

中英双语典藏之 >>>

走进文化世界 | Chinese-English Bilingual
Series on World Culture

清新隽永的写作手法
原汁原味的内容 集趣味性
哲理性与可读性为一体

European Sunshine

欧罗巴 的阳光

王正元 曹立华 主编 张萍 郝军 杨薇 译



机械工业出版社
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本书为您殿示了英国、意大利、法国、荷兰、葡萄牙、希腊、瑞士、波兰、俄罗斯、丹麦、马耳他、德国、芬兰、西班牙等国的风土人情，带您聆听维也纳爱乐乐团的天籁之音；感受奥地利的音乐之光；追寻辉煌、完美的艺术形式——歌剧的历史，欣赏威尔第及普契尼的不朽之作；品尝葡国醇美甘甜的葡萄美酒……

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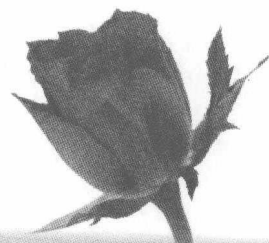
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译者寄语

这本欧洲文化双语书，为您展示了英国、意大利、法国、荷兰、葡萄牙、希腊、瑞士、波兰、俄罗斯、丹麦、马耳他、德国、芬兰、西班牙等国的风土人情，带您聆听维也纳爱乐乐团的天籁之音，感受奥地利的音乐之光；追寻辉煌、完美的艺术形式——歌剧的历史，欣赏威尔第、普契尼的不朽之作；品尝葡国醇美甘甜的葡萄美酒，在“慕尼黑啤酒节”上畅饮细腻清爽的德国啤酒；感受“魔幻之花”郁金香的神秘雅致、浪漫高贵；体味荷兰风车的古朴典雅、优美灵动；品位法国香水文化的情趣和内涵，体验法国“高级定制”的奢华和极致；感受瑞士制表技术的突飞猛进、制表工艺的先进精密；体验俄罗斯婚礼的复杂隆重、尽情欢乐，惊叹德国婚礼上砸盘摔碗为新婚夫妇除去昔日烦忧、迎来幸福甜蜜的“疯狂”；融入马耳他嘉年华的火爆壮观，在番茄大战中放松压抑的心情，重拾童年的感觉。

用心去体验文化，就为自己打开了更广阔的生活空间和对人生更深层次的理解。

谨以此书献给那些热爱语言学习、热爱文化研究和探索、热爱生活的读者和大学生朋友们。

张 萍



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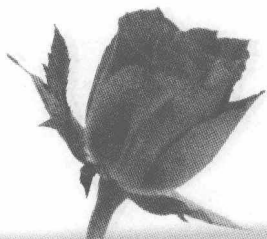
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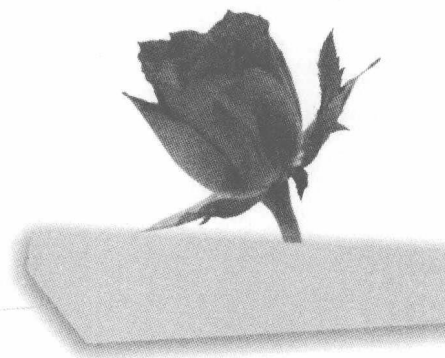
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The first commercial plantation of tea in China was established in the 17th century, but it was not until the mid-18th century that tea became first popular in England. The tea was first brought to England by a Dutch merchant, and it was then that the first tea house was opened in London. The tea was first brought to England by a Dutch merchant, and it was then that the first tea house was opened in London. The tea was first brought to England by a Dutch merchant, and it was then that the first tea house was opened in London.

Coffee houses

For many years, it was the London coffee houses that were responsible for introducing tea to England. One of the first coffee house proprietors in London was a Dutch merchant, and it was then that the first tea house was opened in London.

Almost every name has a story behind it and, together, they illustrate...

几乎所有的名字背后都有故事，它们合在一起就诠释了……

Tea gained popularity quickly in the coffee houses, and by 1700 over 500 coffee houses sold it. This attracted the tavern owners, as tea cut their sales of ale and gin, and it was bad news for the government, who depended upon a steady stream of revenue from taxes on liquor sales. By 1750 tea had become the favoured drink of Britain's lower classes.

