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CIVILIZATIONS PAST TO PRESENT

文明的进程

GREECE

希腊

KEVIN SUPPLES (美) 著

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

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KENVIN SUPPLES (美) 著

朱燕燕 注

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- | | | |
|----------------|------|-----|
| 1. imagine | v. | 想像 |
| 2. olive | n. | 橄欖 |
| 3. ancient | adj. | 古代的 |
| 4. mountainous | adj. | 多山的 |
| 5. port | n. | 港口 |
| 6. Athens | | 雅典 |

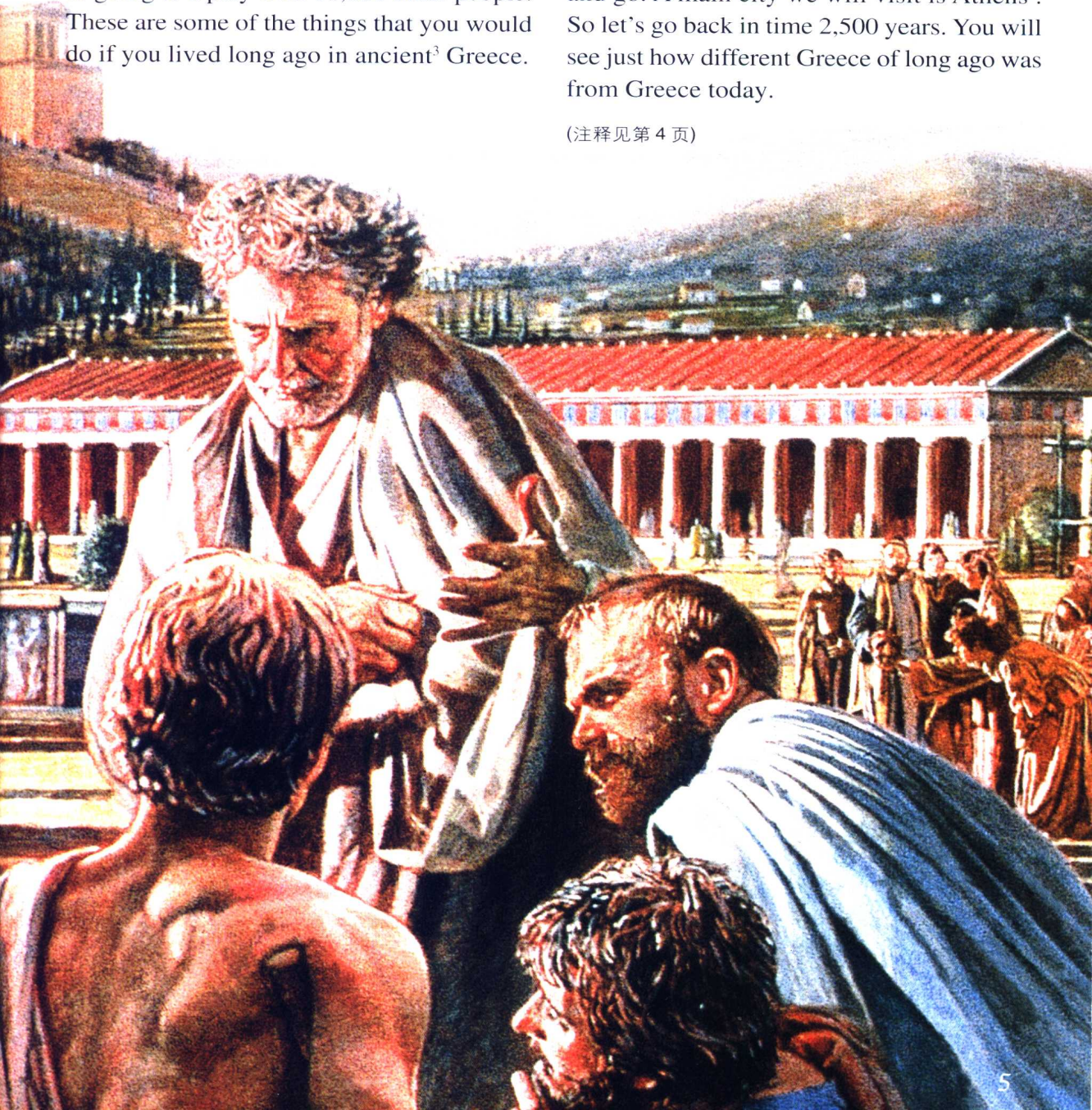


INTRODUCTION 引言

Imagine¹ wearing the same clothes as your parents or playing games with dried bones. Imagine taking a bath in olive² oil or going to a play with 10,000 other people. These are some of the things that you would do if you lived long ago in ancient³ Greece.

