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CIVILIZATIONS PAST TO PRESENT

文明的进程

# ROME

## 罗马

KEVIN SUPPLES (美) 著

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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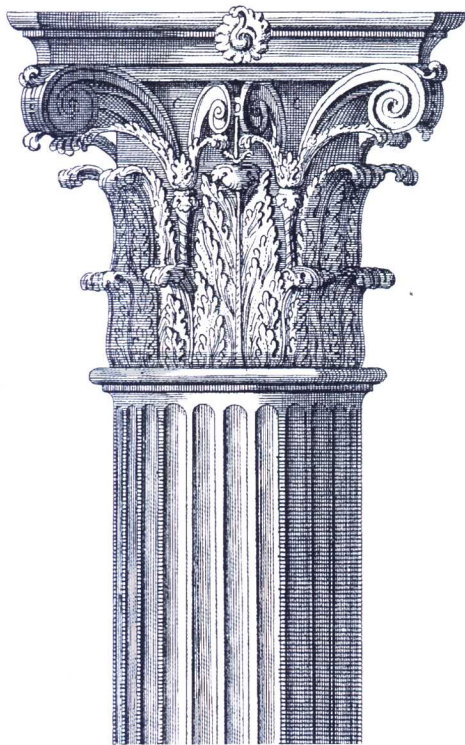
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# INTRODUCTION

# 引言

Imagine<sup>1</sup> seeing men battle<sup>2</sup> wild animals such as lions, tigers, and elephants. Imagine seeing chariot<sup>3</sup> races in an arena<sup>4</sup> that held over 50,000 people. If you were a boy, you wouldn't wear pants! You would wear long shirts instead. Can you speak Latin<sup>5</sup>? That's the language you would speak if you lived in ancient<sup>6</sup> Rome.

Today, Rome is the capital of Italy. Italy is a country in southern Europe. Modern Rome is a busy, commercial<sup>7</sup> center and a popular city with tourists. It is a city known for its beauty and rich culture<sup>8</sup>. Because of its long history, Rome is often called "The Eternal City<sup>9</sup>."

Let's explore<sup>10</sup> the Rome of long ago and today.

1. imagine	v.	想像; 设想
2. battle	v.	和……搏斗
3. chariot	n.	双轮战车(或比赛马车)
4. arena	n.	角斗场
5. Latin	n.	拉丁语
6. ancient	adj.	古代的
7. commercial	adj.	商业的; 贸易的
8. culture	n.	文化
9. the Eternal City		不朽城(罗马的别称)
10. explore	v.	探索; 探究







# ROME: THEN AND NOW

## 罗马：历史与今天

The Roman Empire, A.D. 130



Rome was the center of a great civilization<sup>1</sup> long ago. Laws and government<sup>2</sup> were very important to its people. Ancient Romans were also great builders, especially of roads and waterways. Many of their ideas about government and building are still important to us today.

Long ago, the Romans united different lands into an empire<sup>3</sup>. The Roman Empire covered most of Europe. Rome was the most important city in the empire. More than a million people lived there. An emperor<sup>4</sup> ruled this vast<sup>5</sup> empire. Under one ruler, many of the people in the empire led comfortable lives. There were few wars. It was a time of peace<sup>6</sup>.

Look at the two maps. How is the Roman



- |                 |             |       |
|-----------------|-------------|-------|
| 1. civilization | <i>n.</i>   | 文明    |
| 2. government   | <i>n.</i>   | 政府；政体 |
| 3. empire       | <i>n.</i>   | 帝国    |
| 4. emperor      | <i>n.</i>   | 皇帝；君主 |
| 5. vast         | <i>adj.</i> | 辽阔的   |
| 6. peace        | <i>n.</i>   | 和平    |



Empire different from and the same as modern Italy? Can you tell which modern countries used to be part of the Roman Empire? Along what body of water are most of these countries located<sup>1</sup>?

Today, the Roman Empire no longer exists<sup>2</sup>. Rome, once the center of this great empire, is still an important city. It is the largest city in Italy. More than three million people live in the city of Rome and its surrounding<sup>3</sup> suburbs<sup>4</sup>.