Tea on tea

Charles II did his bit to counter the growth of tea, with several acts forbidding its sale in private houses. This measure was intended to counter taxation, but it was so unpopular that it was repealed.



The title page features a decorative header. On the left, there is a vertical strip showing a traditional Chinese tea ceremony with a teapot and cups. To the right of this, the title "Tea in Britain" is printed in a serif font. A delicate, stylized branch with leaves curves around the title from the right side.

Tea in Britain

Tea, that most **quintessential** of^① English drinks, is a **relative latecomer to British shores**^②. Although the custom of drinking tea dates back to the third millennium BC in China, it was not until the mid-17th century that the beverage first appeared in England.

The use of tea spread slowly from its Asian homeland, reaching Europe by way of Venice around 1560, although Portuguese trading ships may have made contact with the Chinese as early as 1515.

It was the Portuguese and Dutch traders who first imported tea to Europe, with regular shipments by 1610. England was a latecomer to the tea trade, as the **East India Company**^③ did not **capitalize on tea's popularity**^④ until the mid-18th century.

Coffee houses

Curiously, it was the London coffee houses that were responsible for introducing tea to England. One of the first **coffee house merchants to offer tea**^⑤ was Thomas Garway, who **owned an establishment in Exchange Alley**^⑥. He sold both liquid and dry tea to the public as early as 1657. Three years later he issued a broadsheet advertising tea at £6 and £10 per pound (ouch!), touting its virtues at "making the body active and lusty", and "preserving perfect health until extreme old age".

Tea gained popularity quickly in the coffee houses, and by 1700 over 500 coffee houses sold it. This distressed the **tavern owners**^⑦, as tea **cut their sales of ale and gin**^⑧, and it was bad news for the government, who **depended upon a steady stream of revenue from taxes on liquor sales**^⑨. By 1750 tea had become the favoured drink of Britain's lower classes.

Taxation on tea

Charles II did his bit to counter the growth of tea, with several acts forbidding its sale in private houses. This measure was designed to **counter sedition**^⑩, but it was so unpopular that it was impossible

不列颠的茶

茶是英国最典型的饮料，但它到达英国大陆的时间却不长。在中国，饮茶的习惯可以追溯到公元前 3600 年，但是这种饮料直到 17 世纪才出现在英国。

尽管葡萄牙商船可能早在 1515 年就和中国有过接触，但茶的传播却十分缓慢，直到 1560 年才从亚洲经威尼斯传入欧洲。

葡萄牙和荷兰的商人首次把茶进口到了欧洲，并从 1610 年开始，定期用船运输茶叶。英国在茶叶贸易中算是后来者，东印度公司直到 18 世纪中叶才从茶叶的普及中获利。

咖啡厅

令人颇感兴趣的是伦敦的咖啡厅最初把茶引入了英国。首位供应茶的咖啡厅商人是托马斯·加卫，他在交易巷子里有家公司。早在 1657 年他就开始出售茶水和茶叶了。3 年后他发布了一整版关于茶叶的广告，每磅茶叶标价 6 英镑到 10 英镑，并吹捧茶叶有“使机体健壮并充满活力”和“在极度衰老前保持健康”的功效。

茶迅速在咖啡厅里流行开来。在 1700 年，有超过 500 家咖啡厅出售茶。酒馆老板对此感到沮丧，因为茶减少了淡色啤酒和杜松子酒的销量。另外，这对依靠稳定的酒水税收的政府来说也不是什么好消息。到 1750 年，茶已经成为了英国下层阶级最喜爱的饮料。

茶叶征税

查尔斯二世对茶叶贸易的增长做出了反应，颁布了几项法案，从而禁止私人机构出售茶叶。这一举措的初衷在于打击煽动叛乱，但在当时

① quintessential of 典型的

② a relative latecomer to British shores 到达英国大陆的时间却不长

③ the East India Company 东印度公司

④ capitalize on tea's popularity 从茶叶的普及中获利

⑤ coffee house merchants to offer tea 供应茶的咖啡厅商人

⑥ owned an establishment in Exchange Alley 在交易巷子里有家公司

⑦ tavern owner 酒馆老板

⑧ cut their sales of ale and gin 减少了淡色啤酒和杜松子酒的销量

⑨ depended upon a steady stream of revenue from taxes on liquor sales 依靠稳定的酒水税收

⑩ counter sedition 打击煽动叛乱

to enforce^⑩. A 1676 act taxed tea and required coffee house operators to apply for a license.

