



ZHIHUI JIAOYU HUODONG CONGSHU

智 慧 教 育 活 动 丛 书

# 异域风光

这里有阅读的眷恋、深情、体悟；  
这里我们一起分享，让阅读与学习相长，思维共智慧齐飞……

牛芳丽◎主编

[英汉对照]



远 方 出 版 社

智慧教育活动丛书

# 异域风光

牛芳丽 主 编

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## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

异域风光:英汉对照/牛芳丽编.—2版.—呼和浩特:远方出版社,  
2008.4

(智慧教育活动丛书)

ISBN 978-7-80595-872-9

I. 异… II. 牛… III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物②游记—世界 IV.  
H319.4:K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 043171 号

## 智慧教育活动丛书 异域风光

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主 编	牛芳丽
责任编辑	张 旭
出版发行	远方出版社
社 址	呼和浩特市乌兰察布东路 666 号
邮 编	010010
发 行	新华书店
印 刷	廊坊市华北石油华星印务有限公司
开 本	850×1168 1/32
字 数	2100 千字
印 张	150
版 次	2008 年 4 月第 2 版
印 次	2008 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	3000
标准书号	ISBN 978-7-80595-872-9
总 定 价	888.00 元(共 30 册)

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# 前言

许多教育专家都认同这样的观点：教育的一半是知识教育，另一半是智慧教育。智慧教育对学生的未来发展起着决定性作用。但如今，我们往往重视知识教育，却忽视了智慧教育。

很多人都看见过苹果落地，看见过吊灯的自然摆动，都觉得这是正常的。结果，苹果还是苹果，吊灯还是吊灯。但拥有智慧的牛顿、伽利略却能从中看到事物的本质，产生联想。从而发现了地球的引力作用，发明钟表。由此，我们不仅要推崇知识，更要启迪智慧。

生活本是智慧之源，当我们倡导教育要回归智慧的时候，理所当然呼唤教育也要回归生活。我们应该把书本中的智慧和生活中的智慧结合起来。引导这种结合，本身需要一种悟性，这种悟性只有热爱智慧的人在实践中才能获得；只有热爱智慧才能从书本中、生活中去汲取智慧、获得智慧，才能把对学习、生活水平的理想转化为现实生活中的实践智慧，从而走向智慧的优化和创新。可以说，热爱智慧——获得智慧——优化智慧，这就是智慧教育生成的三

部曲。

因此,我们精心组织编写了《智慧教育活动丛书》,让学生在阅读中,在获得知识的同时,积极思考,提高阅读能力,养成良好的阅读习惯,提升学生整体的阅读素养与人文素养,优化智慧。本套丛书选材广泛,内容丰富,体裁灵活多变,选入的主题有语言学习、体育运动、文化生活、环境保护、文学艺术、音乐影视、风俗礼仪、自然科学、饮食文化、兴趣爱好、科学技术、地球、电脑、情感、成长、诗歌、幽默、名人、旅游、交际、演讲等,从各个层面分主题介绍。并采取中英文对照的形式编排,让学生在学习过程中,体会、认识两种语言与文化的差异,增强跨文化意识;同时,本套书也可作为各种英语活动、竞赛的教材、参考资料。

限于编者水平有限,时间仓促,难免有纰漏之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者



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## America: A Nation of Immigrants

A look at the history of the United States indicates that this country has often been called “a melting<sup>①</sup> pot”, where various immigrant and ethnic groups have learned to work together to build a unique nation. Even those “original” Americans, the Indians, probably walked a land bridge from Asia to North America some thousands of years ago. So, who are the real Americans? The answer is that any and all of them are! And you, no matter where you come from, could also become an American should you want to. Then you would become another addition<sup>②</sup> to America’s wonderfully rich “nation of immigrants”.

The United States is currently<sup>③</sup> shifting from being a nation of immigrants of mainly European descent<sup>④</sup> to one of immigrants from other parts of the world, such as Asia and



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Latin America. The number of recent immigrants has skyrocketed. They desire to escape economic hardship and political oppression in their native countries as well as the desire to seek a better education and a more prosperous life in America, “the land of opportunity”. Although there are frequent conflicts between the cultures they have brought with them from the “old country” and those found in America, most immigrants learn to adjust to and love their adopted land.

Americans have also learned much from the customs and ideas of the immigrants and are often influenced by them in subtle<sup>⑤</sup> and interesting ways. Immigrants bring their native cultural, political, and social patterns and attitudes, varied academic and religious backgrounds, as well as their ethnic arts, sports, holidays, festivals, and foods. They have greatly enriched American life.

For immigrants from all parts of the world, the United States has been “a melting pot” in which the foreigners have sometimes remained culturally and linguistically what they were in their native lands even as they move toward becoming



ing citizens of the United States, a country whose people share a common cultural outlook and set of values. The melting pot does not melt away all recollections<sup>⑥</sup> of another way of life in another place—nor should it. On the contrary, immigrants should maintain the languages, skills, religions, customs and arts of their own heritage<sup>⑦</sup>, even while they are working towards entering the mainstream of American culture.