Greece is a country in southern Europe. It is mountainous⁴ and dry. Greece also has many islands and ports⁵, places where ships come and go. A main city we will visit is Athens⁶. So let's go back in time 2,500 years. You will see just how different Greece of long ago was from Greece today.

(注释见第4页)



GREECE: THEN AND NOW

希腊：历史与今天



An ancient Greece was a great civilization¹ of long ago. Drama², poetry³, art, and science were important to its people. Many of their arts and ideas are still important to us today.

Ancient Greece was a group of small settlements⁴ called city-states⁵. By 500 B.C., many city-states had developed on the mainland and islands of Greece. Each city-state had its own laws, customs⁶, and leaders.

Two of the largest and most important city-states were Athens and Sparta⁷. Athens was known for its beautiful buildings, statues⁸, plays, and democratic⁹ government¹⁰. Athens was not ruled by a king or queen. Its citizens¹¹

ran the city-state. The citizens voted¹² on important issues¹³, such as whether to go to war or how much to pay in taxes¹⁴. Sparta was known for its armies and war-like character¹⁵. Athens and Sparta were often at war with each other.

1. civilization	<i>n.</i>	文明
2. drama	<i>n.</i>	戏剧
3. poetry	<i>n.</i>	诗歌
4. settlement	<i>n.</i>	小社区; 小居民点
5. city-state	<i>n.</i>	(古希腊的)城邦
6. custom	<i>n.</i>	风俗; 习惯
7. Sparta		斯巴达(古希腊著名的奴隶制城邦)
8. statue	<i>n.</i>	雕像
9. democratic	<i>adj.</i>	民主的
10. government	<i>n.</i>	政府
11. citizen	<i>n.</i>	公民; 居民
12. vote	<i>v.</i>	投票
13. issue	<i>n.</i>	问题
14. tax	<i>n.</i>	税
15. character	<i>n.</i>	特征



Look at the map of ancient Greece on page 6. Can you find Athens and Sparta? Which city-state lies closest to the sea? What other city-states do you see?

Now compare¹ the maps of ancient and modern² Greece. How are ancient and modern Greece alike and different? Why do you think the people of Greece have always turned to the sea for trade³ and travel?

WORD POWER

The word *democracy*⁴ comes from two Greek words—*demos*, meaning “the common people,” and *kratos*, meaning “power.” Democracy means that the power to rule comes from the people.

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------|-----|
| 1. compare | <i>v.</i> | 比较 |
| 2. modern | <i>adj.</i> | 现代的 |
| 3. trade | <i>n.</i> | 贸易 |
| 4. democracy | <i>n.</i> | 民主 |



A GREEK COMMUNITY

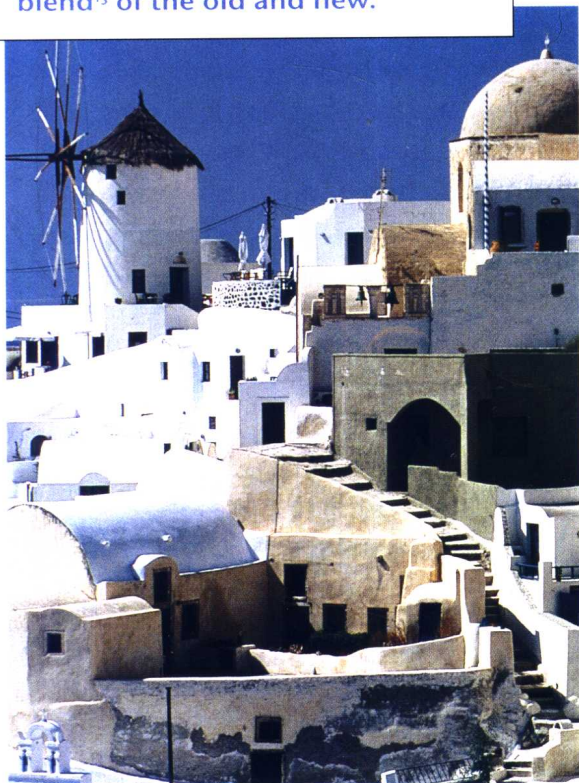
希腊的社会生活

HOUSES

In ancient Greece, most houses were made of dried mud bricks¹. The roof was made of tiles². The floor was dirt and covered with rugs³. On the walls hung brightly colored hangings woven⁴ by the women of the house. Greek houses had few, tiny⁵ windows. During the day the house was hot inside.