This was just the start of government attempts to control, or at least, to profit from the popularity of tea in Britain. By the mid-18th century the duty on tea had reached an absurd 119%. This heavy taxation had the effect of creating a whole new industry — tea smuggling.

Smuggling tea

Ships from Holland and Scandinavia brought tea to the British coast, then stood offshore while smugglers met them and unloaded the precious cargo in small vessels. The smugglers, often local fishermen, snuck the tea inland through underground passages and hidden paths to special hiding places^⑪. One of the best hiding places was in the local parish church^⑫!

Even smuggled tea was expensive, however, and therefore extremely profitable, so many smugglers began to adulterate the tea with other substances, such as willow, licorice, and sloe leaves. Used tea leaves^⑬ were also redried^⑭ and added to fresh leaves.

Finally, in 1784 William Pitt the Younger introduced the *Commutation Act*, which dropped the tax on tea from 119% to 12.5%, effectively ending smuggling. Adulteration remained a problem, though, until the *Food and Drug Act* of 1875 brought in stiff penalties for the practice.

Tea clippers

In the early 1800's ships carrying tea from the Far East to Britain could take over a year to bring home their precious cargo. When the East India Company was given a monopoly on the tea trade in 1832, they realized the need to cut the time of this journey. The Americans actually designed the first “clippers”^⑮, or streamlined, tall-masted vessels, but the British were close behind. These clippers sped along at nearly 18 knots^⑯ by contemporary accounts^⑰— nearly as fast as a modern ocean liner^⑱.

So great was the race for speed that an annual competition was begun for clippers to race from the Canton River to the London Docks. The first ship to unload its cargo won the captain and crew a hefty bonus.

不得人心，根本无法执行。1676 年颁布的一项法案征收茶叶税，并且要求咖啡厅经营者申请许可证。

这仅是政府试图控制的开始，或至少是从日益流行的茶叶中获益的开始。在 18 世纪中叶，茶叶税上升到了荒谬的程度，高达 119%。高征税促使了一个全新的产业生成——茶叶走私。

茶叶走私

从荷兰和斯堪的纳维亚来的商船把茶叶带到英国海岸，在海面上等待与走私者碰头，之后走私者用小船把这些珍贵的货物运走。走私者常常是当地的渔民，他们通过地下通道和秘密小路把茶叶运送到内陆的秘密地点。而最佳的藏匿地点之一正是当地教区的教堂！

即使是走私的茶叶也十分昂贵，但其利润非常高。所以很多走私者开始在茶叶中掺杂其他物质，例如柳叶、甘草和野李叶。泡过的茶叶也被重新晒干掺杂到新茶叶里。

最终在 1784 年，小威廉姆·皮特颁布了《交易法案》，把茶叶税从 119% 降低到了 12.5%，有效地终结了走私。但茶叶掺假的问题仍然存在，直到 1875 年，《食品和药品法案》对这种行为做出了严厉的处罚，此类现象才得以有效控制。

快速运茶船

19 世纪早期，从远东运送茶叶回英国的船只要花费 1 年以上的时间才能把那些宝贵的货物运回来。1832 年，东印度公司垄断了这一贸易后，认识到有必要缩短运输的时间。当时美国人已经设计了“快船”，或者说是一种经过改进的高桅船，不过英国人也紧随其后。据当时的数据表明，这些快船速度可以达到 18 海里每小时，相当于现代的远洋定期客轮的速度。

一年一度的快船比赛，从广州河口到伦敦船坞的速度竞赛就这样开始了。第一条卸下货物的船将为船长和全体船员赢得一份丰厚的奖品。

⑪ enforce 执行

⑫ hiding place 藏匿地点

⑬ the local parish church 当地教区的教堂

⑭ used tea leaves 泡过的茶叶

⑮ redry 重新晒干

⑯ clipper 快船

⑰ knot 海里每小时

⑱ by contemporary account 据当时的数据表明

⑲ a modern ocean liner 现代的远洋定期客轮

⑳ be highlighted 使……更加精彩

The most famous of the clipper ships was the Cutty Sark, built in 1868. It only made the tea run eight times, but for its era it was a remarkable ship. The Cutty Sark is now on exhibition at Greenwich.

