

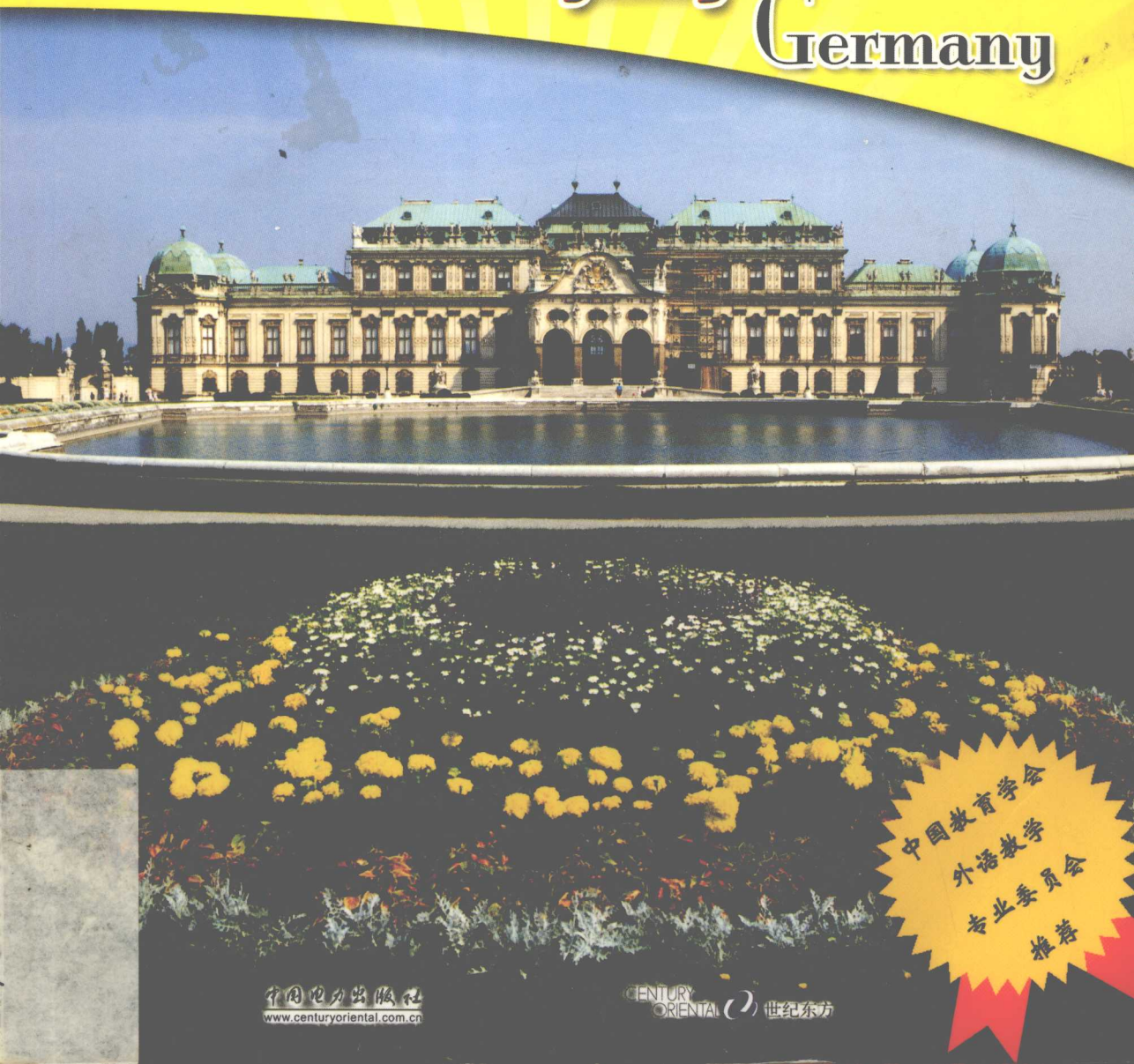


阅读空间 · 英汉双语主题阅读

德国

高中和大学低年级适用

Germany



中国教育学会
外语教学
专业委员会
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庞丽霞 译

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1 1989年11月9日，当东德和西德的边境被打开后，大多数德国人都举行了庆祝活动。30年后，东德和西德人民终于能够自由地被此往来。家人和朋友们也终于团聚了。然而，在那时德国人还没有意识到他们将要面临的变化。

