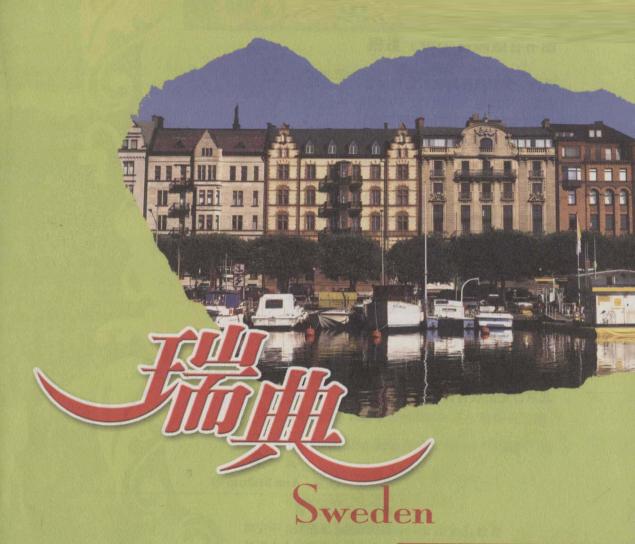
*阅读空间* • 英汉双语主题阅读



## *阅读室间* ・ 英汉双语主题阅读



王新译

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#### Editor's Message 编辑手记

约900万。这个狭长的国家到处都被 体育运动和其他活动。这样 密密的森林所覆盖

瑞典人的生活方式受到这个国家 对瑞典人来说,理想中的夏 的地理位置和气候的影响。在这个国 日是一家人在海边或湖边 家的大部分地区,冬日漫长而昏暗, 的小屋中度过。在整个夏

(B) (B) (C)

迎来到瑞典 瑞典是斯堪的狗 夏季短暂而灿烂 尽管瑞典的冬日浓 维亚半岛的一部分,其面积比 常严酷,那里的居民却并不是整天躲 加利福尼亚州的面积稍大一些,人口 在家里。相反,瑞典人在冬天参加各种 做可以使冬天过得快一些

