



A VERY SHORT
VIEW OF SUPER
LANDSCAPE

一本书畅游

HUMANITIES IN ENGLISH

陶尚芸◎编译

行艺术之旅，增人文涵养
品文化，长知识，学英语

世界顶级景点

Landscape
Super



一堂丰富的人文英语课——现代人应该了解的西方历史、哲学、文化、艺术、风俗……



中国时代经济出版社





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VIEW OF SUPER
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培养人文素质 成就国际通才

若想精通一门语言，没有对其文化背景的深入了解恐怕永远难登大雅之堂。在全球化日益成为国际主流的今天，英语作为西方文化头牌语言的重要性已日益凸显——今日世界，恐怕在地球上的任何角落人们都可以用英语问路、用英语聊天、用英语购物、用英语交友、用英语在跨文化间作深度交流。

正如许多西方人热切地想了解中国文化一样，中国的英语学习及爱好者对西方文化及人文的了解也处于热切的需求当中。是的，如果对西方的历史、文学、艺术、宗教、哲学没有一个最基本的了解，就连看好莱坞大片都会成为一个问题；而西方文化贡献给社会的普世价值恰恰是它深厚的人文传统及“民主、自由、博爱”等现代理念，不了解这些，则与任何稍有层次和品位的西方人的交流都将难以顺畅。

此外，国内的英语学习者如再停留在日常生活的 English In General 的层次上，必将难以适应深度沟通和交流的需要，因此，对专业英语及文化背景的深入了解和学习将是提升英语能力的必由之路。有鉴于此，本套丛书为读者奉上原汁原味的人文阅读精华，其或选



自原典正文、或选自专业教材、或选自网络热贴，由精研此业者掇菁撷华，辑录成册，希望能帮助读者在学习英语的同时又能品位西方文化的独特魅力。在辑录过程中，我们力求摒弃学校教育的僵硬和枯燥，代之以更加生动、更加全面的通识阅读范本。我们写历史，致力于拨开其厚重压抑而倾向于读者感兴趣的文化、建筑、艺术、风俗等人文知识；我们写文学，力求抛开一般文学史纲目划分的束缚而代之以切合各国风情又适合读者阅读的脉络。

读万卷书行万里路，在我们无法踏上万里之路以愉耳目的时候，我们可以用阅读来滋养心灵，拓展人生版图。于某一日午后，抛开世俗的纷扰，挑一静谧之处，一杯香茗，几卷书册，品文化，长知识，学英语，在书页和文字之间触摸大千世界的真谛，在阅读中将知识内化成自己的修养，人生至乐。

文化共语言同飞，思想与阅读共舞。让我们的目光穿越时光、穿越语言，在原汁原味的英语阅读中品位人类文明共有的人文素质、人文素养、人文情怀、人文理念……并在此过程中成就自己的文化修养及完美人生。

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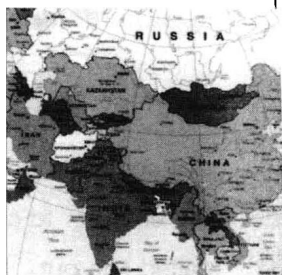
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第一章 亚洲——跨越最神秘的东方瑰丽



亚洲图

1. Tiananmen in Beijing: Our Great Motherland 爱我中华——北京天安门

Tiananmen is a landmark of Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China. Tiananmen is the place all the Chinese people want to visit.

天安门是一座地标性建筑，坐落于中华人民共和国的首都北京，是中国各族人民向往的地方。

◆ Symbolic Meaning of Tiananmen 天安门的象征意义

Tiananmen is located on the north of Tiananmen Square, facing Chang'an Avenue. On the opposite side, there are People's Heroes Monument, the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, Great Hall and National Museum of China.

The Chinese name of the Tiananmen is made up of the Chinese characters for "heaven", "peace" and "gate"

亚洲，意为“太阳升起的地方”，是世界上面积最大的大洲，也是跨经度最广的大洲。亚洲拥有众多风景绮丽的旅游胜地，这些地方都伴随着美丽的传说，让你流连忘返。



respectively. It is conventionally translated as “The Gate of Heavenly Peace”. However, the original meaning of the gate is “Gate of Heavenly Peacemaking”. It is located in the south of the Imperial City and its counterpart of the imperial city is called Di’anmen, which is translated as the “Gate of Earthly Peacemaking”.

There are two pairs ornamental columns with depiction of dragons and phoenixes decorating the surroundings of the Tiananmen gate. There are two lions standing in front of the gate which are believed to protect humans from evil spirits. In ancient, the one facing the south is called “back home”, hoping the emperor to come back early to handling affairs. The one facing the north is called “go out”, hoping the emperor to get out of the house and take a look at the folks.

Today, there is a huge portrait of Mao Zedong hanging above the doorway in the middle of Tiananmen. The western and eastern walls have giant placards. The left one reads “Long Live the People’s Republic of China”, the right one reads “Long Live the Great Unity of the World’s Peoples”.

