

长城

Chángchéng



Zhè jiù shì xióngwěi de Chángchéng.
这就是 雄伟 的 长城。

Chángchéng shì shìjiè shàng zuì cháng de jiànzhù, tā de qǐdiǎn shì Shānhǎi Guān, zhōnggāiǎn shì Jiāyù Guān, quáncháng liùqiān duō gōnglǐ, shānhǎi Guān, zhōnggāiǎn shì Jiāyù Guān, quáncháng liùqiān duō gōnglǐ, yīwàn liǎngqiān duō lǐ, suǒyǐ chēngwéi "wànlǐ Chángchéng".
12000 多里, 所以 称为 “万里 长城”。

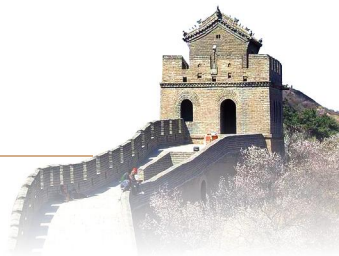
Xiūjiàn Chángchéng shì wéile fángzhǐ běifāng yóumù mínzú jìnrù Zhōngyuán.
修建 长城 是为了 防止 北方 游牧 民族 进入 中原。

Chángchéng bú shì yí cì jiànchéng de, zuì zǎo de Chángchéng shì gōngyuán qián qī shìjī xiū de. Yǐhòu jīngguò liǎngqiān duō nián búduàn de xiūjiàn hé liánjiē, cái xíngchéng le jīntiān wǒmen kàndào de Chángchéng.
长城 不是一次 建成的, 最早的 长城 是 公元 前 7 世纪 修的。以后 经过 2000 多年 不断地 修建 和 连接, 才 形成了 今天 我们 看到的 长城。

Qízhōng bǎocún zuì wánhǎo de shì Běijīng Bādá Lǐng Chángchéng, nàlǐ shì guānshǎng Chángchéng zuì hǎo de dìfāng.
其中 保存 最完好 的是 北京 八达 岭 长城, 那里 是 观赏 长城 最好的 地方。

Chángchéng yóu guān'ài, chéngqiáng hé fēnghuǒtái sān bùfēn zǔchéng.
长城 由 关隘、 城墙 和 烽火台 三 部分 组成。

The Great Wall



This is the magnificent Great Wall.

It is the longest building in the world. It begins from Shanhai Guan and ends at Jiayu Guan, covering more than 6000 km (12,000 *li*). In China the Wall is called "*Wanli Changcheng*", which means 10,000-*li* long wall (10,000 *li* = about 5,000 km).

The Great Wall was built to prevent the northern nomadic tribes from getting into the Central Plains. The completion of the Great Wall took a long time. Its first section was built in the 7th century BC. After more than 2000 years of rebuilding and connecting of different sections thus came the present Great Wall. The best preserved sections of the Great Wall is at Badaling, which is also the best place to appreciate the greatness of the Wall.



Guān'ài shì zhòngyào de zhùbīng jùdiǎn, wèizhì dàduō zài jìnchū Chángchéng de zhòngyào dàolù shàng. Zhōngguó rén shuō: "Yī fū dāng guān, wàn fū mò kāi." Shuōmíng guān'ài fēicháng zhòngyào. 说明关隘非常重要。

Chéngqiáng shì Chángchéng de zhǔtǐ. Gǔdài dǎzhàng shí, qiáng shàng yǒu shǒuwèi de shìbīng. Qiáng de wàicè yǒu liàowàngkǒu hé shèjiànkǒu. 城墙是长城的主体。古代打仗时，墙上有守卫的士兵。墙的外侧有瞭望口和射箭口。

Chéngqiáng shàng, měi gé jǐ gōnglǐ jiù yǒu yí ge fēnghuǒtái. Fēnghuǒtái shì yòng lái chuándì jūnshì qínghào de. 城墙上，每隔几公里就有一个烽火台。烽火台是用来传递军事情报的。

