

# 青岛

QINGDAO · CHINA



K925.23  
76

LT0000440698



青岛前海  
the Front Sea of Qingdao

青島，是一個以輕紡工業、外貿港口、海洋科研和風景旅遊為主要特色的城市。它位於中國山東省東南部，黃海之濱，膠州灣畔，東經120°9'14"，北緯36°4'11"。青島是中國沿海開放城市之一，也是全國經濟中心城市之一，並在國家計劃中實行單列，享有省一級經濟管理權限。

青島現轄膠州、即墨、平度3個市和萊西、膠南兩個縣，以及市南、市北、台東、四方、滄口、黃島、嶗山7個區。全市總面積10654平方公里，總人口657萬人。其中市區面積為1102平方公里，人口203.6萬人。

青島是太平洋西弧最著名的港口城市，不僅是重要的交通樞紐，也是對外貿易、經濟合作交流的“窗口”。近幾年來，青島分別與日本下關市、美國長灘市、墨西哥阿卡普爾科市結為友好城市。青島港與日本清水港、和歌山夏津港結為“友好港”。青島的一些學校、工廠、醫院等單位還與外國的一些相應機構建立了友好關係。

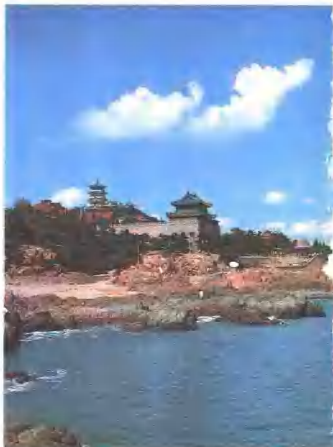
實行對外開放是青島發展經濟的基本方針。青島真誠希望進一步擴大與世界各國、各地區在平等互利基礎上的經濟技術合作和貿易往來，不斷促進共同的发展和繁榮。

A foreign-trade port situated on the shore of the Jiaozhou Gulf in southeastern Shandong Province, Qingdao is famed for its light and textile industries, oceanographic research, picturesque sights and tourist attractions. One of China's coastal cities open to foreign investment, Qingdao is a major economic centre in China. It has been rated in the State plan as a city enjoying the provincial-level power of economic management.

Qingdao Municipality has under its jurisdiction 3 cities (Jiaozhou, Jimo, and Pingdu), 2 counties (Laixi and Jiaonan) and 7 districts (Shinan, Shibei, Taidong, Sifang, Gangkou, Huangdao and Laoshan). Covering an area of 10,654 square kilometers Qingdao has a population of 6.57 million. The city proper spreads over an area of 1102 square kilometers with 2,036 million residents.

Situated on 120°9'14" east longitude and 36°4'11" latitude, Qingdao is one of the important ports on the western rim of the Pacific Ocean. It is a communication hub and one of China's "show cases" for overseas trade and economic cooperation with foreign lands. The port city has, over the past few years, become the sister city of Shimonoseki in Japan, Long Beach in the United States and Mexico's Acapulco. It is also the "friendly port" of the ports of Shimizu and Shimotsu of Japan. Friendly relationship has been set up between some schools, factories, hospitals in Qingdao and some relative organizations abroad.

Opening to the outside world constitutes the basic policy of Qingdao in its export-oriented economic development. The municipal government is eagerly looking forward to promoting trade and broadening economic and technological cooperation with all countries and regions on the basis of mutual equality and benefit in a bid to enhance common development and prosperity.



水族館  
The Aquarium



迎賓館  
The Greeting Hall



栈桥与小青岛  
Zhanqiao Pier and Xiaoqingdao Isle



市面鸟瞰  
a Bird's-eye View over the City



嶗山石壁  
Stones in Mt. Lao



冠县山  
the Guanyang Hill



第 6 海水浴場  
NO. 6 Bathing Beach



嶗山北九水 (觀帆樓)  
The Beijiushui Area in Mt. Lao

## 地理概貌

### Geographical Location Historical Background

青島東枕嶗山，西接平原，南襟浩海，北依大澤；內有鶴山秀水，外有碧波藍天。膠州灣如一面琵琶，任它撥響萬頃海濤的琴弦。嶗山、天柱山、大澤山、大珠山、小珠山等幾十座山峰，似屏風重重；大沽河、白沙河、墨水河、膠萊河等幾十條河流，如脈絡道道；團島灣、匯泉灣、太平灣等幾十處海灣，象明鏡片片；齊堂島、靈山島、徐福島、田橫島等幾十個島嶼，猶珍珠顆顆。大自然把靈秀之氣賦於了青島，“三面瀟海一面山，滿眼風光滿城春”，正是青島景象的生動寫照。