(前) 苏联政府1961年修建了柏林墙，以防止东德人逃到西德。这两个国家的生活方式差异很大。直到1990年，两个国家统一成一个国家后，这些差异才被真正地理解。德国统一已经10多年了，人们还在调整之中。统一是一个漫长而昂贵的过程。对许多人来说，



在新德国的生活比以前要好。对另外一些人来说，统一意味着失业、失去家庭和放弃过去的生活方式。

这个问题主要集中在统一对东德和西德的市民与居民产生的影响上。去参观柏林这座曾经被一堵墙分开的城市吧，去了解统一对国家的环境和经济所

产生的影响，了解一下那种奇特的被称为特拉比的小汽车。尽管这种汽车比起德国今天制造的汽车来说逊色一些，但它还是有许多忠实的拥护者。

让我们一起去中欧参观德国这个不断变化的国家吧。





Germany

At a Glance 德国一瞥

国名：德意志联邦共和国

首都：柏林

面积：137 744 平方英里（大约折合 357 000 平方公里）

人口：8200 万

官方语言：德语

地理位置：德国位于中欧北部。它与 9 个国家接壤：北面是丹麦，东面是捷克共和国和波兰，南面是瑞士和奥地利，西面是法国、卢森堡、比利时和荷兰。

气候：冬季和夏季凉爽、多云、潮湿，有时伴有温暖的被称为焚风的热带风。

人口：91.5% 是德国人，2.4% 是土耳其人，0.7% 是意大利人，0.4% 是希腊人，0.4% 是波兰人，还有 4.6% 是其他民族的人（大部分来自前南斯拉夫）。

宗教：38% 信仰基督教新教，34% 信仰罗马天主教，1.7% 是穆斯林，26.3% 的人信仰其他宗教或无宗教信仰。



Legend

- ★ capital city
- city or town
- national boundary
- former dividing line between East and West Germany
- 🏔 mountains
- 🌲 forests

scale of miles

0 500



Map 德国地图

Germany



Germany

by Donna O'Meara

独特的德国蝙蝠

People in Germany have gone batty! No, they haven't lost their minds — they just love bats. In many parts of the world, bats have a bad reputation that they do not deserve. People scream and run for cover when they see them. Somehow bats became associated with witches and goblins.

Bats are the only warm-blooded mammals (that's right, mammals just like us!) on Earth that fly. Bats can fly as fast as 60 miles per hour and as high as 10,000 feet. They have keen eyesight and, like dolphins, a sensitive, advanced method of echolocation. It works something like radar. The animals send out high-pitched sound waves that bounce back to their supersensitive ears. This allows them to maneuver in the air like acrobats without bumping into anything and to hunt for food in complete darkness.

Bats are covered with soft, fuzzy fur. In Germany, bats come in all sizes and shapes — broad-eared bats, great horseshoe bats, leaf-nosed bats, long-eared bats, mouse-eared bats, and brown bats — to name a few species. Some of Germany's bats migrate in winter over great distances and some hibernate in

德国人变得疯疯癫癫了！不，他们并没有发疯——他们只是喜爱蝙蝠。在世界许多地方，蝙蝠得到了它们本不应该得到的坏名声。人们看到蝙蝠就尖叫，到处找东西把自己遮起来。不知为什么，蝙蝠同巫师和妖怪联系在了一起。

蝙蝠是地球上惟一会飞的温血哺乳动物（对！蝙蝠同我们一样，都是哺乳动物）。蝙蝠每小时可以飞行60英里，飞行高度可达1万英尺。它们有敏锐的视觉。同海豚一样，它们还有敏锐和发达的回声定位能力。这种能力的原理同雷达类似。动物发出高频的声波。