Xiànzài Chángchéng yǐjīng chéngwéi lìshǐ gǔjì. Duìyú Zhōngguó rén lái shuō, tā shì yìzhì、yǒngqì hé lìliàng de xiàngzhēng. Suǒyǐ Zhōngguó rén shuō: "Bú dào Chángchéng fēi hǎohàn". 现在长城已经成为历史古迹。对于中国人来说，它是意志、勇气和力量的象征。所以中国人说：“不到长城非好汉”。

Yījiǔbāqī nián, Chángchéng bèi liè rù 《Shìjiè Yíchǎn Mínglù》. 1987年，长城被列入《世界遗产名录》。



The Wall is made up of 3 parts, the passes, the wall and the watch towers.

The passes were places where troops were stationed. The sites of the passes were usually of strategic importance. There is a Chinese saying: "If one man guards the pass, 10,000 are unable to get through." Which shows the importance of the pass.

The wall is the main part. During the ancient war time, there were soldiers on the wall. On its side, there were peep-holes and apertures for archers on the top.

There is a watch tower every several kilometers used to pass military information.

As a historic site, the Great Wall symbolizes for Chinese people courage, strength and strong will. So, there is a Chinese saying: "He who has never been to the Great Wall is not a true man."

In 1987, the Great Wall was listed on the *World Heritage List*.

颐和园

Yíhé Yuán



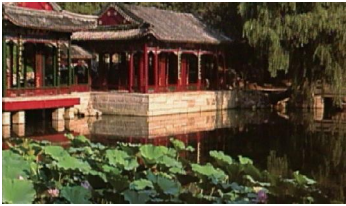
Yíhé Yuán shì Qīngdài de huángjiā huāyuán hé xínggōng, shǐ jiànyú
颐和园是清代的皇家花园和行宫，始建于
yī qī wǔ líng nián, yuánlín zǒng miànjī yǒu yīqiān duō gōngqǐng, shuǐmiàn
1750年，园林总面积有1000多公顷，水面
yuē zhàn sì fēnzhī sān.
约占四分之三。

Zhè zuò xiǎoshān jiào Wànshòu Shān, qián shān de jiànzhùqún shì
这座小山叫万寿山，前山的建筑群是
quányuán jiànzhù de jīnghuá, shān shang de Fóxiāng Gé shì Yíhé Yuán de
全园建筑的精华，山上的佛香阁是颐和园的
xiàngzhēng.
象征。



Fóxiāng Gé wǎng shàng shì
佛香阁往上是
Yíhé Yuán zuì gāo de jiànzhù
颐和园最高的建筑
— Zhìhuìhǎi, sùchéng "Wúliáng
— 智慧海，俗称“无梁
Diàn", yīnwèi zhè zuò jiànzhù shì
殿”，因为这座建筑是
méiyǒu liáng hé zhù de.
没有梁和柱的。

The Summer Palace



The Summer Palace is a royal garden and a temporary imperial palace in the Qing Dynasty. It was first built in 1750 with a total area of over 1,000 hectares, three quarters of which is water.

This is the Longevity Hill. The architectural complex in the front hill is the essence of the whole garden. The Tower of Buddhist Incense (*Foxiangge*) on the hill is the symbol of the Summer Palace.

Beyond *Foxiangge* is the tallest building in the palace "the Hall of the Sea of Wisdom", colloquially called "the Hall Without Girders", for it has no girders and pillars.



Wànshòu shān xià yǒu yí ge hú, jiào Kūnmíng hú, hú shàng yǒu jǐ ge xiǎodǎo.
万寿山下有一个湖，叫昆明湖，湖上有几个小岛。

Zhè shì shíqīkǒng Qiáo, cóng zhèlǐ kěyǐ tōngwǎng hú zhōng de xiǎodǎo.
这是十七孔桥，从这里可以通往湖中的小岛。

Yíhé Yuán de dōngbian shì Dōnggōngmén Qū. Zhè yí dài shì Qīngcháo huángdì chùlǐ zhèngwù hé shēnghuó qǐjū de dìfāng.
颐和园的东边是东宫门区。这一带是清朝皇帝处理政务和生活起居的地方。