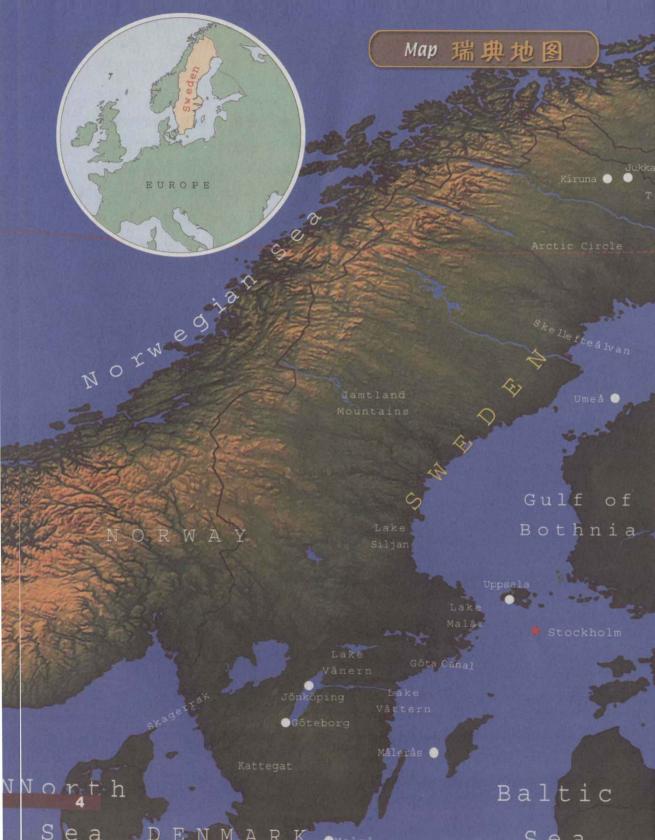
季,人们举行各种各样的庆祝活动来欢 庆回归到这里的温暖的阳光。

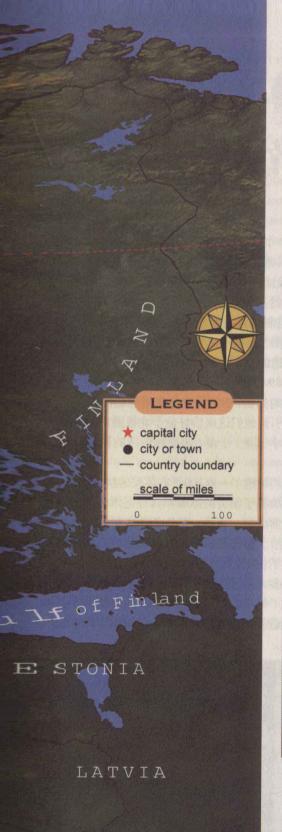
瑞典的首都是斯德哥尔摩。来这里看一看吧!这座城市里分布在十几个小岛上。它们由42座桥相互连接在一起。斯德哥尔摩在咫尺之间就能让你看到它激动人心的过去和现在。在这里,你能够了解瑞典的年轻人的何度

过夏冬两季的自由时光。你还能了解到瑞典的核园生活。在学校里,学生们在很小的时候,大人们就教他们重视木工和针线活。在这里,你还可以了解推多利亚公主的一些事情。将来他会成为瑞典的女王。

祝你在瑞典旅行愉快!







### At a Glance 瑞典一瞥

国名: 瑞典王国

地理位置: 瑞典是北欧斯堪的纳维亚半岛的一部分。瑞典15%的领土在北极圈内。瑞典位于芬兰和挪威之间, 其西部的边界是北海, 东滨波罗的海和波的尼亚湾。北海的两个港湾——斯卡格拉克海峡和卡特加特海峡把斯堪的纳维亚半岛和丹麦分隔开来

地形: 瑞典北部三分之二的领土都是山地。瑞典南部大部分是低地地区, 土壤肥沃

气候: 北部的冬天严酷而寒冷。南部地区的冬季就不那么严酷了,并且夏季比较温暖

面积: 173 732 平方英里 (449 964 平方公里)

首都: 斯德哥尔摩

人口: 900万 (根据 2002 年的估算)

国家制度: 君主立宪制

官方语言: 瑞典语

**人口构成:** 瑞典人: 89.3%; 芬兰人: 2.3%; 南斯拉夫人: 0.8%; 伊朗人: 0.6%; 波斯尼亚人: 0.5%; 其他人(包括黎巴嫩人、中国人和智利人): 6.5%

官方宗教: 瑞典路德宗教会

货币: 1瑞典克朗=100欧尔

自然资源: 锌、铁矿石、木材



# ICEHOTEL

## 独特的冰饭店

by Donna O'Meara

Have you ever hopped out of bed on a chilly morning and felt that the floor beneath your feet must be made of ice? You would get the same feeling if you stayed at a certain hotel in Jukkasjrvi, Sweden, but there would be a good reason for it. At Icehotel, everything, including the walls, floors, and furniture, is actually made of ice and snow.

Icehotel was conceived in 1989 when an ambitious group of businesspeople came up with a novel idea to entice visitors to their frozen little town, located just within the Arctic Circle, during the darkest part of winter.

They built a 100-square-foot igloo and filled it with elaborate ice sculptures and art. The project was a huge success and several travelers slept overnight in the structure. This gave the founders another idea. They expanded the igloo, and today it is called Icehotel. In 2001, more than 43,000 people visited Icehotel.

Each November, a brand-new hotel is built,

一个寒冷的清晨,你从床上爬起来的时候感到脚下的地板简直就是冰做的。你有没有过这样的经历?如果你在瑞典尤卡萨亚维地区的某家饭店住过后,你就会有这种感觉。但这种感觉是有理由的。在这家冰饭店里,包括墙面、地板和家具在内的任何东西都是由冰雪建造的。

1989年,一群雄心勃勃的商人提出了一个新奇的想法。他们要在冬季最黑暗的时候把游客吸引到他们这座恰好位于北极圈内的天寒地冻的小镇里。于是,建造冰饭店的构想就产生了。

他们建造了一座100平方英尺的拱型住宅, 在里面放置了精美的冰雕和其他艺术品。这个项目非常成功。随后,有几名游客在里面过了 夜。这给了那些最初的设计者们新的启示。他 们扩展了住宅,如今它被称为冰饭店。2001年, 43 000 多人来这里当过客人。

到了每年的11月,一座崭新品牌的冰饭店 就被建造起来。每年的春季,旧的饭店开始融





and each spring, the old one melts. It requires 3,000 tons of ice and 30,000 cublic meters of snow to build the massive ice palace. The indoor temperature at Icehotel is about 30°F, which may seem extremely cold until you compare it with the outside temperature of -35°F. The extraordinary ice structure has 60 bedrooms, a lavish reception area, a fantastic ice art exhibit, a cinema, an ice chapel where marriages are performed, and a world-famous ice bar. All of the serving glasses in the ice bar are squares of ice cut from the Torne River, with drilled holes to hold a beverage. No need for a dishwasher here.

