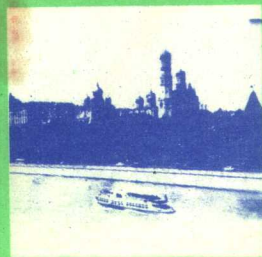
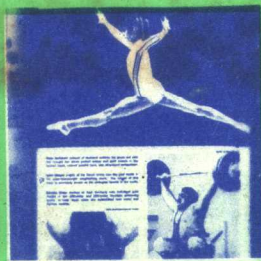
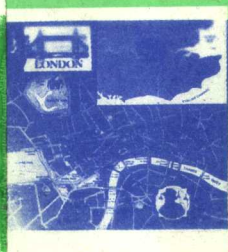
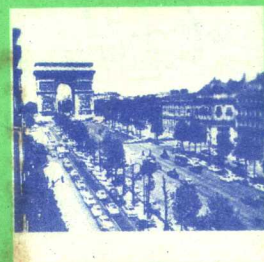
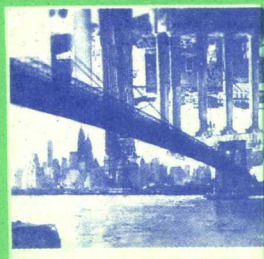
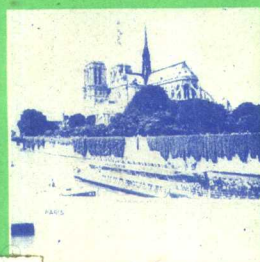
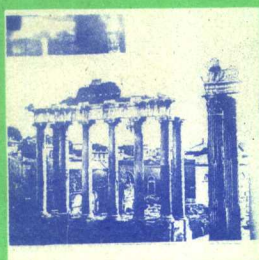


• 英语系列读物 •

TOUR ROUND THE WORLD

世界 旅游

罗义蕴 编著



电子科技大学出版社

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17
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• 1990 •

内容提要

本书是为从事外交、外贸、出国人员、英语专业学生编写的一本英语读物，书中每一篇英语短文生动流畅、文笔优美。这些短文介绍了世界著名的旅游胜地，巴黎、维也纳、纽约、伦敦、罗马、东京、莫斯科、开罗、日内瓦等名城的人情、风光、艺术、历史等等。为了便于读者阅读，每篇短文都写有精采的中文简介及注释。此外，还以练习和问答的形式促进读者独立思考及口语、笔写的能力。

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TOUR ROUND THE WORLD

世界旅游

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*

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前 言

随着我国改革开放的发展，从事旅游、公关和国际贸易等涉外工作的人员不断增多，英语专业的学生也有了更广阔的分配领域。因此，在英语专业的课程设置中，除了培养学生听、说、读、写的技巧及文学、文化修养外，也需要有知识性的课程，以开拓学生的视野，使他们走入现代前沿实用学科。

为此，我们编写了《世界旅游》、《国际贸易》、《公共关系》等系列教材。本教材注意了知识性、实践性、趣味性的原则，以激发学生的求知欲。全书共分十课，每课都有中文的课文简介与注释，可以帮助学生扫清阅读的障碍，课文以后所附的练习与问答，又可以促进学生的独立思考及口、笔语能力的提高。本教材在四川大学已试用了两年，深受学生的喜爱。

本教材在编写的过程中，得到了电子科技大学外语培训中心主任冯斗副教授的支持和帮助，全书由冯教授审定。此外，授课教师李国林、孙定等还对本书提出了许多宝贵意见，值此一并感谢。由于编者阅历有限，书中疏漏之处在所难免，还望读者批评指正。

罗义蕴

于四川大学

1989.9

目 录

Lesson One	Paris	巴 黎	1
Lesson Two	Vienna	维也纳	11
Lesson Three	Olympic Games	奥运会	20
Lesson Four	New York City	纽 约	35
Lesson Five	London	伦 敦	49
Lesson Six	Rome	罗 马	64
Lesson Seven	Tokyo	东 京	77
Lesson Eight	Moscow	莫斯科	87
Lesson Nine	Cairo	开 罗	98
Lesson Ten	Geneva	日内瓦	107

