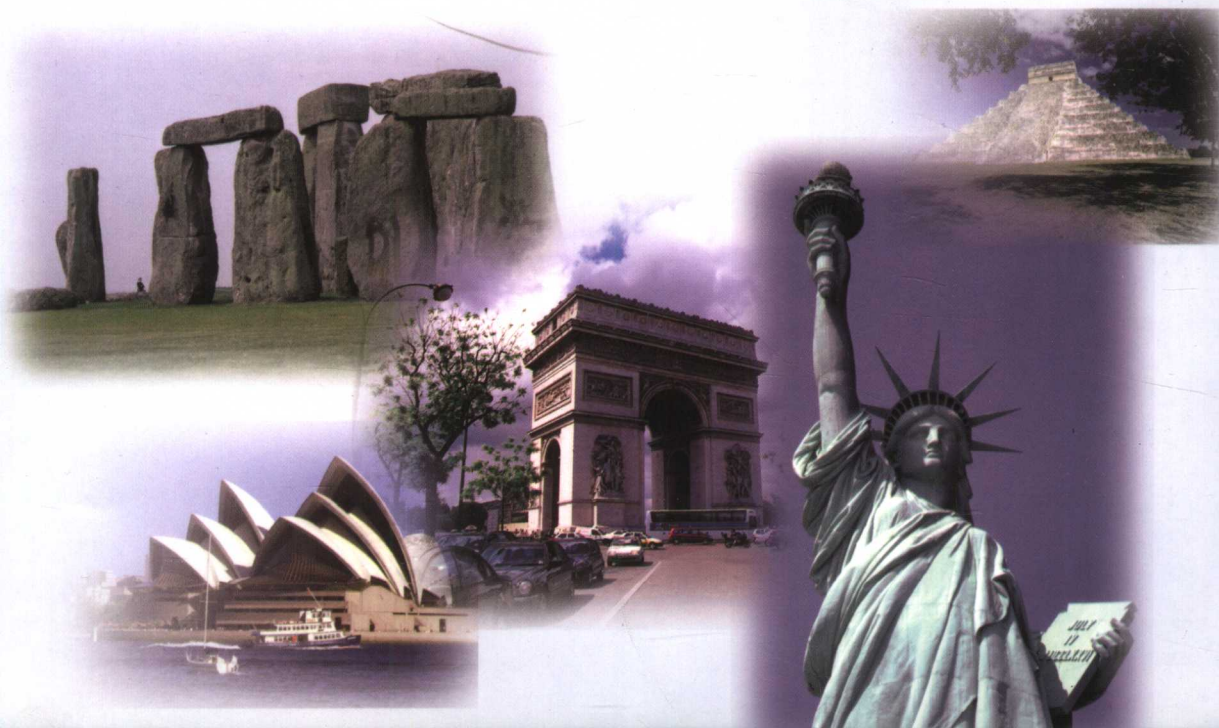


“全球化思维”英语指导丛书

世界名胜及旅游 指南

谢艳明 主编

Guide to World Famous Places



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前 言

信息高速公路将人们之间的距离拉得越来越近,地球变成了一个村庄,各个国家、各个民族都是这个村庄里的一员,全球化将我们每一个人都无情地卷了进去。为了迎接这个时代的挑战,我们首先要培养“全球化思维”,用全球化的思想观念来审视这个世界,思索我们的人生。

全球化像初升的太阳,是个无可争辩、无可回避的事实。21 世纪将由全球化所主宰,就像 20 世纪被工业化所主宰一样。不同之点是:工业化革命花了 100 年时间才分出胜利者和失败者,就是所谓的工业国家和欠发达国家,而这一过程在全球化进程中只需要 20 年就足够了。世界经济论坛主席施瓦布说过:“这种新的全球化经济发展的驱动力将会使那些没有充分利用这种驱动力的人或企业受到惩罚。”

