# **Welcome to Beijing**





## 北京2008年奥运会

#### Beijing 2008 Olympic Games

奥林匹克全球合作伙伴/Worldwide Olympic Partners

























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# **Editor's Note**

# 编者的话

Welcome to the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games and the final issue of Beijing 2008.

More than two years ago when we launched this magazine, we had promised to make it a window to Beijing and the rest of China, while reporting the preparations for the Beijing Olympics. Over that time, Beijing 2008 has published hundreds of stories and photos on a wide array of the country's Olympic endeavours, from the construction of the wonderful venues to the creation of the Olympic slogan, mascots, medals and torch to the city's regeneration. The magazine has tried to give life to Olympic ideals that are encapsulated in Beijing's slogan "One World One Dream," and its core concepts of "Green Olympics, High-tech Olympic and People's Olympics."

While the breadth and depth of Olympic reporting have been Beijing 2008's main hallmarks and strengths, this final issue is also exceptional, as have planned a montage of photos of the capital on the cusp of a rebirth.

We hope you'll enjoy this visual feast.

We wish Beljing every success.

这是《北京 2008》最后一次和大家见面。

作为记录北京 2008 年奥运会筹办工作进程的刊物,《北京 2008》记录了奥运场馆建设的难忘场景。记录了奥运口号、会徽、吉祥物、奖牌、火炬的诞生,记录了北京城市基础设施的兴建,记录了北京环境的治理和改善,记录了中外志愿者投身北京奥运的热情,记录了北京城市的文明进程……她浓缩了北京筹办 2008 年奥运会的 7 年中,中国用"绿色奥运、科技奥运、人文奥运"的理念,展现出的一个东方文明古国对奥林匹克精神的理解;13 亿中国人民在"同一个世界 同一个梦想"的口号下,诠释出的"和平、友谊、进步"的丰富内涵;北京市民以"我参与、我奉献、我快乐"的热情,不但将奥运精神体现在体育竞技场上,更以开放的气度融入到了日常生活中……

经过7年的奥运筹办,中国不但兑现了对世界"我们有能力、有信心将2008年北京奥运会办成一届令人难忘的盛会"的庄严承诺,还为自身留下了丰厚的奥运遗产。本期《北京2008》,是对北京筹办奥运工作的总结,更是对张开双臂热情迎接五洲宾朋的北京的展现。

让我们共同期待北京举办的"有特色、高水平"的2008年奥运会。

北京欢迎你



As early as the 17th century, royal families and courts in Western Europe had started to collect china as a fashion, and knowledge of China for many Europeans began with pieces of china that came all the way from the orient. However, China's contribution to the world is far more than just china.

翻开世界的版图,可以清晰地看到亚欧大陆的东部、太平洋的西岸有一个形状如同头朝东尾朝西的金鸡的国家,那就是中国。许多外国人对中国的认识是从一件件来自遥远东方的瓷器开始的。早在17世纪,西欧皇室和宫廷开始兴起收藏中国瓷器之风,而英国人则直接用"中国货"(Chinaware)指称来自中国的瓷器。于是,China一词随着中国瓷器在英国及欧洲大陆的广泛传播,进而转成为瓷器的代名词。因此在英文中,"中国"与"瓷器"便有了相同的拼写和发音,那便是"China"。然而,中国对于世界的贡献远不只于中国瓷器。

THE REAL PROPERTY.



The Beijing Olympic theme slogan on the Great Wall.

