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中国概况

Chapter 1

The Profile of China

1 地理位置 >>>>>

中国位于亚洲东部、太平洋西岸。国土面积约960万平方千米，仅次于俄罗斯和加拿大，位居世界第三位。

China **stretches**¹ some 5200 kilometres across the East Asian landmass. Its physical **features**² are multiples. The eastern and southern half of the country, its seacoast fringed with offshore islands, is a region of fertile lowlands and foothills with most of the **agricultural**³ output and human **population**⁴. The western and northern half of China is a region of sunken basins (Gobi, Taklamakan), rolling plateaus, and towering massifs, including a portion of the highest tableland on earth (Tibetan Plateau) with lower agricultural possibilities and thus, far less populated.

Traditionally, the Chinese population centered on the Chinese central plain and oriented itself toward its own **enormous**⁵ inland market, developing as an **imperial**⁶ power whose center lay in the middle and lower reaches of the Yellow River on the northern plains. More recently, the 18,000-kilometers

中国疆域东西横跨整个东亚大陆的5200千米，中国地形多样，其东面和南面，濒临海岸线，多为低地与丘陵，地势平缓，土壤肥沃，全国大部分农业作物和人口都聚集于此；其西部和北部，多为凹陷的盆地（戈壁滩、塔克拉玛干）、起伏的高原和高耸的山丘，世界之最高的青藏高原也在这块区域中，这里不宜种植农业作物，人口稀少。

从传统意义上讲，中国人口集中分布在其中部平原，一直以来中国以开发自己巨大的内陆市场为导向，逐渐在北部平原上发展起以长江中下游平原为中心的庞大市场力量。近些年来，长达1.8万多千米的海岸线一直都进

coastline have been used extensively for export-oriented trade, making a power shift, with the coastline provinces becoming the leading economic center.

With an area of about 9.6 million km², the People's Republic of China is the 3rd largest country in total area behind Russia and Canada, and very **similar**⁷ to the United States.

行广泛的出口导向贸易, 这种力量转换使得沿海城市的经济成为了中国经济的领头羊。

与美国所占面积接近, 中国国土面积约960万平方千米, 仅次于俄罗斯和加拿大, 位居世界第三位。

单词与短语

1. stretch [stretʃ] vt. 伸展, 张开 vi. 伸展

例句: Vast meadows stretch to the east. 辽阔的草场向东伸展。

2. feature ['fi:tʃə(r)] n. 特征, 特点; 容貌

例句: His features seemed to change. 他的容貌有所改变。

3. agricultural [ægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl] adj. 农业的, 耕种的; 农艺的

例句: China is a traditional agricultural society. 中国是一个传统的农耕社会。

4. population [pɒpjʊ'leɪʃn] n. 人口; 全体居民

例句: The bulk of the population lives in rural areas in China. 在中国, 大部分人口居住在农村。

5. enormous [ɪ'nɔ:məs] adj. 巨大的, 庞大的

例句: The company has enormous financial firepower. 这家公司财力雄厚。

6. imperial [ɪm'piəriəl] adj. 帝国的, 皇帝的, 皇家的

例句: The Forbidden City is the largest and most well-preserved imperial residence in China. 紫禁城是中国最大、保存最完好的皇宫建筑。

7. similar ['sɪmələ] adj. 类似的, 同类的, 相似的

例句: His car is very similar to ours. 他的车和我们的很相像。

术语加油站

No.1 北半球——the Northern Hemisphere

No.2 太平洋——the Pacific Ocean

No.3 东亚大陆——East Asia continent

No.4 经度——longitude

No.5 纬度——latitude

■ 话说中国地理位置 ■

Helen: Do you still have any questions?

Lisa: I want to do a review of the geographical location of China. Could you please help me?

Helen: Yeah, of course.

Lisa: China is located in Asia, and is surrounded by other countries and oceans.

Helen: Only knowing this is not enough. You have to know what countries, which ocean and their locations.

Lisa: OK, I know.

Helen: How big is China? Do you get any information about it?

Lisa: China has a continent of about 9,600,000 square kilometers, which is the third largest country in the world.

Helen: Do you know the first and the second?

Lisa: Russia and Canada.

Helen: Good! Which continent does China belong to?

Lisa: Asia, the largest continent in the world.

Helen: It seems that you have grasped what we have learned in class. Please keep trying.

Lisa: OK, I will, would you please tell me the characteristic of China's climate?

Helen: Of course. China is such a big country that it has a large area from south to north.

Lisa: Does it mean that different areas in China have different climates.

Helen: Yes, you are right. A few places have tropical climate, while most places are in the north temperate zone.

Lisa: Do we have places in the cold zone?

Helen: Very few.

海伦: 还有什么问题吗?

丽萨: 我想再复习一下中国的地理位置, 你能帮助我吗?

海伦: 当然可以。

丽萨: 中国位于亚洲, 有很多邻国, 并有大洋环绕。

海伦: 只知道这些还不够, 你得知道有哪些国家和海洋, 还得知道它们的具体位置。

丽萨: 好的, 我知道了。

海伦: 中国有多大? 你知道吗?

丽萨: 中国约有960万平方千米, 是世界第三大国家。

海伦: 你知道第一和第二大的国家吗?

丽萨: 俄罗斯和加拿大。

海伦: 非常好, 你知道中国属于哪个洲吗?

丽萨: 在世界上最大的洲, 亚洲。

海伦: 看起来你已经掌握了我们课堂所学的知识, 继续努力。

丽萨: 我会继续努力的, 你能跟我说说中国的气候特点吗?

海伦: 当然可以。中国领土面积很大, 从南到北有很大的区域。

丽萨: 这是不是意味着中国很多地方的气候都不一样?

海伦: 你说的对, 有一部分地方是热带气候, 大部分地方都是北温带。

丽萨: 中国有地方处于寒带吗?

海伦: 很少。

2 气候状况 >>>>>

中国的气候主要受季风环流的影响，因地势的多变而形成复杂的气候。大致以冈底斯山脉、巴颜喀拉山脉、阴山、贺兰山、大兴安岭为界，划分为东部季风区和西部非季风区；以昆仑山、阿尔金山、祁连山、横断山为大致的地理界线，区分西北干旱半干旱区、东部季风区和青藏高寒区。

Owing to **tremendous**¹ differences in latitude, longitude, and **altitude**², the climate of China is extremely diverse, ranging from **tropical**³ in the far south to subarctic in the far north and alpine in the higher elevations of the Tibetan Plateau. Monsoon winds, caused by differences in the heat-absorbing capacity of the **continent**⁴ and the ocean, **dominate**⁵ the climate. During the summer, the East Asian Monsoon carries warm and moist air from the south and delivers the vast majority of the annual precipitation in much of the country. Conversely, the Siberian anticyclone dominates during winter, bringing cold and (comparatively) dry conditions. The advance and **retreat**⁶ of the monsoons account in large degree for the timing of the rainy season throughout the country. Although most of the country lies in the temperate belt, its **climatic**⁷ patterns are complex.

The northern extremities of both Heilongjiang and Inner Mongolia have a subarctic climate; in contrast, most of Hainan Island has a tropical climate. Temperature differences in winter are considerable, but in summer the **diversity**⁸ is considerably less. For example, Mohe County, Heilongjiang has a 24-hour average temperature in January approaching -30°C (-22°F), while the corresponding figure in July exceeds 18°C (64°F). By contrast, most of Hainan has a January mean in excess of

纬度、经度、海拔高度的巨大差异形成了中国极其复杂的气候，从其最南端的热带区到其最北端的亚北极区，再到青藏高原较高海拔区的高山区。由于海陆吸热能力的不同引起的季风气候占据主导地位，夏季东亚季风从南部带来湿热空气，给全国大部分地区带来降水；相反，受西伯利亚高压的影响，整个冬季相对干燥寒冷。在很大程度上，可依季风的环流情况来确定全国各地的雨季期。虽然全国的大部分地区处于温带地区，但是其确切的气候模式还是相当复杂的。

位于中国北部的黑龙江省和内蒙古自治区属于副极带气候，而其南端的海南省却属于热带气候。在冬季其温度差异极大，而夏季差异会小很多。例如：黑龙江漠河县一月份全天24小时平均气温为零下30摄氏度（即零下22华氏度），而七月份全天平均气温却为18摄氏度（即64华氏度）以上；与之相比，海南一月份全天平均气温在17摄氏度（即63华氏度）以上，七月份的全天平均

17 °C (63 °F), while the July mean there is generally above 28 °C (82 °F). Extremes in temperature nationally have **ranged**⁹ from -52.3 °C (-62.1 °F) at Mohe County, Heilongjiang, up to 50.2 °C (122.4 °F) at Ayding Lake, Xinjiang.

Precipitation is almost invariably concentrated in the warmer months, though annual totals range from less than 20 millimeters (0.8 in) in northwestern Qinghai and the Turpan Depression of Xinjiang to easily exceeding 2,000 millimeters (79 in) in Guangdong, Guangxi, and Hainan. Only in some pockets of the Dzungaria region of Xinjiang is the conspicuous seasonal variation in precipitation that defines Chinese climate absent.

气温更是达到28摄氏度(即82华氏度)以上。因此才会出现这样的极端例子,全国气温波动从黑龙江漠河的零下52.3摄氏度(即零下62.1华氏度)到新疆艾丁湖的50.2摄氏度(即122.4华氏度)。

尽管年降水总量会因区域而不同,即波动范围会从青海西北地区 and 新疆吐鲁番盆地地区不足20毫米(即0.8英寸)的降水量到广东、广西超过2000毫米(即79英寸)的降水。只有在新疆准格尔盆地的某些地区的降水量才不会有明显的季节性变化。

单词与短语

1. **tremendous** [trə'mendəs] adj. 极大的; 可怕的

例句: There's tremendous tension between them. 他们之间的关系非常紧张。

2. **altitude** ['æltɪtju:d] n. 高度, 海拔高度

例句: What is the altitude of the Mount Qomolangma? 珠穆朗玛峰的海拔是多少?

3. **tropical** ['trɒpɪkəl] adj. 热带的; 酷热的

例句: The tropical heat blistered the coast. 热带的酷热烤晒着海岸。

4. **continent** ['kɒntɪnənt] n. 大陆, 陆地

例句: The world's coldest continent is Antarctica. 世界上最寒冷的洲是南极洲。

5. **dominate** [domɪnət] vt.& vi. 在……中占首要地位; 支配

例句: The book is expected to dominate the best-seller lists. 这本书预计会占据畅销书排行榜的榜首。

6. **retreat** [rɪ'tri:t] vi. 撤退; 撤销

例句: The army was forced to retreat. 军队被迫撤退。

7. **climatic** [klaɪ'mætɪk] adj. 气候的; 受气候影响的

例句: The warming of the Earth and the consequent climatic changes affect us all.
地球变暖以及随之而来的气候变化影响着我们所有人。

8. **diversity** [daɪ'vɜ:səti] n. 多样; 差异

例句: It's our duty to maintain cultural diversity. 保持文化的多元性是我们的义务。

9. **range** [reɪndʒ] n. 范围; 类别

例句: They discussed a range of issues. 他们讨论了一系列问题。

- No.1 季风气候——monsoon climate
No.2 热带地区——subtropical zone
No.3 洋流——ocean current
No.4 温带大陆性气候——temperate continental climate
No.5 干旱区——arid region

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Mary: In your hometown, we can also enjoy something inclusive.

Jack: Yes, in Sichuan province, the weather is so moist that we have to use food to balance it.

Mary: You use chili food, like hot pot.

Jack: Yes, I think nowhere can compare with us about the hot pot.

Mary: Climate does have a great impact on people's life.

Jack: In order to live, we have to adjust to it.

Mary: That's right.

杰克：在四川，气候太湿润，我们得用食物来平衡。

玛丽：你们用辣椒，像是火锅。

杰克：是的，我觉得没有地方能比得上我们的火锅。

玛丽：气候对人们的生活影响很大。

杰克：想要生活，我们就得适应。

玛丽：不错。

3 人口情况 >>>>>

中国人口众多，在世界各国中位居首位。中国从20世纪70年代开始执行计划生育政策。中国也是一个多民族的国家，一些民族聚居地区实行民族区域自治的政策。

The demographics of the People's Republic of China are identified by a large population with a relatively small youth **division**¹, which is partially a result of China's one-child **policy**².

Today China's population is over 1344 million, the largest of any country in the world. According to the 2010 census, 91.51% of the population was of the Han Chinese, and 8.49% were minorities. China's population **growth**³ rate is only 0.47%, **ranking**⁴ 156th in the world. China conducted its sixth **national**⁵ population census on 1st November 2010. Unless otherwise indicated, the statistics on this page pertain to **mainland**⁶ China only; see also Demographics of Hong Kong, Demographics of Macau, and Demographics of Taiwan.

中华人民共和国的人口统计资料表明：中国人口众多，但是青年人这一组群人口数量相对较少。造成这样状况的部分原因是中国计划生育政策的实行。

如今中国的人口数量已经超过13.44亿，是世界上人口数量最多的一个国家。2010年人口普查的统计数据显示，13.44亿人口中的91.15%的人是汉族，其余的8.49%是少数民族。中国的人口增长率仅有0.47%，位居世界各国排名的第156名。2010年11月1日中国进行了第六次全国人口普查活动。如果没有特殊标注，上述数据仅适用在中国内地，如有需要，请另外参照香港人口统计数据、澳门人口统计数据和台湾人口数据统计。

单词与短语

1. division [dɪ'vɪʒn] n. 分开, 分隔; [数]除法

例句: He taught his daughter how to do division at the age of five. 女儿5岁时他就教她如何做除法了。

2. policy ['pɒləsi] n. 政策; 策略; 保险单

例句: I'd like to know the policy for financial aid. 我想了解一下经济援助的政策。

3. growth [grəʊθ] n. 生长; 增长

例句: Economic growth decelerated sharply in June. 6月份经济增长大幅度减缓。

4. rank [ræŋk] n. 阶层, 等级 vt. & vi. 排列, 使成横排

例句: He was at the time ranked 10th in his class. 那时他们在他们班排第10名。

5. national ['næʃnəl] adj. 国家的; 国有的; 国民的

例句: PingPong is the national pastime in China. 在中国, 乒乓球是一项全民休闲运动。

6. mainland ['memlənd] n. 大陆; 本土 adj. 大陆的

例句: She was going to Taipei to catch the ferry to the mainland. 她准备到台北坐船去大陆。

术语加油站

No.1 计划生育政策——birth-control policies; one-child policy

No.2 人口老龄化——aging population

No.3 出生率——birth rate

No.4 优惠政策——preferential policy

No.5 文盲——illiteracy

话说中国人口情况

Kevin: China is a great country, isn't it?

Robert: Yes, a long history of 5000 years.

Kevin: Yes, in addition to that, it has the largest population in the world.

Robert: That's right. It takes up one fifth of the total world population.

Kevin: It is great, but it may cause some serious problems for the development of China.

Robert: Can you name some of them please?

Kevin: A larger population will need more resources.

凯文: 中国是个伟大的民族, 不是吗?

罗伯特: 是的, 它有5000年的悠久历史。

凯文: 是的, 除了这一点, 它还拥有世界上最大的人口。

罗伯特: 不错, 它占了世界人口的五分之一。

凯文: 人口真是太多了, 但这可能会给中国的发展带来一些问题。

罗伯特: 你可以说几个问题吗?

Robert: Exactly. Arable fields are gradually being taken up to build more houses for more needs.

Kevin: Besides, water is in great need.

Robert: Yeah.

Kevin: It may trigger some social problems, like crime, crowd, etc. You know that more people need more time and energy to manage.

Robert: To make a complement, transportation becomes really crowd, and every holiday, we will see a great migration.

Kevin: The government has realized it years ago, and has taken measures to solve it.

Robert: Yeah, that's a great measure. History proves that it is effective.

Kevin: Now, China's population is under control.

Robert: Glad to see that.

Kevin: Hopefully, it will get better and better.

Robert: Now, young couples have fewer children and lighter burden.

Kevin: However, recently I've heard that family planning and health authorities said they will carry out a new policy of one-child in China.

Robert: Oh, yeah. It is said that couples with one spouse who is an only child will be permitted to have two children in China. This regulation is under a decision announced by the Third Plenary Session of the 18th Communist Party of China Central Committee.

Kevin: Personally, there's a potential rise in birthrate.

Robert: I think the overall birth volume would be under control, and the policy is applicable.

Kevin: You're right.

凯文: 人口多就需要更多的资源。

罗伯特: 对呀, 耕地渐渐地被需求增多的房屋建筑所占用。

凯文: 而且, 水也急需。

罗伯特: 嗯。

凯文: 可能会引发社会问题, 像是犯罪、拥挤等。你也知道, 更多的人口就需要更多的时间和精力来管理。

罗伯特: 补充一点, 交通也很拥挤, 每个假期我们都可以看到一次人口大迁徙。

凯文: 几年前政府就意识到了这一点, 而且采取解决措施。

罗伯特: 对, 是很好的措施, 历史证明它很有效。

凯文: 现在, 中国的人口得到了控制。

罗伯特: 很高兴见到这个。

凯文: 希望能够越来越好。

罗伯特: 现在中国的年轻夫妇都生更少的小孩, 以便有更轻的负担。

凯文: 不过, 最近我听说中国的计划生育委员会将实施一项新的生育政策。

罗伯特: 是的, 据说在一对中国夫妇中, 只要有一方为独生子女就被允许生育二胎。这项政策是由中共十八届三中全会的决议决定的。

凯文: 我觉得这样会导致新生儿出生率增高的可能性。

罗伯特: 但是整体的出生率还是会受到控制的, 我认为这项规定是适用的。

凯文: 你说得对。

罗伯特: 希望这项政策的实施,

Robert: Hope this policy would bring a better development for China's population.