1. locate	v.	坐落于, 位于
2. exist	v.	存在
3. surrounding	adj.	周围的
4. suburb	n.	市郊, 郊区
5. base on		基于
6. Romance languages		罗曼(诸)语
7. Portuguese	n.	葡萄牙语
8. Pantheon		万神庙
9. temple	n.	庙宇, 寺院
10. honor	v.	尊敬, 纪念



## WORD POWER

Over time, people all over the Roman Empire spoke languages based on<sup>5</sup> Latin. Today, these different modern languages are called Romance languages<sup>6</sup>, after the word *Roman*. They include French, Spanish, and Portuguese<sup>7</sup>. Modern Romans also speak a Romance language, Italian.



In ancient Rome, the Pantheon<sup>8</sup> was a temple<sup>9</sup> honoring<sup>10</sup> Roman gods.







Buildings in Rome today are a mix of the old and the new.

Rich Romans lived in houses. The front door opened into a large open space, or atrium<sup>3</sup>. The atrium had an opening to the sky and a pool. Even rich Romans had few pieces of furniture<sup>4</sup>. The furniture was often decorated<sup>5</sup> with art, such as carved<sup>6</sup> elephant heads.

**Today**, many people in Rome live in apartments. The buildings are now made of stone. There are still shops under many apartments.

1. apartment	<i>n.</i>	公寓住房
2. story	<i>n.</i>	(=storey)楼层
3. atrium	<i>n.</i>	(古罗马建筑物的)中庭; 正厅
4. furniture	<i>n.</i>	家具
5. decorate	<i>v.</i>	装饰
6. carve	<i>v.</i>	雕刻
7. garbage	<i>n.</i>	垃圾
8. dump	<i>n.</i>	垃圾场
9. graffito	<i>n.</i>	( <i>pl.</i> graffiti)(在古罗马等墙壁上或其他表面上所作的)粗糙的刻画
10. crime	<i>n.</i>	犯罪

## CITY LIVING

If you lived long ago in a large city like Rome, where would you live? Most families lived in one-room apartments<sup>1</sup>. Most buildings were three to five stories<sup>2</sup> high. Often, on the ground floor of the apartment building there were small shops. These shops were run by families. The families lived above their shops.

**In ancient Rome**, the buildings were made of wood. People were afraid of fire and did not cook in their homes. People had to eat in restaurants or buy food to take home.

## LOOKING BACK

**I**n ancient Rome, city workers did not pick up people's garbage<sup>7</sup>. People could bring it to a dump<sup>8</sup>, or they could just throw it out the window! As in some cities today, buildings were covered with graffiti<sup>9</sup>. Crime<sup>10</sup> was also common. In fact, homes of the rich had few outside doors or windows.

## COUNTRY LIVING

In ancient Rome, most people in the country made their living by farming. They lived in homes made of mud bricks<sup>1</sup> and wood. Farming was hard work. The families spent little time in their houses. Most of the time they worked in the fields. Their houses had little furniture and very few windows. The most important crops were olives<sup>2</sup> and grapes. People also raised pigs and sheep.

The rich also owned large farms. They lived in villas<sup>3</sup>, or huge houses. The villas had pools and gardens. The villas often overlooked the farm. Sometimes these farms were large cattle ranches<sup>4</sup>.

Today, many farms in the country are small. Families live and work on them. Their houses are larger than houses long ago. They have tile<sup>5</sup> roofs and electricity<sup>6</sup>. Some people have rebuilt<sup>7</sup> old farmhouses to make them modern.

Some villas built long ago are still owned by the same families. Parks and gardens on the grounds of other villas have been opened to the public. One villa even has a large public zoo on its grounds.