青島屬季風大陸性氣候，由於受海洋環境的影響，形成“春長時來晚，夏濕涼而短，秋高空氣爽，冬暖持續長”海洋性氣候的特點。

青島年平均氣溫 $12.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，最熱的8月份，平均氣溫祇有 $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ ；最冷的1月份，平均氣溫祇有零下 $1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ ，年平均降雨量為775.6毫米，最大降雨量為1272毫米。

The Qingdao Municipality is situated in picturesque surroundings to the north of which looms the Laoshan Mountain, and all around are sparkling sea—beaches and numerous bays dotted with islets set in the blue sea into which empty scores of rivers and mountain gurgling brooks.

With a continental monsoon climate, the city surrounded on three sides by the sea has a bracing climate with warm winters and cool summers. The annual average temperature is  $12.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . In August the hottest month of the year, it averages  $25^{\circ}\text{C}$  and in the coldest month of January, the average temperature is  $13^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The annual precipitation is 775.6 mm, and the biggest recorded yearly rainfall is 1,272 mm.

## 历史沿革

### Historical Background

青島有着悠久的歷史文化，從嶗山的李家宅頭、傅家埠、即墨的兩阡、北阡，膠州的三里河，膠南的皂戶等處出土的大量屬於大汶口文化和龍山文化的文物證明，早在四五千年前，這裏已有人類繁衍生息。至今，仍然珍藏着歷史留下的陳迹。1891年，清政府在青島駐兵設關後，逐漸形成市鎮，並進一步成為海運貿易基地。1922年12月，定名為“膠澳商埠”。1929年，改名“青島特別市”，從此，“青島”這個名稱即確定下來。

Qingdao has quite a rich historical and cultural heritage. Archaeological finds unearthed at Lijiazhaitou on Laoshan Mountain and many other places that belong to the Dawenkou and Longshan Cultures are evident that man lived in the Qingdao area 4,000 to 5,000 years ago. As a result, there are many sites of historical interest. In 1891, the Qing Government started to set up yamen and station troops there, and a town emerged and became a port for junks. It was named "Jiaoao Trading Town" in December 1922, and seven years later it was given the name of "Special City of Qingdao", the name of which has remained to these days.



青島博物館  
the Qingdao Museum



大周山郵碑  
The Stone Tablets of Wei Period (535-556A.D.)  
on the Tuzhushan Hill



湛山寺  
the Zhanshan Temple



北魏石佛  
the Image of Buddha of Stone Made in Beisui Dynasty



康有為故居  
the Former Residence of Kang Youwei



天主教堂遠眺  
a Catholic Church Viewed in a Distance



## 风光名胜

青島依山傍水，地貌奇特，風光秀麗，氣候宜人，是旅遊避暑和療養的勝地。

青島的自然景色兼山、海、灘、林、泉之勝；人工建築歐、亞、美和中國民族風格之美。作為旅遊城市的青島，有三里河等新石器時代遺址，2000多年前齊國的古長城，漢代埋葬500義士骨骸的田橫島，秦始皇三次登臨的膠州台，隋代修建的珠山石窟，被譽為石刻瑰寶的天柱山魏碑等著名古迹；有棧橋、小青島、農迅公園、海水浴場、中山公園、小魚山、八大關、10個山頭公園等風光勝景。位於市區東部的嶗山自古被稱為“神仙之宅，靈異之府”，有漢代的柏，唐代的榆，宋代的銀杏等古樹；有被蒲松齡寫入《聊齋誌異》裏的牡丹、耐冬等奇花異卉；有太清宮、太

平宮、華嚴寺、蔚竹庵等名剎古觀；有那延曦窟、白雲洞、明霞洞、猶龍洞等神異的洞府；有太乙、神水、金液、天液等名泉清溪。歷代著名文人墨客屢迹遍佈，題刻薈集。唐代大詩人李白，受嶗山奇景異勝的感染，曾寫下“我昔東海上，嶗山餐紫霞”的豪邁詩句，更給嶗山增添了神秀之氣。