在席卷整个世界的全球化浪潮中,我们要么会从中受益,要么会受到它的惩罚。因而,我们的思维要放眼全球,认清国际形势,看看整个世界的样子,理解不同民族的风俗习惯和文化,了解高等教育的发展水平和方向。为此,我们编写了这套《“全球化思维”英语指导丛书》,试图将整个世界的结构、景点、风俗、文化和高等教育呈现给读者。丛书首批出版 4 册,分别是《国际组织及机构指南》、《世界名胜及旅游指南》、《世界名校及留学指南》和《世界文化及风俗指南》。

《国际组织及机构指南》为您介绍 40 多个世界上有重大影响的组织和机构,如联合国、世界贸易组织、世界银行、国际标准化组织、国际奥委会、国际刑警组织等等,它们在政治上、经济上、文化上、体育上和国际安全方面领导或保护着整个世界。本书介绍它们的组织形式和历史发展,给您一个了解世界的窗口。

《世界名胜及旅游指南》简要描述世界上 50 个重要城市或景点,如伦敦、巴黎、纽约、东京、新加坡等等,这些城市和地区有着美丽的风景等着您去探访。在当前经济实力越来越强大的中国,人民的生活水平有了翻天覆地的变化,出境旅游成了时尚。出国旅游,了解世界,也是培养“全球化思

维”的一种方式。而在出去之前,阅读此书,预先了解一下世界上主要城市的美景和气候,这会大大方便您的出行。

《世界名校及留学指南》简要介绍世界上 41 所一流大学,如牛津大学、剑桥大学、哈佛大学、东京大学等等。知识已成为当今世界的主角,知识改变命运。许许多多的中国青年为了寻求最前沿的科技知识,远涉重洋到国外求学。如果您已经准备好了出国留学,您一定希望多多了解您要去的那所大学,或许您想去的大学就在本书之中。

《世界文化及风俗指南》生动有趣地介绍了世界各地的文化及其风俗习惯。全球化并不意味着各个民族不同的文化就要消失,取而代之以同化了的国际文化。恰恰相反,越是民族的越是世界的,不同地区的文化将继续保存发展下去,共同构成多样化的全球文化。所以,培养“全球化思维”就离不开文化和风俗的知识。

全套丛书采取英汉对照的方式呈现在读者面前,特别强调英语词汇的学习,因而我们对生词和难词作了注解,以方便读者阅读。我们还查阅了大量资料,对文中出现的知识点作了较为详细的注释,让读者了解更多的背景知识。本丛书语言精炼,非常贴近语言的最新发展,知识性、可读性和趣味性都很强,相信它对您的全球化思维大有裨益。

编者

2005 年 3 月

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1. Metropolitan London

大都会伦敦

Vast, vibrant^① and truly multi-cultural, London is one of the world's great cities. Located in the southeast of England, on the River Thames, it is the capital of the United Kingdom (UK) and has been the heart of its political, cultural and business life for centuries. The now sprawling metropolis^② is a far cry from the scrabble of dwellings that first sprouted up to house river traders. It was the Romans who really kick-started the city, by establishing "Londinium" as an important fortress^③ town, guarding the Thames and protecting against any Celtic tribes trying to invade the then untamed^④ island. The Romans brought with them forts, roads and the rule of law, prompting Roman historian Tacitus to boast of an AD60 city "filled with travelers and a celebrated^⑤ center of commerce".



Over the centuries, London has developed and expanded, despite the many dangers—the Great Plague^⑥, the Great Fire, the bitter English Civil War and even a plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament. But most recently, London and

- ① vibrant ['vaɪbrənt] *adj.* 振荡的, 有活力的
- ② metropolis [mi'trɒpəlɪs] *n.* 都会, 大城市
- ③ fortress ['fɔ:trɪs] *n.* 堡垒, 要塞
- ④ untamed [ʌn'teɪmd] *adj.* 未驯服的, 难驯服的
- ⑤ celebrated ['selɪbreɪtɪd] *adj.* 著名的
- ⑥ plague [pleɪg] *n.* 瘟疫, 麻烦, 灾祸

its citizens survived the German Luftwaffe^① attempts to bomb the city to oblivion^② during World War II “Blitz”.