The hotel is formed over a steel frame to prevent collapse. Ice columns as tall as 1,500 feet support the structure. Giant blocks of ice cut from the river with ice saws are dragged by tractor to make ice walls. The fast-running Torne River produces crystal-clear, sparkling ice.

Finally, when the outside is built, the "interior decorators" are called in. A hand-selected group of artists cuts, hacks, chisels, and carves ice blocks into beds, desks, window frames, lamps, tables, and artwork. The artists vary each year so that no two Icehotels look the same.

Icehotel is open four months of the year, during which time visitors can marvel at the magical splendor as they wander slowly from room to room. Visitors must pay an entrance fee to view the sculp化。建造这么庞大的冰雪宫殿需要3000吨的冰和30 000立方米的雪。冰饭店的室内温度是30°F(-1°C)。这看起来是非常低的温度,但要是同室外-35°F(-37°C)的温度相比就算不了什么了。这一奇特的冰雪建筑里面有60间卧室、一处非常豪华的接待区、一处精妙的冰雪艺术展区、一家影院、一间用来举行婚礼的小教堂和一处闻名于世的"冰酒吧"。冰酒吧里所有的玻璃杯都是由从托尔尼奥河中采集的冰块加工而成的。人们把这些冰块中间挖空后,就可以用来盛饮料了。这里人们不需要洗碗机。

为了防止垮塌,这座饭店被建在一座钢质的框架上。高达1500英尺的柱子支撑着饭店的整体结构。人们用冰锯从河中采集巨大的冰块,然后用拖拉机运走。这些冰块被用来建造饭店的墙体。湍急的托尔尼奥河可以产生晶莹剔透、闪闪发光的冰块。

最后,当外墙被建造好后,就该"室内装饰师"上场了。经过逐一精心挑选出来的艺术家经过切、砍、凿和刻等各道工序后,把冰块建造成床、课桌、窗框、灯、饭桌和其他的艺术品。参加这项工作的艺术家每年都不一样。因此,没有两家冰饭店外表是完全一样的。

冰饭店每年的开放期是四个月。在这段时间里,游客们可以从一个房间悠闲地漫步到另一个房间,欣赏这家饭店魔力般的壮观景致。游客们必须买门票才可以观赏雕塑和建筑。在饭店住一晚上差不多要花3000美元。

春天在四月份开始降临。这时,随着气候





tures and building. A stay at the hotel will cost you almost \$3,000.

Spring arrives in April, and Icehotel slowly begins to melt as the days get warmer. Everyone rushes to save as much ice and snow as possible for the next year. A giant freezer, more than 3,000 feet wide, has been built to store the ice. During the warm months, visitors are allowed into the freezer to view the ice art. In 2001, six igloos were built inside the freezer and rented to overnight guests.

A stay at Icehotel is one that will be frozen in your memory forever.

逐步变暖,冰饭店开始慢慢地融化。人人都奔忙于为下一年储存尽可能多的冰雪。为了储存冰,人们建造了一个3000多英尺宽的巨型冷库。在气候温暖的月份里,人们可以到冷库里去欣赏冰雪艺术。2001年,人们在冷库中建造了六个拱形小屋,并把它们租给客人过夜用。

在冰饭店里呆上一夜就会给 你留下永不磨灭的记忆。

### In the Know 先知为快

Archipelago (ar-keh-PEL-ah-goh): A large group of islands. 群岛:即一大片岛屿。

Arctic Circle: Northern latitude, located at about 66°33'. The sun does not set here on the summer solstice (on or about June 21) or rise on the winter solstice (on or about December 21).

北极圈:位于北纬66°33'。在夏至的时候(大约在6月21日),太阳在这里不会落下去。而冬至的时候(大约在12月21日左右),太阳也不会从这里升起来。

**European Union:** International association made up of European countries with similar political and economic interests.

**欧洲联盟(欧盟)**:由一些有着共同的政治和经济利益的欧洲国家组成的国际联盟。

Riksdag (REEKS-dahg): Swedish parliament. Riksdag: 瑞典的议会。

Scandinavian Peninsula: Landmass in northeastern Europe, encompassing the countries of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, and a section of northwestern Russia.