这些声波很快被反射回它们超级敏感的耳朵里。这使得他们能够像杂技演员一样在空中自由来往，而不会碰到任何东西。并且，靠着这一本领，它们能够在漆黑的环境中找寻食物。

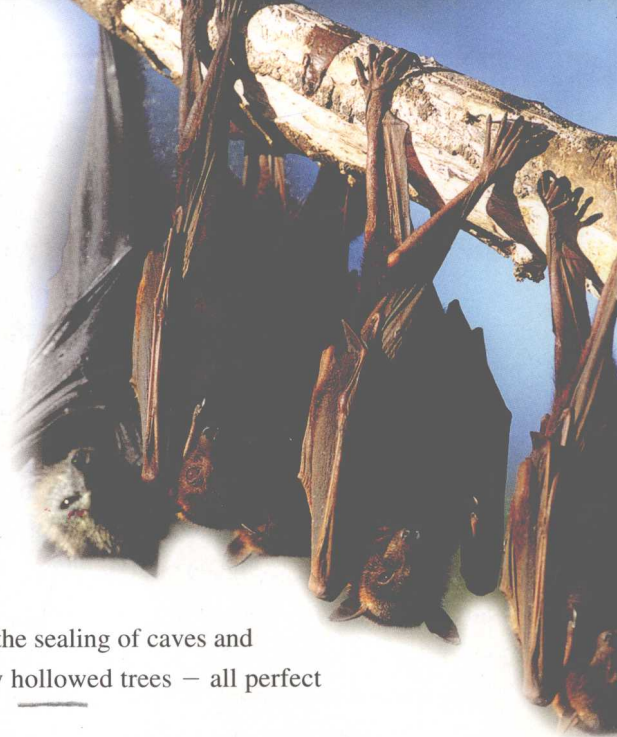


caves.

Bats are great at keeping pesky insect populations down. Their favorite snacks are mosquitoes, bugs, flies, and moths. Scientists say that the presence of bats indicates that the surrounding environment is healthy.

The people of Germany are working to help their bats. All of Germany's bats are in danger of becoming extinct, due mainly to loss of their natural habitat and roosting areas, and poisoning from pesticides. Bats are extremely sensitive to any disturbance in their natural environment, especially those caused by humans. Urban improvements have resulted in the destruction of many old buildings and the sealing of caves and quarries, while forestry workers have cut down many hollowed trees — all perfect roosts for bats.

So where is a bat to go? In 1994, 14 European countries created an official bat conservation group. A group called EUROBAT founded the Agreement on the Conservation of Bats in Europe. EUROBAT is based in Bonn, Germany. The group helps keep bats healthy and makes sure they have a safe place to roost. EUROBAT has set up bat protection squads all over Europe. The organization sponsors public bat



蝙蝠身上长着毛茸茸的柔软细毛。德国的蝙蝠大小和形状各异。例如，其中有**大耳蝙蝠**、**菊头蝠**、**鼠耳蝙蝠**和**褐色蝙蝠**。这仅是其中的一些种类。冬季，一些德国蝙蝠要进行长途迁徙，还有的在洞中冬眠。

蝙蝠能吃掉很多害虫，它们最喜爱的快餐有蚊子、臭虫、苍蝇和蛀虫。科学家说蝙蝠的存在就意味着周围的环境是健康的。

德国人在努力帮助他们的蝙蝠。德国所有的蝙蝠都面临着绝种的危险，这主要是因为它们失去了自然的生活环境和栖息地。杀虫剂中毒也是主因之一。蝙蝠对它们生存环境中的滋扰十分敏感，特别是人类带来的干扰。城区的改善毁坏了许多古建筑，封住了洞穴和采石场，林业工人也砍倒了许多空树，而这些都是蝙蝠最

好的栖息地。

所以，蝙蝠能到哪里去呢？1994年，14个欧洲国家成立了官方的蝙蝠保护组织。这一名为“欧洲蝙蝠”的组织签署了在欧洲保护蝙蝠的协议。该组织位于德国的柏林，致力于让蝙蝠健康地生长，并确保它们有安全的栖息地。这一组织在欧洲各地都建立起了蝙蝠保护小分队，主办“蝙蝠之夜”晚会。在晚会上，他们邀请人们近距离地参观蝙蝠，了解它们的特性。欧洲蝙蝠组织对那些在家中或牲畜棚中有蝙蝠的人进行教育，还鼓励人们购买或制造一些箱子来养蝙蝠。（这种箱子类似于鸟巢，但箱子的底部是开放的。这样，蝙蝠在黄昏时分就可以飞回箱子，头朝下挂着睡觉。）这一组织甚至出资帮助收养蝙

Allies (盟军): A group of nations that fought against Germany in both World War I and World War II. In the first World War the Allies consisted mainly of Russia, France, Great Britain, and later the United States. During World War II, the Allies included the Soviet Union, France, Great Britain, and the United States.

