



用英语介绍中国

这里是 **北京**

彦燕 邵冬阳 编著

 中国纺织出版社

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

用英语介绍中国：这里是北京 / 彦燕，邵冬阳编著

．一北京：中国纺织出版社，2014.10

ISBN 978-7-5180-0670-0

I. ①用… II. ①彦… ②邵… III. ①英语—口语

IV. ①H319.9

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2014) 第098901号

策划编辑：张向红

责任编辑：张向红

责任设计：林听瑶

责任印制：储志伟

中国纺织出版社出版发行

地 址：北京市朝阳区百子湾东里A407号楼 邮政编码：100124

邮购电话：010—67004422 传真：010—87155801

<http://www.c-textilep.com>

E-mail: faxing@c-textilep.com

中国纺织出版社天猫旗舰店

官方微博<http://weibo.com/2119887771>

北京新华印刷有限公司印刷 各地新华书店经销

2014年10月第1版第1次印刷

开 本：880×1230 1/32 印张：10

字 数：350千字 定价：29.80元

凡购本书，如有缺页、倒页、脱页，由本社图书营销中心调换

前言

Preface

北京是中国的首都，是全国政治、经济、交通和文化的中心。它既能完美地演绎着现代化与国际化，又能很好地彰显出八朝古都的历史风范。东南方是一望无际铺展的广阔平原，外加太行山脉和燕山山脉镇守西北，成就了北京城的大气与豪迈。它古老又不失韵味儿，繁华而又不失沉静。

作为世界闻名的历史古城、文化名城。这里荟萃了中华五千年灿烂的历史文化艺术，蕴藏着数不尽的名胜古迹、人文胜景。皇陵古刹、遗迹园林娓娓述说着北京城沉甸甸的历史故事。北京故宫——紫禁城，被誉为我国乃至世界现存最大的宫殿建筑群。其独具特色的中国古典风格成为了我国最珍贵的文化和艺术宝库，吸引着世界各地数以万计游客的慕名瞻仰。皇家园林博物馆——颐和园，在她的身上你可以看到北方园林的豪迈大气与江南水乡的精致玲珑，她汲取了江南园林的设计手法和自然意境，是保存得最完整的一座皇家行宫御苑。雄伟壮观的万里长城，是千千万万中国劳动人民的智慧与汗水的结晶，作为人类建筑史上罕见的古代军事防御工程，它以悠久的历史、浩大的工程、雄伟的气魄著称于世，被联合国教科文组织列入“世界遗产名录”，为世界八大奇迹之一。天安门广场也是久负盛名，它是世界上最大的城市中心广场，是北京的心脏地带。建筑雄伟、气势非凡，广场前可以容纳100万人在此集会。中国人会永远铭记1949年伟

大主席毛泽东在天安门城楼上庄严的宣告。

中华文化博大精深，孕育了一代又一代的文化名人。中国的国粹——京剧，让我们立马想到一个名字，那就是梅兰芳。他把京剧艺术带入了世界舞台，使其跻身于世界艺术之林。梅兰芳不仅为京剧文化的传播和发扬做出了伟大的贡献，更是一位爱国主义者，在他的身上更是体现出一种高贵的民族精神。梁思成，一生致力于中国古代建筑和文化遗产。在著名学府清华大学首創建筑学系，它曾参加人民英雄纪念碑的设计建造，是我国古代建筑学科的开拓者和奠基者。在清华大学以其严谨勤奋踏实的学风培养了一批又一批的建筑人才。

2001年万众瞩目的08年奥运会举办城市终于在莫斯科国际奥委会揭晓，北京以其过人的优势和完美的陈述脱颖而出。“鸟巢”、“水立方”，这些承载着奥运使命、极富传奇创意的建筑为北京城又增添了一股现代时尚的气息，吸引着世界各地观光客的眼球。

“吃了吗？您呐！”这是老北京人见面的惯常问候，这句口头语足以可见“吃”在北京人心目中的分量。北京是世界第八大“美食之城”，居中国内地之首。老北京豆汁儿、驴打滚、茯苓饼、果脯蜜饯等，每一种小吃的背后都蕴藏着一个深厚的老北京故事。“舌尖上的北京”带您一起畅游王府井小吃街，探秘北京的飘香美食。

阅读可以丰富我们的人生阅历、提高我们的文化修养和综合素质。本书让广大读者在学习英语的同时全方位地了解北京的人文风情、历史古迹和名人轶事，让您在英语学习的过程中趣味、生动地感受到这座历史文化名城的无穷魅力。

编者

2014年5月

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Part 1

城市概况

Brief Introduction

Unit 1 自然地理概况 General Geography

Introduction

简介

Beijing, sometimes romanized as Peking, is the capital of the People's Republic of China and one of the most populous cities in the world. The population as of 2012 was 20, 693, 000. The metropolis, located in northern China, is governed as a direct-controlled municipality under the national government, with 14 urban and suburban districts and two rural counties. Beijing Municipality is surrounded by Hebei Province with the exception of neighboring Tianjin Municipality to the southeast.