Nowadays, the sheer scale of Greater London can be daunting at first, as it sprawls 1500sq km across a voluminous^③ plain. However, it is a city that is surprisingly easy to get around, with the comprehensive Underground or “Tube”. The twin axis on which London rests is the Houses of Parliament to the west and the City of London to the east. The seat of government, not far from the home of the royal family, is connected to the City by the River Thames. In between lie most of the tourist attractions and the busiest, liveliest entertainment areas, such as Knightsbridge and Soho. But London’s vivacity^④ and charm stretches far beyond the Circle Line—the Underground route that rings the inner city. Residential areas outside the city center have their own beating heart.

And as the population of London pushes inexorably^⑤ towards the ten million mark, the city continues to grow and thrive. Home to 37 distinct immigrant groups, each consisting of more than 10,000 people, this is a city where some 300 languages are spoken. This very real multiculturalism is evident on every street and is a key reason why people love the city. Tourists come for London’s history or London’s royal pageantry^⑥ but they return for all the charms of the modern London, not least the extraordinary breadth of London’s cultural life, with world-class art galleries and theatres, buzzing nightlife, film, music, culinary^⑦ and fashion scenes. Overseeing the whole lot is Mayor Ken Livingstone, who was elected in 2000. Keen to make an impact on the city, various strategies have been developed and quickly implemented—for example, the controversial^⑧ plan for congestion^⑨ charging on the inner city roads, which is already a successful reality. But the city skyline is the place where the

① Luftwaffe [ˈluftvafə] *n.* (纳粹时代的)德国空军

② oblivion [əˈblɪvɪən] *n.* 遗忘, 湮没

③ voluminous [vəˈluːmɪnəs] *adj.* 卷数多的, 体积大的, 庞大的

④ vivacity [viˈvæsɪti] *n.* 活泼

⑤ inexorably [inˈeksərəbli] *adv.* 无情地, 冷酷地

⑥ pageantry [ˈpædʒəntri] *n.* 壮观, 华丽

⑦ culinary [ˈkʌlɪnəri] *adj.* 厨房的, 烹调用

⑧ controversial [ˌkɒntrəˈvɜːʃəl] *adj.* 争论的, 争议的

⑨ congestion [kənˈdʒestʃən] *n.* 拥塞, 充血

London's rapid change and optimism is most visible—the Docklands and the City have shot up over the last few years.

During summer, London's bountiful green spaces fill up with office workers and tourists enjoying the surprisingly balmy^① days as café tables sprout across a multitude^② of pavements. During winter, the gray skies and rain can be forgotten for a while in numerous cozy pubs. But spring and autumn are probably the best seasons to visit the city, when clear crisp sunny days often illuminate^③ London and its landmarks, old and new.

【参考译文】

伦敦是世界上的大城市之一，它巨大而又充满活力，具有真正的多元文化。它位于英格兰东南部的泰晤士河上，是联合王国的首都，也是英国几个世纪来的政治、文化和商业中心。这个现在仍在向四外扩展的大都市已远非当初零乱的房屋了。伦敦开始发展时只是河商们的住所，正是罗马人真正地促使了城市的腾飞，他们建立“小伦敦”，把它当作重要的堡垒小镇，守卫着泰晤士河，防止凯尔特人部落试图入侵那时尚未征服的岛屿。罗马人修建了堡垒和道路，制定了律法。罗马历史学家塔西佗为此骄傲地说他们建立了一座“满是游客”的公元 60 年的城市，“一个著名的商业中心”。

几个世纪来，伦敦不断发展壮大，尽管发生了多次危险——大瘟疫、大火灾、激烈的英国内战，甚至还有炸掉上下议院的阴谋。在最近的历史上，在第二次世界大战的“闪电战”中，德国空军试图将城市夷为平地，然而伦敦及其市民躲过了此劫。

今天，伦敦的绝对规模初看起来让人退避三舍，它在巨大的平原上扩展 1500 平方公里。然而，有了综合性的地铁，逛伦敦出奇地容易。横穿伦敦的双子轴使上下议院居于西，伦敦市区居于东。政府所在地离皇家宫殿不远，与泰晤士河旁的市区相连。在其间林立着许许多多的旅游景点以及最繁忙、最活跃的娱乐场所，如骑士桥和梭霍，但伦敦的活力和魅力远远超出了地铁环绕内城所画的内环线，市中心之外的居民区都拥有让人心动的景色。