斯堪的纳维亚半岛: 这是位于东北欧的一大片土地。包括的国家有挪威、瑞典和芬兰以及俄罗斯西北部的一部分领土。

# WELCOME TO SWEDEN

by Ann Stalcup

欢迎你到

瑞典来

S weden is a land of lakes and forests; a land with a long and colorful history; a land where women have had equal rights since Viking times; a land where people love to hike and fish, canoe, and camp. This was, and is, Sweden.

Slightly larger than California, Sweden is a long, narrow, heavily forested country. Although the Scandinavian mountain range lies to the west, most of the country has an altitude of less than 1,000 feet.

Sweden is part of the Scandinavian Peninsula.

About half of Sweden's boundaries are on water —

典这个国家到处都是湖泊和森林。它有着悠久而丰富多彩的历史。在这片土地上,在维京人时代(公元8到10世纪)妇女已经拥有同男子平等的权利了。在这片土地上,人们热衷于远足、垂钓、划独木舟和野营。这就是瑞典的过去和现在。

瑞典的领土面积比加利福尼亚州的面积 稍微大一些,其版图狭长,到处都是浓密的 森林。尽管斯堪的纳维亚山脉位于瑞典的西 部,但这个国家大部分地区的海拔都不到 1000英尺(大约304米)。

瑞典属于斯堪的纳维亚半岛的一部分。

# The Dalahorse: Symbol of Sweden by Mary Ann Dames 达拉马: 瑞典的象征

Dalahästen. Dalahast. Dalahorse. No matter how it is spelled, the carved wooden dalahorse is a fine example of Swedish folk art. It has laid claim to being everything from a mythical symbol to a child's toy, from a substitute for money to the symbol of a nation.

In Sweden, horses have always been important. For the people, they were beasts of burden and friends, but in Nordic mythology, horses were the property of the gods. The eight-legged horse, Sleipner, carried Odin between the realms of spirit and matter. But the Christian religion did not agree with the notion of revering a horse.

These wooden horses originated in the Dalarna province of central Sweden. Some people believe that furniture carvers used scrap lumber to carve these tailless horses for their children. Oth-

无论它是叫Dalahasten还是Dalahast,或是Dalahorse,木刻的达拉马都是瑞典民间艺术的完美体现。这种木刻的马曾经可以代替任何东西。它既可以作为神话的象征,也可以作为孩子们的玩具,既可以取代货币也可以作为国家的象征。

在瑞典,马一直很重要。对人类来说,它们善驮重物,是他们的好朋友。然而,在北欧的神话中,马匹是神灵的财产。八条腿的斯莱普那马驮着欧丁神来往于灵界和凡界之间。然而,基督教不赞同这种敬畏马的信仰。

这些木马起源于瑞典中部的达拉尔纳省。一些人认为,当初一些做家具的工人用一些碎木块为他们的孩子们雕出了这些没有尾巴的马。另外一些人认为它们是伐木工人晚上在篝火旁的雕刻作品。

达拉马也被用来做交易。在1716年,查尔

the Baltic Sea to the east and the North Sea to the southwest.

North of the Arctic Circle is an area with a unique culture. Often referred to as "the Land of the Midnight Sun," it is home to the Sami, a people once called Lapps. They have lived there since prehistoric times, and although many are no longer nomadic, they have retained their own language and customs, and much of their traditional way of life.

The Swedes have a long history as seafarers — not surprising when you consider that Sweden has a 4,700-mile-long coastline. By 800 A.D., the Vikings

瑞典大约一半以上的边界都濒临海洋,东面是波罗的海,西南是北海。

北极圈北部的这片地区有着独特的文 化。这片土地被人们称为"午夜太阳之地"。 这里是萨米人的家乡,过去他们被称为拉 普兰人。他们从史前时期就一直住在这里。 尽管他们中的许多人现在已经不过游牧生 活了,他们仍然保留了自己的语言和习俗 以及很大一部分的传统的生活方式。

瑞典人的航海历史十分久远。实际上 这一点儿也不奇怪,因为你要知道瑞典有 4700英里长的海岸线。到了公元800年,维

ers think that lumberjacks carved them around their open fires at night.