Zhè ge dìfāng jiào Déhé Yuán, lǐmiàn yǒu yí ge dà xìtái, shì Cíxǐ kàn xì de dìfāng.
这个地方叫德和园，里面有一个大戏台是慈禧看戏的地方。

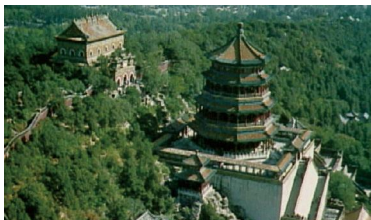
Yíhé Yuán lǐ de zhè tiáo chángláng yǒu qībǎi duō mǐ, shì shìjiè chángláng zhī zuì. Láng shàng huì yǒu bùtóng nèiróng de túhuà yīwàn sìqiān yú fú.
颐和园里的这条长廊有700多米，是世界长廊之最。廊上绘有不同内容的图画14000余幅。

Yíhé Yuán shì Zhōngguó guīmó zuì dà, bǎocún zuì wánhǎo de gǔdiǎn yuánlín.
颐和园是中国规模最大、保存最完好的古典园林。

Yī jiǔ jiǔ bā nián, Yíhé Yuán bèi liè rù 《Shìjiè Yíchǎn Mínglù》.
1998年，颐和园被列入《世界遗产名录》。



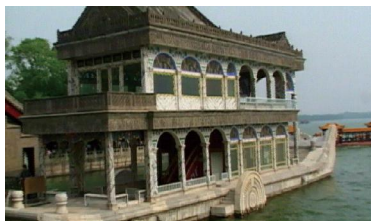
At the foot of the Longevity Hill is a lake, Kunming Lake, on which there are several islets. This is the Seventeen-Arch Bridge, through which the islets are accessible to visitors.



The east side of the Summer Palace is the east gate zone, where the emperors of the Qing Dynasty used to handle administrative affairs as well as to live and to rest.



This place is called the Hall of Virtue and Harmony, inside which there is a big stage. It is where Dowager Cixi watched operas.



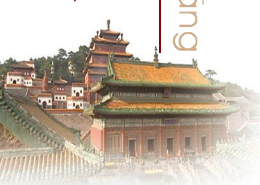
The long corridor in the Summer Palace is over 700 meters long, the longest corridor in the world. There are more than 14,000 different pictures painted on the corridor.

The Summer Palace is the largest and best preserved classical garden in China.

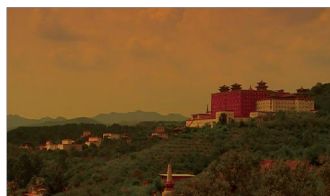
In 1998, it was listed on the *World Heritage List*.

避暑山庄

Bìshǔ Shānzhūāng



Bìshǔ Shānzhūāng shì Qīngdài
避暑山庄是清代
huángdì xiàtiān bìshǔ de dìfāng, shì
皇帝夏天避暑的地方，是
Zhōngguó xiàncún zuì dà de huángjiā
中国现存最大的皇家
lígōng hé huángjiā yuánlín, wèiyú
离宫和皇家园林，位于
Héběi Shěng Chéngdé Shì běibù, jù
河北省承德市北部，距
Běijīng èrbǎi duō gōnglǐ.
北京 200 多公里。



Bìshǔ Shānzhūāng jiànyú shíbā shìjì, quánbù wánwōng lìshí jìn
避暑山庄建于 18 世纪，全部完工历时近
jiǔshí nián. Shānzhūāng guīmó hóngdà, kěyǐ shuō shì Zhōngguó gǔdiǎn
90 年。山庄规模宏大，可以说是中国古典
yuánlín de zuìgāo diǎnfàn.
园林的最高典范。

Gōngdiànkū wèiyú Shānzhūāng nánbù. Zhǔdiàn shì huángdì chǔlǐ
宫殿区位于山庄南部。主殿是皇帝处理
cháozhèng de dìfāng, gè zhǒng lóngzhòng de dàdiǎn yě dōu zài zhèlǐ
朝政的地方，各种隆重的大典也都在这里
jǔxíng.
举行。

