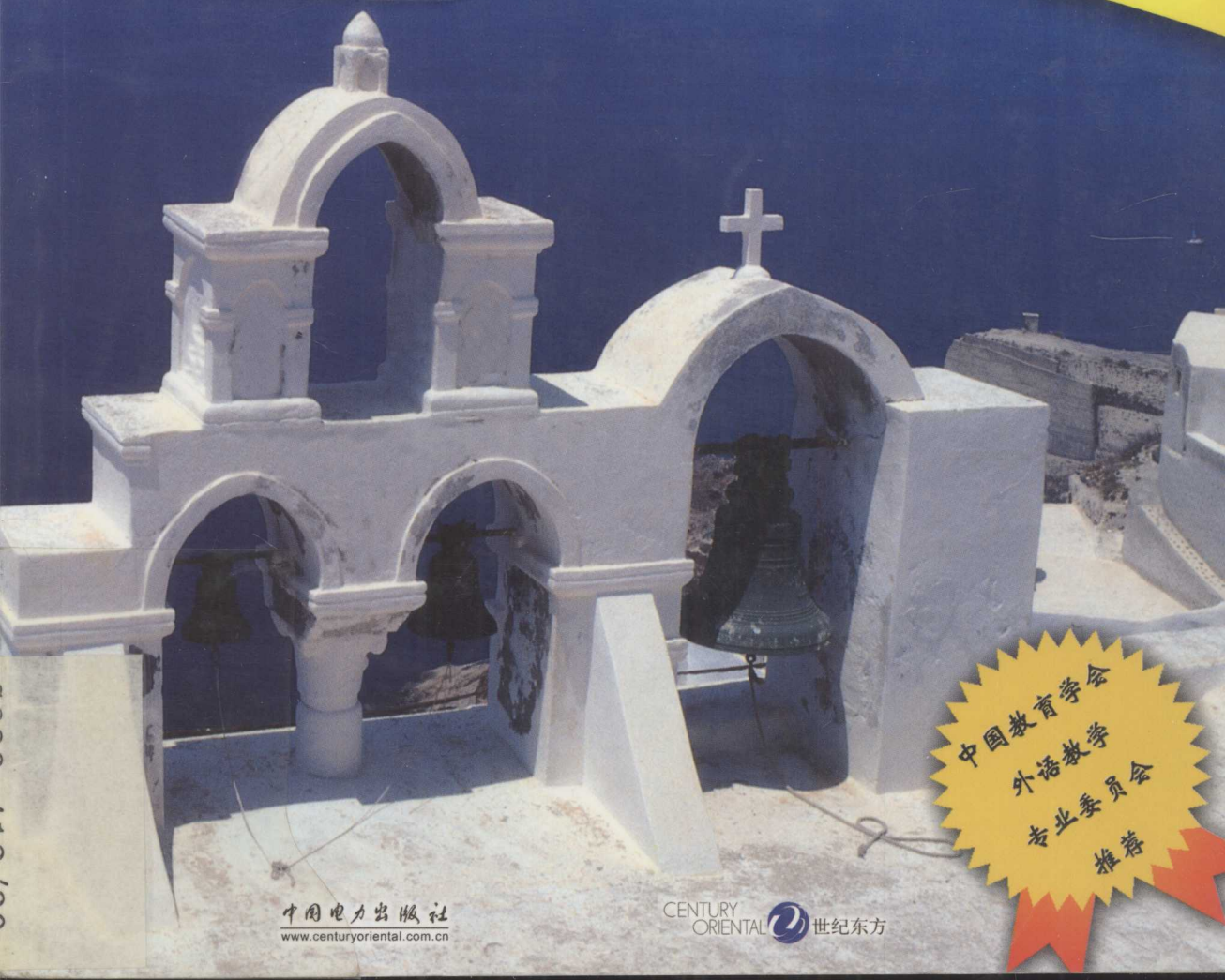




阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读

希腊 Greece

高中和大学低年级适用

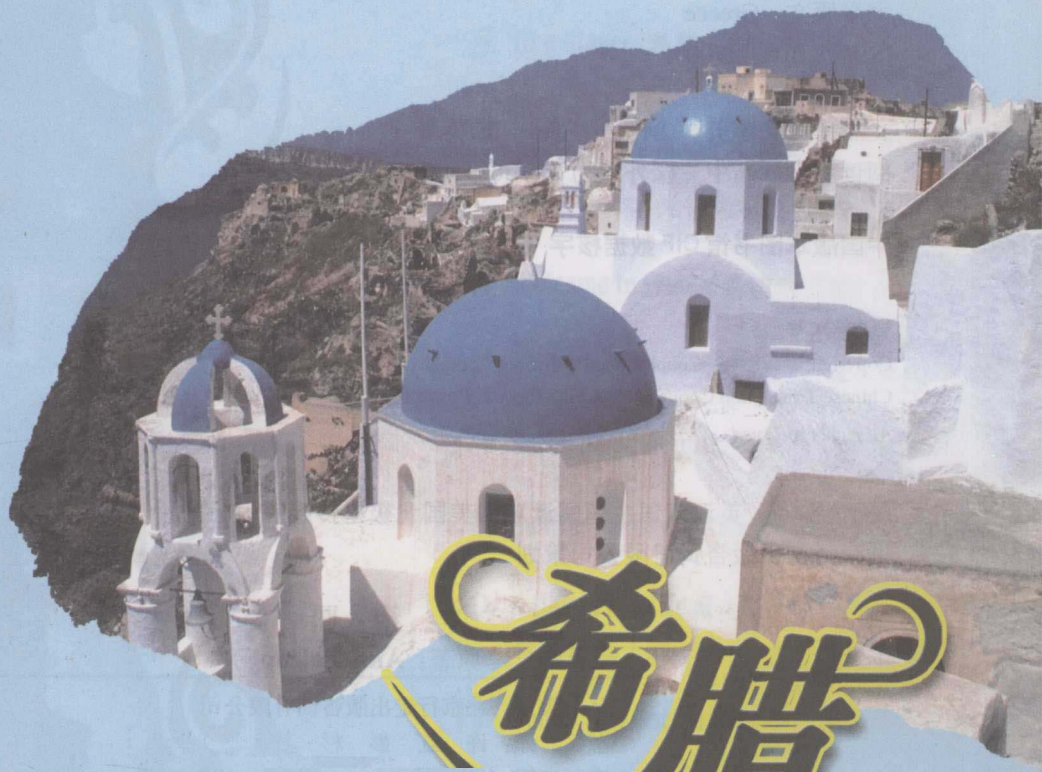


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希腊

Greece

高中和大学低年级适用

许红 彭杉 译

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位 于巴尔干半岛南端的欧洲国家希腊以其悠久和丰富的历史而著称。今日社会的哲学、医学、文学和艺术的许多观点均起源于几千年前的希腊。本书将重点放在现代的希腊，人们如何将现在与过去融合在一起。

希腊是个多山的国家，仍然有一半的人口从事农牧业。主要种植橄榄和葡萄。很多希腊人也从事海上贸易，希腊在地中海的位置形成了今日的人民和文化。希腊拥有大约1万英里（1英里约合1.6公里）的海岸线和数以千计的岛屿（只有170