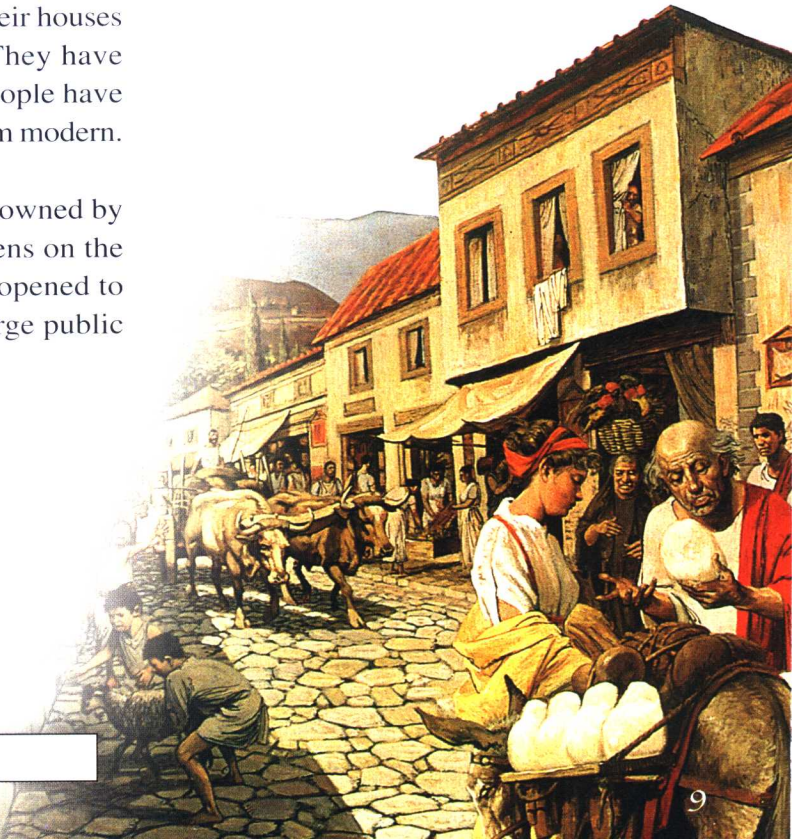
## LOOKING BACK

In ancient Rome, olives were an important crop. People used olive oil for lights, cooking, and even washing. Other products<sup>8</sup> came from different parts of the empire. For example, grain came from Egypt and wool came from Britain.

1. mud brick *n.*
2. olive *n.*
3. villa *n.*
4. cattle ranch *n.*
5. tile *n.*
6. electricity *n.*
7. rebuild *v.*
8. product *n.*

泥砖  
橄榄  
别墅  
养牛场  
瓦  
电  
重建  
产品

An ancient Roman town





## CLOTHES AND HAIR

ancient Roman statues<sup>1</sup> and other works of art show us how the Romans dressed and looked long ago.

Men usually had short hair. Sometimes, they wore beards. Men did not shave<sup>2</sup> at home. They went to a barber shop to be shaved.

**In ancient Rome**, most men wore long shirts called tunics<sup>3</sup>. At public events, men also wore robe-like<sup>4</sup> garments<sup>5</sup> called togas<sup>6</sup> on top of their tunics. Togas were over 5.5 meters (18 feet) long! Moving around in one was not easy.

Women wore fancy<sup>7</sup> hairstyles. They sometimes piled<sup>8</sup> their hair high on top of their heads. Some women also liked to dye<sup>9</sup> their hair.



Men's clothing in ancient Rome



Women's clothing in ancient Rome

Women wore short-sleeved dresses belted<sup>10</sup> at the waist. Over their dresses, they often wore shawls<sup>11</sup>. Blue and yellow were popular colors for women's clothing. Women usually made the clothing for their families.

Roman men and women wore leather<sup>12</sup> sandals<sup>13</sup> indoors. Their sandals looked like the ones you wear today. They were made of leather or reeds<sup>14</sup>. Outdoors, Roman men and women usually wore closed leather shoes to protect their feet from<sup>15</sup> the dirt of the streets.