In the center of the house was the courtyard⁶. This open space did not have a roof. It was cooler than the house. The courtyard was like

Housing on this Greek island is a blend¹³ of the old and new.



a family room. It was a place where everyone spent time together. Families washed their clothes, cooked, and ate their food there. In the evenings they played games and relaxed⁷ in their courtyards.

Today, houses in Greece look much like the houses of ancient Greece. But they are different in some ways. Today's houses have lots of windows. Many are air conditioned⁸. In the cities, you see many kinds of houses and apartment buildings⁹. Some modern houses by the sea have huge¹⁰ glass walls with a view¹¹ of the sea.

1. mud brick		泥砖
2. tile	<i>n.</i>	瓦片
3. rug	<i>n.</i>	地毯
4. weave	<i>v.</i>	编织
5. tiny	<i>adj.</i>	极小的
6. courtyard	<i>n.</i>	庭院；院子
7. relax	<i>v.</i>	放松
8. air conditioned		装有空调的
9. apartment building		公寓大楼
10. huge	<i>adj.</i>	巨大的
11. view	<i>n.</i>	风景；景色
12. robber	<i>n.</i>	盗贼
13. blend	<i>n.</i>	混合

LOOKING BACK

Ancient Greek houses had thick mud walls and few windows. Robbers¹² broke in by digging their way through the wall of a house! They were called "wall-diggers"!

CLOTHES

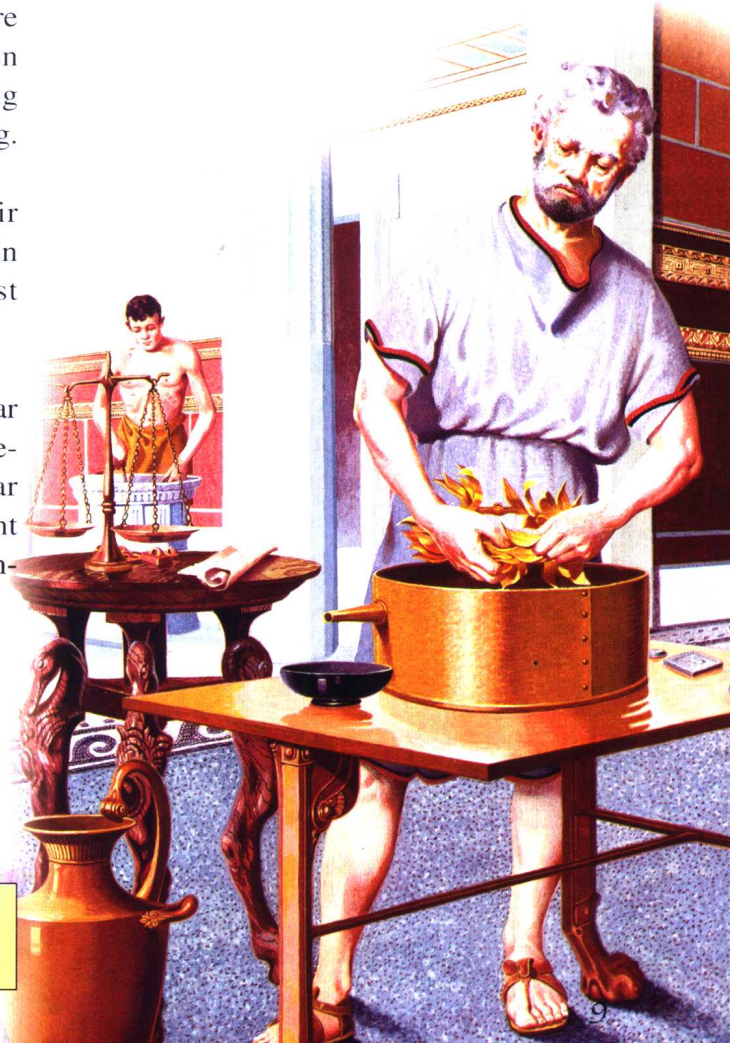
Greece has hot, dry summers and mild¹, wet winters. **In ancient Greece**, how did the people dress to stay cool? In summer, Greek men and women wore loosely² draped³ clothes made of linen⁴. The linen clothes felt cool in the heat. When the weather was cooler, they wore wool.