多个岛屿有人居住)。希腊是世界上第六大商船之乡。

希腊有三分之一的人口居住在首都雅典，过着与世界其他地区相似的都市生活。然而，他们依然保持着许多传统与风俗，对于生活在乡

村的希腊人来说，几十年来，生活并没有多大的改变。

对于所有的希腊人来说，历史是他们的骄傲，现代的希腊人保存并颂扬着历史遗留给他们的宝贵财富。



Map 希腊地图



LEGEND

- ★ capital city
- city or town
- country boundary
- ▲ mountain

scale of miles

0 100

At a Glance 希腊一瞥

官方名: 希腊共和国

地理位置: 位于欧洲的东南部,巴尔干岛最南端。北部与保加利亚、马其顿、阿尔巴尼亚接壤,东北与土耳其欧洲部分接壤,西南濒爱奥尼亚海,东临爱琴海,南隔地中海与非洲大陆相望。海岸线长约15 000公里,领海宽度为6海里。

首都: 雅典

面积: 50 949 平方英里 (131 958 平方公里)

地势: 多山靠海。由于希腊有很多海湾和半岛,所以蜿蜒的陆地海岸线长达约9000英里。品都斯山脉由西北到东南贯穿大陆中央。希腊拥有9841个岛屿,而只有约170个岛屿有人居住。