- |                    |             |              |
|--------------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1. statue          | <i>n.</i>   | 雕像           |
| 2. shave           | <i>v.</i>   | 剃胡须 剃脸       |
| 3. tunic           | <i>n.</i>   | 长达膝盖的短袖束腰外衣  |
| 4. robe-like       | <i>adj.</i> | 像长袍的         |
| 5. garment         | <i>n.</i>   | 衣服           |
| 6. toga            | <i>n.</i>   | (宽松)托加袍      |
| 7. fancy           | <i>adj.</i> | 别致的, 花式的     |
| 8. pile            | <i>v.</i>   | 堆叠           |
| 9. dye             | <i>v.</i>   | 染色           |
| 10. belt           | <i>v.</i>   | 用带束紧         |
| 11. shawl          | <i>n.</i>   | (长)方形披巾(或披肩) |
| 12. leather        | <i>n.</i>   | 皮革           |
| 13. sandal         | <i>n.</i>   | 凉鞋           |
| 14. reed           | <i>n.</i>   | 芦苇           |
| 15. protect...from |             | 保护……以防       |

## LOOKING BACK

**W**igs<sup>5</sup> were popular with rich women. Most wigs were made from either blonde<sup>6</sup> or black hair. Some wigs were almost a foot high. Hairstyles in ancient Rome changed so often that some statues even had removable<sup>7</sup> tops. People could then change hairstyles on the statues!

**Today**, clothing is still important in Italy. Some cities, such as Milan<sup>1</sup>, are famous for their fashions. Other cities are famous for their textiles<sup>2</sup>, or beautiful fabrics<sup>3</sup>. Many modern clothes are made from silk. Silk is an important Italian product today. Modern Italian clothes are often very bright. Italy is also known for its fine leather shoes, gloves, and handbags as well as its beautiful gold jewelry<sup>4</sup>.

- |              |             |        |
|--------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. Milan     |             | 米兰     |
| 2. textile   | <i>n.</i>   | 纺织品    |
| 3. fabric    | <i>n.</i>   | 织品; 织物 |
| 4. jewelry   | <i>n.</i>   | 珠宝     |
| 5. wig       | <i>n.</i>   | 假发     |
| 6. blonde    | <i>adj.</i> | 金发的    |
| 7. removable | <i>adj.</i> | 可移动的   |



Modern fashion show in Milan





## FOOD

**In ancient Rome**, what did the people eat? For breakfast, poor people usually had bread and water. The main meal each day was dinner. It began in the late afternoon so it could end by sunset. Most people ate cheese, vegetables, and porridge<sup>1</sup>, which is like oatmeal<sup>2</sup>.

Rich Romans ate many different foods. How do we know? Some ancient recipes<sup>3</sup> have survived<sup>4</sup>. Cooks used herbs<sup>5</sup> and spices<sup>6</sup>.

Spices helped to hide the fact that many foods were not fresh. People could not refrigerate<sup>7</sup> food.

**Today**, some people living in small towns still take a long lunch. Shops usually close from 1:00 to 4:00 and then reopen until 8:00. Children come from school and parents from work to eat together. Lunch has many courses<sup>8</sup>, such as a salad, rice or pasta<sup>9</sup>, a main course, then dessert<sup>10</sup>. However, in Rome and other big cities, most people take only an hour or so for lunch. Some shops close during lunchtime.

## LOOKING BACK

**D**inner parties, called banquets<sup>11</sup>, were popular in ancient Rome. Wealthy people invited friends to their homes to share a large feast<sup>12</sup>. They served anything from tuna fish<sup>13</sup> or ostrich meat<sup>14</sup> to meatballs and mice! Guests usually shared food from a single bowl or plate.

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. porridge      | 粥                 |
| 2. oatmeal       | 燕麦片粥              |
| 3. recipe        | 食谱                |
| 4. survive       | 幸存, 留存            |
| 5. herb          | 药草, 香草            |
| 6. spice         | 香料, 调料            |
| 7. refrigerate   | 冷冻, 冷藏            |
| 8. course        | 一道菜               |
| 9. pasta         | 意大利面食(包括通心粉及细面条等) |
| 10. dessert      | 甜(尾)食, 甜点心        |
| 11. banquet      | 宴会                |
| 12. feast        | 盛宴, 筵席            |
| 13. tuna fish    | 金枪鱼肉              |
| 14. ostrich meat | 鸵鸟肉               |

# SCHOOL

**In ancient Rome**, there were no public schools. Some families sent their children to small local<sup>1</sup> schools. These families had to pay a fee<sup>2</sup>. Very few girls went to school. School began at sunrise and ended in the early afternoon. Children had the summers off. Some wealthy<sup>3</sup> families hired<sup>4</sup> tutors<sup>5</sup> to teach their sons at home. The tutors were often Greek slaves<sup>6</sup>. Fathers taught their sons outdoor skills, such as horseback-riding, swimming, and fighting with weapons<sup>7</sup>.

