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CIVILIZATIONS PAST TO PRESENT

文明的进程

PERU

秘 鲁

HELEN BYERS (美) 著

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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INTRODUCTION 引言

Imagine living high among the peaks¹ of the Andes Mountains² in South America. You live in a community filled with gleaming³ objects made of gold. You help to build steep⁴ and narrow⁵ paths in the mountains. You are paid for your work in clothing⁶ or food. You might have done these things had you lived with the Inca⁷ long ago.

The Inca were a people who lived 500 years ago. The center of their civilization was the country that is now Peru.

Today, many visitors go to Peru to visit the ruins⁸ of an Inca city high in the clouds. In villages, they meet the modern

relatives⁹ of the Inca. They discover that many of the old traditions are still a part of modern life in Peru.

There are amazing¹⁰ things to learn about the lives of the Inca. Let's begin a journey¹¹ of our own.

1. peak	<i>n.</i>	山峰
2. Andes Mountains		安第斯山脉
3. gleam	<i>v.</i>	闪烁
4. steep	<i>adj.</i>	陡峭的
5. narrow	<i>adj.</i>	狭窄的
6. clothing	<i>n.</i>	衣服
7. Inca	<i>n.</i>	印加人
8. ruin	<i>n.</i>	[~s] 废墟; 遗址
9. relative	<i>n.</i>	亲属
10. amazing	<i>adj.</i>	惊人的
11. journey	<i>n.</i>	行程



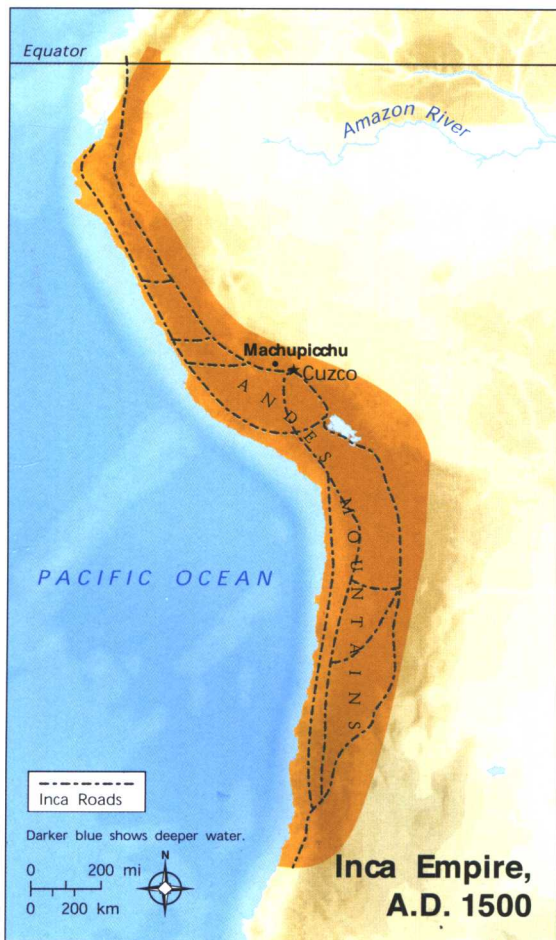
Ruins of Machupicchu¹, an Inca city
in the clouds