最高点: 奥林匹斯山,高9570英尺(2917米)

气候: 希腊夏天炎热,平均温度约80华氏度(27摄氏度),有时高达100华氏度(38摄氏度)以上。冬季不同地区温度平均变化在43华氏度(6摄氏度)和54华氏度(12摄氏度)之间。有些地区年降雨量达60英寸(合1524毫米),但希腊大多数地区一年里有250个晴朗的天气。

人口: 1090万(2001年估计)

民族: 大多数是古希腊人后裔,少数民族有土耳其人、阿尔巴尼亚人、瓦拉几人、保加利亚人、马其顿人和吉卜赛人。

政体: 国家由人民选举出的300名代表组成的国会管理。国会领导人称为首相。尽管国会议员选举产生总统,但这一职位没有多少真正的权力。

货币: 德拉克马。2002年加入欧洲货币体系(欧元)。

语言: 希腊语。现代语言(现代希腊语)虽然与古代希腊语有关,但也包括一些借自土耳其语和意大利语的词汇。

宗教: 98%的希腊人信奉希腊东正教,这也是国家的官方宗教。1%的人口是穆斯林教徒。希腊也是罗马天主教、新教和犹太教的所在地,不过信徒人数较少。

主要出口产品: 钢、铝、水泥、纺织品、家畜和石油产品。



Only In...



GREECE

独特的希腊海龟

by Donna O'Meara

flock: 群集, 蜂拥

loggerhead turtle: loggerhead

instinct: 本能

hatch: 孵出

flipper: 前肢

Every year thousands of tourists flock to the sandy beaches of Greece. Visitors are drawn to the warm weather and pretty views. Consequently, many restaurants, hotels, and shopping centers have been built. These businesses have helped the economy, but have hurt the environment.

One species especially, the giant sea turtle, has been affected by the presence of new buildings. The loggerhead turtle (*caretta caretta*) spends almost its entire life in the water. However, the female loggerhead comes ashore on Greek beaches once or twice a year to lay her eggs.

For centuries, a loggerhead's instincts have told it to lay its eggs on the same

beach where it was hatched. The female ventures onto land cautiously. Knowing she will not be around to see her eggs hatch, the mother turtle looks for a safe spot. She uses her flippers to brush away the sand and digs a pit into which she fits her body. Slowly she lays about 120 round white eggs, each about the size of a golf ball. When she is done, she covers the nest with sand and swims back into the ocean. In about 50 days, baby turtles will begin to emerge.

The hatchlings are guided to the ocean by stars and moonlight. However, bright lights from nearby businesses can confuse the turtles. Instead of leading them to the ocean, the lights lead them farther inland, where they die of dehydration (lack of water). The lights

also scare the adult

females. In fact,

they were no

longer coming

ashore to lay their

eggs. The entire

population of Greece's marine

turtles was seriously

threatened. They were on the

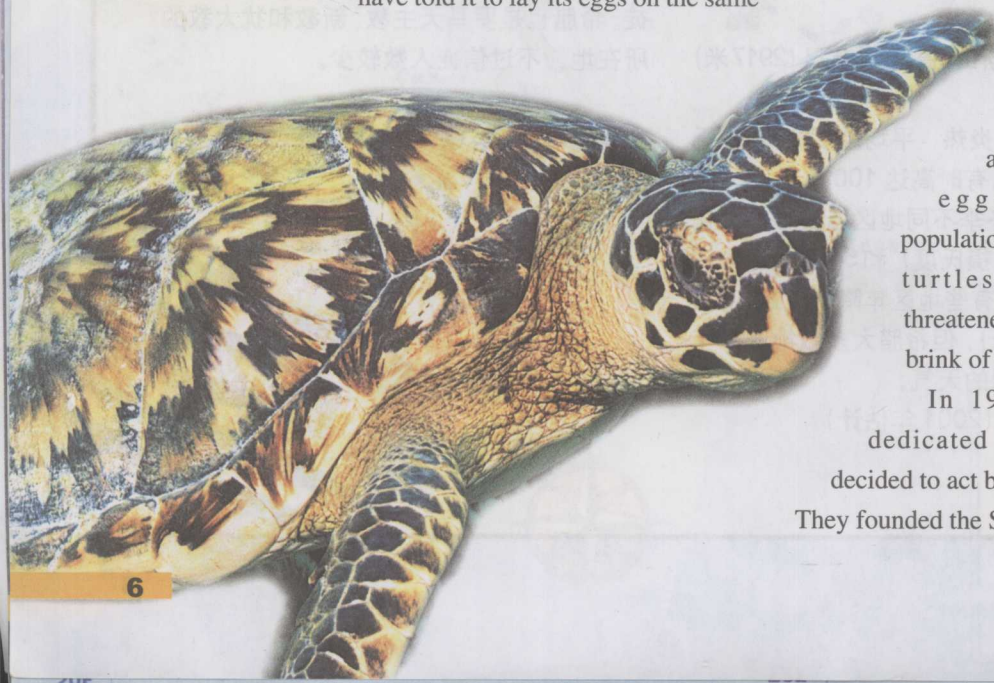
brink of extinction.