Cold War (冷战): A state of political tension mainly between the United States and the Soviet Union from the end of World War II until the late 1980s. No actual warfare took place between the two countries.

German Democratic Republic (德意志民主共和国): The official name of East Germany from the end of World War II until 1990, when it joined the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany).

European Union (欧盟): Political association made up of individual nations established in 1993. The EU deals with such issues as economic, environmental, foreign, and security policies.

Land (州): Term for a state of the Federal Republic of Germany. Germany has 16 Länder (the plural of Land).

Propaganda (煽动性宣传): The deliberate spreading of information (regardless of its truth) to help sway public opinion about a person, group, movement, nation, etc. Propaganda can take the form of television reports, radio announcements, pamphlets, books, and other mass media.

nights at which people are invited to visit with bats up close and learn about their special qualities. EUROBAT educates people who have bats in their barns or homes and encourages people to buy or build bat boxes. (A bat box is similar to a bird house, but the bottom is open so bats can fly in at dawn and hang upside down to sleep.) EUROBAT even sponsors adoptive homes where families care for sick, injured, or orphaned baby bats.

During EUROBAT bat nights, thousands of families and friends set out through fields and forests to find bats. EUROBAT has sponsored more than 50 successful bat night events in Germany. One bat convention in Berlin drew a crowd of 20,000 people. Thanks to organizations such as this one, Europe will continue to be batty for many years to come.