Kevin: I hope so.

会给中国的人口规划带来更好的发展前景。

凯文：我也是这么希望的。

4 民族构成 >>>>>

汉族是中国的主体民族，占全部人口的91.51%。少数民族众多，官方承认其中较显著的55个少数民族，占8.49%。

Multiple¹ ethnic² groups populate China.

The Han Chinese is the largest ethnic group, where some 91.59% of the population was **classified³** as Han Chinese (about 1.3 billion). Besides the **majority⁴** Han Chinese, 55 other ethnic groups are **recognized⁵** in China by the PRC government, numbering **approximately⁶** 105 million people, mostly **concentrated⁷** in the northwest, north, northeast, south, and southwest but with some in **central⁸** interior areas.

The major **minority⁹** ethnic groups are Zhuang (16.9 **million¹⁰**), Hui (10.5 million), Manchu (10.3 million), Uyghur (10 million), Miao (9.4 million), Yi (8.7 million), Tujia (8.3 million), Tibetan (6.2 million), Mongol (5.9 million), Dong (2.8 million), Buyei (2.8 million), Yao (2.7 million), Bai (1.9 million), Korean (1.8 million), Hani (1.6 million), Li (1.4 million), Kazakh (1.4 million), and Dai (1.2 million).

中国是一个多民族聚居的国家。

汉族是其中最大的一个族群，在13亿人口中，91.59%的人属于汉族。除了汉族之外，中国政府公布了其他55个族群，总计人数约有1.05亿，大多数聚居在中国的西北、北部、东北、南部和西南部，也有少数聚居在中部内陆地区。

主要的少数民族有壮族（1690万人），回族（1050万人），满族（1030万人），维吾尔族（1000万），苗族（940万人），彝族（870万人），土家族（830万人），藏族（620万人），蒙古族（590万人），侗族（280万人），布依族（280万人），瑶族（270万人），白族（190万人），朝鲜族（180万人），哈尼族（160万人），黎族（140万人），哈萨克族（140万人）和傣族（120万人）。

单词与短语

1. **multiple** ['mʌltɪpl] adj. 多重的；多样的 n. 倍数

例句：He died of multiple injuries in a battle. 他在一次战斗中死于多处受伤。

2. **ethnic** ['eθnik] adj. 种族的, 部落的 n. 少数民族的成员

例句: There are 55 ethnic minorities in China. 中国有55个少数民族。

3. **classify** ['klæsɪfaɪ] vt. 分类, 归类

例句: It is necessary to classify all these letters into two groups. 把这些信件分成两组是很有必要的。

4. **majority** [mə'dʒɔrəti] n. 多数; (获胜的) 票数; 成年

例句: The majority of visitors come from America. 大多数游客来自美国。

5. **recognize** ['rekəɡnaɪz] vt. 认出; 识别

例句: The mother recognized her baby at once. 这个母亲一眼就认出了自己的孩子。

6. **approximately** [ə'prɒksɪmətli] adv. 近似地, 大约

例句: The lady is approximately in her forties. 这位夫人有40岁左右。

7. **concentrate** ['kɒnsntreɪt] vt. & vi. 专心于; 注意; 集中

例句: You should concentrate on the lecture. 你应该将注意力集中在讲座上。

8. **central** ['sentrəl] adj. 中央的, 中心的; 重要的

例句: A huge earthquake rocked central Xi'an yesterday morning. 昨天早上一场强震震到了西安市中心。

9. **minority** [maɪ'nɔrəti] n. 少数; 少数民族; 未成年

例句: Only a minority of rural households have a car. 在农村只有少数家庭有汽车。

10. **million** ['mɪljən] n. 百万 adj. 百万的; 无数的

例句: Up to eight million people a year visit the Terra-Cotta Warriors. 每年参观秦始皇兵马俑的人多达800万。

术语加油站

No.1 少数民族——minority

No.2 民族区域自治制度——system of regional autonomy for ethnic minorities

No.3 民族融合——ethnic amalgamation

话说中国民族构成

Mark: Have you heard of a saying that China is a big family?

Nick: Yes, of course. I'm one of the children.

Mark: I didn't mean each person. This big family has 56 sisters and brothers.

Nick: I get what you were saying. You mean the 56 minority groups, right?

马克: 你听说过中国是个大家庭的说法吗?

尼克: 当然听过, 我是他的孩子。

马克: 我说的不是每一个人, 这个大家庭有56个兄弟姐妹。

尼克: 我知道你在说什么, 你

Mark: Yeah, each group has their own traditions.

Nick: Han people have a lot of festivals and traditions.

Mark: So do other minority groups.

Nick: Can you list some special points about them?

Mark: Yes, Han people first have some interesting traditions, like eating dumplings on Spring Festival, and mooncakes on Mid-autumn Day.

Nick: It seems that you pay more attention on eating.

Mark: Yes, eating is one of my hobbies.

Nick: What about some minority groups?

Mark: Dai people have a special festival on which they will pour water to each other.

Nick: Yes, that's quite amazing and thrilling.

Mark: Some minority groups believe in Islam and they have strict rules on their food.

Nick: That's because of their religious belief.

Mark: Living in such a big country is a great thing.

Nick: Yes, it's great to experience a lot of different things.

Mark: And yet, we have a lot to learn.

说的是56个民族吧。

马克：每一个民族有他们的传统。

尼克：汉族有很多的节日和传统。

马克：许多少数民族也是。

尼克：你能说说他们的特点吗？

马克：可以，汉族人有很多有趣的传统，比如在春节吃饺子，在中秋节吃月饼。

尼克：你似乎对吃的很感兴趣。

马克：对呀，吃是我的兴趣。

尼克：那少数民族呢？

马克：傣族人有一个特殊的节日，在这一天大家会互相泼水。

尼克：对呀，很有趣，也很振奋人心。

马克：有些少数民族信奉伊斯兰教，他们对吃的有特殊要求。

尼克：那是因为他们的信仰。

马克：生活在这样的一个国家真有意思。

尼克：对呀，经历不同的事情真有意思。

马克：但是，我们得学很多东西。

5 社会制度 >>>>>

中国是社会主义国家。中国特色社会主义政治是党的领导、人民当家做主、依法治国有机统一，具体内容包括人民代表大会制度、中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度、民族区域自治制度以及基层群众自治制度。

People's **democracy**¹ is the lifeblood of socialism. The Party has been consistently **pursuing**² the goal of developing socialist democracy. Since China began its reform and opening up, we have made **vigorous**³ yet steady efforts to promote political restructuring, and socialist democracy has demonstrated greater vitality in the country. As an important part of the overall reform, political restructuring must be constantly deepened along with economic and social development to adapt to the growing enthusiasm of the people for participation in political affairs. We must keep to the path of political development under socialism with Chinese characteristics, and integrate the leadership of the Party, the position of the people as masters of the country, and the rule of law. We must uphold and improve the system of people's congresses, the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC, the system of regional ethnic autonomy, and the system of self-governance at the primary level of society. All this will **promote**⁴ continuous self-improvement and development of the socialist political system.

人民民主是社会主义的生命。发展社会主义民主政治是我们党始终不渝的奋斗目标。改革开放以来,我们积极稳妥推进政治体制改革,我国社会主义民主政治展现出更加旺盛的生命力。政治体制改革作为我国全面改革的重要组成部分,必须随着经济社会发展而不断深化,与人民政治参与积极性不断提高相适应。要坚持中国特色社会主义政治发展道路,坚持党的领导、人民当家做主、依法治国有机统一,坚持和完善人民代表大会制度、中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度、民族区域自治制度以及基层群众自治制度,不断推进社会主义政治制度自我完善和发展。

单词与短语

1. **democracy** [dr'mɒkrəsi] n. 民主国家; 民主政治

例句: Democracy is based on good will and mutual understanding. 民主建立在善意和相互理解的基础上。

2. **pursue** [pə'sju:] vt. 继续; 追求 vi. 追赶

例句: The tiger is pursuing a deer. 老虎正在捕食一只鹿。

3. **vigorous** ['vɪɡərəs] adj. 充满活力的; 朝气蓬勃的

例句: Though nearly 50, he is exceptionally vigorous in work. 别看他快50岁了, 工作却是雷厉风行。

4. **promote** [prə'məʊt] vt. 促进, 推进; 提升

例句: Mr. Smith was promoted to CEO last month. 史密斯先生上个月被提升为CEO。

- No.1** 人民代表大会制度——the system of people's congresses
- No.2** 中国共产党领导的多党合作和政治协商制度——the system of multiparty cooperation and political consultation under the leadership of the CPC
- No.3** 民族区域自治制度——the system of regional ethnic autonomy
- No.4** 基层群众自治制度——the system of self-governance at the primary level of society

约翰：人民代表可以制定法律，并选举领导。

Party is the leading party of China.

John: Yes, they will make decisions of the country, but other parties also have their voices heard.

George: It's also part of the system.

John: Hopefully, China will do better and better under this social system.

George: It's also my wishes.

乔治：我知道，中国共产党是中国的执政党。

约翰：是的，他们为国家做决定，但是其他政党也有发言权。

乔治：那也是系统的一部分。

约翰：希望中国在这样的制度之下能做得更好。

乔治：我也有此希望。

6 四大发明 >>>>>

四大发明是指中国古代对世界具有很大影响的四种发明，即造纸术、指南针、火药、活字印刷术。普遍认为这四种发明对中国古代的政治、经济、文化的发展产生了巨大的推动作用，而且这些发明经由各种途径传至西方，对世界文明发展史也产生了很大的影响。

The Four Great Inventions are the **inventions**¹ that are **celebrated**² in Chinese culture for their historical significance and serve as **symbols**³ of China's advanced science and technology. The Four Great Inventions are: Compass, Gunpowder, Papermaking and Printing.

These four discoveries had an enormous impact on the development of Chinese civilization and a far-ranging global **impact**⁴. However, some modern Chinese scholars have pointed out that other Chinese inventions were perhaps more sophisticated and had a greater impact on civilization—the Four Great Inventions serve merely to highlight the technological **interaction**⁵ between East and West.

Although Chinese culture is **replete**⁶ with lists of significant works or achievements (e.g. Four Great Books of Song, Four Great Classical Novels, Four Books and Five Classics, Five Elders, Three Hundred Tang Poems, etc.), the

四大发明是指在中国古代历史文化中具有极其深远的意义的发明，是中国古代先进科学技术的标志。四大发明是指指南针、火药、造纸术和活字印刷术。

这四项重大发明不仅对中华民族的文明产生了深远的意义，也是中华民族奉献给世界文明的技术成就。然而，中国现代的某些学者指出：其实，中国其他一些发明更为精细，对文明产生了更为重要的影响，只不过四大发明更突出了东西方的技术交流层面（因此才产生了那么巨大的影响）。

虽然中国文化所取得的成就不胜枚举（例如：宋四大书、四大名著、四书五经、少林五祖和《唐诗三百首》等等），但是源于欧洲学者的四大发明理念被中国

concept of the Four Great Inventions originated with European **scholars**⁷, and was only later adopted by the Chinese.

From their travels to the East, European sailors after 1500 frequently suggested to their **contemporaries**⁸ the Asian origins of printing, gunpowder, compass, and paper. The importance of these inventions to the Western world was perhaps first discussed by the British **philosopher**⁹ Francis Bacon (1561~1626), who in 1620 wrote: "Printing, gunpowder and the compass...whence have followed **innumerable**¹⁰ changes, in so much that no empire, no sect, no star seems to have **exerted**¹¹ greater power and influence in human affairs than these mechanical discoveries."

The modern list of the Four Great Inventions originated in the mid-19th century with the writings of **missionary**¹² and sinologist Joseph Edkins (1823~1905). Edkins, comparing China with Japan, noted that for all of Japan's virtues, it did not make inventions as **significant**¹³ as paper-making, printing, the compass and gunpowder. In particular, Edkins' notes on these inventions were **mentioned**¹⁴ in an 1859 review in the journal *Athenaeum*, comparing the contemporary science and technology in China and Japan. In the 20th century, this list was popularized and augmented by the noted British biochemist, **historian**¹⁵, and sinologist Joseph Needham, who devoted the later part of his life to studying the science and civilization of ancient China.

人所接纳。

环游至东方的欧洲航海家们，直至1500年之后，才将源于亚洲的四大发明引至西方。首先提及这些发明对西方世界重要影响的人可能就是英国的哲学家——弗兰西斯·培根（1561~1626年）。他在1620年的著作中写道：“印刷术、火药和指南针……生活到处充满着变化，以至于没有任何帝国、任何教派，乃至任何明星会比这些机械发明对人类生活产生更为深远的影响。”

对四大发明的现代记载源于19世纪中期英国著名汉学家、伦敦会传教士艾约瑟（1823~1905年）。在对比中国和日本的著作中，艾约瑟提及到的所有日本人民作出过的优秀发明当中，始终没有任何一项可以与造纸术、印刷术、火药和指南针这样具有重大历史意义的中国发明相媲美。尤其在1859年的《雅典娜》杂志的一个书评中，艾约瑟提及了这些重大发明。此次作者用这些发明来比较中国和日本的当代科学技术水平。在20世纪，将后半生奉献于研究中国古代科技与文明的英国著名近代生物化学家、历史学家和汉学家——约瑟夫·尼达姆又将四大发明的影响普及扩大开来。

单词与短语

1. invention [ɪn'venʃən] n. 发明

例句: Necessity mothers invention. 需要会产生发明。

2. **celebrate** ['selibreɪt] vt. 庆祝; 赞扬

例句: We celebrated the bumper harvest yesterday. 昨天我们庆祝了丰收。

3. **symbol** ['sɪmbəl] n. 象征; 标志

例句: The sakura is Japanese national symbol. 樱花是日本的象征。

4. **impact** ['ɪmpækt] n. 影响; 撞击

例句: The impact of Western technology plays an important part in Chinese history.
西方技术的影响在中国历史上扮演着重要角色。

5. **interaction** [ɪntəˈæksjən] n. 合作; 互相影响; 互动

例句: He is good at social interaction. 他很擅长社会交往。

6. **replete** [rɪˈplɪt] adj. 饱食的

例句: The child was replete with food and drink. 这小孩吃喝得饱饱的。

7. **scholar** ['skɒlə] n. 学者

例句: He is a dogged scholar. 他是一个坚持自己主张的学者。

8. **contemporary** [kənˈtempərəri] adj. 当代的, 现代的 n. 同代人; 同辈人

例句: I love contemporary western philosophy very much. 我十分喜欢现代西方哲学。

9. **philosopher** [fɪˈlɒsəfə] n. 哲学家; 思想家

例句: He is a natural philosopher. 他是一个自然哲学家。

10. **innumerable** [ɪˈnju:mərəbl] adj. 无数的

例句: He has innumerable troubles recently. 他最近有无数烦恼的事。

11. **exert** [ɪgˈzɜ:t] vt. 运用, 发挥; 施以影响

例句: These organizations exert great influence in public life. But we have no means of discovering on whose behalf they do it. 这些组织在公共生活中发挥着巨大的影响, 我们却没办法发现它们代表着谁的利益。

12. **missionary** [ˈmɪʃənəri] n. 传教士

例句: She once was a missionary. 她曾经是一个传教士。

13. **significant** [sɪgˈnɪfɪkənt] adj. 重要的; 有意义的

例句: It is a significant clue. 这是个重要的线索。

14. **mention** ['menʃən] vt. 提到, 说起

例句: Don't mention the matter. 不要提起这件事了。

15. **historian** [hɪˈstɒriən] n. 历史学家

例句: He is a historian. 他是个历史学家。

No.1 指南针——compass

No.2 火药——gunpowder

No.3 造纸术——papermaking technology

No.4 印刷术——printing

No.5 地震仪——seismograph

Sam: So, let's get to library and study.

萨姆：那么，咱们去图书馆学习吧。

7 孔子学问 >>>>>

孔子是春秋末期的思想家、教育家和政治家，儒家思想的创始人。他集华夏上古文化之大成，在世时已被誉为“天纵之圣”“天之木铎”，是当时社会上的最博学者之一，被后世统治者尊为孔圣人、至圣、至圣先师、万世师表，位于“世界十大文化名人”之首。孔子的儒家思想对中国和越南、日本、朝鲜半岛等国家和地区有深远的影响。全国各地建有许多孔庙祭祀孔子。

Confucianism is an ethical and philosophical system developed from the teachings of the Chinese philosopher Confucius. Confucianism originated as an “ethical-sociopolitical teaching” during the Spring and Autumn Period, but later developed metaphysical and cosmological elements¹ in the Han Dynasty. Following the abandonment² of Legalism in China after the Qin Dynasty, Confucianism became the official³ state ideology of the Han. The disintegration of the Han in the second century⁴ CE opened the way for the spiritual⁵ and otherworldly doctrines of Buddhism and Daoism to dominate intellectual life and to become the ruling doctrines during the Tang dynasty. In the late Tang, Confucianism absorbed many of these challenging aspects⁶ and was reformulated Neo-Confucianism. This reinvigorated form was adopted as the basis of the imperial exams and the core philosophy of the scholar official class in the Song dynasty. Neo-Confucianism turned into sometimes rigid⁷ orthodoxy over the following centuries. In popular practice, however, the three doctrines of Confucianism, Buddhism, and Daoism were often melded together. The abolition⁸ of the examination system in 1905 marked the end of official Confucianism. The New Culture intellectuals of the early twentieth century blamed Confucianism for China's

儒学演变源自中国哲学家孔子的教义。这种学问是集伦理学与哲学于一体的学说，它起源于春秋时期的社会伦理政治学，之后在汉代加入了形而上学与宇宙哲学元素。随着秦代的消亡，法家学说被弃置一旁，儒学成为了汉代的主流学说。在公元2世纪，大汉王朝的土崩瓦解为超脱世俗的佛教和主张智慧生活的道教开辟了新的道路。这两种学说在唐朝尤其盛行。唐后期，儒学吸纳了这两种学说的元素，形成了新儒学思想。这种注入了新鲜元素的学说重新为科举考试所接纳，并成为了宋代士大夫阶层的核心理念。在之后的几个世纪中，新儒学一度成为了正统学说。曾经一度流行的做法就是将儒、释、道三教教义合而为一。1905年科举制度的废除标志着官方儒学的结束。推崇新文化运动的新型知识分子认为，儒学思想造就了中国的没落。他们探索外

weaknesses. They searched for **imported**⁹ doctrines to replace it, such as the “Three Principles of the People” with the establishment of the Republic of China, and then Communism under the People’s Republic of China. In the late twentieth century, Confucianism was credited with the rise of the East Asian economy and revived both in the People’s Republic and abroad.