Tea customs

Afternoon tea is said to have originated with one person: Anna, 7th Duchess of Bedford. In the early 1800's she launched the idea of having tea in the late afternoon to bridge the gap between luncheon and dinner, which in fashionable circles might not be served until 8 o'clock at night. This fashionable custom soon evolved into high tea among the working classes, where this late afternoon repast became the main meal of the day.

Tea gardens

The popular pleasure gardens of Ranelagh and Vauxhall in London began serving tea around 1730. An evening of dancing and watching fireworks would be capped by tea. The concept caught on, and soon Tea Gardens opened all over Britain. Usually the gardens were opened on Saturday and Sunday, and an afternoon of entertainment and dancing would be highlighted[®] by serving tea.

<http://www.britainexpress.com/History/tea-in-britain.htm>

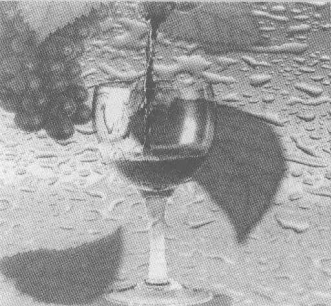
最著名的快船是 1868 年建造的“短袍号”。虽然它只执行过 8 次茶叶运输任务，但在它的年代堪称一条出色的船。“短袍号”现在在格林威治展览。

茶的风俗

据说下午茶的起源和贝德福德七世的公爵夫人安娜有关。在 19 世纪早期，她产生了用喝茶来消磨午餐和晚餐间闲暇时间的想法，因为当时在社交圈里直到晚上 8 点才会供应晚餐。这一时尚风俗很快发展成了工人阶级的下午茶，这种在下午晚些时候进行的茶点成了一天的主餐。

茶室

伦敦的时尚休闲中心 Ranelagh 和 Vauxhall 在 1730 年左右开始供应茶。通宵跳舞和看烟花的活动被喝茶点缀。这种观念流行开来，很快英国全境都开起了茶室。茶室通常在周六和周日营业，茶的提供使整个下午的娱乐活动和跳舞更加精彩。



Portuguese Wine

Portuguese wine is part of the ancient traditions introduced to the region by ancient civilizations such as the **Phoenicians**^①, **Carthaginians**^②, Greeks, and mostly the Romans.

It started to export its wines to Rome during the Roman Empire. Modern exports developed with trade to England after a treaty in 1703.

Portugal has the oldest **appellation**^③ system in the world, the Douro Valley. This region and Vinho Verde region, in the Northwest produce some of the world's finest, unique and highest value-added wines. Alentejo and Dão regions produce fruitful flavour wines, suitable for a casual wine drinker.

Portugal has two wine producing regions protected by **UNESCO**^④ as World Heritage: the Douro Valley Wine Region (Douro Vinhateiro) and Pico Island Wine Region (Ilha do Pico Vinhateira).

Portugal has a large variety of native breeds (about 500), producing a very wide variety of different wines with distinctive personality. *The Oxford Companion to Wine*^⑤ describes the country as having “a treasure trove of **indigenous**^⑥ grape varieties”. With the quality and uniqueness of its wines, the country is a sizable and growing player in wine production, being in the top 10, with 4% of the world market (2003). The country is considered a traditional wine grower with 8% of its continental land dedicated to **vineyards**^⑦. Only the highest mountain peaks are unable to support viticulture. Portugal produces some of the world's best wines, as reflected in its success in international competitions.