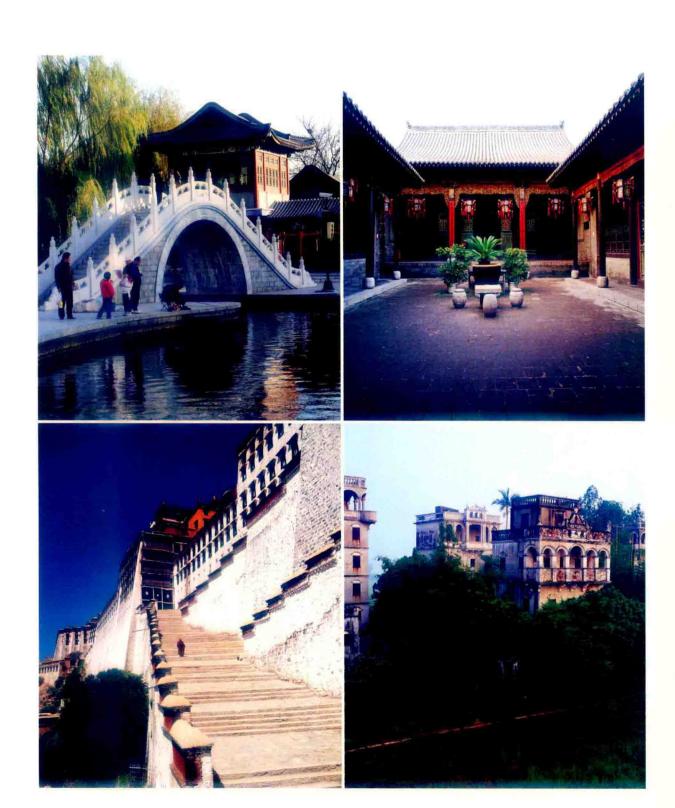
# **Multipal Group Family**

With a population of 1.3 billion, the Chinese people, including members of the country's 56 diverse minority ethnic groups, account for 21 percent of the human race. The majority of the population is of the Han ethnic group. China's other ethnic groups are customarily referred to as the ethnic minorities. China has 23 provinces, five autonomous regions, four centrally administered municipalities and two special administrative regions. Beijing is its capital city; other major cities are Shanghai, Guangzhou, Tianjin, Chongqing, Xi'an and Shenzhen.



中国是一个多民族和谐共荣的国家,境内56个民族融洽地生活在一起。在这56个民族中,人口最多的是汉族、另外55个民族相对于汉族而言人口较少,习惯上被称为少数民族。少数民

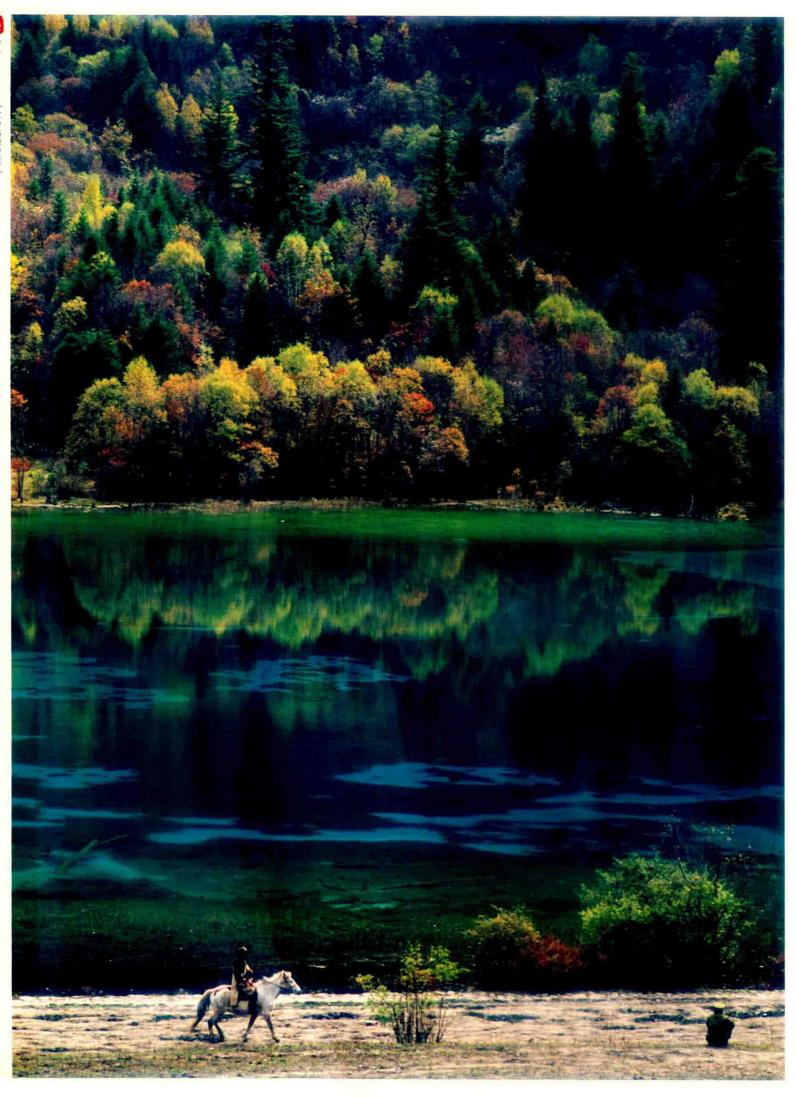
族主要分布于中国的西北、西南和东北地区。 中国共有23个省、5个自治区、4个直辖市和2 个特别行政区,首都是北京,主要的城市有上 海、广州、天津、重庆、西安。深圳等。