1. Machupicchu

马丘比丘

PERU: THEN AND NOW

秘鲁：历史与今天

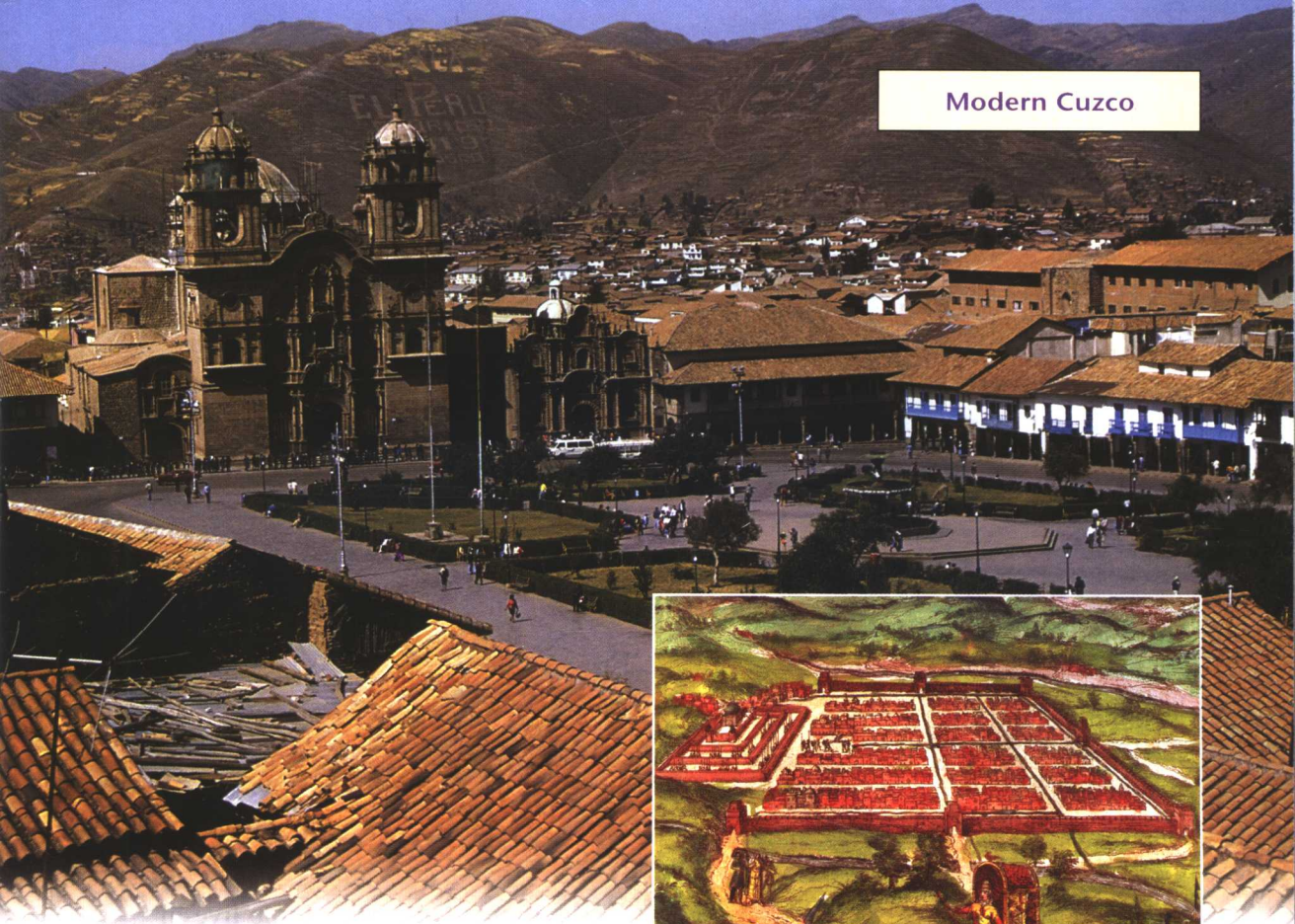


Around the year 1300, the Inca were a small group of people. During the next 200 years, Inca leaders fought wars. They defeated¹ and ruled their neighbors. By 1500, more than 10 million² people lived in the Inca empire³.

The Inca empire stretched⁴ more than 3,220 kilometers (about 2,001 miles) down the west coast of South America. The great

Inca empire no longer exists⁵. It once ranged⁶ from present-day Ecuador⁷ into Chile⁸.

1. defeat	v.	击败
2. million	n.	百万
3. empire	n.	帝国
4. stretch	v.	伸展; 延伸
5. exist	v.	存在
6. range	v.	绵延
7. Ecuador		厄瓜多尔
8. Chile		智利



Look at the first map. It shows the land that belonged¹ to the Inca empire. The Inca capital was Cuzco². Find Cuzco on the map.