The core of Confucianism is **humanism**¹⁰, or what the philosopher Herbert Fingarette calls “the secular as sacred”. The focus of spiritual concern is this world and the family, not the gods and not the afterlife. Confucianism broadly speaking does not exalt faithfulness to **divine**¹¹ will or higher law. This stance rests on the belief that human beings are teachable, improvable and perfectible through personal and communal endeavor especially self-cultivation and self-creation. Confucian thought focuses on the **cultivation**¹² of virtue and maintenance of ethics, the most basic of which are ren, yi, and li. Ren is an obligation of altruism and humaneness for other individuals within a community, yi is the upholding of righteousness and the **moral**¹³ disposition to do well, and li is a system of norms and propriety that determines how a person should properly act within a community. Confucianism holds that one should **give up**¹⁴ one’s life, if necessary, either passively or actively, for the sake of upholding the cardinal moral values of ren and yi.

Cultures and countries strongly influenced by Confucianism include mainland China, Taiwan, Korea, Japan and Vietnam, **as well as**¹⁵ various territories settled predominantly by Chinese people, such as Singapore. Although Confucian ideas **prevail**¹⁶ in these areas, few people

来思想教义来取代儒家思想。随着“中华民国”的建立，国民党信奉“三民主义”，中国共产党以共产主义作为其指导思想。在20世纪末期，随着东亚经济的崛起，儒学思想在国内外兴起。

儒教的核心思想是人文主义，就如哲学家赫伯特·芬格莱特所说的“即凡而圣”。儒家所关注的精神实质在于大国与小家，不祈求上天也不问来世。从广义上来讲，儒家思想不拘泥于信奉天意或严格遵从伦理道德准则。此种原则是基于这样的信仰：在通过个人的努力尤其是自省和自我创造，人类是可教的、可改进的和可臻完美的。儒家思想侧重于培养美德、维护道德，最基本的就是要做到仁、义、礼。仁，就是仁爱，要对自己周围的人充满人文关怀。义，就是人要正直，行为适合于“礼”。礼，作为人的道德规范和生活准则，指导个人如何规范自己的行为。儒学文化倡导：如有需要，为了坚持高尚的操守，个人应该勇于舍生取义。

儒家文化博大精深，影响波及中国、朝鲜、日本、越南以及某些华人聚居的地方，如新加坡等。尽管儒家思想在这些地区盛行，但是很少有人以儒家学士自

identify themselves as Confucian, and instead see Confucian ethics as a complementary guideline for other ideologies and beliefs, including democracy, Marxism, capitalism, Christianity, Islam and Buddhism.

居,他们只是认为儒家思想可以作为诸如民主主义、马克思主义、资本主义、基督教、伊斯兰教和佛教等思想的补充。

单词与短语

1. element ['eləmənt] n. 元素; 要素

例句: Cultural element plays an important in every country. 文化元素在每个国家都扮演着重要的角色。

2. abandonment [ə'bændənmənt] n. 放弃; 抛弃

例句: My boss calls it "organized abandonment". 我的老板把这称为“有组织的放弃”。

3. official [ə'fɪʃəl] n. 行政官员 adj. 官方的, 法定的

例句: Some official members said that it was difficult to offer enough water. 一些官方议员说提供足够的水是有困难的。

4. century ['sentʃəri] n. 百年, 一世纪

例句: This kind of things occur perhaps once a century. 这种事情大概一个世纪会发生一次。

5. spiritual ['spɪrɪtʃuəl] adj. 精神的; 心灵的

例句: Spiritual civilization also plays a very important part in a country. 精神文明也在国家中扮演着重要的角色。

6. aspect ['æspekt] n. 方面; 方向; 形势

例句: He is facing a ticklish aspect. 他正面临着难以处理的局面。

7. rigid ['rɪdʒɪd] adj. 严格的; 僵硬的

例句: He has rigid attitude. 他的态度很强硬。

8. abolition [æbə'liʃən] n. 废除; 废止

例句: My father declared for the abolition of slavery. 我的父亲赞成废除奴隶制。

9. import ['ɪmpɔ:t] n. 进口商品 vt. 输入, 进口

例句: They import rice. 他们进口大米。

10. humanism ['hju:mə'nɪzəm] n. 人本主义; 人文主义; 人道主义

例句: He believes in humanism. 他信仰人文主义。

11. divine [drɪ'vaɪn] adj. 天赐的; 极好的

例句: What divine weather! 今天真是好天气!

12. cultivation [kʌltɪ'veɪʃən] n. 教养; 栽培

例句: Moral cultivation is very important to everyone. 道德修养对每个人来说都是重要的。

13. **moral** ['mɒrəl] adj. 道义上的 n. 寓意, 教训

例句: I give you moral support. 我给你道义上的支持。

14. **give up** 放弃; 戒除

例句: My father tried his best to give up smoking, but failed. 我爸爸尽最大努力戒烟, 但是失败了。

15. **as well as** 也, 又

例句: I, as well as you, know that. 我和你一样, 也知道那件事。

16. **prevail** [prɪ'veɪl] vi. 盛行; 获胜

例句: I hoped justice would prevail. 我多么希望正义会取胜。

术语加油站

No.1 儒家——Confucian school

No.2 中庸——Confucianism doctrine of moderation

No.3 仁义礼智信——the good qualities as benevolence, justice, manners, wisdom and faith

No.4 三纲五常——principle of feudal moral conduct

No.5 《论语》——*The Analects of Confucius*

话说孔子学问

Wendy: Miss Li, about this class, I have some questions.

Teacher: Yes, please.

Wendy: I know that Confucius lived in Spring and Autumn period, and he was the founder of the Confucian school.

Teacher: Yes, you are right.

Wendy: But I'm still confused about the ideas of the Confucianism.

Teacher: The most basic thoughts are ren, yi and li.

Wendy: What is the meaning of ren?

Teacher: It's the advice to the rulers, who should be kind and merciful to his people.

Wendy: Are the three all suggestions to the rulers?

Teacher: No, they are also the requirements to common people, like yi.

温蒂: 李老师, 这节课我还有些不懂的地方。

老师: 嗯, 请讲。

温蒂: 我知道, 孔子生活在春秋战国时期, 还是儒家学派的创始人。

老师: 是的。

温蒂: 但是我对儒家思想还不是很了解。

老师: 最基本的思想是仁、义和礼。

温蒂: 仁的意思是什么呢?

老师: 那是对统治者的建议, 希望他们对自己的子民要仁慈。

温蒂: 这三个都是对统治者的建议吗?

老师: 不是, 也有对普通民众

Wendy: Yi means one should be righteous and upright. Am I right?

Teacher: Exactly.

Wendy: What about li?

Teacher: It is the rules of how a person should behave within a community.

Wendy: I think it includes how to say greetings and how to express oneself properly.

Teacher: It is also a doctrine which makes the masses to be obedient.

Wendy: Confucianism is a system that advocates people to get involved in the social affairs.

Teacher: It is often referred to when we compare it with the Daoism.

Wendy: Yes, I see.

Teacher: Do you have any other questions?

Wendy: No, thank you.

的要求，像是义。

温蒂：义指人要正直，对吗？

老师：对。

温蒂：那么礼呢？

老师：那是指一个人在群体应该如何生活。

温蒂：我想那应该包括如何打招呼，如何正确表达自己。

老师：那也是让人们顺从的方式。

温蒂：儒家建议人们入世。

老师：我们通常会提起这一点来和道家比较。

温蒂：嗯，我知道了。

老师：还有其他问题吗？

温蒂：没有了，谢谢老师。

8

汉字传承 >>>>>

汉字从仓颉造字的古老传说到100多年前甲骨文的发现，历代中国学者一直致力于揭开汉字起源之谜。关于汉字的起源，中国古代文献上有种种说法，如“结绳”“八卦”“图画”“书契”等。古书上还普遍记载有黄帝史官仓颉造字的传说。现代学者认为，成系统的文字工具不可能完全由一个人创造出来，仓颉如果确有其人，应该是文字整理者或颁布者。

Chinese **characters**¹ are logograms used in the writing of Chinese. Such characters are also used in Japanese. Chinese characters **constitute**² the oldest continuously used system of writing in the world. By nature of widespread use in China and Japan, Chinese characters are among the most widely **adopted**³ writing systems in the world.

Chinese characters number in the tens of thousands, though most of these are minor graphic

汉字是用于汉语书写的一种语标符号。这种语标符号也被日语书写所运用。汉字是被长期连续运用的、最古老的一种文字书写系统。由于受到了中国和日本的广泛使用，汉字成为了被世界各国广泛接受的一种文字。

在数以万计的汉字中，大多数都是仅仅在历史文献中才会看到的不重要的文字变体。某些在

variants only **encountered**⁴ in historical texts. Studies **carried out**⁵ in China have shown that functional **literacy**⁶ requires knowledge of between three and four thousand characters.

In Chinese orthography, the characters are largely morph syllabic, each corresponding to a spoken syllable with a distinct meaning. However, the majority of Chinese words today **consist of**⁷ two or more characters. About 10% of native words have two syllables without separate meanings, but they are nonetheless written with two characters. Some characters, generally ligatures, represent polysyllabic words or even phrases, though this is the **exception**⁸ and are generally informal.

Cognates in the several varieties of Chinese are generally written with the same character. They typically have similar meanings, but often quite different pronunciations. In other languages, most significantly today in Japanese, characters are used to represent native words, **ignoring**⁹ the Chinese pronunciation, to represent Chinese loanwords, and as purely phonetic elements based on their pronunciation in the **historical**¹⁰ variety of Chinese from which they were acquired. These foreign adaptations of Chinese pronunciation are known as Sinoxenetic pronunciations, and have been useful in the reconstruction of Ancient Chinese.

中国进行的研究表明：只要掌握3000~4000汉字，就具备识文断字的能力。

在汉语拼音的词法中，汉字是有声调变化的，对应不同声调的汉字会有不同的意义。然而，大多数汉字词语是由两个或者两个以上的汉字组成的。其中大约10%的本族语是由两个音节组成，由于其单个音节不表示任何意思，所以不能拆开解释，尽管如此它们还是要被写成两个单独的汉字。诸如上述的这类词语被称为单纯复音词。这种词语现象是个例，通常适用于非正式场合。

在汉语的某些变体当中，存在一种汉字词（同源词），这类词语一般被书写为相同的汉字，它们义通而音异。在其他几种语言，尤其是现在的日语中，这些词汇大多直接用汉字写出，却被用来代表日语本族语。同时在忽略其汉语发音的情况下，也用来代表汉语外来语。其如今的发音基于当初从古汉语变体借鉴时的发音元素。如上所述的经过外来发音改动的汉字发音被称为汉字词发音，这些汉字词发音对古汉语的重构很有帮助。

单词与短语

1. **character** ['kærəktə] n. 性格，特征；品行

例句：He is a positive character in this movie. 他在这部电影中是个正面角色。

2. **constitute** ['kɒnstɪtju:t] vt. 构成，组成；制定

例句：Seven days constitute a week. 1周有7天。

3. **adopt** [ə'dɒpt] vt. 采用，采取；收养

例句：He did not adopt my advice. 他没有采纳我的建议。

4. **encounter**[en'kaʊntə] vt. 遭遇 n. 相遇

例句: We may encounter numerous obstacles on our way to success. 在成功的路上我们可能会遭遇很多阻碍。

5. carry out 执行; 完成

例句: Please carry out your work as soon as possible. 请尽快完成你的工作。

6. literacy ['lɪtərəsi] n. 识字; 有文化

例句: The farmers' literacy standards are lower. 农民的文化水平较低。

7. **consist of** 由……组成; 包括

例句: The book consists of ten chapters. 全书共有十章。

8. **exception** [ɪk'sepʃən] n. 例外, 除外; 反对

例句: Every rule has its exception. 一切规则皆有例外。

9. **ignore** [ɪg'nɔ:(r)] vt. 忽视, 不顾

例句: Please ignore those gossips. I believe in you. 请不理睬那些流言蜚语, 我相信你。

10. historical [hi'stɒrɪkl] adj. 历史的

例句: We visited lots of historical sites in Xi'an. 我在西安参观了很多历史古迹。

术语加油站

- No.1** 象形文字——hieroglyphic
No.2 隶书——clerical script
No.3 甲骨文——inscriptions on bones and tortoise shells
No.4 造纸术——papermaking technology
No.5 草书——cursive script

话说中国汉字传承

Bruce: What are you doing these days?

Peter: I have been busy learning Chinese.

Bruce: How has it gone?

Peter: Not so well, especially the Chinese characters. Can you give me some suggestions?

Bruce: yes, of course. First you should have a general knowledge of Chinese characters.

Peter: When did it come into being? Who invented it?

Bruce: Chinese characters have a long history of 5000 years. It was generally known that a man named Cang Jie invented.

布鲁斯：这些天都在干什么？

彼得：我忙着学习汉语呢！

布鲁斯：学得怎么样啊？

彼得：不是很好，尤其是汉字，你能给我点建议吗？

布鲁斯：当然，首先，你得对中国汉字有一个了解。

彼得：它是什么时候形成的，谁发明的？

布鲁斯：中国汉字有5000年的悠久历史。大家都说是仓颉创造的汉字。

Peter: He was such a great man.

Bruce: In fact, according to experts, Cang Jie was in charge of editing the words.

Peter: It's a complicated system.

Bruce: Yes. The system has changed a lot as time passed.

Peter: Yeah, I see. Did the Chinese characters have any dramatic changes in its development?

Bruce: One of the most famous changes happened in the early 20th century, when the ancient Chinese characters turned into the modern form.

Peter: In what form did they change into?

Bruce: The modern characters are much more simpler in writing forms than the ancient ones.

Peter: yeah, I got it. Thank you very much for teaching me.

Bruce: It's all right.

Peter: I think I must take actions at once.

彼得：他真了不起。

布鲁斯：实际上，专家说仓颉只是负责整理文字。

彼得：这是一个很复杂的系统。

布鲁斯：不错，这个系统随着时间的推移改变了很多。

彼得：我知道了。汉字在它的发展史上有什么重大改变吗？

布鲁斯：最重大变化发生在20世纪初，那时候，中国古汉语转变成了白话文。

彼得：它们变成了什么形式？

布鲁斯：现代汉语的书写比古汉语简单多了。

彼得：嗯，知道了，谢谢你教了我这么多。

布鲁斯：没关系。

彼得：我想我得马上开始行动了。

9

精深哲学 >>>>>

中国的哲学致力于研究世界的本原和古今历史演变的规律，形成了自己独具民族特色的自然观、历史观、伦理观、认识论和方法论。中国哲学历史悠久，体系庞大，思想博大精深。中国哲学自《易经》始，至少有三千年历史。古代中国主要有儒家、道家、法家、墨家、佛教禅宗等主要的哲学流派，其中尤其以儒、释、道三家影响深远。近代以来，引入并发展了西方哲学。其中，马克思主义哲学在中国被定为官方意识形态。以新儒家为代表的众多学者以当代视角的研究，让中国哲学得以不断创新、发展。

The majority of traditional Chinese philosophy originates in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States eras, during a period known as the "Hundred Schools of Thought", which was characterized by significant **intellectual**¹ and

中国传统哲学中的大多数起源于被誉为“百家争鸣”的春秋战国时期，这个时代的知识文化发展很有特色。虽说很多中国哲

cultural developments. Although much of Chinese philosophy begins in the Warring States period, elements of Chinese philosophy have **existed**² for several thousand years; some can be found in the *Yi Jing* (*the Book of Changes*), an **ancient**³ compendium of **divination**⁴, which dates back to at least 672 BC. It was during the Warring States era that the major philosophies of China, Confucianism, Mohism, Legalism, and Daoism, arose, along with philosophies that later fell into obscurity, like Agriculturalism, Chinese Naturalism, and the Logicians.

