

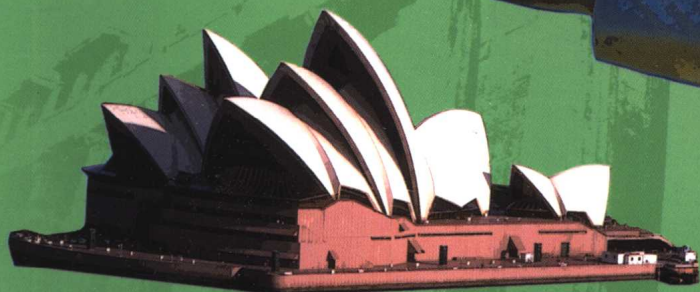
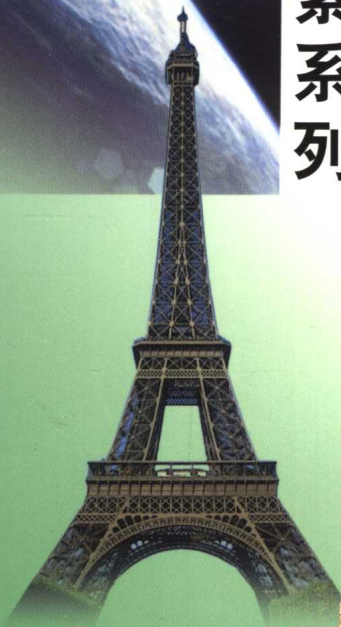
时代探索系列
TIMES EXPLORAPEDIA

人文景观

Landmarks

David Munro (英) 编著
范卫东 译

(英汉对照)



