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前言

英国思想家培根说过:阅读使人深刻。阅读的 真正目的是获取信息,开阔视野和陶冶情操。从语 言学习的角度来说,学习语言若没有大量阅读就如 隔靴搔痒,因为阅读中的语言是最丰富、最灵活、 最具表现力、最符合生活情景的,同时读物中的情 节、故事引人入胜,进而能充分调动读者的阅读兴 趣,培养读者的文学修养,至此,语言的学习水到 渠成。

"麦格希中英双语阅读文库"在世界范围内选 材,涉及科普、社会文化、文学名著、传奇故事、 成长励志等多个系列,充分满足英语学习者课外阅 读之所需,在阅读中学习英语、提高能力。

◎难度适中

本套图书充分照顾读者的英语学习阶段和水平,从读者的阅读兴趣出发,以难易适中的英语语言为立足点,选材精心、编排合理。

◎精品荟萃

本套图书注重经典阅读与实用阅读并举。既 包含国内外脍炙人口、耳熟能详的美文,又包含科 普、人文、故事、励志类等多学科的精彩文章。

◎功能实用

本套图书充分体现了双语阅读的功能和优势, 充分考虑到读者课外阅读的方便,超出核心词表的 词汇均出现在使其意义明显的语境之中,并标注释 义。

鉴于编者水平有限,凡不周之处,谬误之处, 皆欢迎批评教正。

我们真心地希望本套图书承载的文化知识和英语阅读的策略对提高读者的英语著作欣赏水平和英语运用能力有所裨益。

丛书编委会

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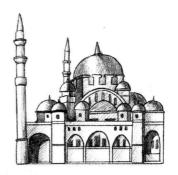
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The Ancient Greek Temple

The ancient Greeks colonized much of the ancient world, from one extreme of the Mediterranean Sea to the other. Much of the architecture of these once-thriving communities now can only be imagined. Mere fragments survived almost three thousand years of natural disasters and those caused by people. It is apparent,



古希腊神殿

一一希腊人在古代开拓了大量的殖民地,从地中海的一端扩展到另一端。那些曾经繁盛一时的社会所兴建的建筑物,如今大部分都只能想象了。经历了近三千年所发生过的天灾人祸,留存下来的仅仅是残垣断片而已。然而,这些城市的建造者,显然都是才华出众的艺术家和

colonize v. 把……变为殖民地

apparent adj. 明显的



TIMED READINGS PLUS IN SOCIAL STUDIES IV

however, that the builders of these cities were talented artists and inventive engineers. One example of their abilities is the ancient Greek temple.

Initially little more than a room with a porch, the Greek temple evolved into a distinctive and majestic *edifice*. The typical structure included a rectangular enclosure encircled by a row of columns called a peristyle. The enclosure and columns rested on a low platform. They were covered by a pitched wood-and-tile roof. Except for the roof, temples were constructed from blocks of stone and featured brightly painted sculptural decorations.

At either end of the building, the slanting eaves of the roof and the horizontal lintel above the columns created a triangular gable, or *pediment*. The space inside the pediment was enriched with

富有创造力的工程师。古希腊神殿即是他们能力的一个见证。

最初的希腊神殿只是一个有门廊的宅屋,后来才逐渐演变成一座风格迥异、雄伟壮观的楼宇。神殿的典型结构称为周柱廊,即用一排柱廊环绕起来的矩形围护结构。围护结构和柱廊以一低台支撑,上覆盖木瓦坡屋顶。除了屋顶,神殿的其他部分都用大块石料砌成,以色调明快的雕刻装饰为特色。

在建筑的两端,坡屋顶的两个斜檐和柱廊上方的横梁构成了一个三角墙,或称山形墙。三角墙墙内空间装饰有纪念众神和展现希腊神话故事片

sculptures honoring the gods and illustrating *episodes* from Greek mythology. The columns were fluted, carved with long vertical ridges, and *surmounted* by decorative tops called capitals. The earliest temples were in the Doric style. The capitals of Doric columns resembled a rounded cushion. The lonic-style columns were more slender than those in the Doric style, leading some art historians to describe the lonic style as "feminine" and the Doric as "masculine." lonic capitals are carved with a spiral, called a volute, in the shape of a ram's horn.