Men, women, and children wore clothes that looked much the same. Everyone wore tunics⁵, a loose-fitting kind of dress, gathered at the waist⁶ with a belt. Women usually wore their tunics ankle⁷ length⁸, while children wore theirs shorter. Men usually wore long tunics every day and shorter ones for hunting.

Some people wore big cloaks⁹ over their tunics. Their clothes were brightly colored in reds, purples¹⁰, pinks, and yellows. Most people wore sandals¹¹.

Today, Greek men, women, and children wear the same clothes as you do. However, for special festivals and holidays, they often wear clothes that look like those worn in ancient Greece. And, of course, everyone wears sandals in the summer!

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. mild | <i>adj.</i> | 温暖的 |
| 2. loosely | <i>adv.</i> | 宽松地 |
| 3. draped | <i>adj.</i> | 呈褶裥状 |
| 4. linen | <i>n.</i> | 亚麻布 |
| 5. tunic | <i>n.</i> | 束腰外衣 |
| 6. waist | <i>n.</i> | 腰部 |
| 7. ankle | <i>n.</i> | 踝 |
| 8. length | <i>n.</i> | 长度 |
| 9. cloak | <i>n.</i> | 斗篷; 披风 |
| 10. purple | <i>n.</i> | 紫色 |
| 11. sandal | <i>n.</i> | 凉鞋 |



Workmen usually wore short tunics so that they could move around easily.

Have you ever eaten Greek food? If so, you probably have eaten many of the same dishes that the ancient Greeks ate. **In ancient Greece**, people ate bread, olives, figs¹, goat² cheese, and fish. They did not eat much meat. Meat was for special occasions³. Mostly, they ate fish and vegetables. Figs and olives grew well in the hot, dry climate⁴. Goats and sheep could graze⁵ on the dry hillsides. Fish were always available⁶ from the waters along Greece's long coastline.

The ancient Greeks cooked their food over open fires. They used honey to sweeten food. Goat's milk was a popular drink with meals.

Today, the Greeks still eat fish from the Mediterranean Sea⁷ and cook their food in olive oil. People around the world enjoy eating Greek food. Greek dishes often include⁸ lamb. A popular dish is Greek salad made with olives, feta cheese⁹, tomatoes, onions¹⁰, and an olive oil and vinegar¹¹ dressing¹².

Another popular Greek dish eaten today is baklava¹³. This is a sweet dessert made with honey and nuts.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|
| 1. fig | <i>n.</i> | 无花果 |
| 2. goat | <i>n.</i> | 山羊 |
| 3. occasion | <i>n.</i> | 场合 |
| 4. climate | <i>n.</i> | 气候 |
| 5. graze | <i>v.</i> | 吃草 |
| 6. available | <i>adj.</i> | 可得到的 |
| 7. Mediterranean Sea | | 地中海 |
| 8. include | <i>v.</i> | 包括 |
| 9. feta cheese | | 羊奶干酪 |
| 10. onion | <i>n.</i> | 洋葱 |
| 11. vinegar | <i>n.</i> | 醋 |
| 12. dressing | <i>n.</i> | (拌色拉等用的)调料 |
| 13. baklava | <i>n.</i> | 蜜糖果仁千层酥 |
| 14. spoon | <i>n.</i> | 勺子 |
| 15. rinse | <i>v.</i> | 清洗 |



LOOKING BACK

The ancient Greeks ate with their hands or used a knife or spoon¹⁴. There were no forks! Sometimes they kept bowls of olive oil or water on the table so they could rinse¹⁵ their fingers as they ate.

Many traditional Greek foods are enjoyed today.



SCHOOL

In ancient Greece, only boys could go to school. Often, only boys from wealthy¹ families could afford² to go to school. Poorer children had to work. Boys who did go to school started at seven years old. They studied mathematics³, poetry, music, and athletics⁴. Athletics was as important in ancient Greece as reading and writing. Classes were often small, with only seven or eight students in a class.

Some girls learned to read and write, but most girls helped at home. At 12 years old, boys

In addition to reading, writing, and mathematics, Greek students were taught music, poetry, sports, and debate¹¹.

and girls were thought of as adults⁵. They brought their toys to a temple and left them there. Girls often married the next year, when they were 13.

