲象和尼罗河鳄鱼在世界上是绝无仅有的。

非洲的文化也极其丰富。它拥有地球上最古老的人类历史。比如，几个世纪以来古埃及一直吸引着世界各地的人们。非洲还居住着很多不同的民族和部落，他们都有各自独特的文化。这里美丽的自然风光、珍奇的野生动物和神秘的文化每年都吸引着越来越多的游客。现在包括埃及、南非在内的 16 个非洲国家的旅游景点已面向中国开放。

# Ethiopia

Much of the fascination of Ethiopia lies in its myriad historical sites, the obelisks and stele of Axum, the churches and Coptic monasteries in the Tigre, in the Lake Tana isles and in the Lalibela: the African Jerusalem with its monolithic churches. In Ethiopia there are also nine national parks, two of which include the mountain groups of the Simien and the Bale, while the others lie in the Rift Valley towards Kenya. The unforeseeable wild landscapes are surely the main attraction of these parks, where many of the animal species are protected, and some of them are endemic to the area. The proximity of Ethiopia to the Equator and the variety of its habitats make it one of the richest countries in Africa in wild bird life.

History and nature are not the only attractions of this surprising country. It is a unique experience to come into contact with its people, so deeply rooted in their traditional culture, to participate in religious rites in one of the many Coptic Churches, to meet native populations like the Hamar, the Mursi, the Caro and the many others whose lifestyle is hard to imagine today, so far is it from our modern life.

# 埃塞俄比亚

埃塞俄比亚这个国家最令人神往的便是它无数的历史古迹,方尖石塔,阿克苏姆石碑,教堂,塔纳湖岛的科普特人修道院,以及拉利贝拉的非洲耶路撒冷的岩石教堂。在埃塞俄比亚还有9个国家公园,其中两个包括塞米恩山和贝尔山山群,其他的则坐落在东非大裂谷接近肯尼亚的地方。一望无际的土地就是这些公园吸引游客的地方,这里有很多被保护的动物物种,其中有些动物是这个地区特有的。埃塞俄比亚靠近赤道,它的栖息地的多样化使得这个国家成为南非野生鸟类最多的国家之一。

当然,历史古迹和自然景色还不是这个神奇国家唯一吸引人的地方。和当地人民的交往,你会了解到当地深厚的本土文化,尤其是参加科普特教会的宗教仪式,与当地土著居民诸如哈墨尔族、摩尔希族、凯若族的接触,才是非同寻常的体验。因为他们的生活方式距离我们现代生活十分遥远,并且在当今是难以想象的。



# Spain

Spain is one of the ancient countries in Europe and together with her close neighbour Portugal, occupies Iberian Peninsula – a vast block of land in the extreme south – west corner of Europe.

Spain is a land of mountains and plateaus. It is one of the more mountainous countries of Europe. Most of its people are crowded into narrow stripe of coastal lowland along the Bay of Biscay to the north and the Mediterranean Sea to the south and east.

In most parts of Spain water is scarce, and because of this it is a precious commodity that people never waste. Door-to-door water-sellers are still a common sight in poor areas.

Spain has a variety climate; in most parts the climate is extremely harsh. Up on the Meaeta in the center of the country the winter are long and cold, with icy winds blowing down from the mountains, and occasional downpours or snowfalls. In the summer months the temperature shoots right up and the sun beats down from a blue, cloudless sky.



# 西班牙

西班牙是欧洲一个古老的国家,毗邻葡萄牙,位于欧洲西南角的伊比利亚半岛上。

西班牙的国土由高山和高原组成,是欧洲一个多山的国家。多数人居住在北部沿比斯坎海湾、南部和东部沿地中海狭长的临海低地。

在西班牙的大部分地区,水很缺乏,正因为如此,水成了人们从不浪费的珍贵的商品。在贫困地区,人们常常可以看到挨家挨户卖水的人。

西班牙的天气变化无常,大多数地区的气候非常恶劣。在西班牙的中部地区梅塞塔高原,冬季漫长而寒冷,刺骨的冷风从山上吹下来,时而骤雨,时而大雪。在夏季,温度会陡然升高,晴空无云,烈日炎炎。



## Morocco

Morocco is lying in the northwest of Africa, lapped by the **Mediterranean** and the **Atlantic**.

Going through the center of Casablanca, the capital of Morocco, we find ourselves in a forest of buildings in glass and **cement**. With more than four million inhabitants, Casablanca is the **industrial** and **financial** center of Morocco.

Mohammed V **Square** is the heart of the city and the **symbol** of **modernization** of the country. The **metropolis** attracts a steady flow of immigrants from the countryside who find opportunities for work. Thus, streets of Casablanca present a peculiar mixture of the super-modern and ancestral tradition.

The mosque of Ben Youssef stands out against the uniform panorama of Marakech. Marakech's focal point and a great outdoor theatre is the square of Jemaa-el-Fna. The square is the customary meeting place for the city's **inhabitants**.

The mellah, which was the main Jewish quarter in Morocco. After 1956, the year of the **declaration** of independence of modern Morocco, almost all the 16,000 Jews of Marraken emigrated, leaving the quarter of the Muslims.

The mellah is a neighborhood of essentially local importance; everyday products, including spices, pulses and cereals, are sold in its shops and from its open-air stalls.

We are in the area of the dyers, one of the most picturesque and photographed

parts of the city.

The dyes used are often vegetable or mineral origin – and therefore natural – like poppy, saffron and quartzite.

The souk is divided into many different zones which are called after the products that are made or sold there. Some have made-up names, like the souk of the donkeys, so called because it's where they manufacture and sell panniers and carrier-baskets.

In the evening, Jemaa-el-Fna square turns into a huge open-air restaurant. Improvised stalls offer the hundred delicious specialities of Moroccan cuisine. The acrid smell of lamb kebabs and the sweet smell of cakes soaked in honey predominate over everything else.

Fez, which is enclosed inside its circle of walls, covers the sides of a hill with its houses, mosques, palaces and markets, so that there are significant differences in level between one quarter and another.

The Bab Boujeloud gate stands out from the other gates of the old city because of the bright color of its enamel covering. The main commercial street that leads to the medina starts from here.

Fez became the capital of the kingdom at the beginning of the 9th century. The elegant and sophisticated gates of Fez, the details on the balconies and the windows and the ceramic decorations of the mosques are presenting how splendid it was during a couple of hundreds years.



### 热词空间

Mediterranean n.地中海

a.地中海的



Atlantic n.& a.大西洋(的)

cement n.水泥;胶结材料

vt.粘结;巩固

industrial a.工业的,产业的

financial a.财政的,金融的

square a.正方形的;平方的

n.正方形;广场

v.求平方

symbol n.符号,标志;象征

modernization n.现代化

metropolis n.首都;大城市

inhabitant n.居民,住户

declaration n.宣布,宣告;宣言,声明(书);申报