

双语**美文**悦读馆

分享让你 更快乐

(异域游记)

主编 执云 / 刘素琴 译

BEING MORE HAPPY TO SHARE

一个人的旅途一种风景，两个人的旅途两种风情，
三个人的旅途便是世界。

光明日报出版社

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梁实秋著
(异域游记)



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文 (Foreign Exploration Reading)

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图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

分享让你更快乐：英汉对照/执云主编；刘素琴译。—北京：光明日报出版社，2009.7

(双语美文悦读馆)

ISBN 978 - 7 - 80206 - 959 - 6

I . 分… II . ①执…②刘… III ①英语—汉语—对照读物②游记—作品集
—世界 IV . H319. 4: I

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2009) 第 092356 号

双语美文悦读馆 · 分享让你更快乐

主 编：执 云

译 者：刘素琴

出 版 人：朱 庆

责 任 编 辑：温 梦

版 式 设 计：孙利霞

责 任 校 对：徐为正

责 任 印 制：胡 骑

出版发行：光明日报出版社

地 址：北京市崇文区珠市口东大街 5 号，100062

电 话：010 - 67078249 (咨询)，67078945 (发行)，67078235 (邮购)

传 真：010 - 67078227, 67078233, 67078255

网 址：<http://book.gmw.cn>

E - mail：gm_cbs@gmw.cn

法 律 顾 问：北京昆仑律师事务所陶雷律师

印 刷：三河市华晨印务有限公司

装 订：三河市华晨印务有限公司

本 书 如 有 破 损、缺 页、装 订 错 误，请 与 本 社 发 行 部 联 系 调 换

开 本：720 × 1000 1/16

字 数：145 千字

印 张：14

版 次：2009 年 7 月第 1 版

印 次：2009 年 7 月第 1 次

书 号：ISBN 978 - 7 - 80206 - 959 - 6

定 价：28.00 元



主编寄语

每一次的相遇都会发生一些故事，相遇可以是人，亦可是物。如伯牙之于子期、陆游之于唐婉、伯乐之于千里马，而人与好书的相遇，也定会携带醉人的故事。

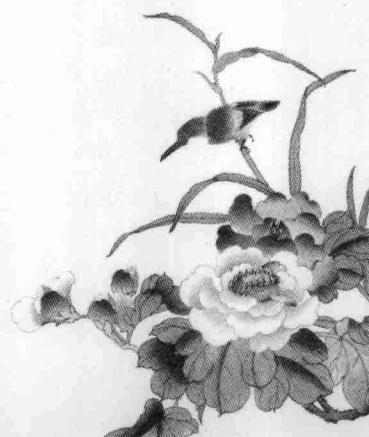
与一本好书相遇，如同十字路口寻获了地标，减少了些许的迷茫。

与一本好书相遇，如同都市尘嚣偶得了清茗，涤荡了几多的倦怠。

与一本好书相遇，如同夜深枯灯瞥见了后窗，增加了无限的遐思。

与一本好书相遇，如同历史遗迹发掘了珍宝，开拓了未知的视野。

每个人会与许多不同的好书相遇，这是人与物的牵绊，也是人与人的牵绊。每个人与好书相遇都在上演着各自不同的故事。当然你也不例外，现在你也与一本好书相遇了。这本书中有优美的英文及美丽的中文，她会给你山泉般甘甜的知识，待你畅游你未曾游览过的景致，而你又将与她上演怎样精彩的故事呢……



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Africa

Have you ever wondered what it's like to live on the wide Serengeti Plains or experience the beauty of a night in the Sahara Desert? Africa is full of such wonderful surprises.

The second largest continent on earth (the largest is Asia), Africa is almost three times the size of China. It is surrounded by water on all sides and is home to big deserts, tropical rain forests, rugged mountains and rich grasslands.

Because of its geography and climate, Africa has an amazing variety of wildlife. Many animals in Africa are found nowhere else in the world, such as African elephants and Nile crocodiles.