Following the Qin Dynasty, Confucianism became the **dominant**⁵ philosophical school of China. The largest philosophical **rivals**⁶ to Confucianism were Legalism and Mohism before the Han dynasty. Legalism as a coherent philosophy disappeared largely due to its relationship with the unpopular authoritarian rule of Qin Shi Huang, however, many of its ideas and institutions would continue to **influence**⁷ Chinese philosophy until the end of Imperial rule during the Xinhai Revolution. Mohism though popular at first due to its emphasis on brotherly love versus harsh Qin Legalism, fell out of favor during the Han Dynasty due to the efforts of Confucians in establishing their views as political orthodoxy. The Six Dynasties era saw the rise of the Xuanxue philosophical school and the **maturation**⁸ of Chinese Buddhism, which had entered China from India during the Late Han Dynasties. By the time of the Tang Dynasty five-hundred years after Buddhism's arrival into China, it had transformed into a thoroughly Chinese **religious**⁹ philosophy dominated by the school of Zen Buddhism. Neo-Confucianism became highly popular during the Song Dynasty and Ming Dynasty due in large part to the eventual combination of

学起源于战国时期，其实很多哲学元素在当时已经存在几千年之久了，甚至一些元素可以追溯至公元前672年的古代占卜用书——《易经》中。只不过到了战国时期，中国的那些诸如儒家、墨家、法家、道家和之后陷入没落的农家、名家等主要哲学流派才百花齐放。

秦代之后，儒学成为当时占主导地位的哲学流派。在汉之前，法家和墨家是儒家最强有力的竞争者。法家作为一种连贯的哲学思想，虽然由于与秦始皇独裁统治思想不调和而导致了最终的没落，但是直至辛亥革命结束了封建王朝之前，它之中包含的许多思想和理念对中国哲学的发展还是有影响的。与先秦法家相比，墨家由于其注重兄弟仁爱而大受欢迎，但是到了汉代，随着儒家学说逐渐建立起来的政治正统地位，墨家也陷入了没落状态。六朝时期，玄学派开始兴起，在后汉时期由印度传入中土的汉传佛教也慢慢成熟起来。在佛教进入中国500年之后，即唐朝时期，它就彻底地转化成为禅宗佛教。进入宋明两朝之后，与禅宗思想融合的新儒家学说最终再次成为当时的主导思想流派。

儒家学派的思想主要收集自中国古圣人孔子（公元前551～公

Confucian and Zen Philosophy.

Confucianism **represents**¹⁰ the collected teachings of the Chinese sage Confucius, who lived from 551 to 479 BC. His philosophy concerns the fields of ethics and politics, emphasizing personal and governmental **morality**¹¹, correctness of social relationships, justice, traditionalism, and sincerity. *The Analects* stress the importance of ritual, but also the importance of “ren”, which loosely translates as human-heartedness. Confucianism, along with Legalism, is responsible for creating the world’s first meritocracy, which holds that one’s status should be determined by education and character rather than ancestry, wealth, or friendship. Confucianism was and continues to be a major influence in Chinese culture, the state of China and the surrounding areas of Southeast Asia.

During the 19th and 20th centuries, Chinese philosophy **integrated**¹² concepts from Western philosophy. Anti-Qing Dynasty revolutionaries, involved in the Xinhai Revolution, saw Western philosophy as an **alternative**¹³ to traditional philosophical schools; students in the May Fourth Movement called for completely abolishing the old imperial institutions and practices of China. During this era, Chinese scholars **attempted to**¹⁴ incorporate Western philosophical ideologies such as democracy, Marxism, socialism, liberalism, republicanism, and nationalism into Chinese philosophy. The most notable examples are Sun Yat-Sen’s Three Principles of the People ideology and Mao Zedong’s Maoism.

Although the People’s Republic of China has been historically hostile to the philosophy of ancient China the influences of past are still deeply ingrained in the Chinese culture. In the post-Chinese economic **reform**¹⁵ era, modern Chinese

元前479年)的言行。他的哲学观念涵盖多个领域,包括伦理学、政治学,强调个人和国家的关系,正化社会关系,强调正义、传统和正直。《论语》突出了“礼”的重要性,也强调了“仁”的重要性。“仁”可以粗略地理解为“仁心”。与法家一样,道家也注重为社会培养精英,认为一个人的社会地位不是由他的出身、财富和友善决定,应该根据他的受教育程度而定。儒家文化影响着中国文化和政治,甚至也影响着周边东南亚的一些国家。

到了19世纪和20世纪,中国哲学融入了西方哲学的元素。包括辛亥革命在内的一系列推翻清政府的革命都用西方哲学来取代传统哲学,五四青年运动彻底破坏了中国封建王朝的制度体系。在这个时期,中国的学者们试图将诸如民主主义、马克思主义、自由主义、共和主义和民族主义等西方哲学融入到中国传统哲学中。最著名的例子就是孙中山先生的“三民主义”和毛泽东的“毛泽东思想”。

虽然中国古代的传统哲学曾经一度遭到新中国社会主义思想的排斥,但是其对中国文化的影响是根深蒂固的。在中国经济改革后期,中国哲学以现代新儒学的面貌再次出现。在日本,中国的哲学观念已经深入人心。中国

philosophy has reappeared in forms such as the New Confucianism. As in Japan, philosophy in China has become a melting pot of ideas. It accepts new concepts, while attempting also to accord old beliefs their due. Chinese philosophy still carries **profound**¹⁶ influence the people of East Asia, and even Southeast Asia.

哲学在保持与其传统思想一致的前提下, 也会接受新观念。即使到了今天, 中国哲学对东亚乃至东南亚的人民仍然有着深远的影响。

单词与短语

1. **intellectual** [ɪntəˈlektʃuəl] adj. 智力的; 有才智的 n. 脑力劳动者
例句: He is an intellectual bankrupt. 他是一个一点知识也没有的人。
2. **exist** [ɪgˈzɪst] vi. 存在
例句: Do flying saucers really exist? 飞碟真的存在吗?
3. **ancient** [ˈeɪnʃ(ə)nt] adj. 古代的, 已往的; 古老的 n. 古代人
例句: She likes collecting ancient coins. 她喜欢收集古钱。
4. **divination** [dɪvəˈneɪʃən] n. 预言; 占卜
例句: The third type of Divination is called Seeing. 第三类占卜称为预言。
5. **dominant** [ˈdɒmənənt] adj. 占优势的; 统治的 n. [生]显性性状, 显性基因
例句: Has the applicant abused this dominant position? 原告有滥用其优势地位吗?
6. **rival** [ˈrɪvəl] n. 对手; 竞争者 vt. 与……竞争
例句: She beat his rival. 她击败了他的竞争对手。
7. **influence** [ˈɪnfluəns] vt. 影响 n. 影响; 势力
例句: What you have done has far-reaching influence in your life. 你做的事情会对你的一生产生深远的影响。
8. **maturation** [məˈtʃʊreɪʃn] n. 化脓; 成熟
例句: Maturation plays a large role in emotional development. 在情感发展中成熟扮演极重要角色。
9. **religious** [rɪˈlɪdʒəs] adj. 虔诚的; 宗教的
例句: We should respect the others' religious belief. 我们应该尊重他人的宗教信仰。
10. **represent** [reprɪˈzent] vt. 代表 vi. 代表; 提出异议
例句: They represent each society stratum. 他们代表各个社会阶层。
11. **morality** [məˈræləti] n. 道德; 道德准则
例句: He skipped one morality lesson. 他逃了一节德育课。
12. **integrate** [ˈɪntɪɡreɪt] vt. 使一体化; 使整合 adj. 整体的
例句: You should integrate theory with practice. 你应该把理论同实践统一起来。
13. **alternative** [ɔːlˈtɜːnətv] adj. 非正统的, 不寻常的
例句: Can you recommend an alternative? 你能推荐别的选择吗?

14. attempt to 试图

例句: He attempted to mediate their differences. 他试图调停他们的分歧。

15. reform [rɪ'fɔ:m] n. 改革 vt.& vi. 改善

例句: It is really an impediment to reform. 这真是一项改革的障碍。

16. profound [prə'faund] adj. 深厚的; 意义深远的

例句: We had a profound discussion. 我们进行了深入的讨论。

术语加油站

No.1 百家争鸣——Hundred Schools of Thought

No.2 墨子哲学——Mohism

No.3 唯心主义——Idealism

No.4 唯物主义——Materialism

No.5 新文化运动——the New Culture Movement

■ 话说中国精深哲学 ■

Jonna: Hi, Dora. Long time no see. How's everything?

Dora: Just fine. I'm busy learning something interesting.

Jonna: Wow, that sounds great. What have you been learning these days?

Dora: I'm studying on traditional Chinese philosophy.

Jonna: It is a bit difficult, isn't it?

Dora: You're right. Well, though it's hard for me to master it well, it benefit s me a lot.

Jonna: Good for you. Would you tell you something about on it?

Dora: Of course. The majority of traditional Chinese philosophy originates in the Spring and Autumn and Warring States era. In that time, there emerge hundred schools of thought.

Jonna: I've learnt it before. There are Confucianism, Mohism, Legalism, and Daoism.

Dora: Yes. What you've mentioned is seveal famous schools. In addition, there are other else, such as Agriculturalism, Logicians. Nevertheless

乔安娜: 嗨, 朵拉。好久不见, 最近还好吗?

朵拉: 还好。最近我在学习一些有趣的东西。

乔安娜: 哇, 真好。那么你这些天都在学习什么呢?

朵拉: 我在研究中国传统哲学。

乔安娜: 好难啊, 是不是?

朵拉: 你说得对。但是, 掌握那些博大精深的东西很难, 但是我受益匪浅。

乔安娜: 真有你的。你能给我讲讲中国哲学吗?

朵拉: 当然可以。中国传统哲学大多起源于春秋战国时期。那个时候, 出现了百家争鸣的现象。

乔安娜: 嗯, 之前我也有所了解。这些流派包括儒家、墨家、法家和道家。

朵拉: 是的, 你刚刚提到的都是一些著名的流派。还有农家和名家等的流派, 只不过它们很快

the latter two fell into obscurity later.

Jonna: Oh, I see. Personally I like Confucianism very much. I know that Confucius lived in Spring and Autumn period, and he was the founder of the Confucian school.

Dora: You're right. The core of Confucianism is humanism. The focus of spiritual concern is present, not the gods and not the afterlife. Confucian thought focuses on the cultivation of virtue and maintenance of ethics, the most basic of which are ren, yi, li, zhi and xin.

Jonna: You indeed have learnt a lot.

Dora: Yes, I do. I intend to continue to study Daoism in next week.

Jonna: Excellent. I want to join you.

Dora: Great. Let's borrow some books in the school library about it.

Jonna: Let's go now.

就没落了而已。

乔安娜：哦，原来如此。就我而言，最喜欢儒家学说了。我知道孔子生在春秋战国时期，他是儒家学说的创始人。

朵拉：是的。儒家文化的核心是仁心。它所注重的是当下，不求上天不问来世。儒学也讲究修身养性，遵循“仁”“义”“礼”“智”“信”。

乔安娜：你确实学到了不少。

朵拉：是的，下周我打算学习道家文化。

乔安娜：太棒了，我也想和你一起学。

朵拉：好啊，咱们现在就去学校图书馆借书吧。

乔安娜：好的，一起去吧。

第二章 >>>>>

缤纷多彩的自然风景

Chapter 2

Multi-colorful Landscape

1 珠穆朗玛峰 >>>>>

珠穆朗玛峰 (Qomolangma) 简称珠峰, 又译作圣母峰, 尼泊尔称为萨加马塔峰, 也叫埃非勒斯峰。它位于中华人民共和国和尼泊尔交界的喜马拉雅山脉之上, 终年积雪。高度8844.43米, 为世界第一高峰, 是中国最美的、最令人震撼的十大名山之一。

Mount Qomolangma is the Earth's highest mountain, with a **peak**¹ at 8,844.43 meters (29,017 ft) above sea level and the 5th tallest mountain **measured**² from the centre of the Earth. It is **located**³ in the Mahalangur section of the Himalayas. The international border between China and Nepal runs across the **precise**⁴ summit point. Its massif includes neighboring peaks Lhotse, 8,516 m (27,940 ft); Nuptse, 7,855 m (25,771 ft) and Changtse, 7,580 m (24,870 ft).

In 1856, the Great Trigonometric Survey of British India established the first **published**⁵ height of Qomolangma, then known as Peak XV, at 8,840 m (29,002 ft). In 1865, Qomolangma was given its official English name by the Royal Geographical Society upon a recom

珠穆朗玛峰为世界第一峰, 海拔8844.43米 (29017英尺), 从地球中心测量来看其高度排世界第五。它位于喜马拉雅山脉的喜玛尔峰上。中国和尼泊尔的国际分界线恰巧位于其精确的峰会点上。它的地域范围内包括附近海拔高达8516米 (27940 英尺) 的洛子峰, 海拔7855米 (25771 英尺) 的努子峰, 还有海拔为7580米 (24870英尺) 的章子峰。

1856年, 英属印度测量局确定了并首次公开发布珠穆朗玛峰的高度, 即8840米 (29002英尺) 的十五号峰的高度。1865年, 英属印度测量局局长安德鲁·沃夫推荐, 皇家地理学会正式为珠穆朗玛峰授名。沃夫以他的前任英

mendation by Andrew Waugh, the British Surveyor General of India. Waugh named the mountain after his **predecessor**⁶ in the post, Sir George Everest. Although Tibetans had called it “Qomolangma” for centuries, Waugh was unaware of this.

Mount Qomolangma **attracts**⁷ many highly experienced mountaineers as well as **capable**⁸ climbers willing to hire **professional**⁹ guides. While not posing substantial technical climbing challenges on the **standard**¹⁰ route, Qomolangma presents dangers such as altitude sickness, weather and wind.

属印度测量局局长乔治·埃非勒斯的名字为珠峰命名。虽然几个世纪以来西藏人都将之称作“珠穆朗玛峰”，但沃夫并没有意识到这一点。

珠穆朗玛峰吸引了众多资深登山运动员和愿意雇佣专业向导的登山爱好者们。虽然珠穆朗玛峰在标准路线上没有给登山者们提出太多技术性的挑战，但是高原反应、天气和风所带来的困扰还是给攀登珠穆朗玛峰带来危险性。

• 单词与短语 •

1. **peak** [pi:k] n. 山峰；最高点

例句：Temperatures have peaked at over 90 degrees. 温度已达到峰值，超过了90度。

2. **measure** ['meʒə(r)] n. 测量；措施

例句：He said stern measures would be taken against the killers. 他说将会采取严厉措施惩罚凶手。

3. **locate** [ləu'keɪt] vt. 位于 vi. 定位；定居

例句：He's going to locate in Hong Kong. 他要去定居香港。

4. **precise** [pri'saɪs] adj. 精确的；标准的

例句：They speak very precise English. 他们说非常标准的英语。

5. **publish** ['pʌblɪʃ] vt. & vi. 出版；发表

例句：He published a book last year. 他去年出版了一本书。

6. **predecessor** ['pri:disəsə(r)] n. 前任；原有事物

例句：He has undone the good work of his predecessor. 他已毁弃了他前任者的良好成就。

7. **attract** [ə'trækt] vt. 吸引；诱惑

例句：He was attracted by her beautiful looks. 他被她的美貌吸引住了。

8. **capable** ['keɪpəbl] adj. 能干的；有才能的；有才华的

例句：Tom is a very capable speaker. 汤姆是一个能说会道的人。

9. **professional** [prə'feʃənl] adj. 专业的；职业的 n. 专业人士

例句：He had been a professional since May 2012. 他从2012年5月开始就成了职业选手。

10. **standard** ['stændəd] n. 标准, 规格

例句: Mr. Wang has always had high moral standards. 王老师一直具有很高的道德准则。

术语加油站

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|-------|--|
| No.1 | 喜马拉雅山脉——Himalayas |
| No.2 | 尼泊尔——Nepal |
| No.3 | 雅鲁藏布江——the Yalu Tsangpo River |
| No.4 | 洛子峰——Lhotse |
| No.5 | 全球卫星定位系统——GPS; global position system |
| No.6 | 埃菲勒斯峰——Everest |
| No.7 | 金字塔状——pyramid-shape |
| No.8 | 冰川沉积物——glacial sediment |
| No.9 | 中国登山队——Chinese mountaineering team |
| No.10 | 《中国国家地理》杂志—— <i>Chinese National Geography</i> |
| No.11 | 海拔高度——altitude |
| No.12 | 高山草甸——alpine meadow |
| No.13 | 被子植物——angiosperm |
| No.14 | 蕨类植物——pteridophyte |
| No.15 | 青稞——highland barley |

话说珠穆朗玛峰

Maria: Do you know the highest peak in the world?

Jeff: Yeah, it's Qomolangma.

Maria: You are right. And what's the accurate height?

Jeff: Em...may be 8848 meters?

Maria: It's the number measured in 1975. However, in 2005 Chinese mountaineering team climbed the mountain and measured that it's 8844 meters in fact.

Jeff: Oh, really? Is it become lower?

Maria: I have no idea and nobody knows.

Jeff: I think it must extremely difficult for human to climb the mountain.

Maria: Of course!

玛利亚：你知道世界上的最高峰吗？

杰夫：知道，是珠穆朗玛峰嘛。

玛利亚：你说对了。那么，它确切的高度是多少呢？

杰夫：嗯……好像是8848米吧。

玛利亚：那是1975年测得的数据。2005年中国登山队再次登上山峰，测得它的高度实际上是8844米。

杰夫：真的啊？是变低了吗？

玛利亚：我不清楚，也没人知道。

杰夫：我觉得人类要登上那座山峰是极其困难的。

玛利亚：当然了！

Jeff: What difficulties did they meet?

Maria: First of all, the higher they climbed the less air they could inhale.

Jeff: Oh, it's really hard.

Maria: And the climate on the mountain is so severe that it's extremely cold.

Jeff: What else?

Maria: The Mountain is covered by snow all the year round which makes many troubles for the mountain climber.

Jeff: So mountaineering team members are very admirable.

Maria: Yes, they have strong will and know well of team work.

Jeff: Is there any creatures on the mountain?

Maria: There are many animals and plants on the mountainside, such as hylobatidae, Tibetan bear, snow leopard and peacock.

Jeff: They are all rare animals.

Maria: Yes.