Today, all Greek children go to school. School is free. Elementary school⁶ goes through the sixth grade, followed by six years of high school. Students must go to school until they are 15. Then they decide whether to continue⁷ or to leave school and learn a job.

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|---------|
| 1. wealthy | <i>adj.</i> | 富有的 |
| 2. afford | <i>v.</i> | 付得起 |
| 3. mathematics | <i>n.</i> | 数学 |
| 4. athletics | <i>n.</i> | 竞技、体育运动 |
| 5. adult | <i>n.</i> | 成人 |
| 6. elementary school | | 小学 |
| 7. continue | <i>v.</i> | 继续 |
| 8. wax tablet | | 蜡板 |
| 9. stylus | <i>n.</i> | 尖笔 |
| 10. bronze | <i>n.</i> | 青铜 |
| 11. debate | <i>n.</i> | 辩论 |

LOOKING BACK

In ancient Greece, students wrote on wax tablets⁸. They reused these tablets. They wrote on them with a stylus⁹, or bronze¹⁰ tool. The stylus looks like a pen.

FARMING

In ancient Greece, many people were farmers. As the early morning sun beat down on their fields, the farmers began to work. The land was dry and rocky¹. In summer, there was little water for crops. By the end of the day, the farmers' white clothes were dusty² and dirty.

Farmers grew wheat, beans, and fruit. Some kept bees to make honey. They used donkeys³ to help them plow⁴ their fields. Many farmers kept sheep and goats, too. Sheep provided⁵ wool for clothes. Goats gave the farmers milk and cheese.

Two important crops that farmers grew were olives and grapes. People made wine and raisins⁶ from the grapes. They made olive oil

from the olives. Ancient Greeks used olive oil for washing, lighting lamps, and cooking.

Today, farming in Greece is much like it was in ancient times. Olives and grapes are still important crops. Some farmers still use donkeys to plow just as they did long ago. But now some farmers keep track of⁷ their crops on computers and sell their products on the Internet⁸.

1. rocky	<i>adj.</i>	多岩石的
2. dusty	<i>adj.</i>	满是灰尘的
3. donkey	<i>n.</i>	驴子
4. plow	<i>v.</i>	犁; 耕
5. provide	<i>v.</i>	供给
6. raisin	<i>n.</i>	葡萄干
7. keep track of		记录
8. Internet	<i>n.</i>	因特网
9. symbol	<i>n.</i>	象征

LOOKING
BACK

Olive trees were special in ancient Greece. People believed they were a gift from the gods. Anyone caught killing an olive tree was put to death. Today, olive branches are a symbol⁹ of peace.

THE AGORA¹

In ancient Greece, farmers with extra² crops took them to the agora, or marketplace. There they sold their crops in stalls³. Each town in ancient Greece had an agora.

The agora was a place to buy many different kinds of goods, such as sandals, dishes, and cloth. The agora was also a place for people to get together. People rested, ate, and