第 1 课

课文简介

巴 黎

法国首都巴黎位于塞纳河上，是一座婀娜多姿的文化古城。它是光明和美的象征。本课以光为特色介绍了巴黎无烟的晨曦，灿烂的晚霞，灯火通明的夜晚。课文如一位导游者引导读者参观名胜古迹。从巴黎圣母院到协和广场帝王的断头台；从珍藏着蒙娜丽莎画像的卢浮宫，到拿破仑的荣军院。这一、二十个参观点展现在我们面前，使我们看见了巴黎的昨天与今天，人民的英勇与智慧，艺术家的才华与远见。

Lesson One

PARIS—Beautiful City of Light

PARIS, France. To people all over the world Paris is a symbol of culture, charm, and beauty.

Paris has an atmosphere unlike that of any other city in the world. It is a city of great beauty. Little industrial smoke hangs over it, for most of the big factories are in the suburbs. Although more and more skyscrapers are built, most of Paris still lies open to the sky. The sun filters down through the many plane trees which line its boulevards and avenues. Sunlight floods the spacious open squares, or places. It glitters on the quiet surface of the Seine River, which curves through the heart of Paris. When the sun sets twilight is long, for this is a northern city. It lies in the latitude of Gander, Newfoundland. Evening casts a soft light on the pale gray stone of the buildings.

When night comes, Paris is even more the City of Light, a name often given it. From the terrace of Sacre Cocur Church on the height of Montmartre, the city below is a sea of twinkling lights. Viewed at night from an airplane, Paris presents its most impressive sight. Then the whole pattern of the city is set out in pinpoints of light. The viewer sees the

curving boulevards which enclose the city in concentric circles. He also sees the Place Charles de Gaulle (Place de l'Etoile), with its floodlit Arc de Triomphe and the 12 avenues which radiate from it as a huge, spoked wheel. The Place de la Concorde looms up as a rectangle of light, the end of a long highway extending through the suburbs toward the channel coast. In all directions from the center of the city, roads reach out to every corner of France, for Paris is the true center of French national life.

Its Location and Plan

The city of Paris is in the north-central part of France. It is about 110 miles from the port of Le Havre on the English Channel. The city lies on both banks of the Seine River and is located near the center of the Paris basin. This shallow depression drained by the Seine is a rich farming region.

A Tour of Paris

Paris grew from the Ile de la Cite, and it is there that the visitor usually starts his tour of the city. Here is Notre Dame of Paris, the most important cathedral in France and one of the most beautiful. It was built between 1163 and 1330. Some of the most beautiful stained glass in the world is that of the Sainte Chapelle on the Cite. This tiny church is com-

pletely surrounded by the law courts, or Palais de Justice. Connected to the Cite by a foot bridge is the Ile St. Louis. The fine old houses on its narrow streets probably give the best picture of what Paris was like in the 17th century.

The Right Bank district between the Ile St. Louis and the Place de la Republique is called the Marais, or "marsh," because it used to flood frequently before the quays were built. Once an aristocratic neighborhood, it is now a district of working people. On the western edge of the Marais is the Hotel de Ville, or old city hall of Paris. Nearby is the area where the vast sheds of the city's produce markets, called the Halles, were located for centuries. Its streets still bear the names of products that were sold there. By the end of the 1960's most of the markets—among them, the markets for fruits, vegetables, and fish—had been moved to more spacious suburban quarters.

Along the river on the Right Bank stretches the Palace of the Louvre. It is now a museum, and its long galleries are filled with the greatest art treasures of France. Among these are Leonardo da Vinci's famous 'Mona Lisa', and the Greek statues known as the 'Venus de Milo' and the 'Winged Victory'.

Northward lies the National Academy of Music, invariably called the "Opera." Around the Place de l'Opera and its connecting streets are fashionable shops and many open-air cafes. At these cafes a visitor may sit for hours, if

he chooses, and watch the passing crowd. According to an old saying, if he waits long enough he will see every one in the world.