外语教学与研究出版社
时代媒体有限公司

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David Munro (英) 编著

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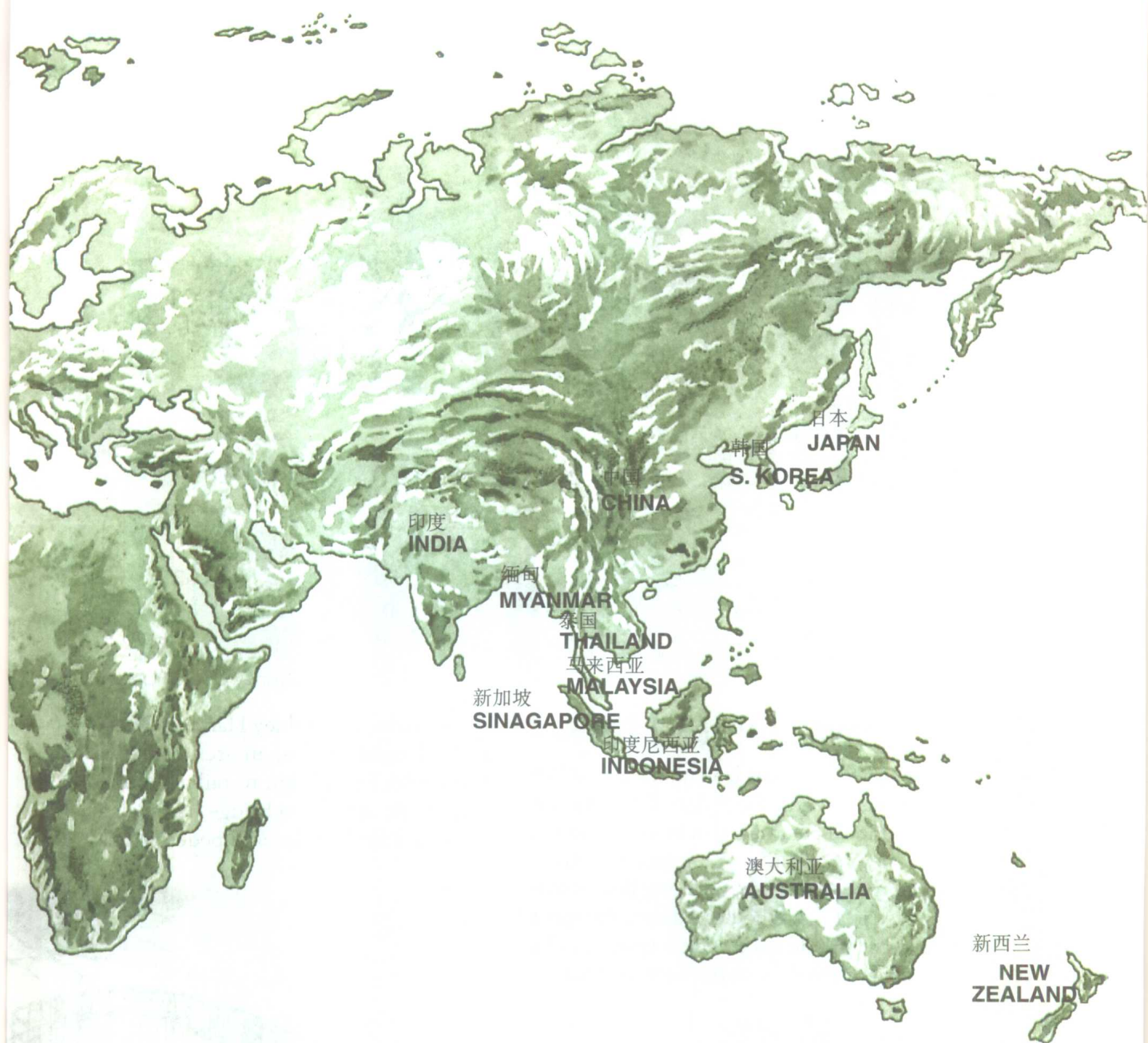
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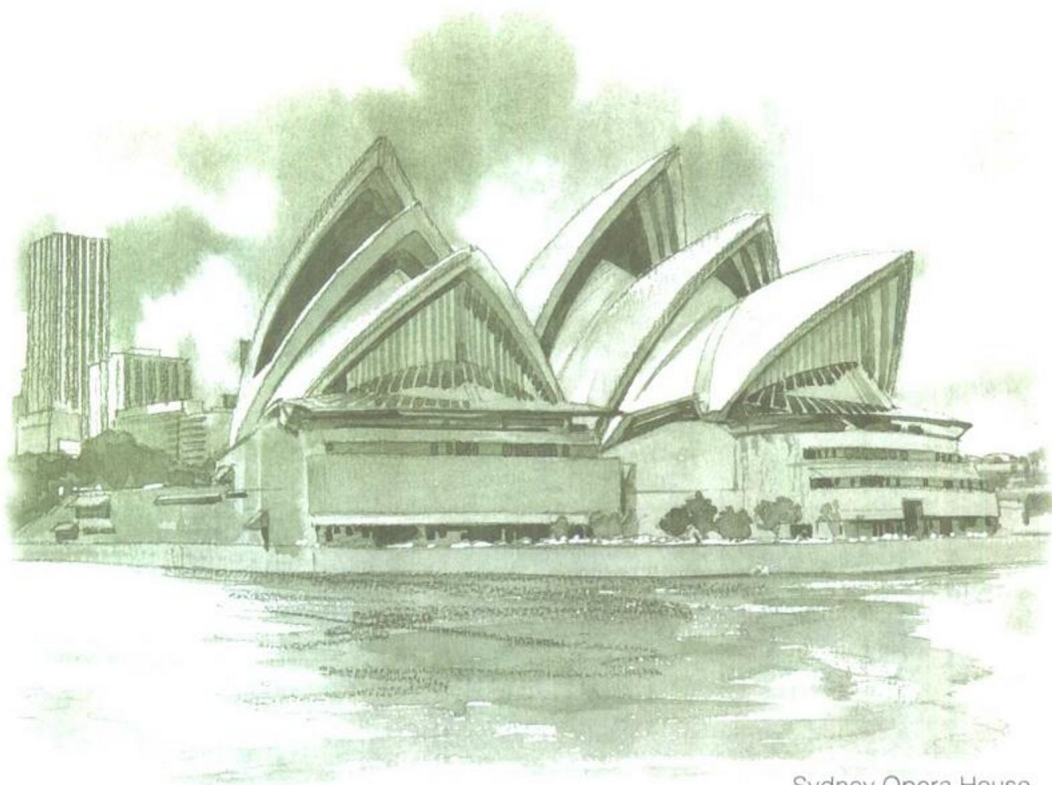
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Vocabulary 词汇表



ASIA



Sydney Opera House

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

Designed by a Danish architect to look like the sails of a ship, the Sydney Opera House stands on a peninsula that juts out into the Sydney harbour. This unusual structure, which took 14 years to build, was finally completed in 1973. It houses a theatre for opera and ballet, a drama theatre, a cinema and a recording room for a symphony orchestra.