Dalahorses were also used for barter. In 1716, King Charles XII of Sweden was fighting a war. Many of his soldiers were stationed in private homes. Tradition tells us that one soldier not only carved a dalahorse in exchange for a bowl of soup but was also the first to paint one. He used red paint, a byproduct of the iron mining in the area. He added the religious kurbit, or vine designs, as a saddle. When other soldiers saw his success, they also carved and painted horses in exchange for food. The dalahorse is credited, in part, with the army's surviving the cruel winter. Later, peddlers and travelers also used the dalahorse to barter for food and lodging.

Whether it stands a single inch or 22 feet tall, no matter what it is called, the dalahorse is a symbol of Sweden.

斯十二世国王在进行战争。他的许多士兵驻扎在老百姓家中。根据传统的说法,其中的一个士兵雕刻了一匹达拉马,并用它换了一碗汤。不仅如此,他还是第一个给马上颜色的人。他用一种红色的颜料给马涂上色。这种颜料就是当地开采铁矿中的一种副产品。他还在马背上加上了一副具有宗教意义的葡萄藤作为马鞍。当其他的士兵看到他所取得的成就时,他们也开始雕刻马,并染上颜色,为的是要换些食物。部队能够度过严酷的冬天部分应当归功于达拉马。后来,小商贩和旅行者也开始用达拉马来换取食物和住处。

无论达拉马有一英寸还是22英尺高,无论人们把 它称作什么,它都是瑞典的象征。

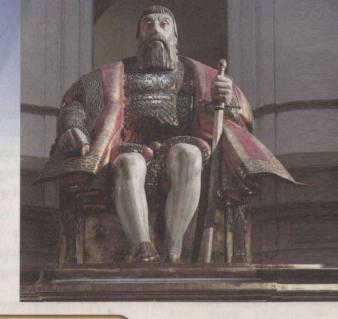


(Swedes, Norwegians, and Danes) had begun their explorations. Skillful shipbuilders, they used the stars to navigate, and even traveled as far as Newfoundland, Canada.

In the Middle Ages, 95 percent of the population were peasants. They ruled themselves through

京人(包括瑞典人、挪威人和丹麦人)就已经 开始了航海探险。他们是优秀的造船人,会靠 星星导航。他们的探险旅程甚至延伸到了加拿 大的纽芬兰省。

在中世纪时期,瑞典95%的人口是农民。 他们通过村庄联盟进行自我管理。这种联盟被



### Through Time 大事年表

**10,000 B.C.** As ice begins to recede, the first hunting and fishing villages are established in southern Sweden.

公元前 10 000 年 随着冰川开始消退,瑞典南部开始出现了第一批猎户村和渔村。

A.D. 800-1100 Viking explorers, traders, and pirates dominate the Atlantic Ocean.

公元800-1100年北欧探险者、商人和海盗统治了大西洋。

**829** Christianity is introduced. 公元 829 年 基督教被引入瑞典。

**1252** Stockholm is founded. 1252年 斯德哥尔摩市被建立。

**1389-1521** Denmark, Sweden, and Norway are joined in a union under Danish rule.

1398-1521年丹麦、瑞典和挪威形成了一个联盟,由丹麦统治。

**1521-1523** Sweden wins its independence from Denmark. Gustav Vasa becomes king of Sweden. 1521-1523 年 瑞典从丹麦手中获得独立,古斯塔夫·瓦萨成为瑞典国王。

**1527** The Lutheran Church becomes the official church of Sweden.

1527年 路德宗教会成了瑞典的官方教会。

**1630-1720** Sweden is the strongest military power in northern Europe.

1630-1720 年 瑞典变成了北欧最强大的军事 大国。

**1719** A new constitution gives more power to the parliament and takes power from the king.

village associations known as *byalag* (bey-ah-LAHG), each group having its own king or chieftain. Battles for power between the groups were endless.

Gustav Vasa, elected king in 1523, transformed Sweden into a national state. He concentrated the power in the hands of the king and made the monarchy hereditary in 1544. Gustav Vasa also introduced Lutheranism to Sweden and turned the church into a national institution. The Vasa dynasty ended in 1644, when Queen Kristina abdicated from the throne, converted to Catholicism, and moved to Rome. The kings of the next dynasty, the House of Palatinate, turned Sweden into a great military power in northern Europe between 1658 and 1721. Sweden even founded