① balmy ['bɑ:mi] *adj.* 芳香的，温和的

② multitude ['mʌltitju:d] *n.* 多数，群众

③ illuminate [i'ljʊ:mineit] *v.* 照明，照亮

随着伦敦人口无情地突破千万大关,城市在持续增长和繁荣。它是 37 个独特的移民群落的家,每一个移民群落都是由 10000 多人组成,这座城市讲大约 300 种语言。这一真正的多元文化现象在每条街道上都很明显,它也是人们热爱这座城市的关键因素。游客们向往伦敦的历史和皇室的壮丽而来到伦敦,但他们回去时带走了现代伦敦的所有魅力,不仅仅是伦敦文化生活超出寻常的广度,这里有世界级的美术馆、剧院、喧闹的夜生活、电影、音乐、厨艺和时尚景致。俯瞰整座城市的是 2000 年当选的市长肯·利文斯敦,他热切地影响着这座城市,制定并迅速实施了各种各样的战略,如在内城道路上疏散拥挤的具有争议的计划,而此计划已经获得成功。伦敦的天际映衬出它的快速变化和乐观主义——港区和市区在过去的几年里拔地而起。

在夏季,伦敦广阔的绿色空间充斥着办公人员和游客的心,当咖啡桌在许许多多的人行道上一字排开的时候,他们在享受着温和得出奇的好天气。在冬季,人们走进无数个舒适的酒馆里可以暂时忘却灰色天空和雨天。但是,春天和秋天可能是参观该城市的黄金季节,清脆的阳光照射着伦敦以及它的新老城区。

2. Buckingham Palace

白金汉宫

Besides being the official London residence^① of the Queen, Buckingham Palace is also the busy administrative^② headquarters of the Monarchy and has probably the most famous and easily recognizable facade^③ of any building in the world.

The Palace is a working building and the centerpiece of Britain's constitutional monarchy^④. It houses the offices of those who support the day-to-

① residence [ˈrezɪdəns] *n.* 居住,住处

② administrative [ədˈmɪnɪstrətɪv] *adj.* 管理的,行政的

③ facade [fəˈsɑːd] *n.* 正面

④ constitutional monarchy 君主立宪制

day activities and duties of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh and their immediate family.

The Palace is also the venue^① for great Royal ceremonies, State Visits

and Investitures^②, all of which are organized by the Royal Household.

Although Buckingham Palace is furnished^③ and decorated with priceless works of art that form part of the Royal Collection, one of the major art collections in the world today, it is not an art gallery^④ and nor is it a museum. Its State Rooms form the nucleus of the working Palace and are used regularly by the Queen and members of the Royal family for official and State entertaining. Buckingham Palace is one of the world's most familiar buildings and more than 50,000 people visit the Palace each year as guests to banquets^⑤, lunches, receptions and the Royal Garden Parties.

For those who do receive an invitation to Buckingham Palace, the first step across the threshold^⑥ is into the Grand Hall and up the curving marble stairs of the Grand Staircase. Portraits are still set in the walls. The Throne Room was sometimes used during Queen Victoria's reign for Court gatherings and as a second dancing room. It is in the Throne Room that the Queen, on very special occasions like Jubilees^⑦, receives loyal addresses. Another use of the Throne Room has been for formal wedding photographs.

George IV's original palace lacked a large room in which to entertain. Queen Victoria rectified^⑧ that shortcoming by adding in 1853—1855 what was, at the time of its construction, the largest room in London. At 122 feet long, 60



① venue [ˈvenju:] n. 集合地点, 会议地点

② Investiture [inˈvestitʃə] n. 授职, 授权

③ furnish [ˈfɜːnɪʃ] v. 装备, 布置

④ gallery [ˈgæləri] n. 美术陈列室, 画廊

⑤ banquet [ˈbæŋkwɪt] n. 宴会

⑥ threshold [ˈθreʃhəʊld] n. 门槛, 入口

⑦ Jubilee [ˈdʒubili:] n. 欢庆盛会, 狂欢节; 大赦年

⑧ rectify [ˈrektɪfaɪ] v. 矫正, 调整

feet wide and 45 feet high, the Ballroom is the largest multi-purpose room in Buckingham Palace. It was opened in 1856 with a ball to celebrate the end of the Crimean War.