悉尼歌剧院

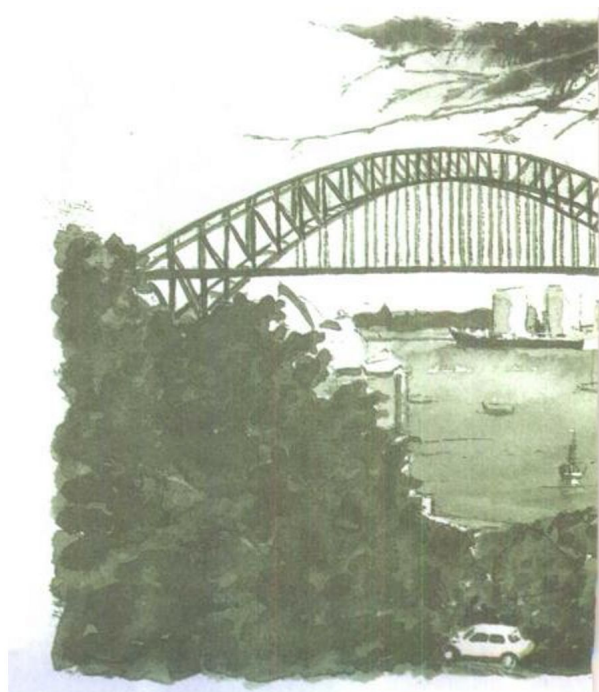
悉尼歌剧院座落在悉尼港湾、一个三面环海的岬角上，设计师是一位丹麦建筑学家。它看上去好似扬帆出海的船队，非常壮观。

这一风格独特的建筑于1973年竣工，整整花了14年的时间。剧院内设有歌剧厅、芭蕾舞厅、影视院和交响乐录制厅。

SYDNEY HARBOUR BRIDGE

Linking the city of Sydney to its north-

ern suburbs, the Sydney Harbour Bridge is the largest singlespan arch bridge in the world. In addition to railway tracks and traffic lanes, the bridge has special pathways for bicycles and pedestrians.



悉尼港大桥

雄踞于悉尼市北郊的悉尼港大桥是世界上最大的单孔拱式桥。大桥不但贯通火车、汽车，还为自行车、行人开辟了专用通道。

AYERS ROCKS

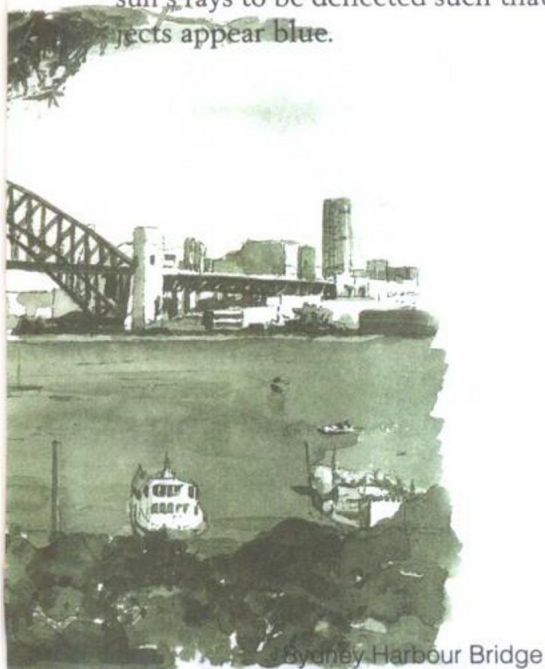
Probably the best known natural landmark in Australia, Ayers Rock is the world's largest natural stone monument. Rising to a height of 348 metres in the middle of a sandy desert, this huge block of red sandstone has been a sacred place to Aboriginal tribesmen since ancient times.

艾尔斯岩

澳大利亚无人不知晓的自然景观，要数世界第一大陨石艾尔斯岩了。这块海拔348米的红褐色庞大石块，孤独地矗立在浩渺的沙海中，草木不生，鸟兽不栖，任凭风吹日晒。自古以来，它一直是土著部落人朝圣的地方。

BLUE MOUNTAINS

Lying to the west of Sydney, the Blue Mountains are noted for their spectacular scenery of high cliffs rising from densely wooded valleys. The Blue Mountains are "blue" because thousands of eucalyptus trees "breathe" fine droplets of oil into the atmosphere. This causes the sun's rays to be deflected such that distant objects appear blue.



Sydney Harbour Bridge

蓝山

悉尼西部的蓝山以其风景独特、悬崖峭壁、树木参天、峡谷幽荡而闻名遐迩。这一奇异的蓝色景观是因茂密的桉树“吸入”土壤中油的微量元素，经过光合作用，又“呼出”到大气中，在太阳光反射下而形成的一种自然现象。



Ayers Rocks

The longest fence in the world (5,531 kilometres) has been built to keep the wild dingo out of the sheep farming areas of Queensland.

Stretching for a distance of 2,030 kilometres off the north-east coast of Australia, the Great Barrier Reef is the longest coral reef in the world.