北京是中华人民共和国的首都，也是世界上人口最稠密的城市之一。2012年全市人口达2069.3万人。这一大都市坐落在华北地区，是由中央政府直接管理的直辖市，下有14个城区和近郊以及2个村镇。河北省环绕北京市，另外还有北京东南的天津市。

Administrative divisions

行政区划

Beijing Municipality currently comprises 16 administrative county-level subdivisions including 14 urban and suburban districts and two rural counties. On July 1, 2010 Chongwen and Xuanwu Districts were merged into Dongcheng and Xicheng Districts, respectively.

北京市目前包括16个行政县级分支机构，包括14个市区和近郊以及2个村镇。2010年7月1日，崇文区和宣武区分别并入东城区和西城区。

Old city is formerly enclosed by city walls, now inside the 2nd Ring Road:

旧城区，二环以内

Dongcheng District 东城区

Xicheng District 西城区

Urban districts between the 2nd and 5th Ring Road:

Chaoyang District

Haidian District

Fengtai District

Shijingshan District

二环和五环中间的城区:

朝阳区

海淀区

丰台区

石景山区

Inner suburbs linked by the 6th Ring Road:

Tongzhou District

Shunyi District

Changping District

Daxing District

Mentougou District

Fangshan District

六环连接的近郊:

通州区

顺义区

昌平区

大兴区

门头沟区

房山区

Outer suburbs and rural areas:

Pinggu District

Huairou District

Miyun County

Yanqing County

远郊和农村地区:

平谷区

怀柔区

密云县

延庆县

Geography

地理

Beijing is situated at the northern tip of the roughly triangular North China Plain, which opens to the south and east of the city. Mountains to the north, northwest and west shield the city and northern China's agricultural heartland from the encroaching desert steppes. The northwestern part of the municipality, especially Yanqing County and Huairou District, are dominated by the Jundu Mountains, while the western part is framed by Xishan or the Western Hills. The Great Wall of China across the northern part of Beijing Municipality



was built on the rugged topography to defend against nomadic incursions from the steppes. Mount Dongling, in the Western Hills and on the border of Hebei, is the municipality's highest point,

with an altitude of 2,303 metres.

北京位于华北平原的北端，华北平原大致呈三角形，伸展至北京南部和东部地区。北京北部、西部和西北是山脉，保护北京和华北



农业中心地带免受荒漠草原的侵袭。北京市的西北地区，尤其是延庆县和怀柔区，有军都山保护，而西部被西山包围。在崎岖的地形上修筑的长城横贯北京北部，古时抵御来自草原游牧民族的入侵。位于河北边境的东陵山属于西山，是全市的最高点，海拔为2,303米。

Major rivers flowing through the municipality, including the Chaobai, and Yongding and Juma, are all tributaries of the Hai River system, and flow in a southeasterly direction. The Miyun Reservoir, in the upper reaches of the Chaobai River, is the largest reservoir within the municipality. Beijing is also the northern terminus of the Grand Canal to Hangzhou, which was built over 1,400 years ago as a transportation route, and the South-North Water Transfer Project, constructed in the past decade to bring water from the Yangtze River.

流经北京的主要河流都是海河支流，包括潮白河、永定河、拒马河等，都流向东南方向。全市最大的水库——密云水库位于潮白河上游。北京是1400年前建成的京杭大运河的终点，也是南水北调中线工程。中线在过去十年中建造完成，将水从长江流域引至北京。

The urban area of Beijing, in the south-central of the municipality with elevation of 40-60 m, occupies a relatively small but expanding portion of the municipality's area. The city spreads out in concentric

ring roads. The Second Ring Road traces the old city walls and the Sixth Ring Road connects satellite towns in the surrounding suburbs. Tian'anmen and Tian'anmen Square are at the center of Beijing, directly to the south of the Forbidden City, the former residence of the emperors of China. To the west of Tian'anmen is Zhongnanhai, the residence of China's current leaders. Chang'an Avenue which cuts between Tian'anmen and the Square forms the city's main east-west axis.