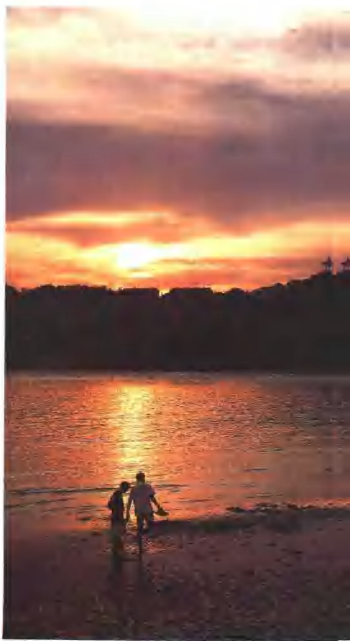
近幾年來，青島的旅遊事業有較大的發展。市區既有高層賓館、飯店，又有玲瓏別致的花園別墅。並有眾多的旅行社、客車出租公司等旅遊服務單位。還開展了度假健身、民俗、宗教等特種旅遊，逐步形成佈局合理，特色鮮明，設備配套，交通方便的旅遊網絡。每年有數以百萬計的國內外賓客來青島遊覽觀光，休養度假。在這裏領略春天的絢麗爛熳，夏天的熱烈奔放，秋天的豐富多彩，冬天的含蓄蘊藉。



FIG 55  
Zhanqiao Pier



八大關建築  
Buildings in the Badaguan Area



小魚山晚霞  
Sunset Glow on the Xiaoyushan Hill



崂山龙潭瀑  
The Longtan Waterfall in Mt. Lao



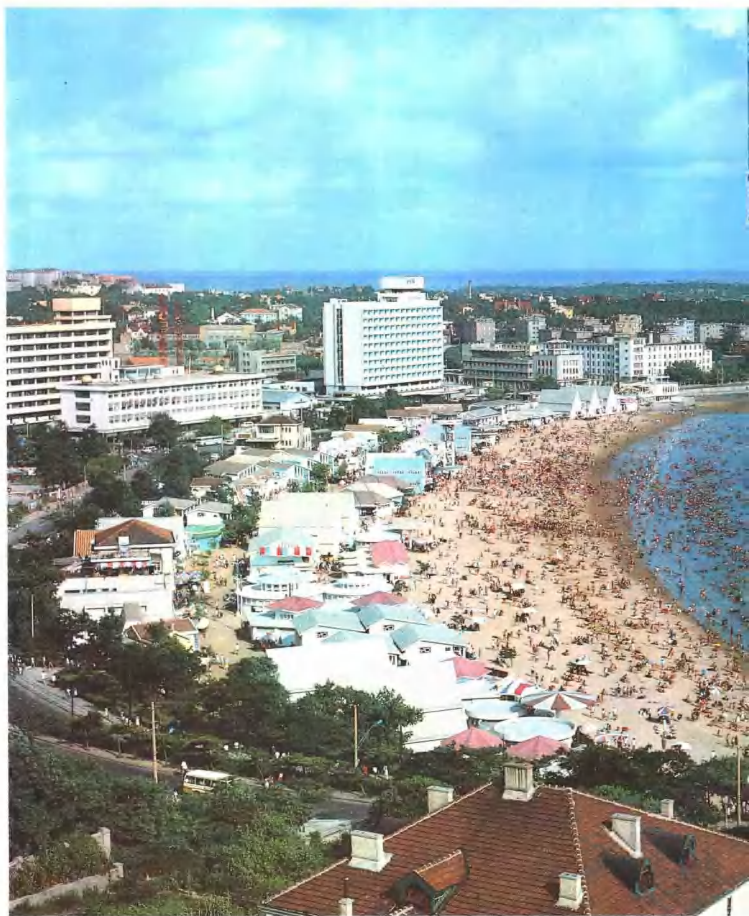
崂山北九水 (鱼鳞峡)  
The Beijushui Area in Mt. Lao