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## **Vast Country**

At 9.6 million sq km, China is so vast it traverses temperate, subtropical and tropical zones. While the north is clad in snow, the south remains warm and luxuriant. Coastal wetlands in the East contrast with desert oases along the ancient Silk Road in the West. This ecological diversity has resulted in the creation of rare and precious habitats that sustain the humans and wildlife that inhabit them.

# 幅员辽阔

中国幅员辽阔,陆地面积差不多同整个欧洲面积相等,在世界各国中仅次于俄罗斯和加拿大,位居第三位。中国领土东西距离约5200公里,跨了5个时区,当最西端的新疆帕米尔高原刚刚进入深夜,最东端的黑龙江与乌苏里江交汇的江面上已经破晓;而领土南北5500公里的距离,使中国跨越了多个气候区,当最北端的黑龙江省漠河进入冰天雪地的隆冬,最南端的南沙群岛仍然是一副夏日的景象。

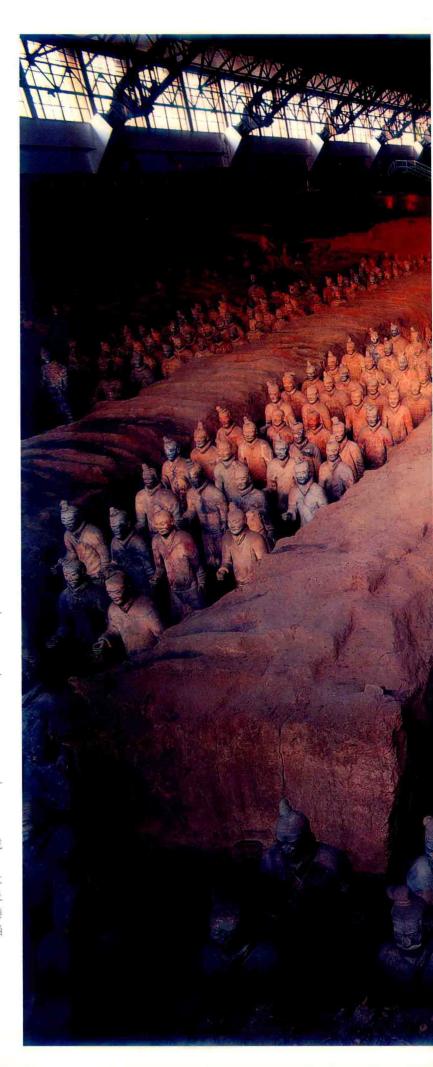


#### **Ancient Civilization**

China has one of the most ancient civilizations with a recorded history of more than 3,000 years. The Chinese conceived four great inventions: paper-making, printing, gunpowder and the compass. These striking examples of ancient ingenuity and wisdom exerted a profound influence on the progress of the human race.