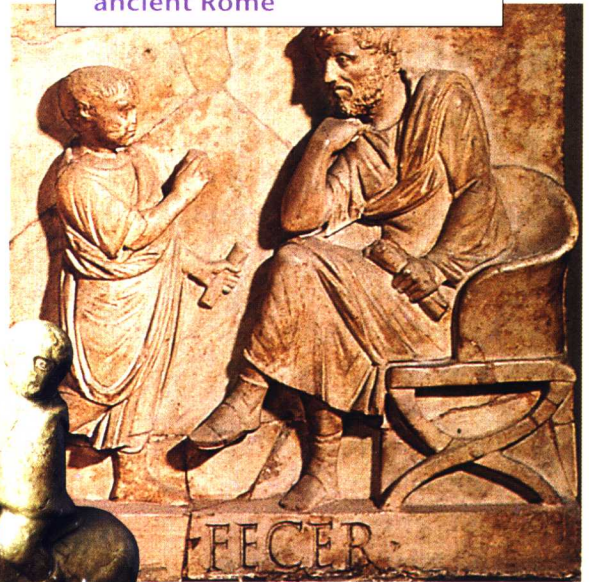
Children began school when they were six or seven. They learned reading, writing, and arithmetic<sup>8</sup>. After age 11, students studied famous Greek and Roman writers and poets<sup>9</sup>. They also studied music and astronomy<sup>10</sup>. Most students left school at age 16. If they wanted to be lawyers<sup>11</sup> or politicians<sup>12</sup>, they hired special tutors to continue their studies.

**Today**, public schools in Italy are free. Children must go to school from ages 6 to 14. Children between the ages of 11 and 14 go to middle school. When they finish middle school, students choose the kind of high school they will go to. They might choose a high school that teaches about computers or science. After high school, some students attend a university<sup>13</sup>.

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. local       | <i>adj.</i> |
| 2. fee         | <i>n.</i>   |
| 3. wealthy     | <i>adj.</i> |
| 4. hire        | <i>v.</i>   |
| 5. tutor       | <i>n.</i>   |
| 6. slave       | <i>n.</i>   |
| 7. weapon      | <i>n.</i>   |
| 8. arithmetic  | <i>n.</i>   |
| 9. poet        | <i>n.</i>   |
| 10. astronomy  | <i>n.</i>   |
| 11. lawyer     | <i>n.</i>   |
| 12. politician | <i>n.</i>   |
| 13. university | <i>n.</i>   |

- |       |
|-------|
| 当地的   |
| 费     |
| 富有的   |
| 雇佣；雇用 |
| 家庭教师  |
| 奴隶    |
| 武器    |
| 算术    |
| 诗人    |
| 天文学   |
| 律师    |
| 政治家   |
| 大学    |

A student and his tutor in ancient Rome



A Roman toy horse





## THE ROMAN FORUM<sup>1</sup>

**In ancient Rome**, the Forum was the center of community life. It was a large open area with temples, buildings used for worship<sup>2</sup>, and many shops where farmers brought their goods to sell. People went there to buy everything from bread and fish to shoes, glass, and jewelry.

The Roman Forum was the place people went to hear the latest news. Others went there to speak out. They might stand on the public speakers' platform<sup>3</sup> to make a speech or to read their latest poem<sup>4</sup>. A forum was a popular place to meet friends.

The Roman Forum was changed and enlarged<sup>5</sup> many times. **Today**, many of its buildings are in ruins<sup>6</sup>, but thousands of tourists<sup>7</sup> visit them every year. Many cities still have a marketplace that is like the Forum. People shop and eat there.