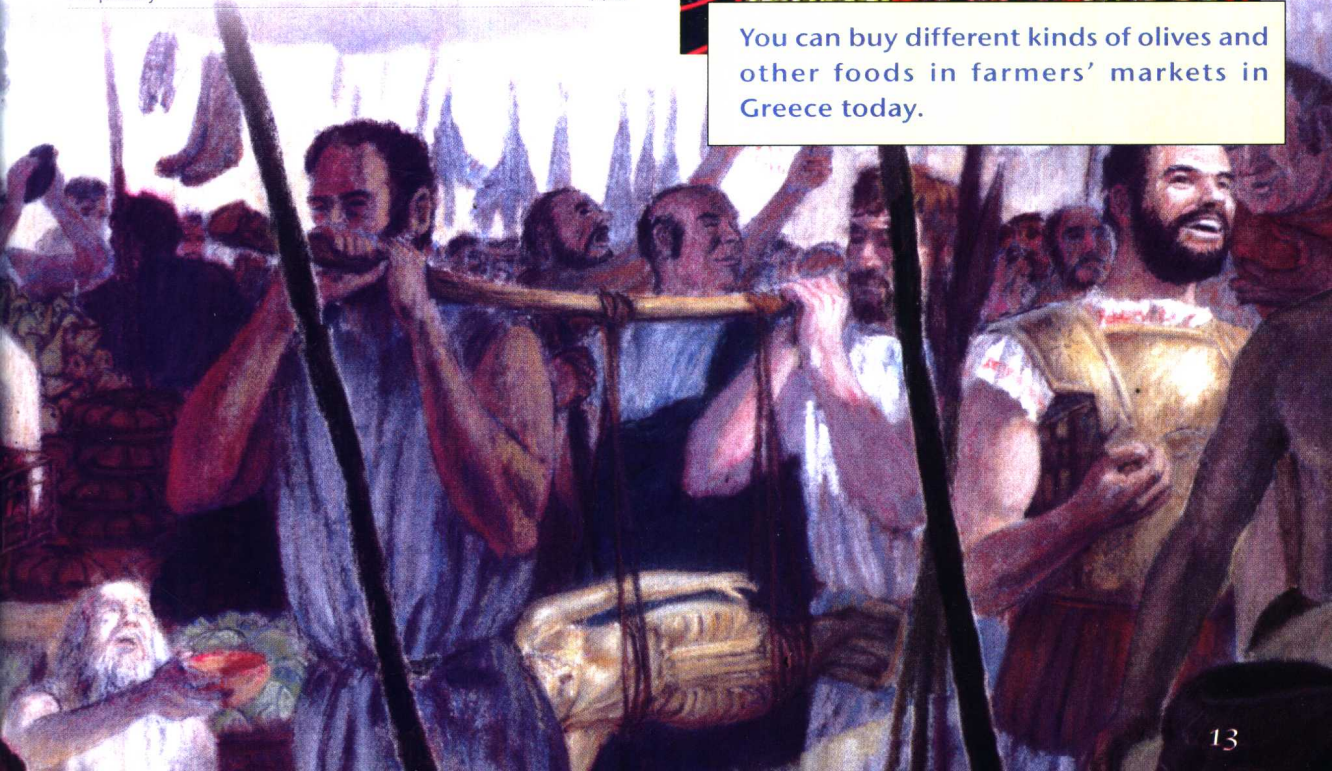
watched the entertainment⁴. Sword-swallowers⁵, acrobats⁶, and magicians⁷ performed⁸. People also told riddles⁹. Riddles were very popular in ancient Greece.

Today, many towns in Greece still have agoras. People have stalls and sell many different things, such as jewelry¹⁰, pottery¹¹, clothes, and food. Have you ever been to a farmers' market? The farmers' markets of today are like the old Greek agoras.

1. agora	<i>n.</i>	(古希腊的)集市
2. extra	<i>adj.</i>	额外的
3. stall	<i>n.</i>	货摊
4. entertainment	<i>n.</i>	娱乐
5. sword-swallower	<i>n.</i>	吞剑者
6. acrobat	<i>n.</i>	杂技演员
7. magician	<i>n.</i>	魔术师
8. perform	<i>v.</i>	表演
9. riddle	<i>n.</i>	谜语
10. jewelry	<i>n.</i>	珠宝
11. pottery	<i>n.</i>	陶器



You can buy different kinds of olives and other foods in farmers' markets in Greece today.



What if you lived at the edge of the sea? How could you make a living? **In ancient Greece**, many people sailed¹ ships and traded goods. Ships carried goods such as olive oil, grapes, and figs back and forth² to other lands.

Greece is so mountainous that sailing from one place to another is easier than traveling over land. Imagine sailing across the sea in a wooden ship. You have to be careful not to hit any rocks. You also have to watch out for pirates³.

Today, Greece has many port cities. Shipping is still an important industry⁴. One port city is Piraeus⁵. Piraeus is one of the largest ports on the Mediterranean Sea. It's a busy place—