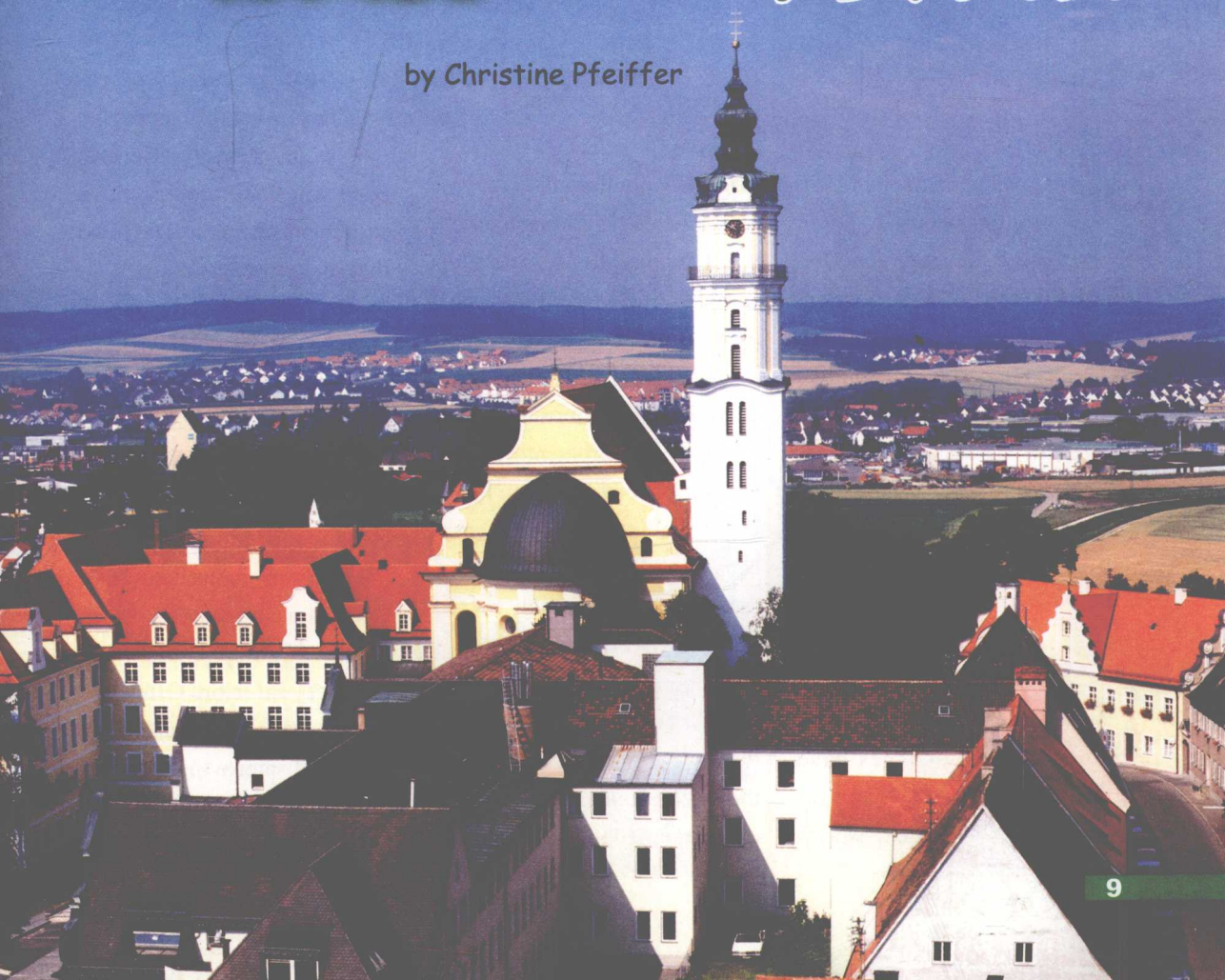
蝠的家庭。这些家庭照顾生病、受伤或失去父母的蝙蝠。

在欧洲“蝙蝠之夜”活动中，成千上万的家庭和朋友一起出发，在森林和田野中寻找蝙蝠。欧洲蝙蝠组织已经在德国成功地组织了50多场“蝙蝠之夜”晚会，一次晚会能吸引2万人。正是因为像这样的一些组织的努力，欧洲在未来的多年内还会是蝙蝠成群的。

The High Price of Unification

德国统一 的 昂贵代价

by Christine Pfeiffer





German unification in 1990 brought people together who shared language, culture, and history. When borders opened and the Berlin Wall fell, Germans in east and west alike celebrated — even partying on top of the Wall. Long-separated relatives and friends could visit again. East Germans were free to travel and no longer had to worry about the *Stasi* (secret police).

Naturally, Germans welcomed these changes. But other, more practical changes have been more difficult — and far more expensive — than experts

originally predicated.

East and West Germans had spent the past 40 years developing in opposite economic directions. The East German economy was highly planned and centralized, with most industries run by the government — a government that suddenly no longer existed. The West German economy was market-based, with most industries privately owned, and the government providing regulation but not control.

Although East Germany had the most successful economy of the nations under Soviet Union influence, it lagged far behind

prosperous West Germany. The West German *Deutsche Mark* (DM), a powerful international currency, was always worth far more than the East German mark.

Still, in the optimism of reunification, the western government under Chancellor Helmut Kohl established an exchange rate of one (western) DM for one East German mark when German currency was unified in 1990. Some financial advisors protested that this generosity would strain the German

economy (they proposed two eastern marks for one DM), and they have proven correct. At the time, the Kohl government claimed reunification could be accomplished without raising taxes. However, since then, rising taxes have been western Germany's leading complaint about reunification.

By western standards, East German manufacturing equipment was antique, and many products inferior. Often the *Treuhandanstalt*, the agency in charge of improving the eastern economy, simply closed factories and businesses. When



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1990年，两德统一，拥有共同语言、文化和历史的人民走到了一起。随着柏林墙被推倒和边境开放，东德和西德人民共同庆祝，有人甚至爬到了柏林墙上狂欢。长期分离的亲戚和朋友们又可以彼此来往了。东德人民也可以自由旅行了，而不必担心被秘密警察跟踪。

德国人自然欢迎这些变化。然而另外一些更实际的变化比专家们原来预测的更困难的，也更昂贵。

东德和西德在过去的40年间形成了完全相反的经济模式。东德的经济是高度计划和中央集权制，大部分工业由政府经营，而这一政府突然间就不复存在了。西德的经济是以市场为主导的模式，大部分工业都是私有的，政府起到调节而不是控制的作用。