In 1983, a small but

dedicated group of Greeks

decided to act before it was too late.

They founded the Sea Turtle Protection



Society of Greece (STPS). They began monitoring and protecting the turtles. They also educated the public about the problem. Their research revealed that Sekania Beach on the island of Zakynthos had more than 2,000 turtle nests. The members of STPS knew they had to save the site, so they contacted the World Wildlife Fund for more help. The World Wildlife Fund bought the beach and turned it into the National Marine Park of Zakynthos. Eggs could be laid and hatched safely at the site.

Today, the STPS has more than 500 members and is the most successful private conservation organization in Greece. Its public education programs reach more than 100,000 people per year. The society monitors and protects turtles on the Greek islands of Zakynthos, Lakonikos, Kothihi, Kiparisia, and Crete. This small group of people proved that with a little time and consideration, anyone can make a difference.

hatchling: 新孵出的雏龟

dehydration: 脱水

brink: 边缘

conservation: (对自然资源的) 保护

Abbot (男修道院长): The male superior of a monastery or abbey.

Byzantine Empire (拜占庭帝国): Eastern part of the Roman Empire, which split in A.D. 285. The empire's capital was located in Byzantium, which is now Istanbul, Turkey. It fell to the Ottoman Turks in 1453.

Democracy (民主): A system of government in which people have a direct and/or indirect say in political activities. In some cases, people vote for representatives who determine policies and laws. Democracy was born in Athens.

Greek Orthodox Church (希腊东正教): Self-governing branch of Eastern Orthodoxy. The Eastern Orthodox Church considers the Ecumenical Patriarch in Istanbul, Turkey, as its spiritual leader. Unlike Roman Catholics, Orthodox Christians do not regard the pope in Rome as the leader of the churches.

League of Nations (国际联盟): A world organization formed to promote world peace. It was established in 1920 and lasted until 1946.

Mount Athos (阿索斯山): A self-governing religious community, made up entirely of monks, located on the southern tip of the Greek peninsula of Athos.

Oracle [(宗)传神谕者; 神示所]: The word "oracle" comes from the Latin word *orare*, "to pray." In ancient times, many believed certain people could communicate with the gods and learn the future. The term oracle refers both to these special persons and to the place, such as Delphi, where they communicated with the gods.

Phoenicians (腓尼基人): A group of people who lived along the shores of the eastern Mediterranean Sea in ancient times. They were great sailors and traders and introduced their alphabet to the Greeks.

Refugee (难民): One who flees his or her country to escape danger or persecution.

Saint Paul (圣徒保罗): A follower of Christianity who spread the religion into Greece and is believed to have written much of the New Testament.



WELCOME TO GREECE

希腊欢迎你

by Ann Stalcup

Greece is a land of rugged mountains, shady olive trees, more varieties of wildflowers than any other European country, and islands scattered like jewels across a brilliant blue sea. According to ancient mythology, in a war between gods, the Titans tore the tops from mountains, using them as weapons. The rocky peaks fell into the sea, thus creating the many islands of Greece. Mythology, history, and folklore have shaped the way people think in this ancient land; the land itself has shaped their way of life.