Africa is also rich in culture. It has the oldest human history on earth. For example, ancient Egypt has interested people around the world for centuries. Many different peoples and tribes, each with their own unique culture, live in Africa. The natural beauty, precious wildlife, and mysterious culture attract an increasing number of tourists from around the world every year. Sixteen African countries such as Egypt and South Africa are now open to Chinese as tourist destinations.



非 洲

你是否曾经想象过居住在辽阔的塞伦盖蒂平原上，或是体验一晚撒哈拉沙漠的美丽景致？非洲就是一个充满如此神奇的地方。

作为地球上的第二大陆（第一大陆是亚洲），非洲的面积几乎是中国的三倍。它四面环水，境内遍布辽阔沙漠、热带雨林、苍莽群山和肥沃草原。

由于其独特的地理和气候条件，非洲拥有种类惊人的野生动植物。非洲的很多动物，比如，非洲象和尼罗河鳄鱼在世界上都是绝无仅有的。

非洲的文化也极其丰富。它拥有地球上最古老的人类历史。比如，几个世纪以来，古埃及一直吸引着世界各地的人们。非洲还居住着很多不同的民族和部落，他们都有各自独特的文化。这里美丽的自然风光、珍奇的野生动物和神秘的文化每年都吸引着世界各国越来越多的游客。目前包括埃及、南非在内的 16 个非洲国家的旅游景点已面向中国开放。





Ethiopia

Much of the fascination of Ethiopia lies in its myriad historical sites, the Obelisks and stele of Axum, the churches and Coptic monasteries in the Tigre, in the Lake Tana isles and in the Lalibela: the African Jerusalem with its monolithic churches. In Ethiopia there are also nine national parks, two of which include the mountain groups of the Simien and the Bale, while the others lie in the Rift Valley towards Kenya. The unforeseeable wild landscapes are surely the main attraction of these parks, where many of the animal species are protected, and some of them are endemic to the area. The proximity of Ethiopia to the Equator and the variety of its habitats make it one of the richest countries in Africa in wild bird life.

History and nature are not the only attractions of this surprising country. It is a unique experience to come into contact with its people, so deeply rooted in their traditional culture, to participate in religious rites in one of the many Coptic Churches, to meet native populations like the Hamer, the Mursi, the Caro and the many others whose lifestyle is hard to imagine today, so far is it from our modern life.



埃塞俄比亚

埃塞俄比亚这个国家最令人神往的便是它无数的历史古迹：方尖石塔、阿克苏姆石碑、教堂、塔纳湖岛的科普特人修道院以及拉利贝拉的非洲耶路撒冷的岩石教堂。在埃塞俄比亚还有九个国家公园，其中两座公园包括塞米恩山和贝尔山山群，其他的坐落在东非大裂谷接近肯尼亚的地方。一望无际的土地就是这些公园吸引游客的地方，这里有很多被保护的动物物种，其中有些动物是这个地区特有的。埃塞俄比亚靠近赤道，它的栖息地多种多样，使得这个国家成为南非野生鸟类最多的国家之一。

当然，历史古迹和自然景色还不是这个神奇国家唯一吸引人的地方。具有根深蒂固独特传统文化的当地人交往，参加科普特教会的宗教仪式，与那些今天难以想象的生活方式生活的当地土著居民，如哈墨尔族、摩尔希族、凯若族等接触，才是非同寻常的体验。



Spain

Spain is one of the ancient countries in Europe and together with her close neighbour Portugal, occupies Iberian Peninsula—a vast block of land in the extreme south – west corner of Europe.

Spain is a land of mountains and plateaus. It is one of the most mountainous countries of Europe. Most of its people are crowded into narrow stripe of coastal lowland along the Bay of Biscay to the north and the Mediterranean Sea to the south and east.

In most parts of Spain water is scarce, and because of this it is a precious commodity that people never waste. Door – to – door water – sellers are still a common sight in poor areas.