The most famous Greek temple is the Parthenon, in Athens. It was built in the fifth century B.C. and dedicated to Athena Parthenos, the goddess of wisdom. It is astonishing that this *exquisite* Doric temple exists at all. In ancient times, marble was taken from the

段的雕刻。圆柱上有凹槽,雕刻有长长的垂脊,顶上覆盖着的装饰物叫做柱顶。最早的神殿为多立克式。多立克式柱顶看上去似一个表面磨光的圆垫。爱奥尼克式圆柱比多立克式更细长,所以一些艺术历史学家将爱奥尼亚式称为"阴性",将多立克式称为"阳性"。爱奥尼亚式柱顶雕刻有呈公羊角形状的螺旋,叫做盘涡形饰。

最著名的希腊神殿是位于雅典的帕特农神殿,建于公元前五世纪, 用以供奉智慧女神雅典娜。令人惊讶的是这座精美的多立克式神殿居然完 好保存至今。古时候,帕特农神殿的大理石常让人取走用于修建其他建

TIMED READINGS PLUS IN SOCIAL STUDIES IV

Parthenon for use in other buildings. It was converted at one point into a Christian church and then into an Islamic mosque, with much of the original decoration removed. In the seventeenth century, it was nearly destroyed, when gunpowder stored there exploded. Shortly thereafter many of the surviving sculptures were removed and placed on exhibition at the British Museum, in England. Air pollution and acid rain, have damaged much of what remains of the structure. Today it gleams a brilliant white against the *azure* sky, its polychromed surfaces long since *scrubbed* clean by weather and damage.

筑。它曾一度改建成一座基督教堂,然后又改建成了伊斯兰清真寺,许多装饰品真迹流散异地。17世纪时,它差点因贮存于里面的火药爆炸而毁于一旦。不久后,许多渡过劫难的雕塑品被运送到英国,并陈列于大不列颠博物馆内,对公众展出。这座神殿遗址受到了空气污染和酸雨的破坏。如今,它在蔚蓝天空衬托下,辉映出耀眼的白色,色彩斑斓的表层已让长久以来的天气与人为因素给荡涤得一干二净了。

The Greek Revival Style: Architecture for a New Nation

country's monuments and public buildings are as much an expression of its ideals as its politics. The writers of the wited States Constitution had found models for their ideals in Greek democracy and the republican government of ancient Rome. It is not surprising, therefore, that American architects also looked to Greece



希腊复兴式建筑:一个新国家的建筑艺术

个国家的历史遗迹和公共建筑既可以体现它的政治,又可以展示它的理想。美国宪法的作者从希腊民主制度和古罗马共和政府体制中为他们的理想找到了榜样。所以,美国建筑师在为新国家蓬勃兴起的城市修建重要的建筑物时,也参照希腊和罗马建筑风格,这一点并不

TIMED READINGS PLUS IN SOCIAL STUDIES IV

and Rome when they created important structures for the new nation's growing cities.

The neoclassical style, as it is known, reflected the traditions of both of those ancient civilizations. Buildings that copied particular features of Greek architecture were part of the Greek Revival movement. These features often include a porch front with columns topped by a *triangular* pediment. Houses in the Greek Revival style were often painted white in the mistaken belief that the Greek models had been made mostly from unpainted, shining white *marble*.

The Custom House, built in 1832 and located on Wall Street in

足为奇。

众所周知,新古典风格反映了那两种古文明的传统。建筑时效仿希腊建筑的某些特征是希腊复兴运动的一部分。这些特征一般包括一个前门廊,数根圆柱顶起的一面三角墙。某些人错误地认为,以前的希腊典范式建筑大都是由未涂色、亮白理石材建造而成,故希腊复兴式房屋通常漆成白色。

建于1832年,位于曼哈顿闹市区华尔街上的海关大楼,是希腊复兴

◆ THE GREEK REVIVAL STYLE: ARCHITECTURE FOR A NEW NATION

downtown Manhattan, is an excellent example of Greek Revival architecture. It is a plain building, almost severe in its lack of *ornament*, but it resembles the Parthenon in Athens, Greece, in overall design. Eight Doric columns rise above a flight of steps and support a *shallow* pediment. The entire edifice is made from marble quarried just outside New York City.

建筑的杰出范例。那是一座素朴的建筑,由于不做任何装饰点缀,显得过于简朴,但总体设计却与希腊雅典帕特农神殿很相像,八根多立克式圆柱耸立于一段阶梯基座上,支撑着一道浅壁三角墙,整个大厦使用了刚出纽约城不远之处开采出来的大理石材建成。

ornament n. 装饰

shallow adj. 浅的