你知道吗？

- * 昆士兰郡筑起了一堵长达5 531公里的世界最长的护栏，用来防止澳洲野狗偷袭牧区里的羊群。
- * 大堡礁是世界上最长的珊瑚石崖，它位于澳大利亚的东北部，蜿蜒在2 030公里长的海岸线上。



Blue Mountains

CHINA



TERRA COTTA WARRIORS

In 1974, a farmer working in a field near Xi'an uncovered some life-size clay warriors that had been standing guard by the tomb of Emperor Qin Shih Huang. Soon, thousands of these warriors as well as clay chariots and horses were found, each sculpted with its own facial features, costume and hairstyle.

Terra Cotta Warriors

兵马俑

1974年，西安附近的一位农民发掘出一些与人体大小相同的兵马俑。这些站立着的兵马俑，几千年来一直镇守在秦始皇的墓地。由此，揭开了大规模发掘的序幕。数以千计的兵马俑被发掘出来，他们仍带着各自不同的面部表情，穿着各种服饰，留着当时的发型，个个形象逼真，栩栩如生。

GREAT WALL OF CHINA

Parts of the Great Wall were built nearly 2,500 years ago by warring states to protect their borders from hostile neighbours. In 214 BC, the Emperor Qin Shih Huang joined together all of these walls into one to keep the roving tribes from raiding his empire. The 6,700 kilometres wall is so long that American astronauts reported that they could see it from the moon as a distinct line!

长城

大约在2 500年前，为保护边境地区的安全，抵御外敌的入侵，边关的各郡沿关隘开始修筑长城。公元前214年，秦始皇下令将各郡的部分长城连接起来，以抗击游牧部落的入侵。

据美国宇航员报道，从月球上看这蜿蜒6 700公里的长城，犹如一条弯弯的曲线。

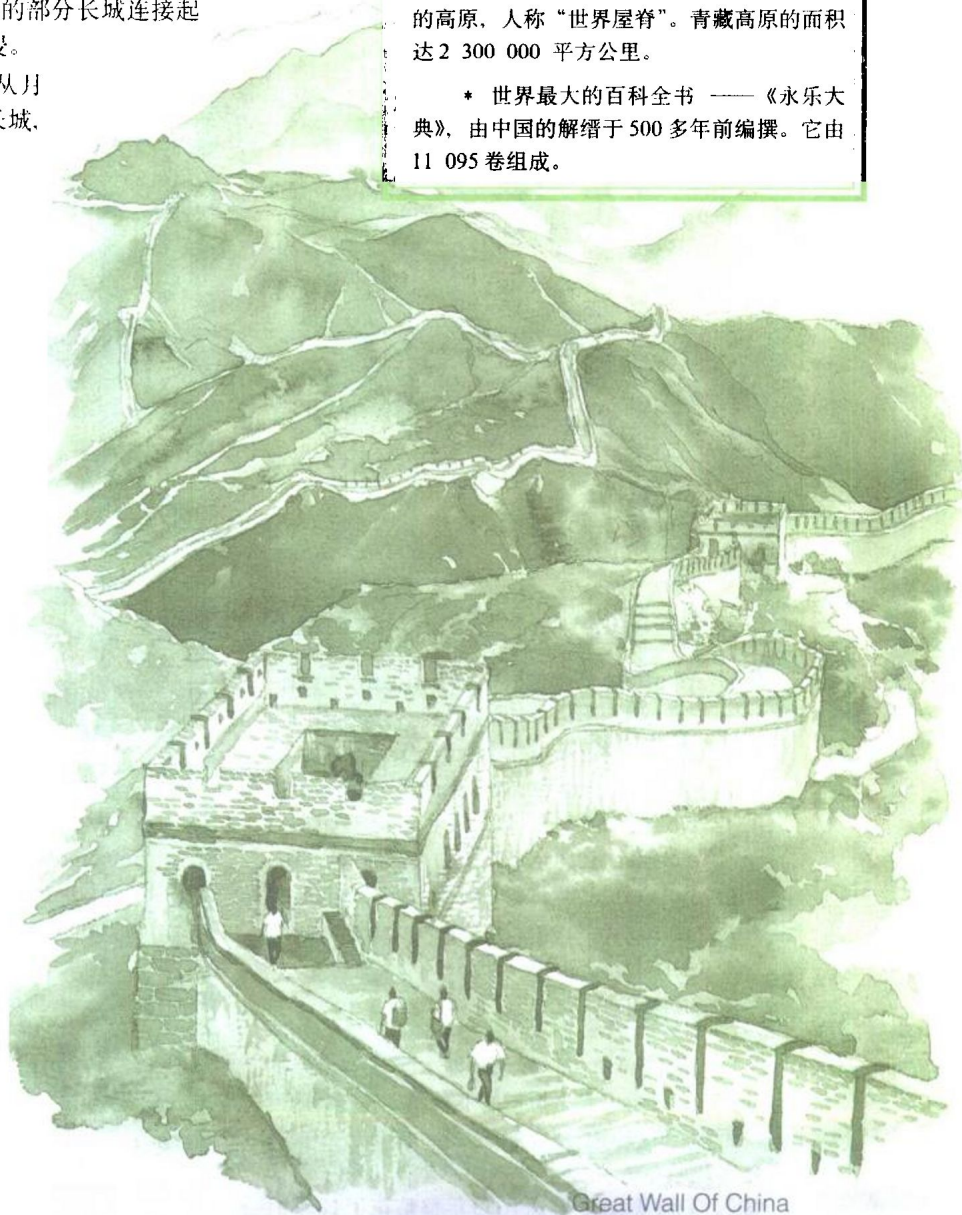
The Qinghai-Tibet Plateau in southwest China is the world's highest plateau. Popularly known as the "roof of the world", the plateau covers an area of 2,300,000 square kilometres.