# 世界文明发源地

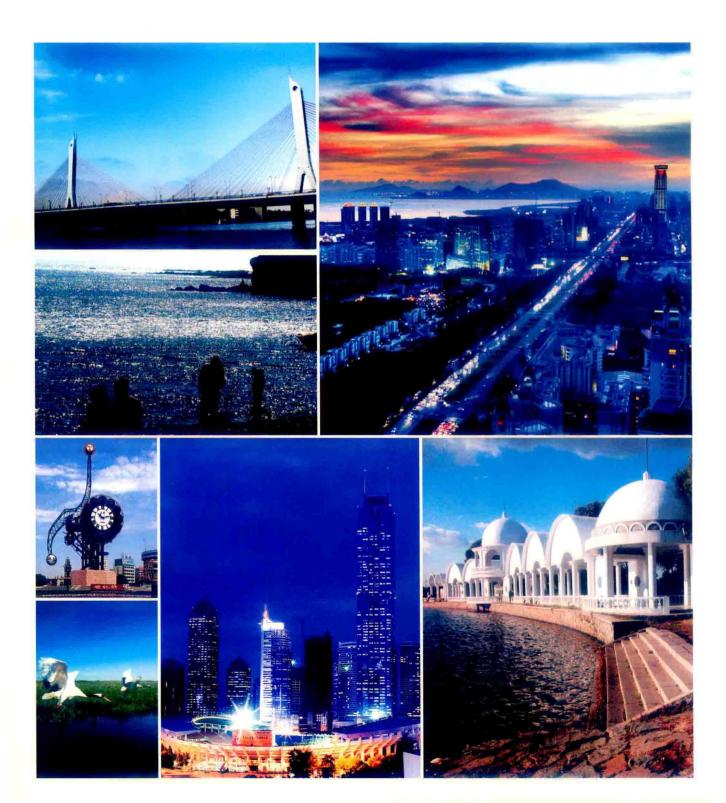
中国是世界文明的发源地之一,有文字记载的历史有3000年之久。 古代中国与古埃及、古巴比伦、古印度并称为"四大文明古国", 中国古代四大发明——印刷术、指南针、火药和造纸术,是中国成 为文明古国的标志之一。在人类科学文化史上留下了灿烂的一页。 古代中国以无比的智慧, 在科学、建筑、艺术、文化中取得了伟大 的成就,推动着人类历史的前进和世界文明的进程。图为可与埃及 金字塔和希腊雕塑相媲美,被称为世界第八大奇迹的秦始皇陵。秦 始皇陵建成于公元前208年,是世界上规模最大、结构最奇特、内涵 最丰富的帝王陵墓之一。





# **Booming Economy**

China, economically backward before 1949, has become one of the world's major economic powers and the overall living standard has reached that of a fairly well-off society. China pursues an independent foreign policy of peace, with diplomatic ties with the overwhelming majority of foreign countries.



相对于在世界上产生了深远影响的古代中国,中华人民共和国则是在现代社会续写着中国的历史。1949年10月1日中华人民共和国成立,结束了中国长达3000年之久的封建统治,并开始了大规模的经济建设。从1978年开始实施的改革开放,使中国经济得到前所未有的快速增长,成为世界上最具发展潜力的经济大国之一。进入21世纪后,中国经

济继续保持稳步高速增长,人民生活也整体达到小康水平,对世界经济增长的推动效应逐步显现。中国经济的发展不仅表现在每年增加的GDP数字上,还表现在中国城市的发展和变化上。中国还是一个奉行和平友好的国度,与世界上绝大多数国家建立了外交关系,并与世界上130多个国家的500多个民间团体和组织机构建立了友好合作关系。









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