Tiananmen is the symbol of new China. It has the history of 500 years and highly concentrated Chinese civilization and national spirits. It recorded the glorious history that Chinese people struggling bravely for the independence, and wrote a magnificent poem of the new China and of Chinese nation trending to prosperity.

天安门面临长安街，位于天安门广场的北边，对面是人民英雄纪念碑、毛主席纪念堂、人民大会堂和中国国家博物馆。

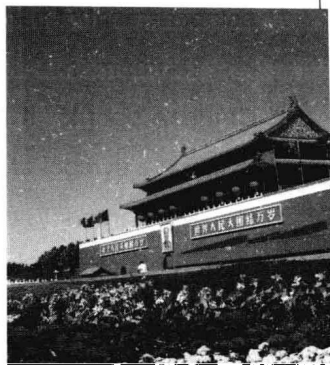
天安门的中文名称是由“天堂”“和平”和“门”组成，人们通常会照字面意思理解成“天堂一样和平的门”。然而，它的准确意思是“天工建立的和平门”，这道门位于皇城的南端，皇城的背面还有一道门，那就是地安门，它被认为是“尘世建立的和平门”。

天安门前有两对雕刻精美的龙凤华表点缀着周围的环境。门前还有两个石狮子，这是保护人民与邪恶斗争的象征。古代，那对狮子面朝南的叫

“望君归”，希望皇帝早日回宫处理朝政。面朝北的叫“望君出”，希望皇帝不要总在宫里，要常到民间走走看看。

现在，天安门的正中门洞上方悬挂着巨大的毛泽东画像，东西两侧分别挂着巨大的标语牌，左边是“中华人民共和国万岁”，右边是“世界人民大团结万岁”。

天安门是新中国的象征，它承载着500多年的悠久历史以及高度浓缩的中华文明和民族精神。它记载了中国人民不怕艰难险阻、勇敢争取独立的光辉一页，写下了新中国与中华民族走向繁荣昌盛的壮丽诗篇。



天安门远景

500 Years of Long History 五百年的悠久历史

Tiananmen was built in Yongle of Ming Dynasty. It started in 1417 and was completed in 1420. Initially, it was called “Edward door”. Unfortunately, it was damaged by lightning and was completely burnt down in 1457.

In 1465, Emperor Chenghua ordered the minister of Engineering Ministry Zi Gui to rebuild the gate, and the design was changed from the original Paifang to the gatehouse that is seen today.

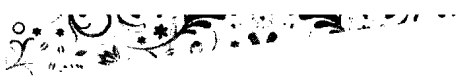
At the end of Ming Dynasty, Tiananmen was burnt down by rebels led by Li Zicheng in 1644. That was another disaster it suffered. Then the Qing Dynasty was established by the Manchu, and the gate was rebuilt, it started in 1645, and was completed six years later.

In 1651, it was renamed Tiananmen.

On October 1, 1949, Chairman Mao led the party, the military, the democratic parties and mass organizations to board the Tiananmen Tower, and proclaimed the



华表



establishment of the People's Republic to the world.

Tiananmen Tower has become the Holy Land in the eyes of millions of Chinese people. It was designed into the national emblem, Tiananmen has become a symbol of modern China.

Tiananmen Tower was reconstructed and renovated by the new Chinese government between 1969 and 1970. The rebuilding Tower made the gate more resistant to earthquakes and featured modern facilities.

天安门始建于明朝永乐年间，即1417年，1420年完工，当时的名字叫做“承天门”，但不幸的是，1457年被雷击坏并完全烧毁。

在1465年，成化皇帝下令工部尚书自主重建大门，设计风格从原来的牌坊改成了我们今天看到的门楼。

1644年的明末，天安门又被李自成领导的起义军烧毁，这是它遭遇的另一场灾难。后来，满族建立了清朝，开始重建天安门，1645年开始，6年后施工完成。

1651年，其更名为天安门。

1949年10月1日，毛主席率领党、军队、各民主党派以及群众团体登上天安门城楼，向全世界宣告中华人民共和国成立。

天安门城楼也就成为亿万中国人民心目中的圣地，并被设计入国徽，成为现代中国的象征。

1969~1970年，新中国政府再次修葺天安门城楼。翻新后的天安门更加抗地震，而且具有现代化的设施。

✿ Majestic Buildings before Tiananmen 天安门前的雄伟建筑

On the wide Tiananmen Square, there stand several dignified and large buildings. They are the Great Hall, National Museum of China, Monument to the People's Heroes and Chairman Mao Zedong Memorial Hall.

The Great Hall

Lying on the west side of Tiananmen Square, the Great Hall is the office and meeting place for the Chinese National People's Congress and NPC

Standing Committee.

National Museum of China

Corresponding to the Great Hall, National Museum of China stands in the east of Tiananmen Square. It displays Chinese cultural and history systematically.