The largest encyclopaedia ever written, the Yongle Canon, extended to 11,095 volumes and was compiled in China by Xie Jin over 500 years ago.

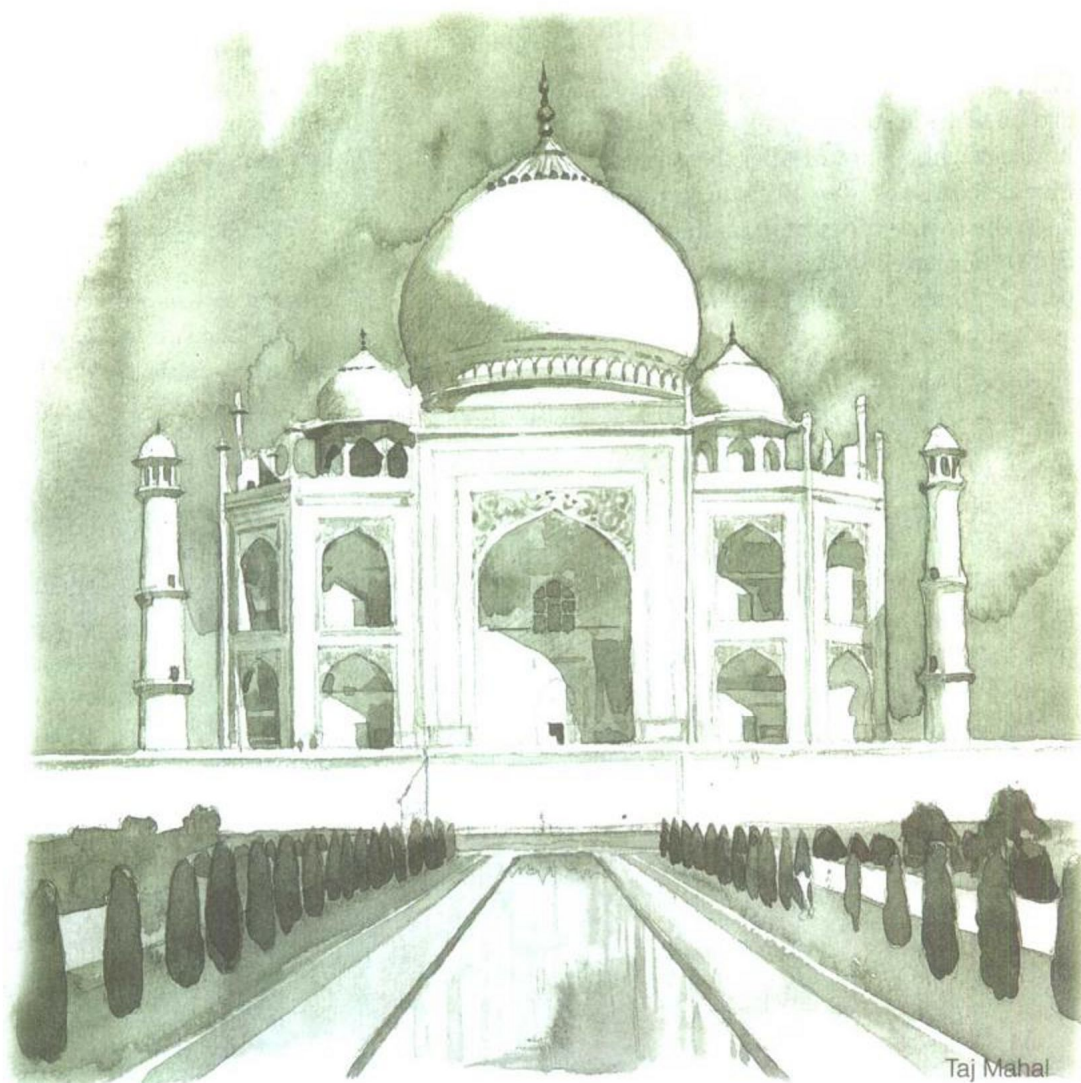
你知道吗？

* 中国西北部的青藏高原是世界上最高的高原，人称“世界屋脊”。青藏高原的面积达2 300 000 平方公里。

* 世界最大的百科全书——《永乐大典》，由中国的解缙于500多年前编撰。它由11 095卷组成。



INDIA



Taj Mahal

TAJ MAHAL

Perhaps the most graceful building in the whole world, the Taj Mahal was built by the Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife Mumtaz Mahal, the "Lady of the Taj". More than 20,000 people worked on the construction of this marble monument which was erected to the south of the Yamuna River in the city of Agra between 1635 and 1653.

泰姬陵

泰姬陵可算是世界最典雅、最富丽堂皇的建筑了。它位于亚格拉市的亚穆纳河南部。印度皇帝沙·贾汗为了纪念“贾汗第一夫人——穆特兹·玛哈尔”兴建了这座纪念堂，人称“泰姬陵”。工程从1635年到1653年整整花了18年时

间，动用了20 000个劳动力，付出了巨大的努力才使这座白色大理石的陵殿竣工。