1. the Roman Forum
2. worship *n.*
3. platform *n.*
4. poem *n.*
5. enlarge *v.*
6. ruins *n.*
7. tourist *n.*

罗马广场  
敬神；拜神  
讲台  
诗  
扩大  
废墟；遗迹  
旅行者；观光者

## ENTERTAINMENT

**In ancient Rome**, a popular activity was going to the Colosseum<sup>1</sup>. The Colosseum was a huge theater in Rome. Over 50,000 people could sit in it! Community events, such as plays, games, and fights were held there. The emperors paid for these events. They were held to keep the citizens<sup>2</sup> happy.

Battles between men and wild animals were especially<sup>3</sup> popular. Trapdoors<sup>4</sup> allowed the animals to “pop up”<sup>5</sup> and attack the men in the arena. Sometimes there were

fights between groups of men. Slaves, prisoners<sup>6</sup>, and criminals<sup>7</sup> were forced to fight each other. **Today**, the ruins of the Colosseum are a favorite tourist spot<sup>8</sup>.

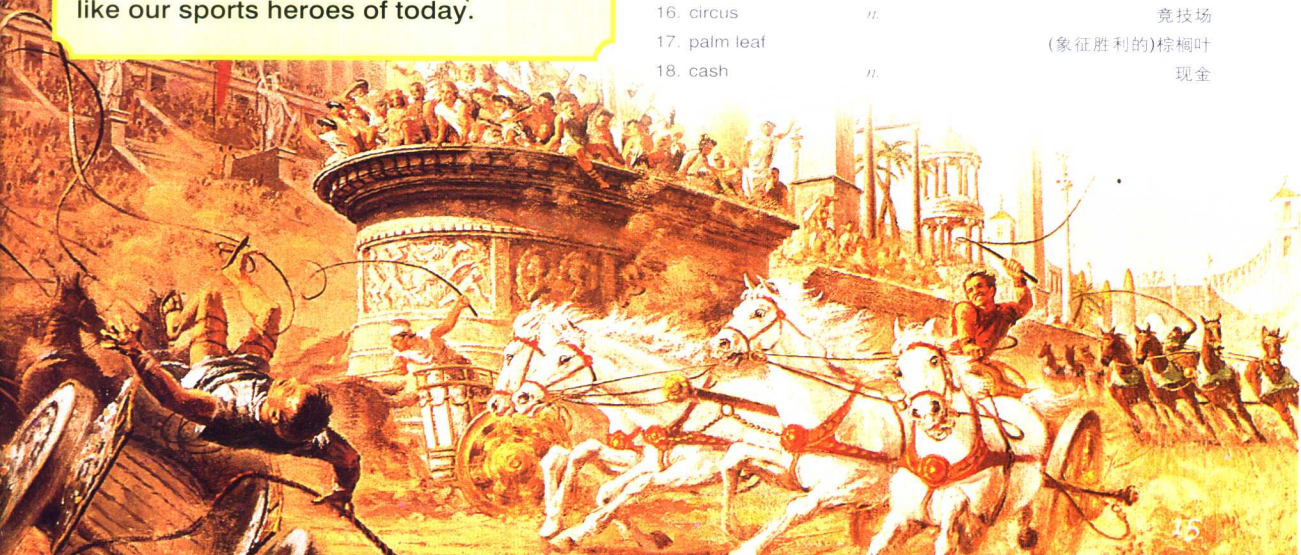
The streets of ancient Rome were full of free entertainment<sup>9</sup>. People could buy food and drinks and watch all kinds of performers<sup>10</sup>—even snake charmers<sup>11</sup>!

**Today**, people still enjoy strolling<sup>12</sup> through the streets of Rome. They get together to relax<sup>13</sup> and chat at the city’s beautiful squares and fountains<sup>14</sup>. They eat at open-air cafes and snack bars.

## LOOKING BACK

**L**arge cities in ancient Rome had special racetracks<sup>15</sup>, called circuses<sup>16</sup>, for chariot racing. Chariots had two wheels and were very light. They were usually pulled by four horses. The winners were given a palm leaf<sup>17</sup> and a large cash<sup>18</sup> prize. The winners often became famous, just like our sports heroes of today.