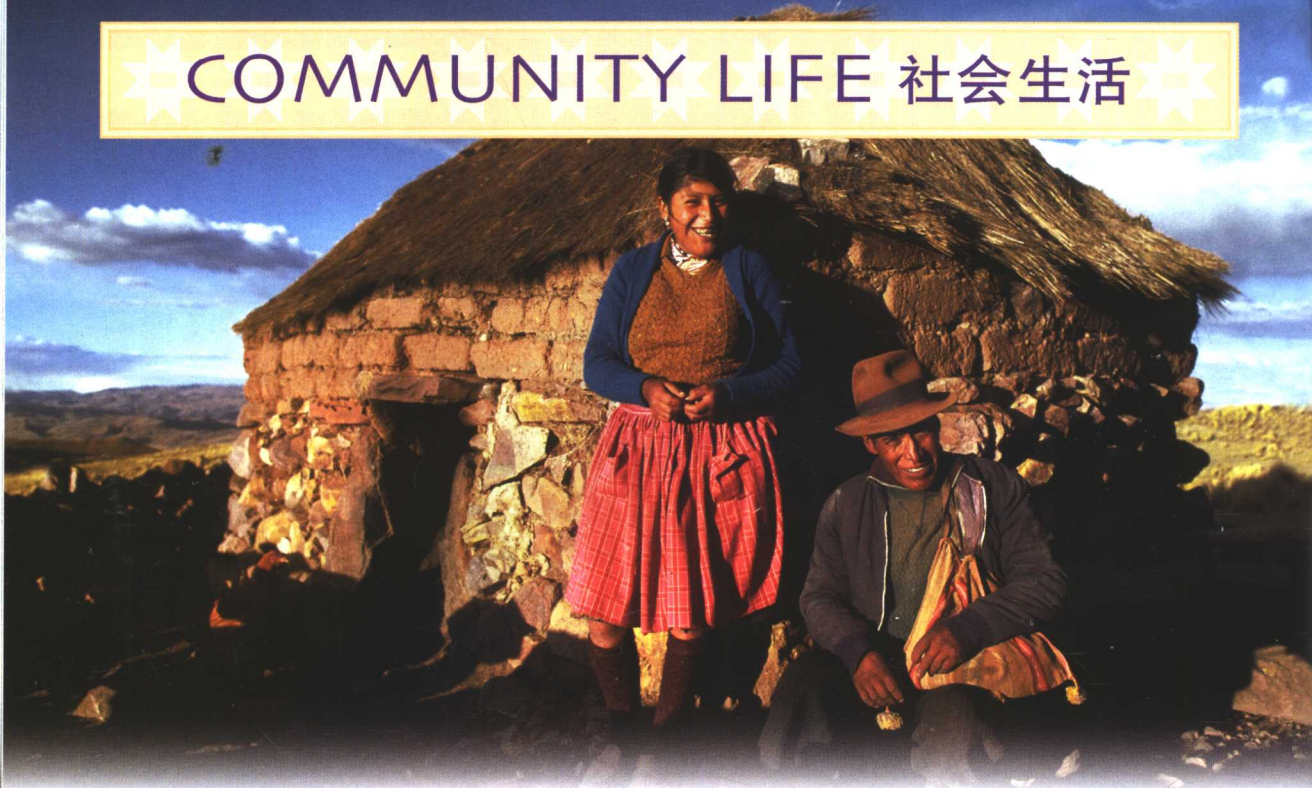
Now look at the second map. It shows the borders³ of modern Peru. What other modern countries are located⁴ on lands once ruled by the Inca? Peru's capital is Lima⁵. Find Lima on the map.

Today, about half of Peru's people are descended⁶ from the Inca. They are the Quechua⁷ people. Many of the Quechua speak Spanish⁸, the official⁹ language of Peru. They also speak Quechua, the Inca language.