Greece is believed to have been first settled around 3000 B.C., when invaders swept down from the north. They failed to reach the island of Crete, home of the Minoans. A literate, advanced civilization with its own hieroglyphic style of writing, the Minoans lived in luxurious cities and palaces. They even had flush toilets, hot and cold running water, and thermal heating. In 1400 B.C., a volcanic eruption on the nearby island of Thera caused earthquakes and tidal waves that destroyed the Minoan civilization. Main land Greece became the major Mediterranean sea power.

Around 1200 B.C., the Greeks began forming city-states called *polis*. Each had its own rulers, army, and individual type of government. Our own democracy is based on the style of government Athens had at that time.

The Classical Period began in the fifth century B.C. Although Greece led the world in science, culture, and the arts, the city-states fought violently among themselves. In 338 B.C., Philip of Macedonia conquered the Greek city-states. His son, Alexander the Great, enlarged the empire, introducing Greek culture to the lands he conquered.

Over the next 2,000 years, from 145 B.C. onward, Romans, Byzantines, and Ottoman Turks ruled Greece in succession. Although Greece gained its independence from Turkey in 1830, other outsiders invaded Greece; within

希腊的地势山峦起伏，橄榄树成阴，遍地的野花胜过任何其他欧洲国家。她的岛屿像璀璨的明珠散落在蔚蓝色的大海上。据古代神话传说，在众神之间的战争中，提坦（又译泰坦）撕下山顶作为武器。这些多石的山峰落进大海，化作现在的诸多岛屿。神话、历史和民间传说塑造了这个古老土地上人民的思维方式，大地本身塑造了希腊人的生活方式。

人们认为公元前 3000 年侵略者从北方入侵希腊，以后在希腊定居下来，但他们没有到达弥诺斯人的故乡——克里特岛。弥诺斯人，有象形文字的高度文明的人，他们住在豪华的城市和宫殿里，甚至有冲水的厕所、冷热自来水和暖气。公元前 1400 年，附近的 Thera 岛火山喷发，引发地震和海啸，摧毁了弥诺斯人的文明古国。希腊大陆就此成为地中海的主导力量。

大约公元前 1200 年，希腊开始形成城邦（称作 *polis*）。每个城都有自己的统治者、军队和独立的政府体系。我们现在的民主就是源于那时古雅典的政府体制。

古典时期开始于公元前 5 世纪。尽管希腊在科学、文化和艺术方面领先全世界，但自己内部城邦之间的战争非常激烈。公元前 338 年，马其顿的菲力普二世征服了希腊各城邦，其子亚历山大大帝进一步扩张他的帝国，同时将希腊文明传播到他所征服的其他国土上。

从公元前 145 年以后的 2000 年时间里，罗马人、拜占庭人和奥斯曼土耳其人相继统治过希腊。尽管 1830 年希



the country, there was unrest among the Greeks themselves. Finally, in 1974, Greece rejected its military government and monarchy and became a democratic republic.

Greece is divided into regions and island groups. The landscape, with its barren mountainsides, 9,000-mile-long coastline, and many islands, has always shaped its people, the way they live, where they live, and the type of work they do. No one lives more than 60 miles from the sea. Because of the rugged terrain and dry, rocky soil, agriculture is restricted to one third of the land. Transportation is difficult. More than nine thousand islands, "flowers of marble" are scattered across three seas — the Mediterranean, Ionian, and Aegean. Only 169 of these islands are inhabited.

希腊就从土耳其统治下独立了，但以后的时间外有侵略，内有动荡。终于，在1974年希腊废除了军事统治和君主制，成为一个民主共和国。

希腊国分为地区和岛群。地貌上为连绵起伏的贫瘠山脉、长达9000英里的海岸线和众多岛屿，这样的地理环境造就了希腊人民的生活方式和工作方式。人们都居住在距海岸60英里以内的区域里。由于地势起伏、干燥缺水 and 土壤少，希腊只有三分之一的土地可用于农业耕作，交通运输也很困难。九千多个岛屿就像“大理石花”洒落在三个海域里——地中海、爱奥尼亚海和爱琴海，这些岛屿中只有169座上有人居住。



Although farmland is limited, half of the Greek population works in agriculture. For a long time, agricultural produce such as olives, figs, raisins, tobacco, sugar, and wheat were the country's most valuable assets. The bare, rocky land is perfect for growing olive trees. Farms, however, are small. Often three generations share both a home and the farm chores. Today, the government is encouraging farmers to specialize. Exporting the additional produce would provide added revenue for Greece.