尽管在苏联的影响下，东德的经济在世界国家中也是非常成功的，但比起繁荣的西德来说，它还是落后了很多。西德马克是强通货，比东德马克值钱得多。

尽管如此，由于对统一形势的乐观估计，当两国货币在1990年统一后，科尔领导下的西德政府制定了1东德马克兑换1西德马克的1:1汇率。一些金融

顾问提出反对意见，他们认为这样做会遏制德国经济的发展（他们提议2东德马克换1西德马克）。他们的这种预测在后来被证明是正确的，那时，科尔政府宣称税率不上调统一也会顺利完成。然而，自统一以来，加税一直引起德国人的抱怨。

按照西德的标准，东德的制造设备陈旧，很多产品质量低劣。工业改革部是负责改善东德经济的机构，它所做的仅仅是关闭了一些工厂和企业。在1994年解体时，该机构已经把国有企业在1990年提供的400万个工作岗位削减了250万个。



the *Treuhand* closed at the end of 1994, it had eliminated 2.5 million of the 4 million jobs state enterprises had provided in 1990.

Unemployment was an especially upsetting problem for eastern Germans, because everyone had been guaranteed a job by the East German constitution.

失业对于东德人来说尤为苦恼，因为东德宪法规定，每人都必须确保有一份工作。有时，这就意味工厂雇用的工人比实际需要的要多，因此，没有人担心会失业。而且由于得到政府的补贴房费一直很低，而在西德一个家庭最大的开销就是支付房款。

Through Time 大事年表

c. 100 B.C. Germanic tribes migrate from Scandinavia to the region of present-day Germany.

大约公元前 100 年 日耳曼部落从斯堪的纳维亚移民到今天德国所在地。

A.D. 768 Charlemagne inherits the crown of Frankland, a kingdom that includes present-day Germany. His reign lasts until 814.

公元 768 年 查理曼大帝继承了弗兰克王国的王位，他的统治于 814 年结束。这一帝国包括今天的德国。

962 Otto I, Otto the Great, the first of the German kings, is crowned by the pope as emperor. Germany continues to be a kingdom made up of many small, often warring states.

962 年 奥托一世，又叫奥托大帝，是德国的第一个国王，被教皇加冕为皇帝。德国这时还是由许多小的、常常交战的诸侯国组成。

1517 Martin Luther, a German professor of theology, posts his 95 theses on a church door. Luther wrote the theses in protest against many church practices of the day.

1517 年 马丁·路德，德国的神学教授在教会的大门上贴出了 95 条抗议宣言。这些宣言的目的是要反对当时教会的很多做法。

1618-1648 The Thirty Years' War devastates the German people. An estimated 30 percent of the popu-

lation dies from war-related causes.

1618-1648 年 30 年战争给德国人民带来了无尽的苦难，大约 30% 的人口都由于和战争有关的原因而死去。

1814-1815 The Congress of Vienna, held after French general Napoleon's defeat, creates the German Confederation. Many of the princes who were in power before Napoleon's takeovers are put back in power.

1814-1815 年 击败了法国将军拿破仑的军队后，维也纳国会创立了德国联邦。在拿破仑占领之前掌权的那些亲王又夺回了权力。

1848 Hard economic times prompt a series of violent revolts throughout Germany. The German people demand more democracy from their rulers, but the leaders refuse.

1848 年 严峻的经济形势使得德国很多地方发生了暴动。德国人民要求从统治者那里得到更多的民主，但那些掌权者拒绝了他们的要求。

1871 Germany is united into one kingdom controlled by the Prussian ruler Wilhelm I.

1871 年 普鲁士的威海姆一世统治统一后的德国。

Sometimes this meant more workers were used than strictly necessary. However, nobody worried about unemployment. Also, housing costs – usually a family's largest expense in the west – had been kept low by government *subsidies*. Suddenly, millions of eastern Germans had new and frightening worries.

This was most unexpected. Reunification was

突然间，几百万东德人增加了新的令人感到恐惧的烦恼。

这是最出乎意料的。统一应当使东德人过上和西德人一样的生活，他们应当能享受到更多的消费品、更好的汽车和更多的奢侈品。当然，这是西德人心目中的概念。相反，许多东德人发现自己比以前更穷了。

1914-1918 World War I breaks out in Europe and costs more than 20 million people their lives. Germany is defeated.

1914-1918年 第一次世界大战在欧洲爆发，大约2000万人失去了生命。德国战败。

1919 Because of the World War I peace treaty, Germany loses much of its land and a new government called the Weimar Republic is installed.