Cuzco long ago

1. belong	<i>v.</i>	属于
2. Cuzco		库斯科 (11 世纪初起至 16 世纪为印加帝国的首都)
3. border	<i>n.</i>	边界; 国界
4. locate	<i>v.</i>	使……坐落于
5. Lima		利马
6. descend	<i>v.</i>	是……的后裔
7. Quechua	<i>n.</i>	盖丘亚人; 盖丘亚语
8. Spanish	<i>n.</i>	西班牙语
9. official	<i>adj.</i>	官方的



House with straw roof

HOUSES

Long ago, the Inca spent little time in their houses. Their houses were simple. People built them from stone and mud¹. They made the roofs² from grass or straw³. Most houses had one room with no windows. The floor was hard dirt.

Most families had no furniture. They slept on wool blankets⁴, reed mats⁵, or leather⁶ made from the skin of a llama⁷, an animal of the Andes Mountains. Families sat on the floor to eat. They hung their few things on stone pegs⁸. They kept their food in large jars⁹ and baskets. People cooked indoors. Fires were surrounded¹⁰ by stones set in a circle. The smoke drifted¹¹ out through the grass roof.

Today, most Quechua people live in villages much like their ancestors¹² did. Few families have electricity or running water¹³. But these days, many have battery-operated¹⁴ radios!

1. mud	<i>n.</i>	泥土
2. roof	<i>n.</i>	屋顶
3. straw	<i>n.</i>	禾秆, 稻草
4. wool blanket		羊毛毯子
5. reed mat		芦苇席子
6. leather	<i>n.</i>	皮革
7. llama	<i>n.</i>	美洲驼
8. peg	<i>n.</i>	挂物钉
9. jar	<i>n.</i>	罐子
10. surround	<i>v.</i>	围住, 圈住
11. drift	<i>v.</i>	飘
12. ancestor	<i>n.</i>	祖先
13. running water		自来水
14. battery-operated	<i>adj.</i>	电池供电的

CLOTHES

Would you like making your own clothes? **Long ago**, clothes were made by hand. Inca women were wonderful weavers¹. They wove clothing from the wool of the alpaca², an animal related³ to the llama.

Men wore a cloth around the hips⁴. It was held in place with a colorful belt⁵. Many men also wore short tunics⁶. Women wore long robes⁷ tied with a sash⁸.

Everyone wore sandals⁹. Men braided¹⁰ grass into slippers¹¹ or used llama hide¹² to make strong sandals. Some people wore gold disks¹³ in their earlobes¹⁴. The more important the wearer, the larger the disk. The Inca ruler never wore the same thing twice.

Today, many Quechua men wear a modern shirt, trousers, and shoes. The weather is often cool. So, they might wear a woven poncho¹⁵ and a knitted¹⁶ cap with earflaps¹⁷. Quechua women wear a knee-length full skirt. They tie a brightly woven cloth around their shoulders. Inside it, there might be a baby or a load of¹⁸ potatoes!

1. weaver	<i>n.</i>	织布工
2. alpaca	<i>n.</i>	(南美的) 羊驼
3. related	<i>adj.</i>	同类的; 同族的
4. hip	<i>n.</i>	臀部
5. belt	<i>n.</i>	腰带
6. tunic	<i>n.</i>	束腰外衣
7. robe	<i>n.</i>	长袍; 罩袍
8. sash	<i>n.</i>	(妇女、儿童的) 腰带; 彩带
9. sandal	<i>n.</i>	凉鞋
10. braid	<i>v.</i>	编织
11. slipper	<i>n.</i>	拖鞋
12. hide	<i>n.</i>	兽皮
13. disk	<i>n.</i>	圆盘; 盘状物
14. earlobe	<i>n.</i>	耳垂
15. poncho	<i>n.</i>	南美披风
16. knit	<i>v.</i>	编结; 编织
17. earflap	<i>n.</i>	耳扇; 帽瓣
18. a load of		很多; 许多



Quechua girls wearing wool ponchos

FOOD AND FARMING

食物与农业

What is your favorite snack¹? **Long ago**, an Inca might have chosen popcorn²! Most of the time, people grew the food they ate.