It is along the East Gallery that the Queen and her State guests process to the Ballroom for the State Banquet normally held on the first day of the visit. The Ballroom has been used as a concert hall for memorial concerts and performances of the arts and it is the regular venue for Investitures of which there are usually 21 a year—nine in the spring, two in the summer and ten in the autumn. At the Investitures, the Queen or the Prince of Wales as her representative will meet recipients^① of British honors and give them their awards.

From the Ballroom, the West Gallery, with its four Gobelin tapestries^②, leads into the first of the great rooms that overlook lawn and the gardens—setting for the annual Garden Parties introduced by Queen Victoria in 1868. The State Dining Room is one of the principal State Rooms on the west side of the Palace. Many distinguished people have dined in this room including presidents and prime ministers.

The Music Room was originally known as the Drawing Room and is the center of the suite of rooms on the Garden Front between the Blue and the White Drawing Rooms. Four Royal babies, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Duke of York and Prince William were all christened^③ by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Music Room but one of its more formal uses is during a State Visit when guests are presented to the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and the visiting Head of State.

The last of the suite of rooms overlooking the gardens is the White Drawing Room. Originally called the North Drawing Room, it is perhaps the grandest of all the State Rooms. The Room also serves as a Royal reception room for the Queen and members of the Royal family to gather before State and official occasions.

The Bow Room is familiar to the many thousands of guests to Royal Garden

① recipient [ri'sipiənt] *n.* 接受者

② Gobelin tapestries [ˈtæpistriz] 哥白林挂毯(哥白林为法国巴黎一挂毯厂)

③ christen [ˈkrisn] *v.* (宗)施洗礼,施洗命名

Parties who pass through it on their way to the garden. It was originally intended as a part of George IV's private apartments—to be the King's Library—but it was never fitted up as such. Instead, it has become another room for entertaining and is where the Queen holds the arrival lunch for a visiting Head of State at the start of a State Visit.

【参考译文】

除了充当女王在伦敦的官邸以外,白金汉宫还是这个君主国繁忙的行政总部,它的正面也许是世界上所有建筑物中最为出名的,也是最容易辨认的。

这个宫殿是英国的君主立宪政体的办公大楼和主要象征,里面有许多办公室,在这里办公的人员都帮助维持女王、爱丁堡公爵及其直系亲属的日常活动和职责。该宫殿也是王室组织盛大仪式、接见外宾和举行授职仪式的地方。

虽然白金汉宫是用无价的艺术品装饰的,虽然这些艺术品构成了皇家收藏品的一部分,也是现在世界上主要的艺术品收藏之一,但它并不是一个美术馆,也不是一个博物馆。它的国事殿构成了宫殿办公的核心,女王及王室成员经常在这里正式接见和款待客人。白金汉宫是世界上最为人们熟悉的宫殿之一,每年有 50000 多客人参观宫殿,并参加宴会、午餐、招待会以及皇家花园舞会。

对于那些收到参观白金汉宫邀请的人,跨过门槛的第一步就是走进大厅,然后走上大厅里弯曲的大理石楼梯,墙上仍然镶嵌着肖像画。在维多利亚女王在位时期,王座殿有时被用作朝会和第二舞厅。就在这个王座殿里,女王在非常特殊的场合——如欢庆盛会上——接受皇室致辞。王座殿的另一个用途是用于正式婚礼的照相。

乔治四世原来的宫殿里缺少一间款待宾客的大厅,维多利亚女王纠正了这一缺憾,在 1853 年至 1855 年间修建了当时在伦敦最大的房间——舞厅,122 英尺长、60 英尺宽、45 英尺高。它是白金汉宫里最大的多功能厅,1856 年投入使用时举行了庆祝克里米亚战争结束的舞会。