Monument to the People's Heroes

Monument to the People's Heroes is located in the central of Tiananmen Square. It was built for the sacrificial heroes in the people's liberation war and the people's revolution war.

Chairman Mao Zedong Memorial Hall

Chairman Mao Zedong Memorial Hall is on south of Monument to the People's Heroes. It is a remarkable and magnificent palace where are placed the remains of Chairman Mao Zedong who is the founder of the People's Republic of China.

The modern large buildings bring Tiananmen Square majestic momentum and magnificent sight. There are constant streams of foreign guests and visitors coming every day.

在宽阔的天安门广场上，矗立着几座气势轩昂的宏伟建筑，它们是人民大会堂、中国国家博物馆、人民英雄纪念碑和毛主席纪念堂。

人民大会堂

人民大会堂位于天安门广场的西侧，是中国全国人民代表大会和全国人大常委会办公与开会的场所。

中国国家博物馆

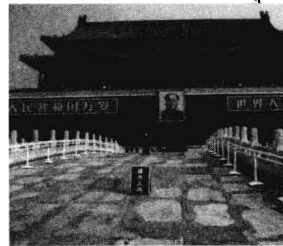
中国国家博物馆位于天安门广场的东侧，与人民大会堂相对称，系统地展示中华民族的文化历史。

人民英雄纪念碑

人民英雄纪念碑位于北京天安门广场中心，是为了纪念



天安门前的
石狮子



天安门



在革命战争和解放战争中牺牲的英雄先烈而建立的。

毛主席纪念堂

毛主席纪念堂位于人民英雄纪念碑的南面，是一座非凡的、举世瞩目的辉煌殿堂，里面安放着中华人民共和国的缔造者毛泽东主席的遗体。

这些现代化大建筑，使天安门广场呈现出磅礴的气势和壮丽的景象，每天前往瞻仰的中外宾客络绎不绝。

●Folk Activities in the History 从古到今的风俗活动

In ancient, Tiananmen Square is a closed state court. It was the place of activities for the emperor and the officials. For the people, it was the restricted place to resist people thousands of miles away.

For example, during the Ming and Qing dynasties, Tiananmen Square was the place for the emperor to issue edicts. If a new emperor ascended the throne, or other major celebrations, Tiananmen must be enabled. In addition, when the emperor or the general went to war, they had to offer sacrifices in Tiananmen, in order to gain a triumphant return.

Tiananmen Square was also a place for "Palace Examination". Two days after the successful candidates, the emperor summoned the new Scholars. The top three in the examination are champion, second place and third overall. They were all plug in golden flowers, wearing red silk, riding through the streets to thank infinite royal.

In modern times, Tiananmen Square has witnessed many important historical events, such as "the May Fourth Movement", "January Twenty-nine Movement", Founding Ceremony and so on.

After the founding of new China, Tiananmen Square became the most magnificent people's square of the world. The people and foreign tourists can easily go in and out of Tiananmen Square and admire for its beauty. They can also participate in a variety of folk customs and celebrations. For example, there are pigeons flying ceremonies and the National Day celebrations.

Early on the morning of the first day in 2007, accompanied by the rising flag and the majestic national anthem, 10,000 peace doves were overflying from the both sides of Golden Water Bridge, and soaring over Tiananmen Square. It was the first time to fly peace doves in Tiananmen Square during the New Year's Day. From then on, the ceremony would be held on every New Year's Day, Labor Day, and National Day.

在古代，天安门广场是一个封闭状态的宫廷广场，是皇帝和文武百官活动的地方。对老百姓来说，它是拒人千里之外的禁区。

例如，在明清时期，天安门是皇帝颁发诏令之地，遇有新皇帝登基或者其他重大庆典活动都要启用天安门。另外，皇帝御驾亲征或大将出征，都要在天安门前祭祀，以求凯旋归来。

天安门还是“金殿传胪”的场所。每逢殿试后的两天，皇帝召见新中进士们，考中前三名的状元、榜眼、探花，都插上金花，身披红绸，骑马游街，以谢皇恩。

近代以来，天安门广场见证了众多重要历史事件，例如，“五四运动”“一·二九运动”、开国大典等。

新中国成立后，天安门广场成了世界上最壮丽的人民广场，广大的人民群众和中外游客，可以从容进出天安门，并瞻仰它的美丽，还可以参加各种各样的民风民俗和庆典活动。例如，和平鸽的放飞仪式，国庆节庆祝活动。

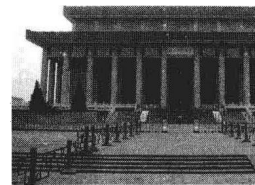
2007年的第一个清晨，伴随着天安门广场上冉冉升起的五星红旗和雄壮的国歌声，一万只和平鸽从金水桥两侧飞起，展翅飞向天安门广场上空。这是北京元旦期间首次在天安门广场放飞和平鸽。从此，每年的元旦、五一、十一，都会举行和平鸽放飞仪式。



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