Most Inca people were farmers, but farmland was scarce³. Farmers had to create farmland on the mountainsides. To do this, they made terraces⁴. First they built stone walls. Then they filled the area behind these walls with soil brought up

from the river valleys⁵.

They also dug irrigation⁶ channels⁷ to guide⁸ rainwater to their crops. Farmers planted maize⁹, or corn, and quinoa¹⁰, a grain¹¹ native¹² to the Andes. They also planted potatoes, beans¹³, and chili peppers¹⁴.

LOOKING BACK

Did you know that the first potato came from Peru? Today, there are over 200 kinds! They come in every size and shape. They are purple, pink, orange, red, white, or yellow. In ancient times, the Inca could freeze-dry¹⁵ potatoes. The potatoes could then be kept for a while.

1. snack	<i>n.</i>	点心; 小吃
2. popcorn	<i>n.</i>	爆米花
3. scarce	<i>adj.</i>	缺乏的
4. terrace	<i>n.</i>	梯田
5. river valley		河谷
6. irrigation	<i>n.</i>	灌溉
7. channel	<i>n.</i>	沟渠
8. guide	<i>v.</i>	引导
9. maize	<i>n.</i>	玉蜀黍; 玉米
10. quinoa	<i>n.</i>	昆诺阿藜 (一种食用作物)
11. grain	<i>n.</i>	谷物
12. native	<i>adj.</i>	土生土长的
13. bean	<i>n.</i>	豆
14. chili pepper		辣椒
15. freeze-dry	<i>v.</i>	冷冻干燥
16. plow	<i>v.</i>	犁 (地)

A man and child plowing¹⁶ land for potatoes



Women selling fruits and vegetables at a market

The Inca had no animals to help remove¹ rocks, plow the soil, or harvest² crops. Their llamas weren't strong enough. So men, women, and teenagers³ did the work. Children tended⁴ the llama flocks⁵.

Usually, the Inca cooked soups and stews⁶ with quinoa or potatoes. They roasted⁷ or boiled⁸ corn.

The Inca ate little meat. For feasts⁹, they had llama, alpaca, or animals they hunted, such as deer¹⁰, rabbits, and large birds. They also raised guinea pigs¹¹ for food. They found them delicious when roasted with peanut sauce¹².

Today, many Quechua grow the same food their ancestors grew. Others raise grains introduced from other countries. They also eat fish from the ocean.

The Quechua go to town to buy, sell, and trade food at open-air markets. There they can get goods¹³ from other parts of Peru. They can also buy radios, cosmetics¹⁴, and other things from the modern world. But they still eat guinea pig!

1. remove	v.	移开; 搬动
2. harvest	v.	收割; 收获
3. teenager	n.	(13 岁至 19 岁的) 青少年
4. tend	v.	照料
5. flock	n.	畜群
6. stew	n.	炖的食物
7. roast	v.	烤
8. boil	v.	烹煮 (食物)
9. feast	n.	盛宴
10. deer	n.	鹿
11. guinea pig	n.	豚鼠
12. peanut sauce	n.	花生酱
13. goods	n.	[复] 货物
14. cosmetic	n.	化妆品

GROWING UP 成长

Everyone had a job to do in the Inca world of **long ago**, even the children. For the first two years of a baby's life, it traveled everywhere on its mother's back. Not yet named, it was just called the Quechua word for "baby." A baby was given a name during his or her first haircut.

Noblemen's¹ sons attended² four years of school. Most children learned what they needed to know from their parents.