杰夫：他们都会遇到哪些困难呢？

玛利亚：首先，他们攀登得越高，可吸入的空气就越稀薄。

杰夫：那真的很艰辛啊。

玛利亚：而且山上的气候严峻，极其寒冷。

杰夫：还有呢？

玛利亚：大山终年被积雪覆盖，这为登山者带来了许多麻烦。

杰夫：所以那些登山队员们都好令人敬佩啊。

玛利亚：是啊，他们都有着坚强的意志，而且懂得团队合作。

杰夫：山上有什么生物存在吗？

玛利亚：山腰上有很多的动物物种，比如长臂猿、藏熊、雪豹以及孔雀等。

杰夫：它们都是珍稀物种。

玛利亚：是啊。

2 黄山 >>>>>

黄山位于安徽省南部黄山市境内，是中国十大风景名胜之一，也是中国唯一拥有世界自然文化遗产和世界地质公园两项世界桂冠的景区。黄山处于亚热带季风气候区内，山高谷深，气候呈垂直变化。气候特点是云雾多、湿度大、降水多。主峰莲花峰，海拔1864.8米。山中的温泉、云谷、松谷、北海、玉屏、钓桥六大景区，风光旖旎，美不胜收。

Huangshan is a mountain range in southern Anhui **province**¹ in eastern China. The range is composed of material that was **uplifted**² from an ancient sea during the Mesozoic era, 100 million years ago. The mountains themselves were **carved**³ by glaciers during the Quaternary.

The area is well known for its **scenery**⁴,

黄山位于中国东部的安徽省南部。据地质资料分析，在一亿多年前的中生代时期，原本是古海的黄山经过了漫长的地壳抬升，此后又经过第四纪冰川的洗礼，最终形成山脉。

sunsets, peculiarly shaped **granite**⁵ peaks, Huangshan Pine trees, and views of the clouds from above touching the mountainsides for more than 200 days out of the year. Huangshan is a frequent subject of traditional Chinese paintings and literature, as well as modern photography. It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site, and one of China's major tourist **destinations**⁶.

The Huangshan mountain range has many peaks, some more than 1,000 meters (3,250 feet) high. The three tallest and best-known peaks are Lotus Peak (Lian Hua Feng, 1,864 m), Bright Summit Peak (Guang Ming Ding, 1,840 m), and Celestial Peak (Tian Du Feng, literally Capital of Heaven Peak, 1,829 m). The World Heritage Site covers a core area of 154 square kilometres and a gu zone of 142 square kilometres. The mountains were formed in the Mesozoic, about 100 million years ago, when an ancient sea disappeared due to uplift. Later, in the Quaternary Period, the **landscape**⁷ was shaped by the influence of glaciers.

The **vegetation**⁸ of the area varies with altitude. Mesic forests cover the landscape below 1,100 meters. **Deciduous**⁹ forest stretches from 1,100 meters up to the tree line at 1,800 meters. Above that point, the vegetation consists of alpine grasslands. The area has diverse flora, where one-third of China's bryophyte families and more than half of its fern families are represented. The Huangshan pine (*Pinus hwangshanensis*) is named after Huangshan and is considered an example of vigor because the trees **thrive**¹⁰ by growing straight out of the rocks. Many of the area's pine trees are more than a hundred years old and have been given their own names (such as the Ying Ke Pine, or Welcoming-Guests Pine, which is thought to be over 1500

黄山以优美风景而著称，日落、怪石、奇松、云海，堪称奇景，其中黄山上一年之中有云雾的天气达200天以上。黄山常常作为中国山水画和中国文学的形象，也经常出现在现代摄影中。它被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产，是中国著名的旅游胜地之一。

黄山高峰很多，有的海拔超过1000米（3250英尺）。三座最高且最著名的山峰分别是莲花峰（1864米）、光明顶（1840米）和天都峰（1829米）。黄山风景区面积为154平方千米，外围保护地带为142平方千米。

黄山的植物分布随着海拔的升高而不同。1100米以下的风景被栖于湿地的森林所占据。落叶林从1100米一直延伸至1800米的林木线上。除此之外，此处的植被还包括高山草地。黄山植被多样，蕴藏着中国三分之一的苔藓类植物和多于一半的蕨类植物。以黄山命名的黄山松因其活力而著称，那是因为这里的松树虽然是从岩石缝隙中生长出来，却总是一派生机勃勃的样子。黄山的许多松树都已经历了上百年的岁月，它们都有自己的名字（比如据说已经存活1500多年的“迎客松”）。这些松树姿态各异、形态

years old). The pines vary greatly in shape and size, with the most crooked of the trees being considered the most **attractive**¹¹. Furthermore, Huangshan's moist climate **facilitates**¹² the growing of tea leaves, and the mountain has been called "one of China's premier green tea-growing mountains". Mao feng cha ("Fur Peak Tea"), a well-known local variety of green tea, takes its name from the downy tips of tea leaves found in the Huangshan area.

奇特,以盘曲吸引着众多游人。此外,黄山湿润的气候适合茶叶的生长,因此被誉为中国首屈一指的茶叶之乡。其中一种知名的本地茶叶就是“毛峰茶”,外形细嫩扁曲、多毫有峰,遂称毛峰。

• 单词与短语 •

1. **province** ['prɒvɪns] n. 省份; 大行政区

例句: Sichuan province is the home of pandas. 四川是大熊猫的故乡。

2. **uplift** ['ʌplɪft] vt. 举起; 振作 n. 进步

例句: Art was created to uplift the mind and the spirit. 艺术创作旨在陶冶情操。

3. **carve** [kɑ:v] vt. 雕刻

例句: He carved his name on the stone. 他把名字刻在石头上。

4. **scenery** ['si:nəri] n. 风景, 景色

例句: I prowled around the Qinghai lake admiring the beautiful scenery. 我在青海湖边徘徊, 欣赏着美丽的景色。

5. **granite** ['grænt] n. 花岗岩

例句: This table is made of granite. 这张桌子是用花岗岩做的。

6. **destination** [,destɪ'neiʃn] n. 目的地, 终点

例句: I eventually arrived at my destination. 我终于到达了目的地。

7. **landscape** ['lændskeɪp] n. 风景; 风景画

例句: He is an artist famous for his landscapes. 他是一个以风景画闻名的画家。

8. **vegetation** [,vedʒə'teɪʃn] n. 植物, 草木

例句: The hills are covered in lush green vegetation. 这片丘陵草木茂盛, 郁郁葱葱。

9. **deciduous** [drɪ'sɪdʒʊəs] adj. 落叶的

例句: Deciduous trees shed their leaves in autumn. 落叶树木在秋天落叶。

10. **thrive** [θraɪv] vi. 兴盛, 兴隆

例句: He thrives on helping others. 他以帮助他人之乐。

11. **attractive** [ə'træktɪv] adj. 引人注目的; 迷人的

例句: He has a big house with an attractive garden. 他有一座带有美丽花园的巨宅。

12. **facilitate** [fə'sɪlɪteɪt] vt. 促进, 助长

例句: The project will facilitate the development of tourism. 这个项目将会促进旅游业的发展。

- No.1 花岗岩——granite
- No.2 莲花峰——Lotus Peak
- No.3 绵延山峦——rolling ranges
- No.4 世界文化遗产——world cultural heritage
- No.5 地质公园——Geological Park
- No.6 天下第一奇山——the most fantastic mountain under heaven
- No.7 “三奇”：巧石，奇松，云海——the three wonderful features: picturesque rocks, legendary pines, and the sea of clouds
- No.8 “四绝”：巧石，奇松，云海，温泉——the four unique features: picturesque rocks, legendary pines, the sea of clouds and hot springs
- No.9 团体旅游——group tour
- No.10 春游——Spring outgoing
- No.11 一日游——one-day sightseeing
- No.12 人文景观——place of cultural and historical
- No.13 度假胜地——holiday resort
- No.14 自然景观——natural scenery
- No.15 奇峰罗列——rows of perilous peaks exhibiting a great variety of shapes

■ 话说中国黄山 ■

Kate: What's your plan for this summer holiday?

Susan: I'm going to visit Huangshan with my family.

Kate: That sounds a great idea.

Susan: But we just know a little about Huangshan. You have been there last summer; can you give me some introduction?

Kate: Em...yes. Huangshan is in southern Anhui province and is one of the most famed mountains in China.

Susan: What scenic spots can we visit there?

Kate: The most famous four sights are picturesque rocks, legendary pines, the sea of clouds and hot springs.

Susan: That sounds amazing!

凯特：你这个暑假有什么计划？

苏珊：我打算和家人一起去游黄山。

凯特：听起来是个好主意哦。

苏珊：但是我们对黄山知之甚少，你去年夏天去过那里，能给我介绍一下情况吗？

凯特：嗯……可以啊。黄山坐落于安徽省南部，是中国最著名的山峰之一。

苏珊：那里有哪些景点可供游览呢？

凯特：黄山最出名的四大景观分别是奇松、怪石、云海和温泉。

苏珊：听起来好棒啊！

凯特：你将会欣赏到和别处不

Kate: Yeah, you will enjoy different sights from other places.

Susan: How can we get there?

Kate: You can get there by bus or driving a car by yourself.

Susan: Is there any hotel?

Kate: Yes. There are many hotels like Huangshan Hotel, Ala hotel and Jufu Manor.

Susan: Should I remember some advice?

Kate: You should carry as few baggages as possible so that you will not be too tired.

Susan: I see.

Kate: And the weather on Huangshan is changeable so you should take on your raincoat and umbrella is unavailable.

Susan: Why is it?

Kate: Because the wind is also strong when it's raining.

Susan: I got it. Thank you very much.

Kate: You're welcome.

同的景色。

苏珊：我们可以怎样到那里呢？

凯特：可以坐客运汽车去或者你们自驾游啊。

苏珊：那里有酒店吗？

凯特：有啊，那里有很多酒店，像黄山大酒店、阿拉酒店、聚福山庄等。

苏珊：有哪些注意事项要记住的吗？

凯特：你应该尽量少带行李，那样不至于太累。

苏珊：知道了。

凯特：还有就是黄山上气候多变，所以你要带着雨衣，带伞是不行的。

苏珊：为什么呢？

凯特：因为下雨时风也很大。

苏珊：我知道了，谢谢你啊。

凯特：不客气。

3 青海湖 >>>>>

青海湖位于青海省东北部的青海湖盆地内，既是中国最大的内陆湖泊，也是中国最大的咸水湖。由祁连山的大通山、日月山与青海南山之间的断层陷落形成。2012年6月29日晚，第十一届“中国体育彩票杯”环青海湖国际公路自行车赛在西宁市海湖新区隆重开幕。2013年环青海湖徒步大会于8月2~6日在美丽的青海湖畔举行，有来自全国各地的530名具有丰富户外徒步经验的爱好者加盟此次活动。2012年7月30日，据青海省气象科学研究所最新的遥感监测结果显示，我国最大内陆咸水湖青海湖面积持续8年增大。

Qinghai Lake is the largest lake in China. Located in China's Qinghai province on an endorheic basin, Qinghai Lake is classified as a **saline**¹ and alkaline lake. Both the **current**² Chinese name "Qinghai" and the older Mongo-

青海湖位于中国青海省青海湖盆地内，是中国最大的湖泊，也是一个内陆盐碱湖。不管是其汉语名字“青海”，还是其蒙语名字“库库淖尔”，均意为蓝湖、

lian name “Kokonur” **translate**³ to “Blue Lake” or “Teal Sea” in English. Qinghai Lake is located about 100 kilometres west of the provincial capital of Xining at 3,205 m (10,515 feet) above sea level in a **depression**⁴ of the Qinghai-Tibet plateau. Twenty-three rivers and streams empty into Qinghai Lake, most of them seasonal. Five permanent streams provide 80% of total influx.

The lake has **fluctuated**⁵ in size, shrinking over much of the 20th century, but increasing since 2004. Despite its salinity, it has an abundance of fish, such as the edible naked carp (*Gymnocypris przewalskii*, *huangyu*).

Qinghai Lake is sandwiched between Hainan and Haibei Tibetan Autonomous Prefectures in northeastern Qinghai. The lake is located at the crossroads of several bird migration routes across Asia. Many species use Qinghai as an **intermediate**⁶ stop during migration. As such, it is a focal point in global concerns of avian influenza (H5N1), as a major outbreak here could spread the virus across Europe and Asia, further increasing the chances of a pandemic.

At the tip of the peninsula on the western side of the lake are the “Bird Islands” (Cormorant Island and Egg Island), which have been bird **sanctuaries**⁷ of the Qinghai Lake Natural Protection Zone since 1997. The lake often remains frozen for three months continuously in winter. There is an island in the western part of the lake with a temple and a few hermitages called “Mahādeva, the Heart of the Lake” (mTsho snying Ma hā de wa) which historically was home to a Buddhist **monastery**⁸. No boat was used during summer, only when the lake froze over in winter could monks reach the mainland or pilgrims visit the temple —

青海湖。青海湖位于青海省会城市西宁偏西100千米的地方，是青藏高原的一个洼地，海拔3205米（10515英尺）。总计23条河流注入青海湖，这些河流大多数属季节河。其中五条河流常年提供给青海湖的径流补给达到80%。

青海湖的水域面积是变动的。20世纪时，青海湖水域面积有所萎缩，但是自2004年以来，其面积已经开始扩大。它尽管是个咸水湖，但也盛产多种多样的鱼类，例如青海湖裸鲤，又名湟鱼，就是其中的一种。

青海湖位于青海省东北部的海南藏族自治州和海北藏族自治州中间，是某些候鸟经过亚洲时的迁徙路线的十字路口，因此许多鸟类都将青海作为其迁徙中的中转站。同样地，由于青海湖这样特殊的地理位置，可能会进一步加大禽流感病毒在亚洲和欧洲传播的概率，因此在禽流感（H5N1）大爆发时，它也成了全球关注的焦点。

在青海湖的西部，坐落着一个岛屿，人们称它为“鸟岛”（鸬鹚岛和蛋岛）。1997年，这个岛屿被建成青海湖鸟岛自然保护区。每年冬天，青海湖都会连续封冻3个月之久。在青海湖的西边还有一个岛，称为“海心岛”。岛上有一座庙，相传古时就是一家佛教寺院。夏天，湖上是没有船的，只有等到冬天湖水结冻时，僧人才会登陆，朝圣者们才会来到寺庙敬香，这些人中很多都是蒙古族人。游牧民族曾有这

many of whom used to come from Mongolia. A nomad **described**⁹ the size of the island by saying that: “if in the morning a she-goat starts to browse the grass around it clockwise and its kid anti-clockwise, they will meet only in the night, which shows how big the island is.”

The lake is also sometimes circumambulated by pilgrims from the region. Przhevalsky **estimated**¹⁰ it would take about 8 days by horse or 15 walking to **circumambulate**¹¹ the lake, but pilgrims report it takes about 18 days on horseback, and one took 23 days walking to complete the circuit.

样的说法来描述海心岛：“如果早晨开始放牧时，让母羊照着顺时针的方向吃草，同时让它的小羊羔依照逆时针方向吃草，那么直到晚上它们才可能相遇。这说明这个岛真大。”

青海湖有时也会被来自该地区的朝圣者们绕行。据普热瓦斯基估计：要想将整个湖绕行一周，骑马要花8天的时间，如若步行的话，会用半个月的时间。但是朝圣者们说，绕其一周，骑马需要18天，单纯脚力的话，则需要23天时间。

单词与短语

1. **saline** ['selɪn] adj. 盐的；含盐分的 n. 盐湖

例句：Chains of saline lakes are found in places in continental interiors. 在大陆内部的某些地区发现了盐湖系列。

2. **current** ['kʌrənt] adj. 现在的；最近的 n. 趋势；电流

例句：The plane uses warm air currents to help its flight. 飞机利用气流助飞。

3. **translate** [træns'leɪt] vt. & vi. 翻译；转化

例句：Please translate this letter into English. 请把这封信翻译成英文。

4. **depression** [dɪ'preʃn] n. 萎靡不振，沮丧；下陷处

例句：Linda suffered from severe depression after losing her job. 琳达失业后患了严重的抑郁症。

5. **fluctuate** ['flʌktʃueɪt] vi. 波动；涨落 vt. 使波动；使动摇

例句：Temperatures can fluctuate by as much as 10 degrees in Qinghai province. 在青海省，温差可达10度之多。

6. **intermediate** [ɪntə'mi:diət] adj. 中间的

例句：China is now at an intermediate stage of development. 中国目前正处于发展的中间阶段。

7. **sanctuary** ['sæŋktʃuəri] n. 避难所；庇护所

例句：The government offered sanctuary to him. 政府给他提供了保护。

8. **monastery** ['mɒnəstəri] n. 修道院，寺院

例句：There is no monastery in this area. 这个地区没有寺院。

9. **describe** [dɪ'skraɪb] vt. 形容；描绘

10. estimate ['estɪmət] n. 估计, 预测 vt. 估计; 评价

例句: It is estimated that the project will last four years. 据估计, 这项工程将持续4年。

例句: The police is circumambulating the city. 警察正在城中巡视。

术语加油站

- No.1 咸水湖——salt water lake
- No.2 祁连山——Qilian Mountain
- No.3 自然保护区——Natural reserves
- No.4 候鸟——migrant birds
- No.5 生态系统——ecosystem
- No.6 鸟岛——Birds Island
- No.7 金银滩草原——Jinyintan Grassland
- No.8 旱溪——dry stream
- No.9 户外淋浴——outdoor shower
- No.10 远景——distant view
- No.11 近景——nearby view
- No.12 缩景——miniature scenery
- No.13 意境——artistic conception
- No.14 野趣小溪——river wild
- No.15 蜿蜒水墙——winding wall

话说青海湖

格蕾丝：爱丽丝，你在干什么呢？

爱丽丝：我在浏览你的博客啊。这里面有这么多漂亮的照片啊，都是你自己拍的吗？

格蕾丝：是啊，那是我游青海湖的时候拍的。

爱丽丝：什么？你去过青海湖啊？

格蕾丝：对啊，国庆节我一个人去了青海湖游玩。

Day's holiday.

Alice: Terrific!

Grace: Qinghai Lake is the largest lake in China.

Alice: I heard that and it is a salt water lake.

Grace: You are right. There are large amount of edible naked carp which is called *huangyu* in Chinese.

Alice: Oh, really? What have you done there?

Grace: I rent a bicycle and traveled around the lake.