Close to the Opera is the Madeleine. This rich and fashionable church is built in the form of a Greek temple. The pillared front of the National Assembly (formerly called the Chamber of Deputies) faces it from across the Seine and seems almost a reflection of the Madeleine.

In the Place de la Concorde stood the guillotine on which the king and queen of France were executed during the French Revolution. Near that spot now stands an Egyptian obelisk given to King Louis Philippe in 1831. The Arc de Triomphe faces the Concorde down the length of the Champs-Élysées. Under the Arc is the tomb of France's Unknown Soldier. A flame, never allowed to die, burns above the tomb. Traditionally the armies of France and its allies have marched under the Arc and up the Champs-Élysées in their victory parades.

Among the interesting districts of the Right Bank are the former suburbs which are now part of Paris. Far to the north is Montmartre. Long outside the city limits, Montmartre still retains a village appearance. It has steep twisting streets and picturesque houses. Auteuil and Passy, between the Bois de Boulogne and the Seine, are fine residential districts with many beautiful houses and spacious grounds.

On the Left Bank, residential neighborhoods lie round

the Champ-de-Mars and the Eiffel Tower. Eastward is the Invalides, an institution founded by Louis XIV for his disabled veterans. It now houses military offices and an army museum. Napoleon's tomb lies under the great dome of the building called the Dome des Invalides. East of the Invalides is the St. Germain district, crowded round the church of St. Germain des Pres, the oldest church in Paris. Since the second World War this picturesque district has been the favorite of artists and writers.

The oldest part of the Left Bank is the Latin Quarter in which stands the Sorbonne, a part of the University of Paris. This district has been called the Latin Quarter since the Middle Ages because for centuries only Latin was spoken there. Many other educational institutions cluster near the Sorbonne. Nearby are the Cluny museum, with a rich collection of medieval art, and the Pantheon, where many of France's greatest men are buried.

In 1960 a program was begun to remove centuries of grime from the facades of the city's major historical landmarks. The city improvement project included many acres of parks and public gardens. A massive scheme of urban development was inaugurated to transform Paris into one of Europe's most modern cities. Hill-rise complexes of offices, stores, and apartments have come to dot Paris and its suburbs, despite the outcry of residents who deplore the effect on the city's magnificent vistas. Wide highways, huge park-

ing lots, and an expanded metro system serve the new centers.

A visitor to Paris should not leave without going beyond the low-lying hills which encircle it on all sides and visiting some of the interesting suburbs. St.-Cloud is famous for its beautiful shady park and the view it commands of Paris. In St.-Denis is a venerable abbey. It is the burial place of many French kings, especially of the Bourbon sovereigns. The royal tombs were desecrated during the Revolution. Vincennes has an ancient castle that was long used as a state prison. Versailles is close to Paris, though not a suburb. Here is the famous Palace of Versailles with its lovely gardens and fountains. It is probably the most magnificent royal residence ever erected.

Notes

Paris 巴黎

Gander, Newfoundland 纽芬兰·甘德(加拿大)

Sacre Cocur Church 圣心教堂

Montmartre 蒙马特高地

Place Chales de Gaulle 戴高乐广场

Place de l' Etoile 星型广场

Place de la Concorde 协和广场

Le Havre 英伦海峡的港口

Ile de la Cité 城堡岛
 Notre Dame of Paris 巴黎圣母院
 Sainte Chapelle 圣夏伯尔小教堂
 Palais de Justice 法院
 Ile St. Louis 圣路易岛
 Place de la 共和国广场
 Marais 湿地
 Hotel de Ville 市政厅
 Halles 中心市场
 Palace of the Louvre 卢浮宫
 Leonardo da Vinci 达·芬奇
 Mona Lisa 蒙娜丽莎画像
 Venus de Milo 米洛斯岛维纳斯雕像
 Winged Victory 胜利女神
 Palace de l' Opera 大歌剧院广场
 Madeleine 马德兰女神厅
 National Assembly 国民议会厅
 Chamber of Deputies 市政厅
 Egyptian obelisk 埃及方尖塔
 The Arc de Triomphe 凯旋门
 Champs-Élysées 香榭里舍田园大街
 Auteuil 奥特伊尔居民区
 Passy 帕西居民区
 Boulogne 布洛涅林区
 Champ-de-Mars 战神广场
 Invalides 荣军院