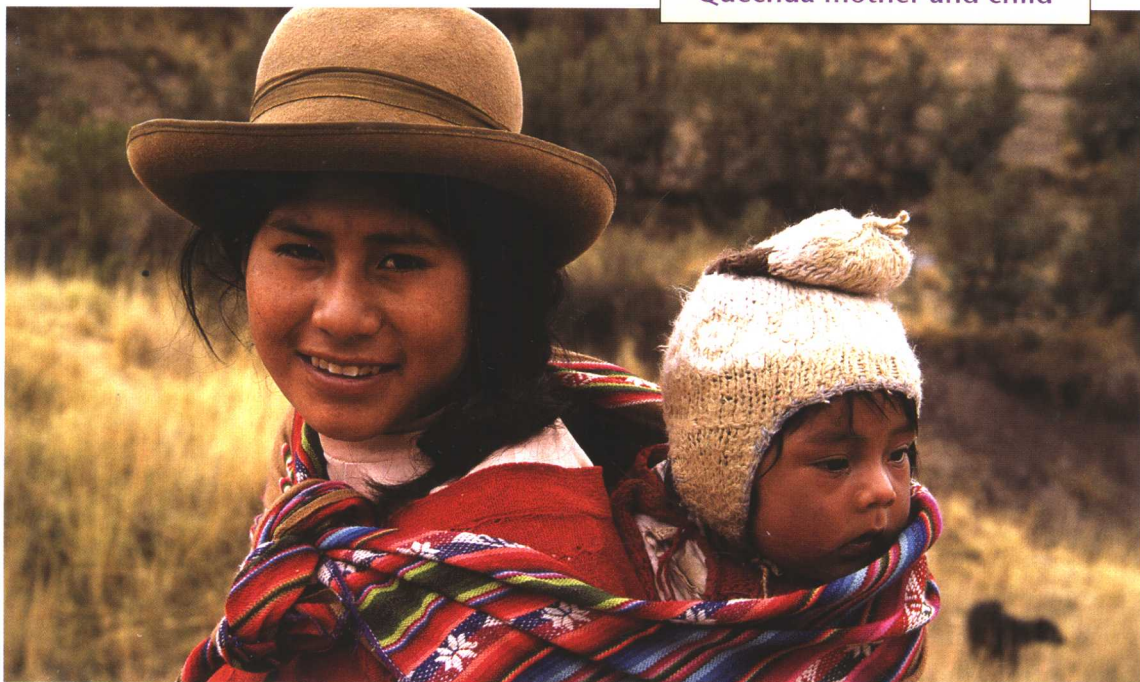
By the age of nine, children worked. Boys and girls helped in the fields and gathered³ firewood⁴. Girls also spun⁵ yarn⁶,

dyed⁷ cloth, prepared food, and cared for younger children.

At the age of 14, boys were considered adults⁸. Then, they were given their adult name. Girls married between the ages of 16 and 20. Boys married by age 25. Their partners⁹ were chosen for them.

1. nobleman	<i>n.</i>	贵族
2. attend	<i>v.</i>	上学
3. gather	<i>v.</i>	收拢
4. firewood	<i>n.</i>	柴火; 木柴
5. spin	<i>v.</i>	纺
6. yarn	<i>n.</i>	纱
7. dye	<i>v.</i>	染
8. adult	<i>n.</i>	成年人
9. partner	<i>n.</i>	配偶

Quechua mother and child



LOOKING

BACK

In the Inca world of long ago, very young boys and girls learned to care for animals. Today, herding¹ has declined², and children must attend school. In the country, some children, like this boy, watch over herds³ high in the mountains.

- | | | |
|------------|----|--------|
| 1. herd | v. | 放牧 |
| 2. decline | v. | 衰落 |
| 3. herd | n. | 兽群, 牧群 |

Quechua boy taking care of a herd of sheep



WORK AND TRAVEL

工作与交通

MONEY AND TAXES¹

The Inca had lots of gold, but they didn't use it for money. In fact, they had no money. They had to pay taxes, however. How would you pay taxes without money? You might pay with work. **Long ago**, Inca villagers had to pay taxes on their harvest and herds. Some of their crops and animals went to the empire.

Every village had to send a few young men and women to work for the empire. Some went to the capital to make jewelry², cloth, or pottery³ for nobles. Many men worked as soldiers or miners⁴. Others built buildings or repaired roads or bridges.