Alice: Wow, awesome! That must be very interesting.

Grace: Of course. I could enjoy the beautiful landscape around the lake and I think it's the most wonderful lake I have ever seen.

Alice: You must have had a good time. I am so jealous of you!

Grace: Haha, you can have a holiday there next summer. The best travel season is July and August.

Alice: What can I see at that time?

Grace: There are fields of rape flower which make up an attractive picture.

Alice: I can't wait to go there!

Grace: Wish you will have a good trip.

Alice: Thanks!

爱丽丝：太棒了！

格蕾丝：青海湖是中国最大的湖泊。

爱丽丝：我听说那是个咸水湖。

格蕾丝：你说对了。那湖里有一种数量庞大的可食用裸鲤鱼，中文叫“湟鱼”。

爱丽丝：哦，是吗？你在那里都干了些什么啊？

格蕾丝：我租了一辆自行车，绕湖旅行了一圈。

爱丽丝：哇，好棒哦！那肯定很有趣吧！

格蕾丝：当然了，我可以欣赏沿湖迷人的景色，我觉得那是我见过最美丽的湖泊了。

爱丽丝：你一定玩得很愉快，我真羡慕你。

格蕾丝：哈哈，你也可以明年夏天去那里度假啊。最佳旅游季节是7~8月。

爱丽丝：那个时候我可以欣赏什么啊？

格蕾丝：那时有成片的油菜花田，组成一幅醉人的图画。

爱丽丝：我真是等不及要去了。

格蕾丝：提前祝你旅途愉快。

爱丽丝：谢谢。

4 五台山 >>>>>

五台山位于中国山西省东北部，距省会太原市230千米。与四川峨眉山、安徽九华山、浙江普陀山共称“中国佛教四大名山”。五台山是中国佛教及旅游胜地，列中国十大避暑名山之首。2009年被联合国教科文组织以文化景观列入《世界遗产名录》。

Mount Wutai, also known as Wutai Mountain or Qingliang Shan, is located in northeastern Shanxi province, China. The mountain is home to many of China's most important monasteries and **temples**¹. Mount Wutai is home to 53 **sacred**² monasteries, and they were **inscribed**³ into UNESCO *World Heritage list* in 2009. It takes its name from its unusual topography, consisting of five rounded peaks (North, South, East, West, Central), of which the North peak, called Beitai Ding or Yedou Feng, is the highest, and indeed the highest point in northern China.

Mount Wutai is one of the Four Sacred Mountains in Chinese Buddhism. Each of the four mountains is viewed as the **abode**⁴ or place of practice of one of the four great bodhisattvas. Wutai is the home of the Bodhisattva of wisdom, Manjusri or Wenshu in Chinese.

Wutai was the first of the four mountains to be identified and is often **referred to**⁵ as "first among the four great mountains." It was identified on the basis of a passage in the *Avatamsaka Sutra*, which describes the abodes of many bodhisattvas. In this chapter, Manjusri is said to reside on a "clear cold mountain" in the northeast. This **served as**⁶ charter for the mountain's identity and its alternate name "Clear Cool Mountain". The bodhisattva is believed to frequently appear on the mountain, taking the form of ordinary pilgrims, **monks**⁷, or most often unusual five-colored clouds.

Mount Wutai is a holy site in Tibetan Buddhism, and **devotional**⁸ sites to both Tibetan Buddhism and Han Buddhism have coexisted for centuries in Mount Wutai. Mount Wutai is home to some of the oldest **existent**⁹ wooden buildings in China that have survived since the

五台山，又名清凉山，位于中国山西省东北部，是中国重要佛教寺院的所在地。五台山据说拥有53座寺庙，它们在2009年被联合国教科文组织以文化景观列入《世界遗产名录》。它因自己的地势独特而得名，五座山峰（东台望海峰、南台锦绣峰、中台翠岩峰、西台挂月峰、北台叶斗峰）环抱整片区域。其中，北台叶斗峰是华北第一高峰。

五台山是中国佛教四大名山之一，四大名山分别被认为是四大菩萨的修行道场，五台山是文殊菩萨的道场。

五台山位居中国佛教四大名山之首，也是佛家经典《华严经》的传习之地。据说，记录诸大菩萨道场的《华严经》中曾提及到五台山。《华严经》中记载，相传文殊菩萨居住在“清凉山”。该记载为确认五台山的身份和它的别名由来提供了重要的依据。据说，文殊菩萨时常会变化为普通僧人的模样或是五彩祥云的样子出现在五台山上。

五台山是一个几个世纪以来中国汉传佛教与藏传佛教交相辉映、和谐共处的中国佛教道场。同时也是中国现存最古老的木式建筑的所在地，这些建筑是在唐朝（618~907年）被建立，

era of the Tang Dynasty (618 ~ 907). This includes the main hall of Nanchan Temple and the East Hall of Foguang Temple, built in 782 and 857, **respectively**¹⁰. They were **discovered**¹¹ in 1937 and 1938 by a team of architectural historians including the **prominent**¹² early 20th century historian Liang Sicheng. The architectural designs of these buildings have since been studied by leading sinologists and experts in traditional Chinese architecture, such as Nancy Steinhardt. Steinhardt classified these buildings according to the hall types featured in the Yingzao Fashi Chinese building manual written in the 12th century.

一直保存至今。建于782年的南禅寺和857年的佛光寺东殿就是这些木式建筑的代表。这些寺庙是20世纪著名的历史学家梁思成带领的建筑历史学家考察队在1937年和1938年发现的。自从被发现之后,这些建筑的设计模式就被诸如夏南悉这样的汉学专家以及汉式建筑专家一直研究至今。夏南悉根据12世纪中国建筑手册中记载的殿阁营造方式来给这些建筑划分种类。

单词与短语

1. temple ['templ] n. 庙, 寺

例句: There is a small temple on the mountain. 山上有座小庙。

2. sacred ['seɪkrɪd] adj. 宗教的; 神圣的

例句: Our country is sacred. 我们的国家不容亵渎。

3. inscribe [ɪn'skraɪb] vt. 雕, 刻; 题写

例句: His name was inscribed on the stone. 他的名字被刻在了石头上。

4. abode [ə'bəʊd] n. 住所; 公寓

例句: You are most welcome to my humble abode. 欢迎光临寒舍。

5. refer to 涉及; 指的是

例句: Don't refer to him again. 不要再提他了。

6. serve as 可用作, 可当……使

例句: The sofa will serve as a bed for a night or two. 沙发可以当床凑合一两夜。

7. monk [mʌŋk] n. 修道士, 僧侣

例句: The man was a monk from Shaolin Temple. 那是从少林寺下来的和尚。

8. devotional [dɪ'vəʊʃənl] adj. 专心的; 信仰的

例句: In voting process, leader cadres all over the face devotional. 投票过程中, 领导干部们满脸的虔诚。

9. existent [ɪg'zɪstənt] adj. 存在的 n. 存在的事物

例句: The fixed, the existent and the object are one. 固定不变的东西, 存在的东西和对象是一个东西。

10. **respective** [rɪ'spektɪv] adj. 各自的, 分别的

例句: We play the respective roles in society. 我们在社会中扮演着各自不同的角色。

11. **discover** [dɪ'skʌvə(r)] vt. 发现

例句: Columbus the first European to discover America. 哥伦布是第一个发现美洲大陆的欧洲人。

12. **prominent** ['prɒmɪnənt] adj. 突出的, 杰出的

例句: He is a prominent politician. 他是一个出色的政治家。

木
语
加
油
站

- No.1 佛教名山——famous Buddhist mountain
- No.2 文殊菩萨——Manjusri; the Bodhisattva of wisdom
- No.3 望海峰——Wanghai Peak
- No.4 清凉山——Clear Cool Mountain
- No.5 《华严经》——*the Avatamsaka Sutra*
- No.6 古建筑群——ancient architectural complex
- No.7 四大金刚——the Four Guardians
- No.8 十八罗汉——the Eighteen Disciples of the Buddha
- No.9 曲径——winding path
- No.10 顶礼膜拜——pay homage to
- No.11 《世界文化遗产名录》——*World Heritage List*
- No.12 挂月峰——West Guayue Pea
- No.13 锦绣峰——South Jinxiu Peak
- No.14 南禅寺——South Zen Temple
- No.15 佛光寺——Foguang Temple

■ 话说五台山 ■

Kelly: Do you know the Four Sacred Mountains in Chinese Buddhism?

Sally: Em...I just know two of them; they are Putuo Mountain and Emei Mountain. What else?

Kelly: The other two are Jiuhua Mountain and Wutai Mountain.

Sally: They are respectively four Bodhisattvas' ashram.

Kelly: Yes. By the way, are you from Shanxi province?

凯丽: 你知道中国佛教四大名山吗?

萨利: 嗯……我只知道其中两个, 是普陀山和峨眉山。还有两个是什么?

凯丽: 另两个是九华山和五台山。

萨利: 它们分别是四个菩萨的道场。

凯丽: 是的。顺便问一下, 你是不是来自山西的啊?

Sally: Yeah, what's the problem?

Kelly: Wutai Mountain is located in Shanxi province. Have you been there?

Sally: Nope! It is a little bit far from my home and I have no enough time to visit.

Kelly: Oh, what a pity! Mount Wutai is home to many of China's most important monasteries and temples. I have dreamed to visit it.

Sally: Are you interested in Buddhist culture?

Kelly: Not really and I have just a little knowledge about it. I want to visit Mount Wutai because of its secluded and refined scenery.

Sally: You tell the truth. The climate there is pleasant.

Kelly: And I know that Mount Wutai is also called Qingliang Mountain. It means it is very cool and comfortable in Mount Wutai.

Sally: It is indeed a good place for summer holiday.

Kelly: How about going on a trip there this summer with our roommates?

Sally: It sounds a great idea! And we need to make a good plan.

Lina: Of course. We have to prepare enough money, know something about traffic and inquire information of hotel.

Sally: Will we join a tour group?

Kelly: I think we'd better travel by ourselves and that must be more interesting and untrammelled.

Sally: Ok!

萨利: 是啊, 怎么了?

凯丽: 五台山就在山西省, 你去过没有?

萨利: 没有呢, 那里离我家挺远的, 我还没时间去。

凯丽: 哦, 真遗憾! 五台山有着许多中国最重要的道观和寺庙, 我梦想着去游览一番呢。

萨利: 你对佛教文化很感兴趣吗?

凯丽: 那倒不是, 我对佛教文化知之甚少。我想去五台山是因为那里幽雅清静的景色。

萨利: 你说对了, 那儿的确气候宜人。

凯丽: 我还知道五台山也叫清凉山, 意思是五台山里非常凉爽舒适。

萨利: 那里的确是夏天度假的好地方。

凯丽: 咱们宿舍的人不如一起在这个夏天去那里旅游吧!

萨利: 听起来是个好主意。不过我们要制订一个好计划。

凯丽: 当然了。我们要准备好足够的钱, 了解一下交通, 查询一些旅店的信息。

萨利: 我们要报旅游团吗?

凯丽: 我觉得我们最好自己去旅游, 那样肯定更有趣, 更自由。

萨利: 好的!

5 九寨沟 >>>>>

九寨沟风景名胜区位于中国四川省北部, 因沟中有荷叶、盘亚、亚拉、尖盘、黑果、树正、则查洼、热西、郭都九个藏族村寨而得名。九寨沟水系流经白河、白水江、嘉陵江, 最后流入长江。

Jiuzhaigou Valley is a nature **reserve**¹ and national park located in northern Sichuan province of southwestern China. It is part of the Min Mountains on the edge of the Tibetan Plateau and stretches over 72,000 **hectares**² (180,000 acres). It is known for its many multi-level **waterfalls**³, colorful lakes, and snow-capped peaks. Its **elevation**⁴ ranges from 2,000 to 4,500 metres (6,600 to 14,800 ft). Jiuzhaigou Valley was inscribed by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site in 1992 and a World Biosphere Reserve in 1997. It belongs to the category V (Protected Landscape) in the IUCN system of protected area categorization. Besides, it is classified as an AAAAA scenic area by the China National Tourism Administration.

Jiuzhaigou Valley takes its name from the nine Tibetan villages along its **length**⁵. The **remote**⁶ region was inhabited by various Tibetan and Qiang peoples for centuries. Until 1975 this **inaccessible**⁷ area was little known. Extensive logging took place until 1979, when the Chinese government **banned**⁸ such activity and made the area a national park in 1982. An Administration Bureau was established and the site officially opened to tourism in 1984; layout of facilities and regulations were completed in 1987.

Since opening, tourist **activity**⁹ has increased every year: from 5,000 in 1984 to 170,000 in 1991, 160,000 in 1995, to 200,000 in 1997, including about 3,000 foreigners. Visitors numbered 1,190,000 in 2002. As of 2004, the site averages 7,000 visits per day, with a quota of 12,000 being reportedly **enforced**¹⁰ during high season. The Town of Zhangzha at the exit of the valley and the nearby Songpan County features an ever-increasing number of

九寨沟位于中国西南的四川省北部，是一个风景优美的自然国家公园。它是青藏高原岷山的一个分支，面积72000公顷（180000英亩）。它以多级瀑布、五花海和白雪皑皑的山峰著称，海拔范围2000~4500米（6600~14800英尺）。九寨沟在1992年被联合国教科文组织列入《世界文化遗产名录》，1997年被授予“世界生物圈保护区”，同时也被国际自然保护联盟划为第四类型自然保护区。此外，它还被中国国家旅游管理局划分为5A级旅游景区。

九寨沟是其流经九个藏族村寨而得名。几百年以来，藏族和羌族人民世代居住于此。在1975年之前，这个地方还不为人所知。大规模的伐木工作一直在这里进行，直到1979年国家开始禁止伐木，并且于1982年将其列为国家公园。政府成立了一个管理局，在1984年正式对外开放，1987年各项设施、规则被完善。

自从开放以来，游客数量大体成逐年上升的趋势：从1984年的5000人次到1991年的17万人次，再到1995年的16万人次和1997年的20万人次（其中包括国外游人3000人次），在2002年游客更是增至了119万人次。到了2004年，平均每天的游客人数达到了7000人次，据报道，在旅游旺季期，不得不采取每天游览人

hotels, including several **luxury**¹¹ five-stars, such as Sheraton. Developments related to mass tourism in the region have caused concerns about the impact on the environment around the park. According to the reports from *China Tourism News network*, the number of tourists on October 2 in 2013 was 47786, an increase of 47.45 percent over the previous year; the ticket revenue was 9.5546 million yuan, an increase of 58.3 percent over the previous year. The total number of tourists on October 1st and October 2nd in 2013 was 64536, an increase of 41.84 percent over the previous year; the ticket revenue was 12.6834 million yuan, an increase of 49.18 percent over 2012.

次12000的限额措施。为了满足游客的需要,位于九寨沟入口处的漳扎镇和附近的松潘县不断增加其酒店宾馆的数量,包括诸如喜来登这样的豪华五星级大酒店都在此开设了分部。中国旅游新闻网相关报道显示,据统计,2013年10月2日当天,九寨沟景区接待游客47786人次,同比增长47.45%,门票收入955.46万元,同比增长58.3%。10月1日和2日两天累计接待游客64536人次,同比增长41.84%,门票收入1268.34万元,同比增长49.18%。

单词与短语

1. **reserve** [rɪ'zɜ:v] n. 保存 vt. 预约 vi. 预订

例句: I'd like to reserve a single room. 我想订一个单间。

2. **hectare** ['hekteə(r)] n. 公顷

例句: There are 100 acres in a hectare. 1公顷等于100英亩。

3. **waterfall** ['wɔ:təfɔ:l] n. 瀑布

例句: The waterfall makes a sheer drop of one thousand feet. 瀑布从1000英尺的高处直泻而下。

4. **elevation** [elɪ'veɪʃn] n. 高处, 海拔

例句: We are at an elevation of 2000 meters. 我们在海拔2000米的高处。

5. **length** [leŋθ] n. 长度, 长

例句: The river is 8000 miles in length. 这条河长8000英里。

6. **remote** [rɪ'məʊt] adj. 遥远的; 远离的

例句: We live in a remote area. 我们住在一处偏远地区。

7. **inaccessible** [ɪnæk'sesəbəl] adj. 达不到的; 难见到的

例句: He is inaccessible to love. 他不懂得爱。

8. **ban** [bæn] vt. 禁止 n. 禁令

例句: We should put a ban on luxuries. 我们应该禁止奢侈品。

9. **activity** [æk'trɪvɪti] n. 活动; 活跃

例句: He lacks of subjective activity. 他缺乏主观能动性。

10. **enforce** [ɪn'fɔ:s] vt. 强迫服从; 执行

例句: Teachers should enforce the rules of the school. 教师应该执行学校的规章制度。

11. **luxury** ['lʌkʃəri] n. 奢侈, 豪华 adj. 奢侈的, 豪华的

例句: He lives in luxury. 他过着奢侈的生活。

木
语
加
油
站

- No.1 堰塞湖——barrier lake
- No.2 宝镜岩——Mirrors Rock
- No.3 五彩池——Multi-color Pool
- No.4 珍珠滩——Pearl Beach
- No.5 犀牛海——Rhinoceros Lake
- No.6 奇花异草——exotic flowers and herbs
- No.7 青山绿水——green hills and clear water
- No.8 神话传说——fairy tales and folklore
- No.9 国家级度假胜地——national holiday resort
- No.10 世外桃源——a paradise on earth
- No.11 中国最著名的旅游景点——top attractions in China
- No.12 天下奇观——wondrous spectacle
- No.13 流连忘返——linger on and forget to return
- No.14 峰回路转——the paths running sinuously amidst the peaks
- No.15 蜿蜒曲折——winding and zigzagging

话说九寨沟

Reporter: Hi! Are you the villager of Jiuzhaigou Valley?