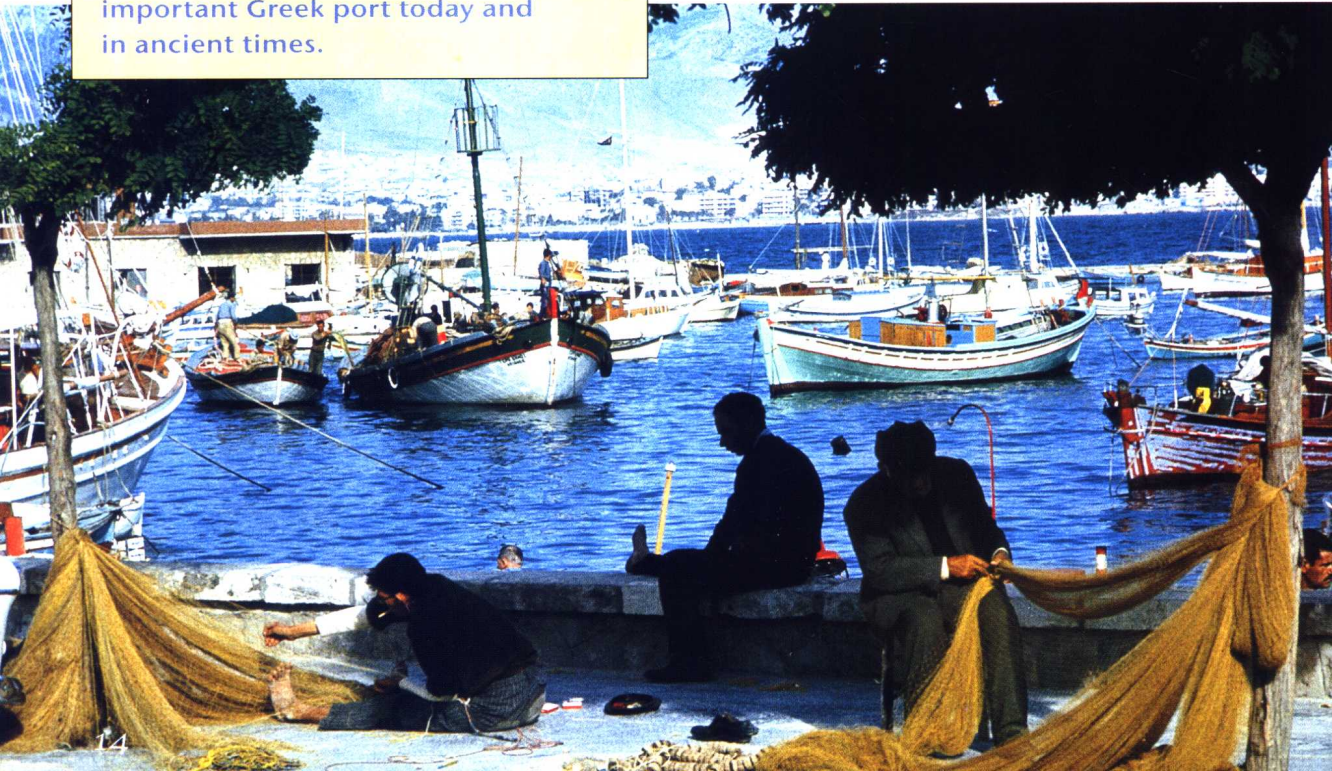
full of fishing boats, ferries⁶, and cruise ships⁷. Today, many people in Greece work on ships.