称为贝阿拉戈 (Byalag)。每一个农民联盟都有自己的国王或首领。这些联盟之间总是进行着接连不断的战争。

古斯特福·瓦萨于 1523 年被选为国王,他把瑞典变成了一个统一的国家。他把其他国王的权力都集中掌握到自己的手中,并于 1544 年使王位世袭化。同时,古斯特福·瓦萨还把马丁路德的教义引入国内,并把教会变成了一个国家机构。瓦萨王朝于 1644 年结束。那一年,克里斯蒂娜女王篡夺了王位,并把国教改成了天主教。随即,她去了罗马。下一个王朝的统治者们是巴勒蒂内家族。在他们统治的 1658 至 1721 年间,他们把瑞典变成了北欧的一个军事强国。瑞典甚至还建立

**1719年** 新宪法出台,赋予了议会更多的权力,并剥夺了国王的一些权力。

**1772** King Gustav III ignores the new constitution and restores the absolute monarchy.

**1772年** 国王古斯塔夫三世不顾新宪法的规定,又恢复了完全的君主制。

**1809** The power of the monarchy is further limited when a new constitution is accepted.

**1809 年** 新宪法被通过,君主的权力受到了进一步的限制。

**1860-1890** Large numbers of Swedes immigrate to the United States because of bad harvests and unemployment.

1860-1890年由于收成不好和失业的原因,大批瑞典人移民去了美国。

**1914** Sweden remains neutral during World War I. 1914 年 瑞典在第一次世界大战中保持中立。

**1941-1943** During World War II, Sweden is forced to allow German troops to move through the country, but maintains a policy of neutrality. 1941-1943年在第二次世界大战中,瑞典被迫允许德国军队穿过自己的国家。然而,它仍然保持中立的政策。

**1986** The prime minister of Sweden, Olof Palme, is assassinated.

1986年瑞典首相奥勒夫·帕尔梅被暗杀。

**1995** Sweden joins the European Union. 1995 年 瑞典加入欧盟。

**2001** The rotating presidency of the European Union is held by Sweden.

2001年瑞典当上欧盟轮职国主席。





a short-lived colony in what is now Delaware. When Gustav III became king in 1771, he encouraged an interest in the arts by founding the Swedish Academy of Literature, Music, Art, and History. The current king, Carl XVI Gustaf, is a descendant of the French marshal Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, elected king in 1810.

The 19th century was a time of industrial development, when Sweden recognized the importance of mining and timber. As the 20th century began, most Swedes were poor. Trade unions formed, the workers' standard of living improved, and education was promoted. In 1917, a modern constitutional democracy was created, and in 1921, all adults could vote. In 1932, the Social Democrats swept to power. It is still Sweden's strongest political party.

Sweden remained neutral throughout World War II. In 1995, Sweden joined the European Union, with the condition that it could remain neutral militarily. Although Sweden still has a royal family, today their power is only ceremonial.

Sweden's three major natural resources are forests, minerals, and hydropower. Its industries are varied. Sweden is known for its high-quality manufactured goods: ships, automobiles, telephones, appliances, and paper products.

For centuries, Swedish women spun, wove, and stitched everything the family needed; the men made furniture. Their tradition of decorating objects has survived. Storytelling and folksinging are also ancient 了一块持续时间很短的殖民地。这块地就位于现在的美国特拉华州。当古斯特福三世于1771年继任王位后,他建立了瑞典艺术科学院,以激发人们对艺术的兴趣。瑞典现在的国王是卡尔十六世古斯特福。他是法国陆军元帅让·巴普泰斯·伯纳多特的后裔。这位法国陆军元帅于1810年被推上王位。

19世纪瑞典进入了工业发展时期。这时,瑞典开始认识到采矿和木材工业的重要性。到了20世纪初期,大部分瑞典人都生活在贫困之中。随着工会的成立,工人们的生活水平得到了改善,并且人们开始倡导教育。到了1917年,瑞典形成了现代的君主立宪制。1921年,所有的成年人都有了选举权。到了1932年,社会民主党以压倒多数的选票上了台,今天它仍然是瑞典最强大的政治党派。

在第二次世界大战期间,瑞典采取中立的立场。1995年,瑞典加入了欧盟,条件是它在军事上仍然保持中立。尽管瑞典现在还有皇室成员,但他们的权力仅仅表现在象征性的仪式上。

瑞典的三种主要自然资源是森林、矿产和水力。瑞典的工业也涉及很多领域。瑞典因其高质量的制造产品而出名。这些产品包括船舶、汽车、电话、电器和纸制品。

几百年来,瑞典的妇女自己纺线、织布并缝制家人所需要的一切物品,而男人们