1919年 根据第一次世界大战的和平协议，德国失去了大部分领土。一个名为魏玛共和国的新政府成立。

1930s Adolf Hitler and his National Socialist Party take over Germany.

20世纪30年代 阿道夫·希特勒和他的国家社会党统治德国。

1939-1945 World War II is fought. The Nazis kill millions of Jews, gypsies, Slavic people, and other minorities. Germany is defeated and the victorious Allies – the Soviet Union, France, Britain, and the United States – divide the country into four separately controlled zones.

1935-1945年 第二次世界大战进行。纳粹杀害了几百万的犹太人、吉卜赛人、斯拉夫人和其他少数民族。德国战败，战胜国联盟——（前）苏联、法国、英国和美国把德国划分成四个独立的控制管辖区。

1961 The Soviet Union constructs the Berlin Wall, which separates the Soviet-controlled eastern section of the city from the U.S.-controlled western part of the city.

1961年（前）苏联建造了柏林墙，把（前）苏联控制的城市的东部区域和美国控制的西部区域隔离开来。

1985 Mikhail Gorbachev, the new leader of the Soviet Union, introduces reforms that involve less government control.

1985年（前）苏联的新领导人米开尔·戈尔巴乔夫进行改革，减少政府的控制。

1989 East German officials announce the opening of the border between East Germany and West Germany on November 9. Thousands of Germans congregate to the Berlin Wall to celebrate.

1989年 东德官员宣布（同年）9月开放东西德边界。成千上万德国人汇集到柏林墙进行庆祝。

1990 Germany is reunited when East Germany joins the Federal Republic of Germany. Helmut Kohl is the first chancellor of the new country.

1990年 东德加入德意志联邦共和国，德国重新统一。赫尔穆特·科尔是统一后的首位总理。

supposed to bring easterners a western standard of living, with more consumer goods, better cars, and more luxuries. Certainly the west had this image. Instead, many easterners found themselves poorer than before.

Unemployment rose in western Germany as well, but not as much. In 1996, for example, western unemployment was 10.1 percent while the eastern level was at 16.7 percent.

Although some Germans benefited from being able to travel anywhere in the country to find work, others found problems. Germans, in general, have stronger attachments to their native cities and regions than North Americans. A Brandenburger from the northeast who moves to Stuttgart in the southwest will find many different customs and attitudes, not to mention a completely different dialect of the language. A transplanted German may feel like an outsider for many years.

Government financial policies have sometimes fed regional resentments. Westerners were not always pleased with financial aid given to easterners, especially the generous "greeting money" of the early years of reunification. After all, this means higher taxes for westerners, and some feel easterners do not deserve a bonus at their expense — especially when the new arrivals are competing with them for jobs and housing.

In turn, easterners often resent the "bush money" paid to western consultants who advise eastern companies. "Bush money" is an extra bonus, paid in


失业率在西德也上升了，但上升得不多。例如，1996年，西德的失业率是10.1%，而东德的失业率是16.7%。

尽管一些德国人受益，能够自由地到各地找工作，另外一些人却遇到了麻烦。同北美人相比，德国人通常对他们出生的城市和地区非常眷恋。一个从东北部来的勃兰登堡人搬到西南部的斯图加特后会发现那里的风俗和对问题的看法与自己非常不同，更不用说他们完全不同的方言了。从一地移居到另一地的德国人会感觉自己像个外来户。

德国的金融政策有时滋生了地区间的仇恨。对于给东德人提供的财政帮助，西德人并不总是感到高兴，特别是在统一伊始给东德人提供的那笔数目可观的“见面礼”。毕竟这意味着西德人要交更多的税，还有一些人觉得东德人不该损害西德人利益来得到救助——特别是这些人要和他们争抢工作机会和住房的时候。

另一方面，东德人经常对给西德顾问支付的“津贴”深感不满，这些顾问为东德的公司提供咨询。这笔钱是除了工资和安置费外，给顾问们支付的额外费用。看到那些“富有的西德人”来告诉他们怎样做就能得到更多的薪水时，奋斗之中的东德人并不兴奋。

许多东德人，包括一些西德人，对于西德迅速地从经济上接管东德持批评态



Subsidies are sums of money or other aid given out by the government.