Greece has some of the world's richest ship owners; its merchant fleet is the sixth largest in the world. In villages along the coast and on the islands, a great many other Greeks earn their living from the sea. Using open, single-mast wooden fishing

尽管农业土地有限，但希腊仍有一半的人从事农业生产。长期以来农产品，如橄榄、无花果、葡萄干、烟草、糖和小麦是希腊最有价值的经济产品。贫瘠和岩石裸露的土地只能用来种橄榄树。农场的面积很小，农民常常三代同堂，共同在农场上劳作。今天，政府鼓励农民走专业化道路。出口农副产品可以为国家增加财政收入。

希腊拥有世界上最富的船主和位居世界第六大的商船队。沿海和岛上的居民靠海谋生，他们有开放式或单桅木制渔船（小帆船），全家都从事渔业。过去，打捞海绵曾经是他们的主业，不幸的是购买便宜的人造海绵的人越来越多，天然海绵逐渐被挤出市场。

许多希腊人从事旅游业。大陆上的历史



boats known as *caiques*, whole families are involved with the sea. Once, sponge fishing was a vital industry. Unfortunately, as more people buy man-made, less expensive sponges, the market for natural sponges is dying out.

Many Greeks work in the tourist industry. Spectacular historic sites abound on the mainland, while the islands, in particular, draw people from all over the world. In summer, ferries constantly ply the waters among them. Many of the islands have beautiful beaches, picturesque windmills, and snow-white streets. Some, such as Mikonos, are golden and dry; others, such as Corfu, are green and tree-filled. The sun is hot, the sky a clear, sparkling blue.

The climate, a combination of Mediterranean

Through Time 大事年表

c. 2000 B.C. A group of people called the Hellenes moves into an area now called Greece.

公元前 2000 年 一群古希腊人进入现在的希腊地区。

c. 1200 B.C. After 10 years of battle, Greece defeats Troy in the Trojan War.

公元前 1200 年 经过十年的特洛伊战争，希腊打败了特洛伊人。

776 B.C. The first Olympic Games are held.

公元前 776 年 举行第一届奥林匹克运动会。

c. 750-500 B.C. Greek city-states, each with a polis as its center, develop along the coastal areas of the Mediterranean and Black Seas.

公元前 750—500 年 希腊城邦时期，每个城有自己独立的政治中心，并沿地中海和黑海沿海区域发展。

490 B.C. Persia invades Greece but is defeated in the Battle of Marathon, Persia tries again to gain control of

Greece, but is beaten a second time.

公元前 490 年 波斯国侵略希腊，在马拉松战役中击败。但他们不甘心还想控制希腊，结果以失败而告终。

475-400 B.C. Greece experiences its golden age. Many ideas about philosophy, mathematics, architecture, and literature that developed at this time still influence the modern world.

公元前 475—400 年 希腊的黄金时代。哲学、数学、建筑学和文学思想在这个时代得以产生和发展，至今仍影响着现代世界。

431-404 B.C. Athens and Sparta square off in the Peloponnesian War. Athens and many other city-states begin to diminish in power.

公元前 431—404 年 雅典和斯巴达展开伯罗奔尼撒战争，此后雅典和许多其他城邦的权力开始削弱。

336 B.C. Alexander the Great, a student of Greek teacher Aristotle, proclaims himself commander in chief

(warm wet winters and hot dry summers) and European (hot, muggy summers and cold snowy winters), affects all three industries — agriculture, fishing, and tourism. Athens can be 100 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade in July and August. In summer, *melterni*, or strong winds, cause rough seas, affecting both fishing and ferryboats.