### Notes



- ① melt v. 融化; 熔化
- ② addition n. 增加的人(或物)
- ③ currently adv. 现在, 一般
- ④ descent n. 世袭, 血统
- ⑤ subtle adj. 微妙的, 难捉摸的
- ⑥ recollection n. 回忆, 记忆; 往事
- ⑦ heritage n. 遗产, 继承物; 传统



## 美国：移民之国

纵观美国历史，就可见这个国家经常被称为“一个熔炉”，在此，各种移民和种族团体学会了共同建设一个独特的民族。甚至那些“本土的”美国人——印第安人，也可能是几千年以前，从亚洲走过大陆桥来到北美洲的。所以，谁是真正的美国人？答案是他们中的任何一个人都是！无论你来自何处，如果你想成为美国人，就会成为美国人；你就会变成这个极其富有的“移民之国”的一个新份子。

美国现在正由主要是欧洲血统移民的国家变为世界上其他各洲，如亚洲、拉丁美洲移民的国家。最近移民的数字急剧增长。他们希望摆脱在本国的经济困难、政治压迫，并在美国这片“充满机遇的土地上”寻找更好的教育和更富裕的生活。尽管他们从“故国”带来的文化与美国文化之间往往会产生冲突，但是多数移民还是学会了适应并热爱他们所归化的土地。



美国人从移民的风俗和观念中也学到了很多東西，并且在极其细微和有趣的方面受到了它们的影响。移民们带来了他们本族的文化、政治以及社会模式和态度，不同的学术和宗教背景，以及他们种族的艺术、体育、节日和饮食。这些极大地丰富了美国人的生活。

对于世界各地的移民而言，美国已经是一个“熔炉”，在这个熔炉中，甚至当外国人快要成为美国（一个其人民有着共同的一套文化观和价值观的国家）公民时，他们从文化和语言上仍然是在他们本国的样子。这个熔炉没有、也不应该熔掉对另一个地方的另一种生活方式的记忆。相反，即使移民们努力地要进入美国文化主流之中，他们也应保存自己遗产中的语言、技能、宗教和艺术。



## London

When we think of Paris, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon, Athens and other European capitals, we think of them as “cities”. When we think of the whole of modern London, that great area covering several hundred square miles, we do not think of it as “a city”, not even as a city and its suburbs. Modern London is not one city that has steadily expanded<sup>①</sup> through the centuries; it is a number of cities, towns and villages that have, during the past centuries, grown together to make one vast urban area.

If you could fly low over London, in a helicopter, for example, you would see below you the winding course of the River Thames, flowing from west to east and dividing London into the two parts known as the north bank and the south bank. The division between “the City” and the “West End” would be less obvi-



ous<sup>②</sup> from this birds-eye view.

The Port of London is to the east of the City. Here, to-day, are miles and miles of docks. This is the East End of London, unattractive in appearance, but very important to the country's commerce. On the river there are ocean-going ships, and lines of barges pulled along by tugs. Ships up to 6,000 tons can come as far as London Bridge, below which is the part of the river called the Pool. They can pass under Tower Bridge. It takes only five minutes to raise<sup>③</sup> the two halves of the roadway to allow a ship to pass.

Some of the London Boroughs are not very well known to people outside Great Britain. Some names are widely known. Chelsea, which is now united with Kensington, is known to many because of the great writers (for example Steele, Smollett, Carlyle) and artists (for example Turner and Whistler) who have lived there. Kensington is well known, partly because of the royal palace and Kensington Gardens, and partly because of the large museums<sup>④</sup> within its boundaries. Greenwich is known because Greenwich time, the time for the meridian of Greenwich, was, until



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1968, standard time in Britain.

Greater London, with its nine million population, includes not only the area of the G. L. C. and the City, but the outer suburbs. It has no definite boundaries, but covers an area of about twenty miles radius from Oxford Circus. Because London has grown so large, the Government has decided that it must spread<sup>⑤</sup> no farther. It is now surrounded by a “green belt”, on which new buildings may be put up only with the permission<sup>⑥</sup> of the planning authorities.

### Notes



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- ① expand v. 扩大, 发展
- ② obvious adj. 明显的, 显著的
- ③ raise v. 举起, 抬起, 提升
- ④ museum n. 博物馆
- ⑤ spread v. 使扩展, 使延伸
- ⑥ permission n. 允许, 许可, 同意





## 伦 敦

当我们想到巴黎、罗马、马德里、里斯本、雅典和其他欧洲国家的首都时，总把它们看作是一个个“城市”。整个现代伦敦面积大到几百平方英里，我们想到它时却并不把它看作是“一个城市”，也不把它看作是一座城市带郊区。现代伦敦并不是由一座城市经过好几个世纪不断扩大而成，它是由许多城市、乡镇和村庄在过去的几个世纪中共同形成的一个庞大的市区。

如果你有机会乘直升飞机在伦敦上空低飞，就会看到下面的泰晤士河由西向东蜿蜒流去，把伦敦分成两个部分，即北岸和南岸。但是，从飞机上往下看，“伦敦城”和“伦敦西区”之间似乎没有明显的界线。

伦敦港位于该城的东部。现在这里的码头鳞次栉比，长达好多英里。这儿就是伦敦东区，虽然景色不美，但在整个国家的商业中起着极为重要的作用。在泰晤士河上可以看到远