Zhèlǐ shì húqū, liǎng'àn fēngjǐng yōuměi. Húqū de jiànzhù dàduō
这里是湖区，两岸风景优美。湖区的建筑大多
shì fǎngzhào Jiāngnán de míngshèng jiànzhào de.
是仿照江南的名胜建造的。

The Imperial Summer Resort



The Imperial Summer Resort was a summer residence which was built for the emperors of the Qing Dynasty to escape summer heat. It is China's largest imperial abode and royal garden built outside the capital that still exists today. It is situated in the northern part of Chengde city of Hebei Province, over 200 kilometers away from Beijing.

The Imperial Summer Resort was built in the 18th century, and it took nearly 90 years to complete the whole construction. The resort is so magnificent that it can be regarded as the best model of all the classical gardens in China.

The area of palace is located in the south of the resort. The main hall is where the emperors handled court administration and various red carpet ceremonies were held.

This is the lake area, where sceneries along the banks are indeed charming. Most of the buildings in the lake area were built in imitation of those in the scenic spots in the south of the Yangtze River.



Píngyuánqū zhǔyào shì cǎodì hé shùlín. Yuán nèi jiàn yǒu dàdà-xiǎoxiǎo de
平原区 主要是草地和树林。园内建有大大小小的
Měnggǔbāo èrshí jǐ zuò。
蒙古包 二十几座。

Shānqū zài Shānzhūāng de xīběibù, miànjī yuē zhàn quán yuán de wǔ fēnzhī sì。
山区在山庄的西北部，面积约 占全园的五分之四。

Shānzhūāng wàimian hái yǒu xióngwěi de sìmiàoqún, zhèxiē sìmiào shì yīzhào Xīzàng,
山庄 外面 还有 雄伟的 寺庙群，这些 寺庙 是 依照 西藏、
Xīnjiāng Lǎmǎjiào sìmiào de xíngshì xiūjiàn de。Zhè shì qízhōng de Pǔníng Sì, sì nèi yǒu
新疆 喇嘛教 寺庙 的 形式 修建的。这是 其中的 普宁寺，寺内有
mùdiāo de qiān shǒu qiān yǎn Guānyīn tiē jīn lì xiàng, gāo èrshí'èr mǐ, shì Zhōngguó
木雕的 千手千眼 观音 贴金立像，高 22 米，是 中国
xiàncún zuì dà de mùdiāo fóxiàng。
现存 最大的 木雕 佛像。

Yī jiǔ jiǔ sì nián, Bìshǔ Shānzhūāng jí zhōuwéi sìmiào bèi lièrù 《Shìjiè Yíchǎn Mínglù》。
1994 年，避暑山庄及周围寺庙被列入《世界遗产名录》。





The plain area is mainly grassland and woods. There are more than 20 Mongolian yurta of different sizes in the garden.

The mountainous area is in the northwestern part of the resort, occupying almost four fifths of the whole resort.

Outside the resort is a group of grand temples, which were built after the patterns of the lamaseries in Tibet and Xinjiang. This is Puning Temple where there is a gilded wood sculpture of Guanyin with about a thousand eyes and hands. The sculpture is 22 meters high, and is the biggest wood sculpture of Buddha in China.

In 1994, the Imperial Summer Resort and its surrounding temples were listed on the *World Heritage List*.