Spain has a variety climate; in most parts the climate is extremely harsh. Up on the Meaeta in the center of the country the winter are long and cold, with icy winds blowing down from the mountains, and occasional downpours or snowfalls. In the summer months the temperature shoots right up and the sun beats down from a blue, cloudless sky.



西班牙

西班牙是欧洲一个古老的国家，毗邻葡萄牙，位于欧洲西南角的伊比利亚半岛上。

西班牙的国土由高山和高原组成，是欧洲一个多山的国家。多数人居住在北部沿比斯坎海湾、南部和东部沿地中海狭长的临海低地。

西班牙的大部分地区都很缺水，正因为如此，水成了人们从不浪费的珍贵的商品。在贫困地区，人们仍然可以看到挨家挨户卖水的人。

西班牙的天气变化无常，大多数地区的气候非常恶劣。在西班牙的中部地区梅塞塔高原，冬季漫长而寒冷，刺骨的冷风从山上吹下来，时而骤雨，时而大雪。在夏季，温度会陡然升高，晴空无云，烈日炎炎。



思路心语



Morocco

Morocco is lying in the northwest of Africa, lapped by the Mediterranean and the Atlantic.

Going through the center of Casablanca, the capital of Morocco, we find ourselves in a forest of buildings in glass and cement. With more than four million inhabitants, Casablanca is the industrial and financial center of Morocco.

Mohammed V Square is the heart of the city and the symbol of modernization of the country. The metropolis attracts a steady flow of immigrants from the countryside who find opportunities for work. Thus, streets of Casablanca present a peculiar mixture of the super-modern and ancestral tradition.

The mosque of Ben Youssef stands out against the uniform panorama of Marakech. Marakech's focal point and a great outdoor theatre is the square of Jemaa - el - Fna. The square is the customary meeting place for the city's inhabitants.

The mellah, which was the main Jewish quarter in Morocco. After 1956, the year of the declaration of independence of modern Morocco, almost all the 16,000 Jews of Marrakech emigrated, leaving the quarter of the Muslims.

The mellah is a neighborhood of essentially local importance: everyday products, including spices, pulses and cereals, are sold in its shops

and from its open – air stalls.

We are in the area of the dyers , one of the most picturesque and photographed parts of the city .

The dyes used are often vegetable or mineral origin – and therefore natural – like poppy , saffron and quartzite .

The souk is divided into many different zones which are called after the products that are made or sold there . Some have made – up names , like the souk of the donkeys , so called because it ' s where they manufacture and sell panniers and carrier – baskets .

In the evening , Jemaa – el – Fna square turns into a huge open – air restaurant . Improvised stalls offer the hundred delicious specialities of Moroccan cuisine . The acrid smell of lamb kebabs and the sweet smell of cakes soaked in honey predominate over everything else .

Fez , which is enclosed inside its circle of walls , covers the sides of a hill with its houses , mosques , palaces and markets , so that there are significant differences in level between one quarter and another .

The Bab Boujeloud gate stands out from the other gates of the old city because of the bright color of its enamel covering . The main commercial street that leads to the medina starts from here .

Fez became the capital of the kingdom at the beginning of the 9th century . The elegant and sophisticated gates of Fez , the details on the balconies and the windows and the ceramic decorations of the mosques are presenting how splendid it was during a couple of hundreds years .



江空间

**Mediterranean** n. 地中海

a. 地中海的

Atlantic n. & a. 大西洋(的)**symbol** n. 符号,标志;象征**cement** n. 水泥;胶结材料

vt. 黏结;巩固

industrial a. 工业的,产业的**financial** a. 财政的,金融的**modernization** n. 现代化**metropolis** n. 首都;大城市**declaration** n. 宣布,宣告;宣言,声明(书);申报**square** a. 正方形的;平方的

n. 正方形;广场

v. 求平方

inhabitant n. 居民,住户