The earliest known conservation laws were enacted in India. In the third century BC, Emperor Ashoka announced the Fifth Pillar Edict which forbade the slaughter of certain animals and the burning of forests.

你知道吗？

* 世界上最早的生态环境“保护法”是印度颁布的。早在公元前3世纪时，笈加皇帝便宣布了《第五根柱令》，并明令禁止屠宰某些动物，禁止焚烧林木。

PALACE OF THE WINDS, JAIPUR

At the centre of the city of Jaipur in Rajasthan stands the pink sandstone Hawa Mahal, or "Palace of the Winds". The palace, with its beautiful frontage, was built in 1799 to enable the ladies of the royal household to view processions and city life in the streets below.

斋浦尔风宫

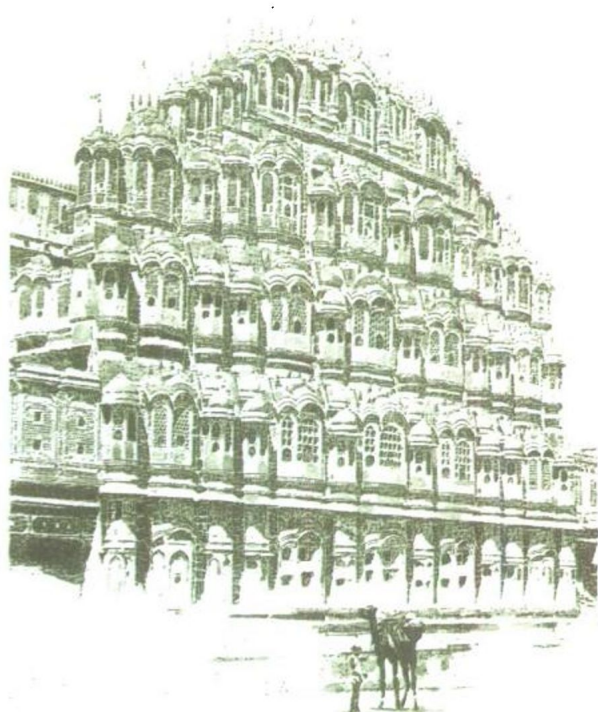
在拉贾斯坦的斋浦尔市中心，矗立着一座粉红色的砂岩建筑。它就是著名的“风宫”。建于1799年的风宫外表富丽堂皇，是专门供皇氏家族前来观看游行表演，瞭望街区热闹风景的避暑宫殿。

GOLDEN TEMPLE OF AMRITSAR

Founded in 1577, Amritsar, "the pool of nectar", is both the centre of the Sikh religion and a major city where many Sikhs live. The Golden Temple, surrounded by the pool that gave the city its name, is the holiest Sikh shrine.