One third of the population lives and works in the bustling, modern, capital city of Athens. However, in rural Greece, particularly the more remote villages, the traditional way of life has not changed for centuries. Donkeys are still an important means of transportation, everyone knows everyone else, the older women swathe themselves from head to toe in black. In the evenings, people gather at

名胜古迹吸引着世界各地的人们观光，而岛屿就更是吸引人了。夏天，渡船不断穿梭于希腊海疆。很多岛屿有美丽的沙滩，如画的风车以及雪白的街道，还有一些岛如米科诺斯岛呈金色，较干旱，另一些岛如科孚岛则是绿树成阴，阳光普照，天空蔚蓝。

希腊的气候既有地中海气候（冬天温暖潮湿，夏天干燥炎热）特征，又有欧洲气候（夏天湿热，冬天多雪寒冷）成分，它对农业、渔业和旅游业有明显影响。雅典的七八月份温度可达100华氏度（约38摄氏度）。夏天多见大风，影响捕鱼和渡船。

希腊三分之一的人口居住在喧闹忙碌的现代化首都雅典。然而在乡村，特别是偏远的村庄，人们的生活世世代代没什么改变。

of all Greece and spreads Greek culture to the many lands he conquers. At the time of his death, Alexander's empire includes parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia.

公元前336年 亚历山大大帝（亚里士多德的学生）宣布他是全希腊的最高统帅，并将希腊的文化传播到许多他所统治的国土。到他去世时，亚历山大帝国已扩展到欧洲、非洲和亚洲。

A.D. First-Fourth Centuries Greece is part of the Roman Empire.

公元1-4世纪 希腊成为罗马帝国的一部分。

331-1453 The Eastern Roman Empire, called the Byzantine Empire, controls Greece.

331-1453年 拜占庭帝国（东罗马帝国）统治希腊。

1453-1821 Greece is under control of the Ottoman Turks. March 25, 1821, is Greek Independence Day.

1453-1821年 希腊在奥斯曼帝国的控制下。1821年3月25日为希腊独立日。

1832 Greece becomes an independent republic. The next few decades are difficult as the country attempts to settle on a form of government.

1832年 希腊成为一个独立的共和国。接下来的几十年里希腊一直艰难地试图建立自己的政府。

1917 Greece enters World War I.

1917年 希腊参加第一次世界大战。

1921-22 The Treaty of Lausanne ends the Greco-Turkish War.

1921-1922年 洛桑条约结束了希腊—土耳其战争。

1924 Greece becomes a republic, but the Treaty of Lausanne eventually restores the monarchy.

1924年 希腊虽然是一个共和制国家，但洛桑条约实际上把希腊重新变为君主制国家。

1939 Italian dictator Benito Mussolini invades Greece.

1939年 意大利独裁者墨索里尼侵略希腊。

tables and chairs in the main square to chat, sip ouzo (an anise drink), or play backgammon. It is as if time has stood still.

For centuries, their rich culture has been a source of pride to all Greeks; its influence on the peoples of the world cannot be measured.

驴仍然是重要的交通工具，村里人人相熟，老妇人从头到脚裹在黑袍中。夜晚，人们在主要广场围坐谈天论地，喝大茴香酒，或玩西洋双陆棋。时间似乎静止。

千百年来，丰富的文化让希腊人民引以为自豪，它对世界各国人们的影响无法估量。

1940-1945 Greece fights against the Nazis in World War II, October 28, 1940, is called "Oxi (No) Day" because the Greeks refuse to help Mussolini.

1940-1945 年 在第二次世界大战中希腊与纳粹开战。1940年10月28日成为希腊的否定日 (Oxi Day)，因为这一天希腊拒绝帮助墨索里尼。

1946-1951 Civil war breaks out. U.S. President Harry Truman sends aid to Greeks. The country eventually becomes a democratic kingdom.

1946-1951 年 内战爆发。美国总统杜鲁门援助希腊。希腊最终成为民主王国。

1967-1973 A military dictatorship rules Greece.

1967-1973 年 军事独裁统治希腊。

1974 Greeks vote to govern themselves with a president and parliament.

1974 年 希腊选举总统和国会。

1981 Greece joins the European Economic Community (today it is the European Union).

1981 年 希腊加入欧共体 (现在是欧盟)。

1996 Andreas Papandreu resigns as prime minister due to illness in January and dies a few months later. Konstantino Simitis succeeds him.

1996 年 总理 Andrea Papadreou 因病辞职，几个月后病逝。Konstantino Simitis 继任总理。

2000 Greece joins the Euro Zone and agrees to use the Euro currency.

2000 年 希腊同意使用欧元，加入欧元区。

2004 The Olympic Games are to be held in Athens.

2004 年 雅典举办奥林匹克运动会。



Through Time