明十三陵

Míng Shí sān Líng

Shí sān líng zài Běijīng Chāngpíng
十三陵在北京昌平
Qū, shì Míngdài dìwáng de língmùqún,
县,是明代帝王的陵墓群,
shì shìjiè shàng zhàndì miànjī zuì dà
是世界上占地面积最大
de huángjiā língyuán, yě shì bǎocún
的皇家陵园,也是保存
wánzhěng、máizàng huángdì zuì duō de
完整、埋葬皇帝最多的
mùzàngqún。Zài zhè dàyuē sìshí píngfāng
墓葬群。在这大约40平方
gōnglǐ de fànweí nèi, máizàngzhe Míngdài
公里的范围内,埋葬着明代
shí sān wèi huángdì, èrshí sān wèi huánghòu,
13位皇帝,23位皇后,
háiyǒu liǎng wèi tài zǐ hé xǔduō de
还有两位太子和许多的
fēizǐ, shì Míngcháo de lìng yí ge huángōng。
妃子,是明朝的另一个皇宫。



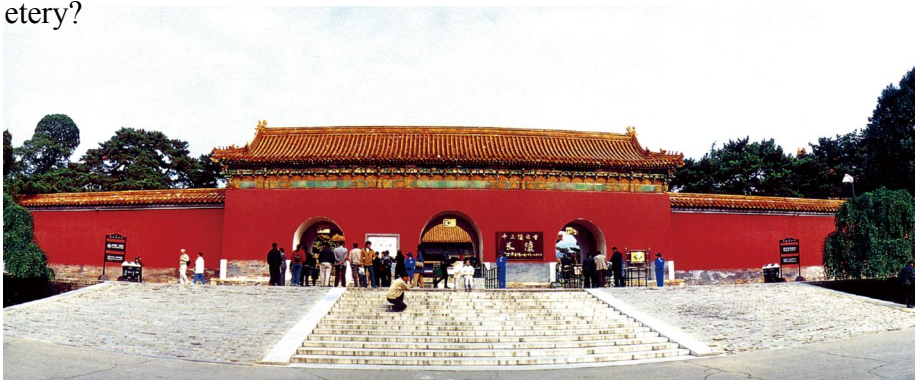
sǐle yǐhòu zàng zài nǎlǐ, zhè shì Zhōngguó gǔrén fēicháng
死了以后葬在哪里,这是中国古人非常
guānxīn de wèntí。Huángdì sǐ hòu zàng zài nǎlǐ, zé bèi rènwéi
关心的问题。皇帝死后葬在哪里,则被认为
guānxìzhe zhěnggè guójiā de mìngyùn。Suǒyǐ, xuǎndìng yí ge língmù dìdiǎn
关系着整个国家的命运。所以,选定一个陵墓地点
shì fēicháng zhòngyào de shìqíng。Nàme, wéi shénme zhè piàn Tiānshòu
是非常重要的事情。那么,为什么这片天寿
shān língqū bèi xuǎnzhòng le ne?
山陵区被选中了呢?

The Ming Tombs



The Ming Tombs are located in Changping County, Beijing. They are the mausoleums of the emperors of the Ming Dynasty. The place is the largest royal cemetery in the world, and the best preserved and with the most emperors buried therein. Buried in this area of about 40 square kilometers were 13 emperors of the Ming Dynasty, 23 queens, numerous imperial concubines and two princes. It was almost another palace of the Ming Dynasty.

The ancient Chinese were much concerned about where they would be buried after death, and the burial place of the emperor was considered to be closely linked with the fortune of the whole nation. Therefore, it was very important to choose a good place to build the cemetery. Why was this area of Tianshou Mountain chosen as the cemetery?



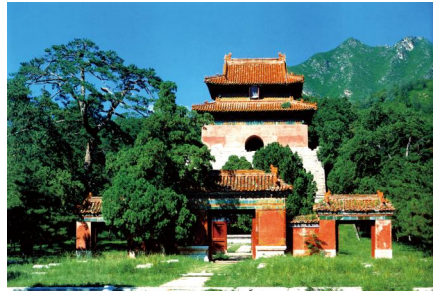
Shísān líng bèi kào shān, miàn duì shuǐ, fúhé
十三陵背靠山、面对水,符合
Yīnyáng Wǔxíng zhōng sìfāng zhī shén de suǒ zài
阴阳五行中四方之神的所在
wèizhì, ànzhào Zhōngguó fēngshuǐ de guāndiǎn,
位置,按照中国风水的观点,
shì yí kuài tèbié hǎo de dìfang. Cóng yī sī líng jiǔ
是一块特别好的地方。从 1409
nián kāishǐ de liǎngbǎi duō nián jiān, Míngcháo de
年开始的 200 多年间,明朝的
huángàimén yìzhí zài zhèlǐ jiànào zìjǐ de
皇帝们一直在 这里 建造 自己的
língmù, cónglái méiyǒu tíngzhǐguo.
陵墓, 从来 没有 停止过。