阿姆利则黄金寺

阿姆利则，又称“蜂蜜之源”。它既是锡克教的中心又是锡克教徒们生息的主要城市。座落在城中的黄金寺建于公元1577年。



Palace Of The Winds

阿姆利则这座城市的名称来源于寺外的水塘。黄金寺是在一池清水的影映下显得金碧辉煌并因此得名。它是锡克教最神圣最荣耀的圣地。



Golden Temple Of Amritsar



Borobudur

BOROBODUR

On a hill to the west of Jogjakarta in the centre of the island of Java stands Borobudur. It is believed to be the largest Buddhist sanctuary in the world. Built over 1,000 years ago, this ancient temple has almost five kilometres of carvings, ornamented with 500 statues of Buddha.

波罗布多尔佛教遗址

爪哇岛中心日惹西的一座小山上，座落着一处波罗布多尔佛教遗址。据说它是世界上最大的佛教胜地。这座古庙宇建于1 000多年前，内有500多尊装饰各异的大佛和长达5公里的

精美浮雕画廊。

KRAKATOA

On the morning of 27 August 1883, the largest volcanic eruption ever recorded, took place on the island of Krakatoa, west of Java. The explosion was heard as far away as Perth, Australia, and the tidal wave that was created travelled all the way around the world, destroying coastal villages and towns. The island disappeared completely as a result of the explosion. A new island called "Child of Krakatoa" rose out of the sea when further volcanic activity took place in 1927.

克拉卡托岛

1883年8月27日上午，爪哇岛西部的克拉卡托岛屿发生了有史以来最大的一次地震。澳大利亚的佩思都听到了地震的声音。地震引起的海潮波及了全世界，给沿海地区的乡村、城镇带来了不同程度的破坏。

地震使这个岛彻底地消沉下去了。可令人惊奇的是，再度地震后，在1927年从海底又冒出了一个新的岛屿——一个“克拉卡托岛的儿子”。

Indonesia has the largest population of Muslims in the world. About 80% of the country's 180,000,000 people follow the Islamic faith. On his way to China in 1272, Marco Polo encountered Muslim traders on the island of Sumatra, but it was not until the fifteenth century that Islam became the dominant religion in Indonesia.

你知道吗？

* 印度尼西亚是世界各国中穆斯林人口最多的国家。全国180 000 000 人口中，80 % 的人信奉伊斯兰教。公元1272年，马可波罗在前往中国的旅途中，在苏门达腊岛就遇到过穆斯林商人。可直到15世纪，伊斯兰教才成为印度尼西亚的最大宗教。



Krakatoa



Mount Fuji

MOUNT FUJI

The beautiful snow-capped symmetry of Mount Fuji makes it perhaps the most recognisable mountain peak in the world. Rising to a height of 3,776 metres near Tokyo, sacred Mount Fuji is the remains of a once-active volcano which last erupted in 1707. Until 1868, women were not allowed to climb Mount Fuji.