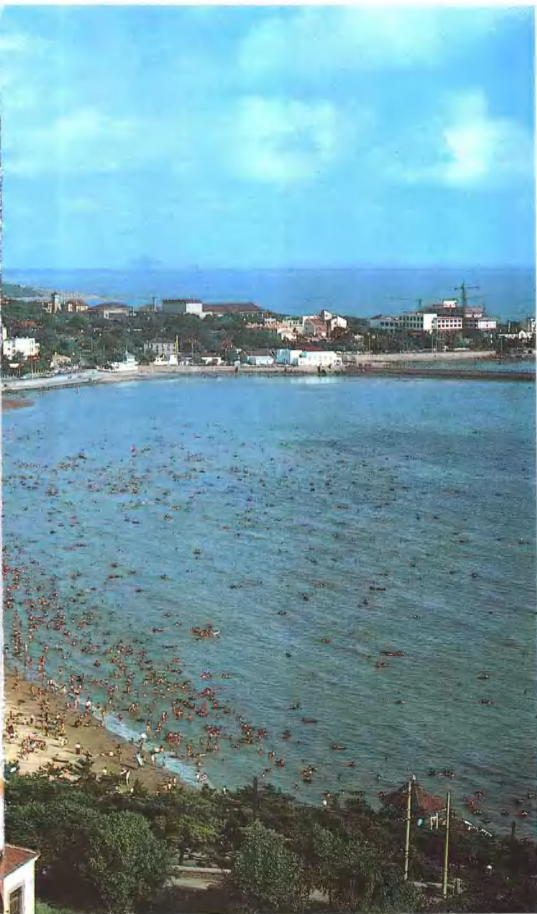
### Tourist Attractions

Qingdao is a famous tourist resort set in surroundings beautified by hills, sea, sandy beaches, woods and springs. The buildings in the city are built in European and Chinese architectural styles. Among the many attractions are such historical sites as the New Stone Age remains at Sanlihe, a wall of the Qi State constructed more than 2,000 years ago, Tianheng Isle where the remains of 500 Han Dynasty heroes are entombed, the Zhushan Grottoes built in the Sui Dynasty (581-618) and the Tianzhu Hill stone tablets of the Wei Period (535-556) known as the gems of stone carving. Other scenic places are Zhanqiao Pier, Xiaoqingdao islet, Lu Xun Park, Zhongshan Park, Xiaoyushan Hill, Badaguan and 10 parks perching on hills and many bathing beaches. Located in the east of Qingdao is Laoshan Mountain long known as "home to deities" with stands of ancient cypress, elm and ginkgo trees planted in Han, Tang and Song times, and also peonies, palaces and temples. Other attractions there are grottoes and caves along with springs that go under such fancy names as "divine water", "gold water" and "heavenly liquid". Noted men of letters and calligraphers, who visited the Laoshan Mountain throughout the ages, left behind their inscriptions. Enchanted by the mountain scenes, the Tang Dynasty poet Li Bai wrote, "Standing above the eastern sea, I behold Mt. Laoshan enshrouded in azure clouds".

Some high-rise hotels, restaurants and villa-like houses have been built for the increasing numbers of tourists arriving in Qingdao. At their service are many travel agencies and taxi companies. Qingdao has started new tourist activities, such as tour on the sea, fishing, vacation and health tour, religious and folkways tours. A tourist network with rational distribution, distinctive style, well equipped facilities and convenient transportation has been formed. Every year, a million or so of people from different parts of China and overseas come to tour Qingdao or to convalesce in many of its sanatoriums.



试读结束：需要全本请在线购买：[www.er](http://www.er)



第 1 海水浴場  
NO.1 Bathing Beach



電冰箱廠  
Qingdao Refrigerator Factory



紡織廠  
Qingdao Textile Mill



照像機廠  
Qingdao Camera Factory



青島啤酒廠  
Qingdao Brewery



## 工业基础

### Industry

青島工業發達，已形成以輕紡工業為主體，門類比較齊全的工業體系。紡織工業已有80多年歷史，棉紡、毛紡、麻紡、絲織、印染、針織、服裝等均有相當大的生產規模，是國家重要的紡織工業基地；輕工業有着傳統的優勢，青島啤酒，崂山礦泉水早已蜚聲海外；橡膠工業居全國第3位；化學工業是全國14個基地之一；電子儀表工業發展迅速；機械工業已形成由機車、汽車、造船、紡機、鑄機等10多個行業組成的較完整的體系。全市已有1300多種產品榮獲國家、國務院各部、山東省和青島市優質產品稱號。其中有許多產品達到或接近國際水平。家電產品中的彩色電視機、電冰箱、電冰櫃、空調器、照相機等在國內市場深受歡迎，並開始銷往國際市場。