北京城区位于城市中南部，海拔40-60米，占全市面积相对较小，但在不断扩大。北京以同心环形道路扩展。二环路附近可以看到老城墙，六环路连接周边郊区的卫星城镇。天安门和天安门广场是北京的中心，位于中国的皇帝故居紫禁城的正南方。天安门西边是中国现任领导人的住所——中南海。长安街把天安门和广场隔开，形成了城市的主要东西轴线。

Climate

气候

Beijing has a rather dry, monsoon-influenced continental climate, characterized by hot and humid summers due to the East Asian monsoon and generally cold, windy and dry winters that reflect the influence of the vast Siberian anticyclone. Spring can bear witness to sandstorms blowing in from the Mongolian steppe, accompanied by rapidly warming but generally dry conditions. Autumn, like spring, sees little rain, but is crisp and short.

北京是干燥、受季风影响的温带大陆性气候，特点是由于东亚季风影响夏季炎热潮湿，冬季受广阔的西伯利亚反气旋的影响一般寒冷、多风、干燥。伴随着迅速升温和普遍干燥，春季有从蒙古草原吹来的沙尘暴。秋季与春季相似，时间较短，雨水很少。

Air quality

空气质量

Joint research between American and Chinese researchers in 2006 concluded that much of the city's pollution comes from surrounding cities and provinces. An average 35-60% of the pollution can be traced to sources outside the city. Shandong Province and Tianjin Municipality have a "significant influence on Beijing's air quality", partly due in the prevailing south/southeasterly flow during the summer and the mountains in the north and northwest.

美中研究人员在2006年联合研究得出结论，北京的许多污染来自周边城市和省份。平均而言，35%-60%的污染可以追溯到城市外部地区。山东省和天津市“对北京的空气质量有重大影响”，部分原因是夏季的南/东南风盛行以及北部和西北部的山脉阻挡。

In preparation for the 2008 Summer Olympics and to fulfill promises to clean up the city's air, nearly USD 1.7 billion was spent. Beijing also implemented a number of air improvement schemes during the Games, including stopping work on all construction sites, closing many factories in and around Beijing, closing some gas stations, and cutting motor traffic by half by limiting cars to odd or even days (based on license plate numbers). Two new subway lines were opened and thousands of old taxis and buses were replaced to encourage residents to use public transport. The Beijing government encouraged a discussion to keep the odd-even scheme in place after the Olympics. Although the scheme was eventually lifted on September 21 2008 it was replaced by new restrictions on government vehicles. In addition, staggered office hours and retail opening hours have been encouraged to avoid the rush hour, and parking fees were increased.

在2008年夏季奥运会的准备工作中，为履行清理城市空气的

承诺，花费了近17 亿美元。在整个奥运会过程中，北京还实施了一系列改善空气质量的措施，包括所有建筑工地停工，关闭北京及周边地区的部分工厂，关闭部分加油站，通过号牌尾数单双号限行减少机动车数量。开通了两条新的地铁线路，更换了上万辆旧出租车和公交车，以鼓励居民使用公共交通工具。北京政府曾考虑在奥运会结束后保持单双号限行，虽然该计划最终在2008年9月21日被取消，但采取了对公车的新限行政策。此外，政府一直鼓励错开上班时间和营业时间，以避免上下班高峰期，并提高停车费。

Beijing is the first city in China to adopt the Chinese emission standard equivalent to the Euro 4. Some 357, 000 “yellow label” vehicles (whose emission levels are too high) have been banned from Beijing.

北京是中国第一个要求车辆达到欧4排放标准的城市。大约35.7万辆“黄标”车（排放水平过高）已在北京全面淘汰。

The government regularly uses cloud-seeding measures to increase the likelihood of rain showers to clear the air as well as to combat drought conditions in the area.

北京政府定期人工降雨来增加该地区的降雨量，清洁空气，同时缓解该地区的干旱状况。

According to the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), China has spent \$17 billion over the last three years on a large-scale environmental protection. Beijing has added 3, 800 natural gas buses, one of the largest fleets in the world. Twenty percent of the Olympic venues' electricity comes from renewable energy sources. The city has also planted hundreds of thousands of trees and increased green space in an effort to make the city more livable.