Villager: Yes.

Reporter: Nice to meet you! I'm a reporter from CCTV. Can I ask you some questions about Jiuzhaigou Valley?

Villager: Yeah, of course!

Reporter: How does it get this name?

Villager: Because there are nine Tibetan villages along its length.

Reporter: These villages are mysterious and inaccessible. When were they discovered?

Villager: Until 1975 it was little known by

记者: 你好, 你是九寨沟的村民吗?

村民: 是的。

记者: 很高兴见到你! 我是中央电视台的记者, 我能问您一些关于九寨沟的事情吗?

村民: 当然可以。

记者: 九寨沟是如何得名的呢?

村民: 因为沿河有九个藏族村寨。

记者: 这些村寨都很神秘而且人迹罕至, 是什么时候被世人发现的呢?

村民: 直到1975年这里才被外

the outside world.

Reporter: Now almost everybody knows Jiuzhaigou Valley and dreams to visit. Can you introduce the main tourism spots for us?

Villager: Yes. We have Mirrors Rock, Multi-color Pool, Pearl Beach, Rhinoceros Lake, and so on.

Reporter: These beautiful sights make up a magnificent picture. It is like a fairyland.

Villager: I'm so proud to live here. However, so many tourists these years make us embarrassed.

Reporter: What's wrong?

Villager: Too many tourists break the quietness of our villages and the some of them throw rubbish everywhere.

Reporter: It's truly a serious situation. Government has realized this and will take some measures to solve the problem.

Villager: What measures are they?

Reporter: For example, the policy of controlling the tourists number has put into effect.

Villager: That might be useful.

Reporter: Yes. We hope that Jiuzhaigou Valley can keep being a paradise forever.

Villager: Me too.

面的世界所知。

记者：现在几乎每个人都知道九寨沟，而且梦想着来旅游。你能给我们介绍一下这里都有哪些主要的景点吗？

村民：可以啊，这里有宝镜岩、五彩池、珍珠滩、犀牛海等。

记者：这些美丽的景观组成了一幅壮观的画面，就像童话世界一般。

村民：住在这儿我很自豪。但是，最近几年大量的游客使我们感到有些吃不消。

记者：怎么回事呢？

村民：太多的游客打破了我们村寨的宁静，而且有些游客还到处乱扔垃圾。

记者：这的确是一个严重的问题。政府已经意识到了这个问题，会采取措施解决的。

村民：有什么措施啊？

记者：例如，控制游客数量的政策已经出台生效了。

村民：那可能会有用吧。

记者：我们希望九寨沟永远像天堂一样。

村民：我也是。

6

张家界 >>>>>

张家界为中国湖南省的省辖地级市，位于湖南西北部，澧水中上游，属武陵山脉腹地，是中国最重要的旅游城市之一。1982年9月，张家界成为中国第一个国家森林公园，1988年8月，武陵源被列入国家第二批40处重点风景名胜区内；1992年，由张家界国家森林公园、索溪峪风景区、天子山风景区三大景区构成的武陵源自然风景区被联合国教科文组织列入《世界自然遗产名录》。

The Zhangjiajie National Forest Park is a **unique**¹ national forest park located in Zhangjiajie City in northern Hunan Province in the People's Republic of China. It is one of several national parks within the Wulingyuan Scenic Area.

In 1982 it was recognized as China's first national forest park with an area of 4,810 ha (11,900 acres). Zhangjiajie National Forest Park is part of a much larger 397.5 km² (153.5 sq mi) Wulingyuan Scenic Area. In 1992, Wulingyuan was officially **recognized**² as a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was then **approved**³ by the Ministry of Land and Resources as Zhangjiajie Sandstone Peak Forest National Geopark (1,400 sq mi) in 2001. In 2004, Zhangjiajie Geopark was **listed**⁴ as a UNESCO Global Geopark.

The most **notable**⁵ geographic features of the park are the pillar-like formations that are seen throughout the park. They are the result of many years of **erosion**⁶. The weather is **moist**⁷ year round, and as a result, the **foliage**⁸ is very dense. Much of the erosion which forms these pillars is the result of expanding ice in the winter and the plants which grow on them. These formations are a **distinct**⁹ hallmark of Chinese landscape, and can be found in many ancient Chinese paintings.

One of the park's quartz-sandstone pillars, the 3,544-foot (1,080 m) Southern Sky Column, had been officially **renamed**¹⁰ "Avatar Hallelujah Mountain" in honor of the eponymous film in January 2010. According to park officials, photographs from Zhangjiajie inspired the floating Hallelujah Mountains seen in the film. The film's director and production designers said that they drew **inspiration**¹¹ for the floating rocks from mountains from around the world, including those in the Hunan province.

张家界国家森林公园是一个独特的国家森林公园，位于中国湖南省北部的张家界，它是武陵源风景区内的几个国家森林公园之一。

1982年，国家授予张家界森林公园为国家森林公园，面积为4810公顷（11900 英亩）。它是面积为397.5平方千米（153.5平方英里）的武陵源风景区的一部分。在1992年，武陵源风景区被联合国教科文组织列入《世界自然遗产名录》。2001年，张家界国家森林公园被国土资源局批准为张家界砂岩峰林国家地质公园（面积1400平方英里），并于2004年被联合国教科文组织列为全球地质公园。

放眼望去，整个公园最显著的特征就是支柱状构造，这是多年侵蚀的结果。这里天气常年湿润，因此植被相当密集。这些支柱的侵蚀是冬季冰层的扩张和生长在上植物的共同作用。这些构造是中国风景独特的地方，在古代的许多山水画中都有所显现。

公园中的石英砂岩柱之一就是高达3544英尺（1080米）的南天柱，为了纪念2010年1月份电影《阿凡达》，南天柱正式更名为“哈利路亚山”。据公园的工作人员说，张家界的图片是电影里看到的漂浮着的哈利路亚山的灵感来源。电影的导演和制片人说，他们制作哈利路亚山的灵感来源于世界各地的岩石，也包括来自中国湖南的岩石。

单词与短语

1. **unique** [ju'ni:k] adj. 唯一的; 独一无二的
例句: He is a unique talent. 他是一个奇才。
2. **recognize** ['rekəɡnaɪz] vt. 认出; 识别
例句: I recognized him as soon as he came in the room. 他一进屋我就认出了他。
3. **approve** [ə'pru:v] vt.& vi. 赞成, 同意
例句: He agreed to let me go early. 他同意让我早走。
4. **list** [lɪst] n. 清单, 目录 vt. 列出, 列入
例句: We were asked to list our ten favourite poems. 我们应要求列出自己最喜爱的十首诗词。
5. **notable** ['nəʊtəbl] adj. 值得注意的; 显著的
例句: This is a notable event. 这是一个重要事件。
6. **erosion** [ɪ'rəʊʒn] n. 腐蚀, 侵蚀
例句: The erosion of beach here is serious. 这里海岸的腐蚀很严重。
7. **moist** [moɪst] adj. 潮湿的; 多雨的
例句: The air is moist here. 这里的空气很湿润。
8. **foliage** ['fəʊlɪdʒ] n. 植物的叶子; 树叶
例句: The path was completely covered by the dense foliage. 小路被树叶厚厚地盖了一层。
9. **distinct** [dɪ'stɪŋkt] adj. 明显的; 卓越的
例句: The twins had distinct tastes. 这两个双胞胎嗜好不同。
10. **rename** [ˌrɪ: 'neɪm] vt. 给……重新取名, 改名
例句: Kate doesn't like her name, so she plans to rename herself. 凯特不喜欢他的名字, 所以她想改名。
11. **inspiration** [ˌɪnspə'reɪʃn] n. 灵感
例句: It came to me in a flash of inspiration. 那是我灵机一动想到的。

- | | |
|------|--|
| No.1 | 张家界地质公园——Zhangjiajie Geopark |
| No.2 | 武陵源风景名胜区——Wulingyuan Scenic and Historic Interest Area |
| No.3 | 阿凡达—哈利路亚山——Avatar Hallelujah Mountain |
| No.4 | 索溪峪风景区——Suo Xiyu scenic spot |
| No.5 | 黄龙洞——Huanglong Cave |
| No.6 | 天门山——Tianmenshan Mountain |
| No.7 | 凤凰古城——Phoenix Town |
| No.8 | 金鞭溪——Golden Whip Stream |
| No.9 | 黄石寨——Huangshi Fort |

- No.10 天子峰——Tianzi Peak
 No.11 御笔峰——Yubi Peak
 No.12 仙人桥——Xianren Bridge
 No.13 土家民俗文化——Tujia tradition vulgar and culture
 No.14 栈道——trestle road along cliff
 No.15 娃娃鱼——giant salamander

■ 话说张家界 ■

James: Hi, Peter, what did you do last Sunday?

Peter: I went to movies with my friends.

James: Great! What movies have you watched?

Peter: *Avatar*.

James: Oh, it's really a Hollywood blockbuster. Do you know where was it shot?

Peter: It should be in America.

James: Yeah, but some typical scenes are shot in Zhangjiajie.

Peter: Where is Zhangjiajie?

James: It's in northern Hunan Province in China.

Peter: You mean the thick forest and the majestic stones are in Zhangjiajie?

James: You are right. Now it's called Zhangjiajie National Forest Park.

Peter: What is it famous for?

James: Zhangjiajie is famous for its large covering of forest and the fresh air.

Peter: Oh, it must be a beautiful place.

James: Of course. The former Colorado Governor Nancy Dick once said "the air in Zhangjiajie is so fresh that it worth 5 dollars for each breath".

詹姆斯：嗨，彼得，你上周末干嘛了？

彼得：我和朋友一起去看电影了。

詹姆斯：真棒！你们看了什么电影啊？

彼得：《阿凡达》。

詹姆斯：哦，那真是一部好莱坞大片啊。你知道《阿凡达》是在哪拍摄的吗？

彼得：应该是在美国吧。

詹姆斯：是的，但是里面有一些经典的场景是在张家界拍摄的。

彼得：张家界在哪里啊？

詹姆斯：它在中国湖南省北部。

彼得：你是说电影里那些茂密的森林和壮观的石林是张家界的？

詹姆斯：你说对了。现在它被叫作张家界国家森林公园。

彼得：它因什么而出名呢？

詹姆斯：张家界因其很高的森林覆盖率和新鲜的空气而出名。

彼得：那一定是个很漂亮的地方。

詹姆斯：那当然了。前美国科罗拉多州州长南希·迪克曾说过：“张家界的空气是如此清新，每呼吸一下应该付5美元。”

彼得：哇，那真是个神奇的地方。

詹姆斯：而且在那个公园里到

Peter: Wow, it's really a miracle place.

James: And there are pillar-like stones seen throughout the park. You can't imagine how wonderful it is.

Peter: So why not go to have a visit?

James: Good idea! When do you plan to go?

Peter: I'm not sure. When is the best tourism season?

James: It's visitable all the year round.

Peter: OK, I will make a good plan.

处都可以看到柱形石，你想象不到那有多神奇。

彼得：那么我们为什么不去游览一下呢？

詹姆斯：好主意，你打算什么时候去？

彼得：我不确定，最佳旅游季节是什么时候啊？

詹姆斯：一年四季都是适合参观的。

彼得：那好，我要制定一个好计划。

7 三峡 >>>>>

长江三峡是万里长江一段山水壮丽的大峡谷，为中国十大风景名胜区之一。它西起重庆奉节的白帝城，东至湖北宜昌的南津关。长江三段峡谷中的大宁河、香溪、神农溪的神奇与古朴，使三峡景色非常迷人。三峡的山水也伴随着许多美丽动人的传说。三峡两岸悬崖绝壁，江中滩峡相间，水流湍急，它是中国古文化的发源地之一，曾是三国古战场，是无数英雄豪杰用武之地。长江三峡建成世界上最大的水利枢纽工程——三峡工程。

The Three Gorges, or Yangtze Gorges region¹ is a scenic area along the Yangtze River (Chang Jiang) in the People's Republic of China, which is classified as a AAAAA scenic area by the China National Tourism Administration.

The Three Gorges spans from the western—upriver cities of Fengjie in Chongqing Municipality eastward—downstream to Yichang, Hubei province. The Three Gorges region attracts global attention due to the Three Gorges Dam, which is firmly² changing the culture and environment³ of the river and Three Gorges region.

The Yangtze River (Chang Jiang)—Three Gorges region has a total length of approxi-

长江三峡是中国万里长江一段山水壮丽的大峡谷，被中国国家旅游局认定为5A级风景名胜区。

三峡西起重庆的奉节，东至湖北的宜昌。由于长江三峡大坝改变着长江三峡的文化和环境而吸引着全球的目光。

长江三峡地区总长约200千米。三峡虽然以风景优美而著称，但其实它也是中国文化历史重地。

mately⁴ 200 kilometres. Although it is primarily famous for its scenery, the Three Gorges region is also a historically and culturally important location in China. Many **settlements**⁵ and archeological sites will be under **submersion**⁶ from the rising Three Gorges Dam.

The Three Gorges Dam was **constructed**⁷ at a place called Sāndòupíng in the middle of the Xiling Gorge. The reservoir **dam**⁸ was completed in the summer of 2006, and the water level quickly reached the **maximum**⁹ level of 110m above the downstream river. The project was completed by the end of 2008, although a ship lift is still in course of construction.

The dam and Three Gorges Reservoir has had a massive impact upon the region's ecology and people, involving the mass relocation of towns and villages. The higher water level has changed the scenery of the Three Gorges, so that the river is wider and the mountains appear lower. However, the mountains still tower above the river, and the gorges continue to offer spectacular views of the surrounding **cliffs**¹⁰.

The riverboat companies that operate in the Three Gorges are experiencing a boom in demand for river cruises. The increased width and **depth**¹¹ of the river permits larger ships through the gorges, and there has been a significant increase of river traffic of all kinds, including bulk cargo and container barges.

三峡大坝被建在西陵峡中间的一个叫作三斗坪的地方。三峡大坝水库在2006年的夏天建成，其水位很快就比下游升高了110米。虽然升船机仍然被置于河道中，整个工程还是在2008年年底彻底竣工了。

三峡大坝和三峡水库对长江区域的整个生态环境和人民的生活都产生了很大的影响，包括村镇大规模的搬迁活动。渐高的水位改变了三峡的原貌，河域越来越大，山脉越来越低。然而，山脉还是耸立在河流之上，三峡库区仍旧向人们展示着群山叠嶂的壮美景观。

在三峡流域运行的江轮公司提供的游轮服务生意蒸蒸日上。随着河域的不断加宽和不断加深，可以通过库区的大型船只数量也越来越多，同时各种各样的集装箱船和散装船只的数量也增加了许多。

● 单词与短语

1. **region** ['ri:dʒən] n. 地区，范围

例句：He earns somewhere in the region of 50,000RMB. 他大概能赚5万元。

2. **firm** [fɜ:m] adj. 坚固的；坚定的 vt. 使坚固；使坚实

例句：He is a firm believer in socialism. 他坚信社会主义。

3. **environment** [in'vaɪrənmənt] n. 环境

例句: The broadscale cutting down of trees is damaging the environment. 对树木的大规模砍伐正在破坏环境。

4. **approximately** [ə'prɒksɪmətli] adv. 近似地, 大约

例句: It takes approximately 2 hours. 这得花将近2个小时。

5. **settlement** ['setlmənt] n. 解决; 定居

例句: The village is a settlement of just 20 houses. 这个村子里只住了 20户人。

6. **submersion** [səb'mɜ:ʃn] n. 淹没

例句: An unextinguished fire also contributed to the ship's submersion. 无法扑灭的大火也促使这艘轮船沉没水中。

7. **construct** [kən'strʌkt] vt. 修建; 构成

例句: When was the building constructed? 这座大楼是什么时候建成的?

8. **dam** [dæm] n. 水坝; 水库 vt. 用水坝阻止

例句: This reservoir was formed by damming the Yellow River. 这个水库是通过在黄河上筑坝形成的。

9. **maximum** ['mæksɪməm] n. 最大值, 最大量

例句: There is a maximum of 30 children in a class. 一个班最多只有30个学生。

10. **cliff** [klɪf] n. 悬崖, 峭壁

例句: He stood on the edge of the cliff. 他站在悬崖边上。

11. **depth** [depθ] n. 深度; 深海

例句: What's the depth of the water here? 这里的水有多深?

术语加油站

- No.1 三峡大坝——Three Gorges Dam
- No.2 西陵峡——Xiling Gorge
- No.3 瞿塘峡——Qutang Gorge
- No.4 巫峡——Wuxia Gorge
- No.5 白帝城——Baidi Town
- No.6 国际旅行社——International Travel Service
- No.7 飞流急湍——water rush down in whirlpools and rapids
- No.8 墨客骚人——famous men of letters
- No.9 苍松翠柏——luxuriant pines and cypresses
- No.10 层峦叠嶂——range upon range of mountains
- No.11 崇山峻岭——towering and steep mountains
- No.12 郁郁葱葱——luxuriant and vigorous
- No.13 雄伟险峻——grandly perilous
- No.14 悬崖峭壁——sheer precipices and overhanging rocks
- No.15 名胜古迹——places of interest

■ ■ 话说三峡

Teacher: Good morning class. Today we will learn a classical Chinese article named *Sanxia* in Chinese.

Student A: What's the English name?

Teacher: It's the Three Gorges written by Li Daoyuan, an ancient geographer of China.

Student A: Ok.

Teacher: First of all, I will introduce some information about the Three Gorges. Can you tell what is the Three Gorges consist of?

Student B: I know. It consists of three gorges respectively Xiling Gorge, Qutang Gorge and Wuxia Gorge.

Teacher: Exactly. The landscape of the Three Gorges is very attractive and the Three Gorges also becomes a famous scenic spot of China.

Student C: It must be interesting to visit.