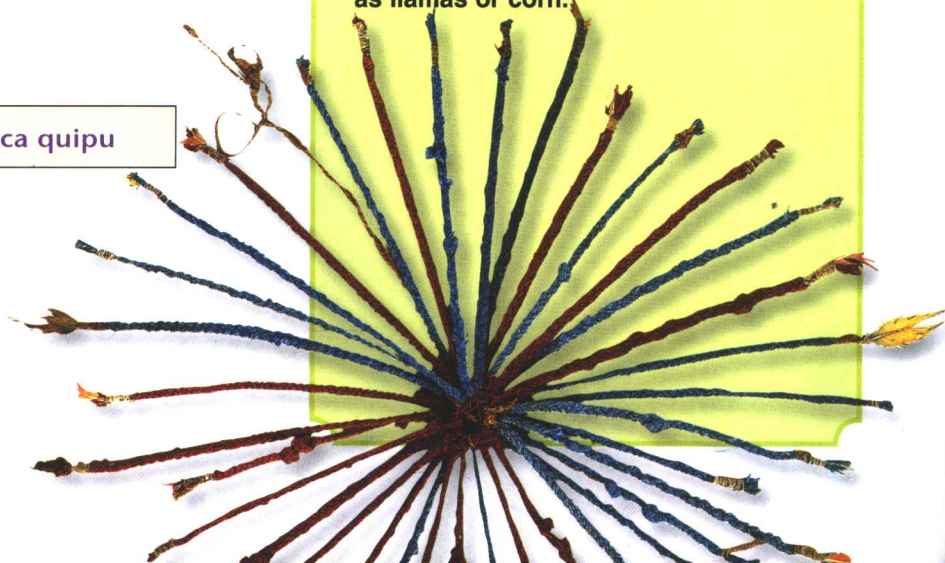
The Quechua of **today** use money. They also trade goods. They are no longer ordered to leave their villages to work for the government.

1. tax	<i>n.</i>	税
2. jewelry	<i>n.</i>	珠宝
3. pottery	<i>n.</i>	陶器
4. miner	<i>n.</i>	矿工
5. official	<i>n.</i>	官员
6. quipu	<i>n.</i>	(古代秘鲁人用以计数和传递信息的) 结绳
7. property	<i>n.</i>	财产
8. bundle	<i>n.</i>	捆
9. knotted	<i>adj.</i>	打结的
10. cord	<i>n.</i>	(细) 绳

LOOKING BACK

The Inca had no written language. **Officials⁵ used a tool called a quipu⁶ to record how much property⁷ a village had. It was a bundle⁸ of knotted⁹ cords¹⁰. For counting, officials tied knots in the cords. Different colored cords stood for different things, such as llamas or corn.**

Inca quipu



ROADS AND BRIDGES

What would you do if there were no cars, trains, or planes?

Long ago, the Inca had none of these things. They did not know about wheels. But they could walk! So they built thousands of miles of highways¹.

This amazing road system² linked³ the villages of the empire with its capital at Cuzco. It was paved⁴ with stone. The Inca army marched thousands of miles on it. Officials on business traveled long distances⁵ too. Along the way, there were shelters⁶ every few miles. Canals⁷ lined the road so people could stop and get drinks of water.

The Inca also built bridges. Some bridges swayed⁸ above deep canyons⁹. They were made of ropes of fiber¹⁰ from a type of cactus¹¹. Some ropes were as thick as a person's body!

Today, the 32-kilometer (about 20-mile) Inca Trail¹² high in the Andes tests the legs of tourists. Every year, thousands of people travel to Peru to hike¹³ it.

1. highway	<i>n.</i>	公路
2. system	<i>n.</i>	系统
3. link	<i>v.</i>	连接
4. pave	<i>v.</i>	铺 (路)
5. distance	<i>n.</i>	距离
6. shelter	<i>n.</i>	遮蔽处
7. canal	<i>n.</i>	运河
8. sway	<i>v.</i>	摇摆
9. canyon	<i>n.</i>	峡谷
10. fiber	<i>n.</i>	纤维
11. cactus	<i>n.</i>	仙人掌
12. Inca Trail		印加古道
13. hike	<i>v.</i>	徒步旅行



Rope bridge