Yī jiǔ wǔ liù nián, Dìng líng de dìgōng bèi fājué. Zhèlǐ máizàngzhe míngdài dì-shí sān dài
1956 年,定陵的地宫被发掘。这里埋葬着明代第十三代
dìwáng — wànlì dì hé tā de liǎng wèi huáng hòu. Dìng líng dìgōng shì mùqián shí sān
帝王——万历帝和他的两位皇后。定陵地宫是目前十三
líng zhōng wéiyī bèi dǎkāi de dìxià gōngdiàn.
陵中唯一被打开的地下宫殿。



With the mountain behind and the water in the front, the location of the Ming Tombs conforms to the theory of *Yin* and *Yang* and the theory of five elements which designated the place where the gods of all directions were supposed to be located. It is a splendid place according to the view of Chinese *fengshui* (geomantic omen). During 200 years since 1409, the emperors of the Ming Dynasty had been building their own tombs here without a stop.



In 1956, the underground palace of Ding Tomb was excavated. Buried in the tomb were Emperor Wanli, the 13th emperor of the Ming Dynasty and his two wives. The underground Ding Tomb is at present the only excavated underground palace among all the Ming Tombs.



少林寺

Shàolín Sì

Shàolín Sì zài Hénán
少林寺在河南

Sōng Shān, zuìzǎo jiànyú
嵩山，最早建于

gōngyuán sī jiǔ wǔ nián, zuìchū shì wéile ràng Yìndù sēngrén chuánshòu
公元 495 年，最初是为了让印度僧人传授
Fójiào ér jiàn de, lìshǐ hěn yōujiǔ。Yǔ yìbān sìmiào bùtóng de shì,
佛教而建的，历史很悠久。与一般寺庙不同的是，
Shàolín Sì de sēngrén chúle xiūxíng yǐwài, hái huì xíwǔ。
少林寺的僧人除了修行以外，还会习武。



Shàolín Sì yuányǒu de jiànzhù hěn duō, fēnbù hěn guǎng。Shānmén
少林寺原有的建筑很多，分布很广。山门
shì zuì qiánmian de jiànzhù, "shàolín sì" sān ge zì shì Qīngcháo
是最前面的建筑，“少林寺”三个字是清朝
huángdì xiě de。Sì nèi de Tiānwáng Diàn, Dàxióng Bǎo Diàn, Qiānfó
皇帝写的。寺内的天王殿、大雄宝殿、千佛
Diàn děng, fēnbéi gòngfèngzhe yìxiē zhòngyào de fóxìang。
殿等，分别供奉着一些重要的佛像。



Shaolin Temple



Shaolin Temple, located in Mount Song in Henan Province, was built in 495 AD originally for Indian monks to do Buddhist missionary work. It has a long history. Different from those in common temples, the monks in Shaolin Temple practise martial arts besides practising Buddhism.



In Shaolin Temple, there are a lot of original buildings which are widely distributed. Shanmen Hall (the entrance of the temple) is the building at the very front. It was the emperor of the Qing Dynasty who wrote the three Chinese characters "*Shao Lin Si*" (Shaolin Temple). In the Hall of Heavenly King, the Mahavira Hall and the Hall of One Thousand Buddhas etc., statues of important Buddhas are enshrined.