富士山

一看到那皑皑白雪覆盖着的优美的等锥形山峰,就知道这是世界上最容易辨认的富士山。它位于东京附近,高达3 776 米。

这座神圣的富士山曾一度是座活火山,在1707 年最后一次喷发后便形成了如今的样子。在1868 年以前,妇女是不允许攀登这座山的。

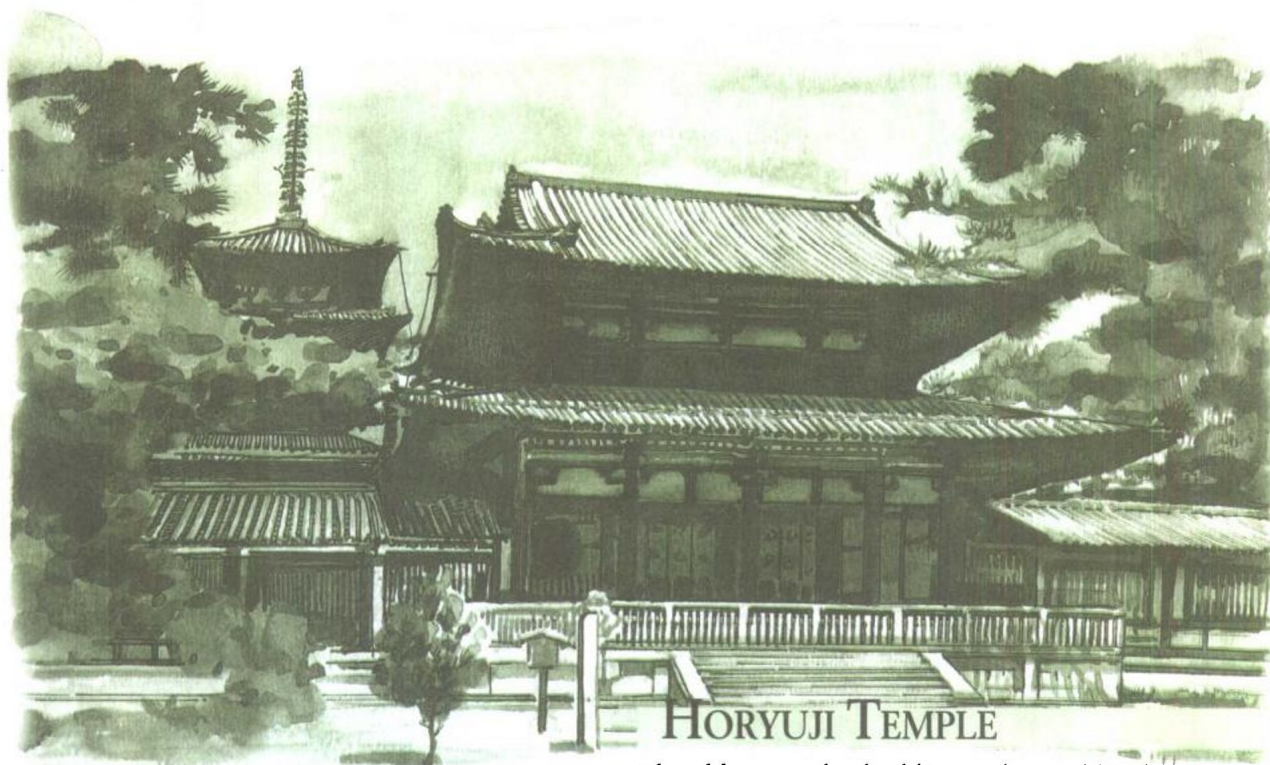
Over 100 years ago the Japanese government decided to simplify the Japanese kanji or alphabet by reducing it from 15,000 to under 2,000 characters.

The Seikan tunnel, linking the Japanese islands of Hokkaido and Honshu, is one of the world's largest underwater tunnels.

你知道吗?

* 100 多年前,日本政府决定将当时的15 000 个汉字和假名简化到2 000 个。

* 连接北海道和本岛的吉冈隧道,是世界上最大的海底隧道之一。



Horyuji Temple

HORYUJI TEMPLE

The oldest wooden building in the world is the Horyuji Temple which was built in the historic Japanese city of Nara in AD 708 - 715. Nara, famous for its Buddhist and Shinto shrines, was the first permanent capital of Japan.

法隆寺

提起世界上最古老的木制结构的建筑，就得数公元708—715年建在日本奈良市的法隆寺了。以佛教和神道教著称的奈良市曾经是日本第一个永久性的首都。

TORII GATE

The *torii* is the sacred gateway to a Shinto shrine and is perhaps the most famous symbol of Japan.

There are many different styles of *torii*, but the largest is the great Torii Gate which stands in the water at the entrance to the harbour of the "Shrine Island" of Miyajima.

严岛神社的“大牌坊”

严岛神社的“大牌坊”是神教道的神圣之门，或者说是日本最显赫的象征地。

岩岛神社众多样式各异的“大牌坊”中，规模最大的要属位于宫岛港口处矗立在水中的“大牌坊”了。



Torii Gate



Penang Bridge

PENANG BRIDGE

The Penang Bridge links the island of Penang to the Malaysian peninsula. At 13.5 kilometres long, it is the longest bridge in Asia and the third longest in the world.

Mosque. It has a huge golden dome surrounded by smaller domes and minarets.

槟榔大桥

气势磅礴的槟榔大桥是连接槟榔岛与马来西亚半岛的一条纽带。它全长 13.5 公里，亚洲排名第一，世界第三。

UBADIAH MOSQUE

Kuala Kangsar in northwest Malaysia is a royal town. It is famous for having one of the very first rubber trees to be planted in the country. Its palace is the residence of the Sultan of Perak.

On the road to the palace, stands one of Malaysia's finest Muslim shrines, the Ubadiyah

乌巴地亚清真寺

马来西亚北部瓜拉江沙是一座皇族城。它以岛上最先种植了全国第一棵橡胶树而闻名。苏丹霹雳皇帝曾居住在这座城市的宫殿里。

在通往皇宫的途中，矗立着马来西亚造型最精美绝伦的穆斯林胜地——乌巴地亚清真寺。巨大的金黄色圆顶寺在众多的小圆顶及尖顶式的建筑环抱下，相得益彰，熠熠生辉。



Ubaidiah Mosque