History

In mythology, Luso was son or companion of Bacchus, the god of winery and feast. Mythically, Lusitania gained its name from Luso. Lusitania was an ancient Roman province in the present day Portugal.

There are some theories that the Tartessians first cultivated vineyards in the Iberian Peninsula in the Tagus Valley about 2000 BC. Later in the

葡萄牙的葡萄酒

葡萄酒在葡萄牙有着悠久的历史，是经由腓尼基文明、迦太基文明、希腊文明特别是罗马文明介绍至该国的。

罗马帝国时期，葡萄牙就开始向罗马出口葡萄酒。1703 年协定后，葡萄牙葡萄酒的出口发展到英国。

葡萄牙的杜罗谷是世界上最古老的葡萄酒法定产区系统。杜罗谷和西北部的青酒产区的葡萄酒是世界上最优质、最独特、增值税最高的。阿连特茹和得加产区的葡萄酒果香浓郁，适合偶尔小饮者。

葡萄牙的两大葡萄酒产区（杜罗谷葡萄酒产区和皮库岛葡萄酒产区）被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产。

葡萄牙本地的葡萄酒种类繁多（大约有 500 种），风格各异。《牛津葡萄酒指南》称该国是“葡萄种类的宝库”。由于质量上乘，口味独特，该国的葡萄酒生产已有相当的规模并不断增长，在全球位居前十，2003 年该国的葡萄酒在世界市场上占有百分之四的份额。葡萄牙的葡萄酒生产历史悠久，该国百分之八的陆地是葡萄园，只有高山地区不能进行葡萄栽培。葡萄牙的葡萄酒品质上乘，在国际竞争中立于不败之地。

历史

鲁索是神话中酒神巴丘斯的儿子或伴侣。路西塔尼亚由鲁索而得名，现位于葡萄牙，曾是罗马帝国的一个省。

有猜测认为，公元前 2000 年塔特西人首先在塔古斯谷的伊比利半岛开发葡萄园。后在公元前 10 世纪，腓尼基人把葡萄种植引进到葡萄

① Phoenician 腓尼基语，腓尼基人

② Carthaginian 迦太基的

③ appellation 名称，称呼

④ UNESCO 联合国教科文组织

⑤ *The Oxford Companion to Wine* 《牛津葡萄酒指南》

⑥ indigenous 该土地所固有的，土著的，国产的

⑦ vineyard 葡萄园

10th century BC, the Phoenicians introduced vineyards in the region. But it was in the 7th century BC, when the Greeks installed in the Peninsula that the wine making art developed. In Alcócer do Sal, a cratera was found; the cratera is a vase used by the Ancient Greeks to drink and dilute wine with water, showing that the Ancient Greeks also drank Portuguese wines.

During the Roman rule over Portugal, the vineyard culture greatly developed, as the region supplied Rome with its wines. The wines became popular in Rome, leading to the demand being superior to[®] wine production.

Due to historical reasons, England was to where Portuguese wines were most exported. Exports of Portuguese wines from Northern Portugal to England are known since the 12th century. From this commerce a wide variety of wines started to be grown in Portugal. And, in 1758, the first wine-producing region of the world, the **Região Demarcada do Douro**[®] was created under the orientation of Marquis of Pombal[®], in the Douro Valley. The **demarcated**[®] region had the aim to guarantee the production of excellent quality wines.

In the reign of King Charles, the Região Demarcada do Vinho Verde and the Região Demarcada do Dão among Colares, Carcavelos, Setubal, and Madeira were created. These wines were already famous before the creation of the demarcated region. In 1979, Bairrada was added and in 1980 the Algarve region (Lagoa, Lagos, Portimão, and Tavira) was finally demarcated. In 1998, the Alentejo region was demarked by gathering several smaller demarked regions created in 1995.

Grapes

The type of grapes (castas) is as important as the type of soil and climate, creating the different Portuguese wine breeds, the Castas — grape varieties.

It produces distinctive wines from the Northern regions to Madeira Islands, passing by the Algarve and the Azores.

In Portugal only some varieties of castas are authorized in the demarcated regions:

Vinhos Verdes — white and red castas

Porto — white and red castas

Douro — white and red castas