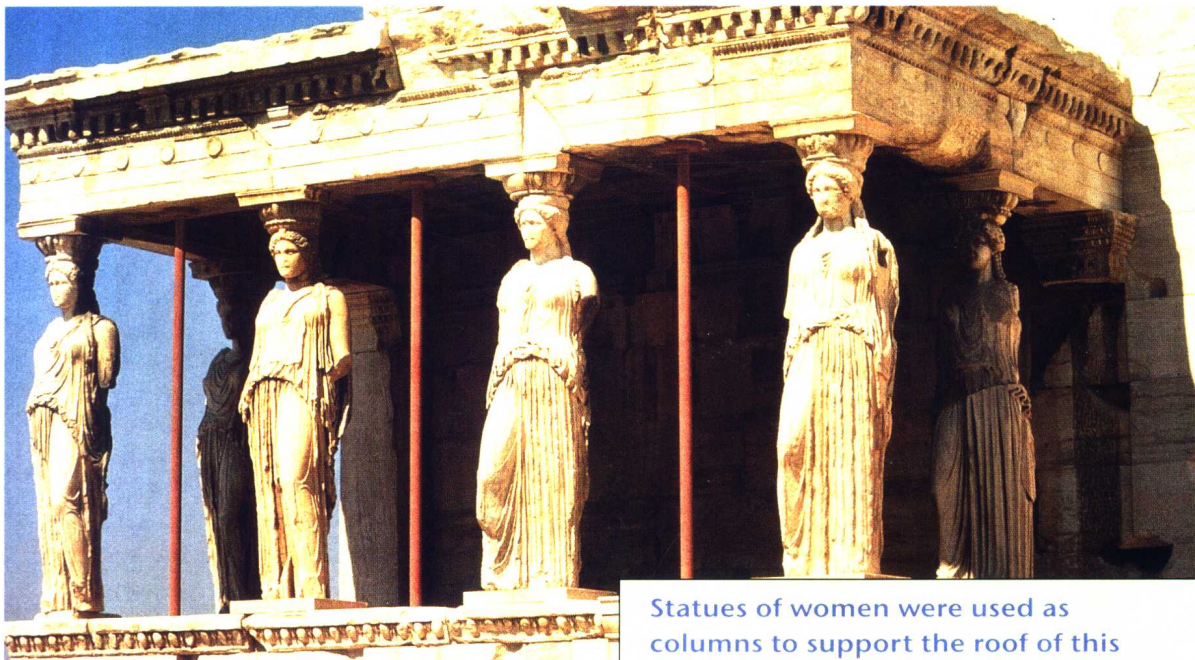
LOOKING BACK

Pirates in ancient times carried a battering ram⁸, or heavy wooden beam⁹, on their ships. They battered, or hit, merchant¹⁰ ships until they began to sink¹¹. Then they took all their goods.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------|--------|
| 1. sail | v. | 航行 |
| 2. back and forth | | 来回地 |
| 3. pirate | n. | 海盗 |
| 4. industry | n. | 行业 |
| 5. Piraeus | | 比雷埃夫斯 |
| 6. ferry | n. | 渡船 |
| 7. cruise ship | | 游轮 |
| 8. battering ram | | 攻城槌 |
| 9. wooden beam | | 木梁 |
| 10. merchant | adj. | 商业的 |
| 11. sink | v. | 下沉, 沉没 |
| 12. dock | v. | 靠码头 |

Fishing boats dock¹² at Piraeus, an important Greek port today and in ancient times.





Statues of women were used as columns to support the roof of this Greek temple¹².

ART

The ancient Greeks created¹ different kinds of art. They made statues to honor their gods and heroes². Many artists carved³ their statues out of marble⁴. Other artists used ivory⁵, gold, and silver to make jewelry. However, the ancient Greeks did not have art in their homes. Artists made statues just for public places and temples.

Many beautiful pieces of pottery were created by the artists of ancient Greece. The artists liked to use vases⁶ to tell stories. They would decorate⁷ their

vases with stories about ancient Greek heroes or gods.

The pottery that the ancient Greeks used every day had different shapes and designs⁸. There were bowls, jugs⁹, drinking goblets¹⁰, and bottles to hold perfume¹¹. Today, you can see many Greek vases and other pieces of art in museums.



- 1. create v.
- 2. hero n.
- 3. carve v.
- 4. marble n.
- 5. ivory n.
- 6. vase n.
- 7. decorate v.
- 8. design n.
- 9. jug n.
- 10. goblet n.
- 11. perfume n.
- 12. temple n.

- 创造
- 英雄
- 雕刻
- 大理石
- 象牙
- 花瓶
- 装饰
- 图案
- 水壶
- 高脚杯
- 香水
- 庙宇、寺庙



The Parthenon is made from white marble. Today, only ruins⁸ of this ancient Greek temple remain⁹.

ARCHITECTURE¹

Ancient Greece was noted for its architecture. One of the most famous buildings is the Parthenon², meaning “the house of the maiden³.” We can still visit it today. It stands on a hill called the Acropolis⁴ which overlooks the city of Athens. The Parthenon was built to honor the goddess Athena⁵. It is more than 2,000 years old!

Today, many public buildings, such as banks and libraries, have columns⁶ and entrances⁷ like ancient Greek temples. If you look around your own community, you may see buildings that look like the ones in ancient Greece. Does the building have columns? Most of the temples in ancient Greece had columns. The columns were at the entrance of the temples.

Perhaps your community has a statue of a famous hero in a park or in front of a public building. When you look at the statue, think of the ancient Greeks. They created beautiful statues to honor their gods and heroes.

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|
| 1. architecture | <i>n.</i> | 建筑 |
| 2. Parthenon | | 帕台农神庙 |
| 3. maiden | <i>n.</i> | 少女 |
| 4. Acropolis | | 雅典卫城 |
| 5. Athena | | 雅典娜(希腊神话中的智慧女神) |
| 6. column | <i>n.</i> | 圆柱 |
| 7. entrance | <i>n.</i> | 入口 |
| 8. ruins | <i>n.</i> | 废墟 |
| 9. remain | <i>v.</i> | 保留; 保存 |