Teacher: Yes. The gorges along the Changjiang River feature for magnificence, fanciness, peculiarity and grace.

Student C: Can people take a boat on the river?

Teacher: Yes, but it's dangerous so you should take it with security personnel.

Student C: I see.

Teacher: Government has built the Three Gorges Dam on Changjiang River. It firmly changes the culture and environment of the region.

Student D: What is the use of the Three Gorges Dam?

Teacher: It is an irrigation project for adjusting the amount of the river so the down-stream fields can be protected. It also has other functions, such as generating electricity.

Student D: Oh, it is really a great project.

Teacher: Sure. The Three Gorges region is

老师：同学们早上好。今天我们来学习一篇中国古文，题目叫《三峡》。

学生A：英文题目是什么呢？

老师：英文是*the Three Gorges*。这篇古文是由中国古代地理学家酈道元所著。

学生A: 好的。

老师：首先，我来介绍一些关于三峡的知识。你们能说出三峡包括哪三个峡谷吗？

学生B：我知道，三峡是由西陵峡、瞿塘峡和巫峡组成的。

老师：正确。三峡两岸风景迷人，如今三峡也成了中国著名的风景区。

学生C：去那里游览一定很好玩。

老师：是的，长江沿岸的峡谷都有着雄、奇、险、秀的特点。

学生C：人们能够在江上行船吗？

老师：可以，但那很危险，必须要有安全人员的保障。

学生C：我明白了。

老师：政府在长江上修建了三峡大坝，这极大地改变了这一地区的文化和环境。

学生D：三峡大坝是做什么用的？

老师：它是一项水利工程，用来调节长江水流量，使下游农田得到保护。它还有其他功能，例如发电。

学生D：哦，这真是一项伟大的工程。

also a historically and culturally important location in China.

Student E: Can you take an example?

Teacher: The famous Baidi Town which appeared in Libai's poem is located in the Three Gorges region.

Student E: I know the poem.

Teacher: Let's call it today. We will continue the article tomorrow.

Students: OK!

老师：当然。同时三峡地区也是中国的历史文化重地。

学生E：能举个例子说一下吗？

老师：李白诗句中出现的著名的“白帝城”就在三峡地区。

学生E：我知道这首诗。

老师：今天就到这儿吧，明天我们继续讲这篇文章。

学生们：好的！

8 泰山 >>>>>

泰山是中国五岳之首，古名岱山，又称岱宗，位于山东省中部，处于济南、长清、肥城、泰安之间。其南麓始于泰安城，北麓止于济南市，方圆426平方公里。矗立在鲁中群山间。泰山主峰玉皇顶，海拔1532.7米。泰山是中国第一批国家级风景名胜区之一，又是天然的艺术与历史博物馆。

Mount Tai is a mountain of historical and cultural **significance**¹ located north of the city of Tai'an, in Shandong province, China. The tallest peak is the Jade Emperor Peak, which is described by the PRC government as 1,532.7 metres (5,029 ft).

Mount Tai is one of the "Five Great Mountains". It is **associated**² with sunrise, birth, and **renewal**³, and is often regarded the foremost of the five. Mount Tai has been a place of **worship**⁴ for at least 3,000 years and served as one of the most important **ceremonial**⁵ centers of China during large portions of this period.

Mount Tai is a tilted fault-block mountain with height **increasing**⁶ from the north to the south. It is the oldest example of a paleo-metamorphic formation from the Cambrian Period in eastern China. Known as the Taishan

泰山位于中国山东省泰安市城区北，是一座具有重要意义的历史文化名山。中华人民共和国政府认定其海拔为1532.7米（5029英尺）。

泰山是“五大名山”之一。人们常把泰山与日出、新生和更新联系在一起，故而被誉为五岳之首。3000年来，泰山一直都是朝圣之地。在这段时期内，它被用作中国最重要仪式的中心之一。

泰山是一座倾斜的断块山，高度由北向南递增。它是从寒武纪时期在中国东部存留下来最古

Complex, this formation contains magnetized, metamorphic, and sedimentary rock as well as **intrusions**⁷ of other origins during the Archean Era. The uplift of the region started in the Proterozoic Era; by the end of the Proterozoic, it had become part of the continent.

Besides the Jade Emperor Peak, other distinctive rock formations are the Heaven Candle Peak, the Fan Cliff, and the Rear Rock Basin.

Mount Tai lies in the zone of oriental deciduous **forest**⁸; about 80% of its area is **covered**⁹ with vegetation. The flora is known to **comprise**¹⁰ almost 1,000 species. Some of the trees in the area are very old and have cultural significance, such as the Han Dynasty Cypresses, which were planted by the Emperor Wu Di, the Tang Chinese Scholar tree (about 1,300 years old), the Welcoming-Guest Pine (500 years old) and the Fifth-Rank Pine, which was named originally by the Emperor Qin Shi Huang, but was **replanted**¹¹ about 250 years ago.

老的一个古变质地层。以山系复杂而著称的泰山，其形成过程始于太古代，包括磁化变质的沉积岩，还有其他一些来源的侵入体。在元古代时期，该地区开始隆升，直至元古代末期，才成为大陆的一部分。

除了玉皇顶，这里还形成了诸如天烛峰、扇子崖和后崖盆地等独特岩层。

泰山地处东方落叶林区，植被覆盖率约达80%。已知的植物群就包含大约1000个物种。这片区域里有很多古树，具有深厚的文化意义，如汉代由汉武帝亲手栽种的柏树，唐代的槐树（树龄约1300年），迎客松（树龄约500年），还有由秦始皇命名的，250年前被移栽的五排松。

单词与短语

1. **significance** [sig'nɪfɪkəns] n. 意义；重要性

例句：This fact has little significance for us. 这一事实对我们没有什么意义。

2. **associate** [ə'səʊʃieɪt] vt. 发生联系 vi. 联盟；陪伴同事

例句：I don't like associating with those people. 我不喜欢和那些人在一起。

3. **renewal** [rɪ'nju:əl] n. 重生；更新

例句：Now it is spring, a time of renewal. 现在是春天，万物重生的季节。

4. **worship** ['wɜ:ʃɪp] vt. 崇拜；爱慕 vi. 做礼拜；崇拜

例句：He worshipped at the local mosque. 他在当地的清真寺做礼拜。

5. **ceremonial** [sə'rɪ'məʊnɪəl] adj. 正式的 n. 仪式，礼节

例句：He represented the nation on ceremonial occasions. 他在正式场合代表国家。

6. **increase** [ɪn'kri:s] vt. & vi. 增加，增多

例句：The price of oil increased. 石油价格上涨了。

7. **intrusion** [ɪn'tru:ʒən] n. 打扰；干涉

例句: I hope you don't mind this intrusion, Jane. 简, 希望你不要介意这次打扰。

8. **forest** ['fɒrɪst] n. 森林

例句: The monkey's natural habitat is the forest. 猴子的天然生活地是森林。

9. **cover** ['kʌvə(r)] vt. 覆盖, 遮蔽

例句: He covered his face with his hat. 他用帽子盖住了脸。

10. **comprise** [kəm'praɪz] vt. 包含, 包括

例句: The collection comprises 148 stamps. 这部邮册收有148枚邮票。

11. **replant** ['ri:plɑ:nt] v. 再植; 改种

例句: Replant problem is a very serious problem for many fruit tree's production. 再植障碍是影响果树持续生产的一个严重问题。

术语加油站

No.1 五岳—the Five Sacred Mountains; Five great mountains

No.2 玉皇顶—the Jade Emperor Peak

No.3 天烛峰—Heaven Candle Peak

No.4 迎客松—Welcoming-Guest Pine

No.5 岱庙—Dai Temple

No.6 行宫—temporary imperial palace

No.7 木雕—wood carving

No.8 浮雕—sculpture in relief

No.9 雕梁画栋—carved beams and painted rafters

No.10 园林建筑—garden architecture

No.11 珐琅—enamel

No.12 泥雕—clay figurine

No.13 贝雕—shell carving

No.14 工艺精湛—exquisite workmanship

No.15 檀香扇—sandal wood fan

话说泰山

Paul: Hello, I'm John. Nice to meet you!

Sunhong: Hi, I'm Sunhong. Where are you from?

Paul: I'm from Canada. I have been to China many times.

Sunhong: Why do you visit Mount Tai?

Paul: I like climbing mountains and I like Chinese culture, so I choose to go to Mount Tai.

保罗: 你好, 我是约翰。很高兴遇到你!

孙红: 你好, 我叫孙红, 你来自哪里啊?

保罗: 我来自加拿大, 来中国好几次了。

孙红: 这次为什么要来游泰山呢?

Sunhong: You made a good choice. Mount Tai is a mountain of historical and cultural significance in China.

Paul: What makes it so well-known?

Sunhong: Mount Tai is the foremost of the "Five Great Mountains" of China. Many emperors came to Mount Tai to worship heaven and ancestors.

Paul: So Mount Tai seems to be Chinese people's holy mountain?

Sunhong: Yes. It was recorded that the Emperor Qinshihuang was the first to hold a Worship ceremony on Mount Tai.

Paul: I can't wait to go up to the top.

Sunhong: Don't be hurry! It is very high and we should save our strength.

Paul: Ok, the scenery on the way is also wonderful.

Sunhong: The main peak is called the Jade Emperor Peak. Will you go?

Paul: How is it?

Sunhong: The Jade Emperor Peak is the highest point of Mount Tai. You can enjoy the most beautiful sunrise there.

Paul: That sounds awesome!

Sunhong: And there are lots of stone inscriptions which were written by scholars in ancient times.

Paul: Though I don't know much about Chinese calligraphy, I love to appreciate it.

Sunhong: Come on. We go together and I will talk about it with you.

Paul: You are so generous.

保罗：因为我喜欢爬山，也喜欢中国文化，所以就来登泰山了。

孙红：你做了个正确的决定，泰山是中国有着历史和文化意义的一座名山。

保罗：它何以如此出名呢？

孙红：泰山是中国“五岳”之首，古代很多皇帝都来泰山祭天和祭祀祖先。

保罗：这么说泰山就是中国人的“神山”了？

孙红：是的。据记载，秦始皇是第一个在泰山上举行封禅大典的皇帝。

保罗：我等不及想登上山顶了。

孙红：不要急嘛，这山非常高，我们要保存体力。

保罗：好吧，沿途的景色也一样美丽。

孙红：泰山主峰叫玉皇顶，你要登上去吗？

保罗：它怎么样？

孙红：玉皇顶是泰山最高点，在那里你可以欣赏到最美丽的日出。

保罗：听起来真棒！

孙红：那里还有大量的摩崖石刻，都是古代文人的真迹。

保罗：虽然我对中国书法了解得不多，但我很喜欢欣赏。

孙红：加油，我们一起走，可以一起聊聊那些。

保罗：你真博学。

9 桂林山水 >>>>>

桂林，位于广西东北部，是世界著名的旅游胜地和历史文化名城。地处漓江西岸，以盛产桂花，桂树成林而得名。典型的喀斯特地形构成了别具一格的桂林山水，桂林山水是对桂林旅游资源的总称。桂林山水所指的范围很广，项目繁多。桂林山水一向以山青、水秀、洞奇、石美而享有“山水甲天下”的美誉。桂林山水包括山、水、喀斯特岩洞、古迹、石刻等。

Located in the northeast of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, Guilin is considered to be the pearl of China's thriving tourist **industry**¹ on account of² the natural beauty and historic **treasures**³. Covering an area of just 565 square kilometers (218 square miles), the city is rather **compact**⁴ when compared with other leading cities in the country. However, **situated**⁵ within this area one may find green mountains, crystal clear waters, unique caves and beautiful stones. Major **attractions**⁶ include Elephant Trunk Hill, Li River, Reed Flute Cave and Seven-Star Park that boasts a Stone Museum where amazing geological finds are **displayed**⁷. Each of these places and many more besides will leave you with lasting **memories**⁸ of your visit.

Guilin is also an important cultural city with a history **encompassing**⁹ more than 2000 years. The city has been the **political**¹⁰, economic and cultural center of Guangxi since the Northern Song Dynasty (960 ~ 1127). Solitary Beauty Peak is considered to be the oldest place of interest and has been so since the far off days of the Southern Song Dynasty (1127 ~ 1279). The **prosperity**¹¹ enjoyed by the city during the Ming Dynasty (1368 ~ 1644) is **epitomized**¹² by the Tomb of Prince Jingjiang.

There are many ethnic minorities repre-

桂林位于广西壮族自治区的东北部，风景秀丽，历史遗迹丰富，是中国蓬勃繁荣旅游业的一颗明珠。桂林占地面积仅565平方千米（218平方英里）。相对于其他主要城市，桂林格局比较紧凑。然而，坐落于这个城市的人们却能欣赏到青绿葱翠的群山、晶莹清澈的湖水、奇特的洞穴和美丽的石头。著名的景区包括象鼻山、漓江、芦笛岩和七星公园。七星公园以石头博物馆而出名，里面陈列着许多令人惊奇的地质发现。这些景点以及其他更多的景区都会给你这次旅行带来难忘的回忆。

桂林也是一个拥有超过2000年历史文化底蕴的城市。自从从北宋（960 ~ 1127年）以来，桂林就成为了广西的政治、经济和文化中心。自南宋（1127 ~ 1279年）以来，独秀峰就一直被认为是旅游胜地中最古老的景点。桂林在明朝（1368 ~ 1644年）时期的繁荣要归结于靖江王子墓。

此外，许多少数民族聚居于此，诸如壮族、瑶族、回族、苗

sented here that include the Zhuang, Yao, Hui, Miao, Mulao, Maonan and Dong enriching the cultural life of the city. Each minority has its own unique customs and **festivals**¹³ and this means that they are much more abundant here than in many other places elsewhere in China. Travelers can enjoy these **pageants**¹⁴ at the Li River Folk Customs Center.

Guilin is a well-developed tourist center with **convenient**¹⁵ transportation, communication and accommodation facilities. You can enter Guilin by air, by train or by bus and get around on free buses. From luxury hotels to hostels, from splendid restaurants to local snacks, you are sure to find that your needs will be met beyond your expectations.

族、仫佬族、毛南族和侗族，他们更加丰富了这个城市的文化生活。每个少数民族都有其独特的风俗和节日，这就意味着桂林比中国其他地区的生活更为丰富多彩。游客们可以在漓江民俗中心观看露天表演。

桂林是一个发达的旅游中心，拥有便捷的交通运输以及居住设施。你可以乘飞机、火车或者是大巴车到桂林，之后乘坐免费巴士四处游览。从豪华饭店到招待所，从高级的餐厅到当地的小吃店，一定会让你满意而归。

单词与短语

1. **industry** ['ɪndəstri] n. 工业；产业

例句：She got a job in industry. 她找了份工厂里的工作。

2. **on account of** 由于；基于

例句：The flight was postponed on account of bad weather. 因为天气恶劣，飞行延期了。

3. **treasure** ['treʒə(r)] n. 宝藏；珍宝 vt. 重视；珍惜

例句：I treasure our friendship. 我珍惜我们的友谊。

4. **compact** [kəm'pækt] vt. & vi. 压紧，（使）坚实

例句：The lab was compact but well equipped. 这间实验室虽然空间小但设备齐全。

5. **situate** ['sɪtʃueɪt] vt. 使位于

例句：The company wants to situate its headquarters in Shanghai. 公司想把总部设在上海。

6. **attraction** [ə'trækʃn] n. 吸引；引人注意的东西

例句：The Great Wall is a major tourist attraction. 长城是重要的旅游胜地。

7. **display** [dɪ'spleɪ] n. 展览；陈列品 vt. 显示；陈列

例句：The cabinets display seventeenth-century blue-and-white porcelain. 展柜中陈列着17世纪的青花瓷。

8. **memory** ['meməri] n. 记忆；回忆

例句: All the details of the childhood are fresh in my memory. 我对孩提时代的所有事情都记忆犹新。

9. **encompass** [ɪn'kʌmpəs] vt. 围绕, 包围

例句: The job encompasses a wide range of responsibilities. 这项工作涉及的职责范围很广。

10. **political** [pə'litɪkl] adj. 政治的; 政党的

例句: He was a political prisoner. 他曾经是一个政治犯。

11. **prosperity** [prɒ'sperəti] n. 繁荣; 昌盛

例句: China is enjoying a period of peace and prosperity. 中国正值国泰民安、繁荣昌盛的时期。

12. **epitomize** [ɪ'pɪtəmaɪz] vt. 概括

例句: Please epitomize the general idea of the text. 请概括一下本文的大意。

13. **festival** ['festɪvl] n. 节日; 节期 adj. 节日的, 喜庆的

例句: We spent most of the Spring Festival at home. 春节的大部分时间我们都在家过的。

14. **pageant** ['pædʒənt] n. 盛会; 露天表演

例句: To me the pageant of seasons is a thrilling and unending drama. 在我看来, 一年四季的绚丽景色犹如一出无尽的动人的戏剧。

15. **convenient** [kən'vi:nɪənt] adj. 方便的

例句: Would this Sunday be convenient for you? 这个周末你方便吗?

- No.1 桂林山水甲天下——The landscape in Guilin is the best under heaven
- No.2 漓江——Li River
- No.3 象鼻山——Elephant Trunk Hill
- No.4 芦笛岩——Reed Flute Cave
- No.5 独秀峰——Solitary Beauty Peak
- No.6 七星山——Seven Star Hill
- No.7 骆驼山——Camel Hill
- No.8 湖心亭——mid-lake pavilion
- No.9 水榭——waterside pavilion
- No.10 石舫——stone boat
- No.11 莲花池——lotus pond
- No.12 溶洞——water-eroded cave
- No.13 石灰石洞——limestone cave
- No.14 人在画中游——traveling in a pictorial world
- No.15 烟波浩渺——a wide expanse of misty waters