Sorbonne	索邦大学区
Panthcon	万圣祠
Bourbon sovercings	波旁王朝
Vincennes	万圣林庙古堡
Versailles	凡尔赛宫
Eiffel Tower	艾菲尔铁塔

Analyse, paraphrase or translate the following sentences:

1. Paris is the true center of French national life.
2. The sun filters down through the many plane trees which line its boulevards and avenues.
3. "If he waits long enough he will see every one in the world."
4. A flame, never allowed to die, burns above the tomb.
5. Hill-rise complexes of offices, stores, and apartments have come to dot Paris and its suburbs, despite the outcry of residents who deplore the effect on the city's magnificent vistas.
6. Versailles is probably the most magnificent royal residence ever erected.
7. Sunlight floods the spacious open squares, or places.
8. The Place de la Concorde looms up as a rectangle of light.
9. A massive scheme of urban development was inaugurated to transform Paris into one of Europe's most mod-

ern cities.

10. Little industrial smoke hangs over it, for most of the big factories are in the suburbs.

Answer the following questions:

1. What gives splendid beauty to Paris?
2. What is especially famous for the Palace of Louvre?
3. Where does a visitor usually start his tour of Paris from?
What do you know about this place?
4. Why do many people go to open air cafes in Paris?
5. Who were executed on the guillotine during the French Revolution?
6. Where is Eiffel Tower located? Who designed it ? Why is it so famous?
7. What is typical to the Latin Quarter?
8. How did the city improvement project transform Paris into a modern city?
9. Why were people once against this modernization?
10. Where is Versailles? What is it famous for?

第 2 课

课文简介

维 也 纳

位于多瑙河畔的维也纳是十七世纪欧洲政治、文化中心；十九世纪成为奥匈帝国的首都。维也纳是欧洲作曲家和演奏家的圣地。本课从历史的变迁概述了维也纳的繁荣与萧条，萧条后又再度繁荣的经过。它是欧洲现代史

的一个剪影。

维也纳在十字军东征时期是东方和西方的交通枢纽。1276 年以后展示了极度的光荣。它的国家歌剧院吸引了对艺术崇拜的人民。著名音乐家海顿、莫扎特、贝多芬、舒伯特和斯特劳斯曾在维也纳生活并从事艺术创作。维也纳在第一次世界大战中成了食品工业和文化发展的欧洲样板。第二次世界大战后，维也纳被四强国占领，直到 1955 年才撤军。当国家大歌剧院再度响起贝多芬的音乐时，人们无不为之欢腾。维也纳是旅游的好地方，冬天可以滑雪，夏天可以参观樱桃园和城堡。它的工艺品、皮革制品、纺织品和食品远近驰名。

Lesson Two

Vienna

VIENNA, Austria. The important location of Vienna, on the historic Danube River, made it a famous political and cultural center of Europe in the 17th century. During the late 19th century, it flourished as the capital of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Vienna became a center for Europe's musical composers and performers.

Trouble within the empire, followed by World War I, brought an end to the glories the city had known. The peace treaty of 1919 reduced Austria from a world power to a tiny, isolated republic. After a period of political strife and economic difficulty, Austria was annexed by Nazi Germany in 1938. Vienna's commercial and cultural life declined rapidly.

World War II brought hardship and destruction, ending in defeat and occupation in 1945. These disasters ended in 1955 when a treaty was signed and all foreign troops departed. The city then became a neutral bridge between the Western democracies and the Communist states of eastern Europe.

With the reopening of its State Opera House in November 1955, Vienna again looked forward to a period of peace-