1. Colosseum	<i>n.</i>	大斗兽场
2. citizen	<i>n.</i>	市民；居民
3. especially	<i>adv.</i>	特别；尤其
4. trapdoor		活板门
5. pop up		突然出现
6. prisoner	<i>n.</i>	囚犯
7. criminal	<i>n.</i>	罪犯
8. tourist spot		旅游胜地
9. entertainment	<i>n.</i>	娱乐表演
10. performer	<i>n.</i>	表演者
11. snake charmer		耍蛇人
12. stroll	<i>v.</i>	散步；漫步
13. relax	<i>v.</i>	放松
14. fountain	<i>n.</i>	喷泉
15. racetrack	<i>n.</i>	(尤指体育场上的)跑道
16. circus	<i>n.</i>	竞技场
17. palm leaf		(象征胜利的)棕榈叶
18. cash	<i>n.</i>	现金





## THE ROMAN BATHS

What do you and your family do on the weekend? **In ancient Rome**, one of the popular ways to pass time was to visit a public bath. People went to talk, exercise, meet friends, relax, and play games.

The Roman baths included changing rooms<sup>1</sup>, sweating rooms<sup>2</sup> with hot air that came through the floor or wall, and unheated rooms with cold-water baths. They also had areas for sports. Some baths even had their own libraries, gardens, art collections<sup>3</sup>, and places to buy food and drinks.

The baths were open to everyone—even slaves and foreigners. People had to pay only a small fee. Sometimes the baths were free. Women usually went in the mornings, and men went in the afternoons.

**Today**, modern Italians go to beaches, shopping malls<sup>4</sup>, and gyms<sup>5</sup> instead of public baths. However, the ruins of ancient baths still stand. Some of the largest are even used as museums or concert halls.

1. changing room

2. sweating room

3. collection                    *n.*

4. shopping mall

5. gym                            *n.*

更衣室

发汗室

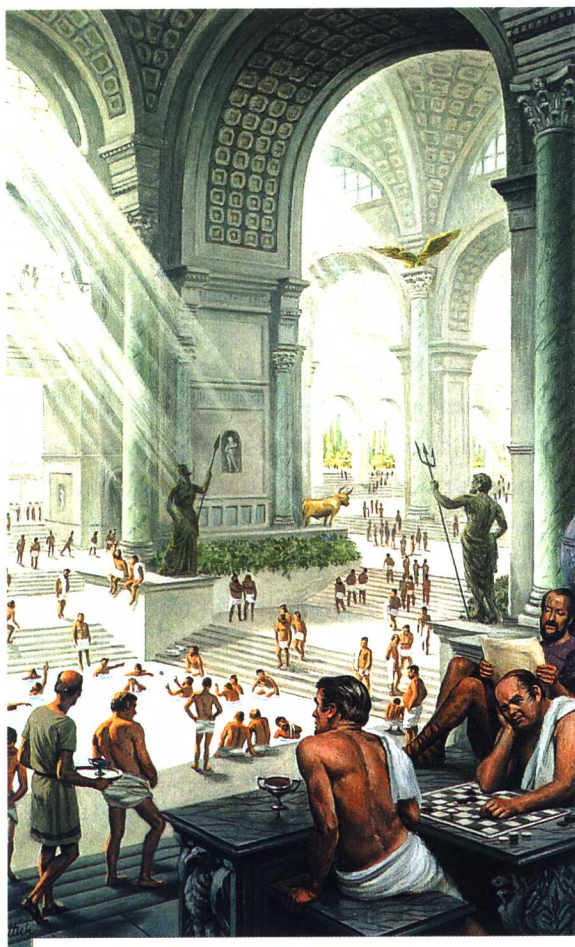
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大型散步区购物中心

体育馆

## LOOKING BACK

The baths built by the emperors were the biggest and best. The biggest could hold as many as 3,000 people! The baths were so large that it could take weeks to heat them.



Ancient Roman baths