女王和她的国宾正是沿着东廊步入舞厅,举行通常在国事访问的第一天举行的国宴。舞厅被用作过音乐厅,举办过纪念音乐会和艺术表演。它也是经常举办授职仪式的地方,通常每年举行 21 次——春季 9 次、夏季 2 次、秋季 10 次。在这些授职仪式上,女王或代表她的威尔士亲王接见那些

接受英国荣誉的人,给他们颁发奖章。

从舞厅出来,挂着四幅哥白林挂毯的西廊通向几间大厅的第一间,它们俯视着草坪和花园,从1868年维多利亚女王开始,这里每年都举行花园舞会。国宴厅是宫殿西边的主要大厅之一,包括总统和首相在内的许多著名人物在这里用过餐。

音乐厅最初被称作“客厅”,位于蓝色会客厅和白色会客厅之间的“花园前”套间的中央。四个皇家婴儿——威尔士亲王、长公主、约克公爵和威廉王子——在这里接受坎特伯雷大主教的洗礼和命名,但是,它更为正式的用途之一是在国事访问期间,宾客们在这里被引见给女王、爱丁堡公爵和访问国首脑。

俯视花园的最后一套房间是白色会客厅,原来被称作“北客厅”,它可能是所有国宾厅中最宏伟的一个。该厅也用作女王及皇室成员在举行正式国家仪式之前聚会的皇家接待厅。

弓室对于成千上万个参加皇家花园舞会的人来说是再熟悉不过的了,他们必须穿过这里才能到达花园。起初,只想将它用作乔治四世的私人房间的一部分——即国王的图书室,但它从来就不适合于那一功能。相反,它成为了另一款待厅,是女王为来访的国家首脑举行接风洗尘午餐的地方。

3. Windsor Castle

温莎堡

Windsor Castle is an official residence of the Queen and the largest occupied castle in the world. A royal palace and fortress for over 900 years, the Castle remains a working palace today.



Visitors can walk around the State Apartments, extensive suites of rooms at the

heart of the working palace; for part of the year visitors can also see the Semi State rooms, which are some of the most splendid interiors in the castle. They are furnished with treasures from the Royal Collection including paintings by Holbein, Rubens, and Van Dyck, fine tapestries and porcelain, sculpture and armour.

Within the Castle there are many additional attractions. In the Drawings Gallery regular exhibitions of treasures from the Royal Library are mounted. Another popular feature is the Queen Mary's Dolls' House. The fourteenth-century St. George's Chapel is the burial place of ten sovereigns^①, and setting for many royal weddings. Nearby on the Windsor Estate is Frogmore House, an attractive country residence with strong associations to three queens—Queen Charlotte, Queen Victoria and Queen Mary.

In celebration of the Golden Jubilee^② of Her Majesty the Queen, a new landscape garden has been created by the designer and Chelsea Gold Medallist Tom Stuart Smith. The garden, the first to be made at the Castle since the 1820s, transforms the visitor entrance and provides a setting for band concerts throughout the year. The informal design takes its inspiration from the picturesque character of the Castle.

The Castle was first built more than 900 years ago. William the Conqueror^③ chose the site, high above the River Thames and on the edge of a Saxon hunting ground. It was a day's march from the Tower of London and intended to guard the western approaches to the capital.

Since those early days Windsor Castle has been inhabited continuously and improved upon by successive sovereigns. Some were great builders, strengthening the Castle against uprising and rebellion; others, living in peaceful times, created a palatial^④ royal residence.

Nine centuries after its foundation, the castle continues to perform its prime role as one of the Queen's official residences. Pivotal to this role are the State Apartments, which are the formal rooms used for Court ceremonial and State and

① sovereign ['sɒvrɪn] *n.* 君主, 统治

② Golden Jubilee 五十周年纪念

③ William the Conqueror 1066 年征服英国的诺曼底公爵威廉

④ palatial [pə'leɪʃəl] *adj.* 富丽堂皇的