Qingdao is quite a big manufacturing centre with a good technical foundation and its light and textile industries are well developed. The textile industry that was started more than eight decades ago has now many mills engaged in the spinning and weaving of cotton, wool, flax and silk as well as in the dyeing and printing of textile products. The knitwear and garment industries are quite developed in Qingdao, one of the major gingham cities in China. The city's light industry enjoys many advantages rarely found elsewhere in the world. Qingdao Beer and Laoshan Mineral Water have won a reputation worldwide. The city's rubber industry is the second biggest in China, and Qingdao is one of the 14 leading producers of chemicals in China. Its electronics industry is developing apace, and the city's engineering industry is turning out quite a complete range of products such as machine-tools, automobiles, ships, textile-mill machinery and forging equipment. Over 1,300 products have won medals for top quality given by the state, government ministries, Shandong Provincial or Qingdao Municipal Government. Many products have reached or surpassed advanced world levels. Qingdao's colour television, household refrigerators, air-conditioners, cameras, that sell well in China, are finding their way into the world market.



## 物产资源

青島地域開闊，資源比較豐富。全市有耕地752萬畝，林地186萬畝，沿海灘塗56萬畝，淺海水面86萬畝，盛產糧食、花生、棉花、水菓、蔬菜、各種禽畜和水產品；還有黃金、石墨、大理石、重晶石、花崗岩等近30種礦藏資源。青島的腹地幅員遼闊，是全國重要的糧、棉、油料、水菓、蠶絲、畜禽、漁業、鹽業生產基地，礦產資源達百種之多，黃金、自然硫、金剛石、菱美礦、石墨、石油、煤、鐵等儲量極為豐富。



大澤山葡萄  
Grapes on the Daze Hill



對蝦  
Shrimp Prawns



山楂  
Chinese Hawthorn



收获  
Bump Harvest



### Natural Resources

Qingdao has abundant natural resources. There are 501,333 hectares of arable land, 124,000 hectares of forest land, 37,334 hectares of seashore land and 75,334 hectares of shallow sea area, that produce grain,peanuts,cotton, fruit, vegetable, livestock and aquatic products. Thirty minerals have been found, including gold, graphite, marble, barite and granite. The vast hinterland of Qingdao is one of China's major producers of grain, cotton, oil products, fruit, silk, livestock, fish and salt, and boasts over 100 kinds of minerals such as gold, natural sulphur, diamond, magnesite, graphite, coal and iron ore, etc.



## 科技教育

### Education, Science and Technology

青島教育事業比較發達，全市現有各類學校3440多處，在校學生125萬人。近年來，高等教育發展較快，現有各類大專院校14所，在校學生3萬多人。其中有培養海洋科技人材的全國重點大學青島海洋大學，還有新建的綜合性大學青島大學。每年都有海內外著名學者來青島進行學術交流。

青島已建立起以輕紡工業和海洋科研為主體，門類比較齊全的科學技術體系。全市有各類科研機構120多所，科技人員11.2萬人。特別是海洋科研，門類齊全，力量雄厚。現有海洋科研機構15所，中國海洋水產方面的高級科技人員有半數以上雲集在青島，真可謂羣英薈萃。

There are a total of 3440 schools of all kinds with a total enrolment of 1,250,000, increasing quite fast over the past few years, the number of institutions of higher learning has reached 14, with a total of more than 30000 students. The Qingdao Oceanology University, is training lots of marine scientists. One of the newly founded higher institutions of learning is Qingdao University. Coming to conduct academic exchanges in Qingdao every year are noted scholars from other parts of China and overseas.

Quite a comprehensive scientific and technological network has been set up in Qingdao with the focus on researches relating to the light and textile industries and oceanology. There are more than 120 research institutes with a total of 112,000 scientists and research workers. More than half of the senior marine aquatic researchers in China are working in the Oceanology University and 15 other marine institutes in Qingdao.



國際海藻會議  
The International Seaweeds Symposium