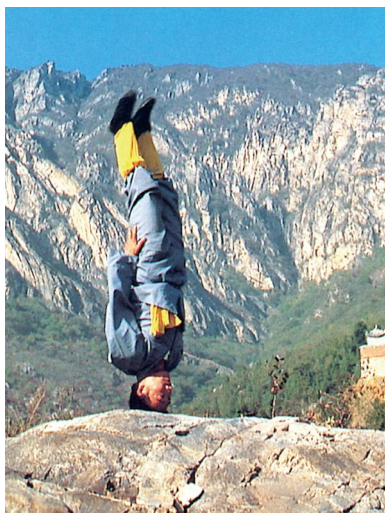


Shàolín Sì xīmian bù yuǎn chù, shì Shàolín Sì de tǎlín. Zhèxiē gǔtǎ shì lìdài
少林寺西面不远处，是少林寺的塔林。这些古塔是历代
Shàolín Sì gāosēng de mùǎ, yǒu liǎngbǎi duō zuò。
少林寺高僧的墓塔，有 200 多座。

Shàolín Sì cóng gǔ dào jīn chūle hěn duō gāosēng, zài gǔdài jiù hěn yǒumíng。
少林寺从古到今出了很多高僧，在古代就很有名。
Xiànzài, yīnwèi yǒu hěn duō yǐ Shàolín wǔgōng wéi tícái de diànyǐng, Shàolín Sì jiù gèng
现在，因为有很多以少林武功为题材的电影，少林寺就更
yǒumíng le。 Měi tiān dōu yǒu hěn duō rén lái zhèlǐ cānguān。 Lái Shàolín Sì xuéwǔ de
有名了。每天都有很多人来这里参观。来少林寺学武的
rén yě hěn duō。
人也很多。

Shàolín wǔshù xīshōule Zhōngguó gè pài wǔshù de chángchù, tǐxiǎnle Zhōngguó
少林武术吸收了中国各派武术的长处，体现了中国
wǔshù de jīngsuǐ, suǒyǐ, sùhuà shuō: "Tiānxià wǔgōng chū Shàolín."
武术的精髓，所以，俗话说：“天下武功出少林。”





Not far to the west of the temple is the Pagoda Forest. These ancient pagodas are tombs of Buddhist dignitaries through the ages. And there are over 200 of them.

From ancient times to the present, Shaolin Temple have turned out many Buddhist dignitaries. It enjoyed a high reputation even in ancient times. As the theme of many movies is about Shaolin martial arts nowadays, Shaolin Temple has become even more famous than before. There are a lot of people coming here for a visit every day, and many come to learn Shaolin martial arts.

Shaolin martial arts have assimilated the merits of various schools of Chinese martial arts, and embodies the quintessence of the Chinese martial arts. Hence, as the saying goes, "Shaolin boasts the best *kung-fu* in the world."

苏州古典园林

Sūzhōu Gǔdiǎn Yuánlín



Míng Qīng shíqī, Sūzhōu shì Zhōngguó zuì fánhuá de dìqū zhī yī, yǒu xǔduō sījiā yuánlín, zuì duō de shíhòu yǒu liǎngbǎi duō chù, xiànzài bǎocún búcuò de yǒu shíjǐ chù.

现在保存不错的有十几处。

Zuì yǒumíng de yuánlín yǒu Zhuōzhèng Yuán、 Shī(Shī)zǐlín、 Liú Yuán、 Cānglàng Tíng děng。 Zhèxiē sījiā yuánlín, yǔ Yíhé Yuán、 Chéngdé Bìshǔ Shānzhuāng děng huángjiā yuánlín xiāngbǐ, guīmó yào xiǎo de duō, dàn tāmen shì Zhōngguó nánfāng dìqū mǐnjiāniànzhù de diǎnxíng dàibiǎo。

典型代表。



Classical Gardens of Suzhou



In the Ming and Qing dynasties Suzhou was one of the most prosperous areas in China, and there were many private gardens. The number of private gardens once reached over 200 at its height, but only more than ten of them are kept in good condition now.

The most famous gardens include the Humble Administrator's Garden, the Lion Grove Garden, the Lingering Garden, the Surging Waves Pavilion, etc. These private gardens are much smaller than the royal gardens such as the Summer Palace in Beijing and the Chengde Imperial Summer Resort, etc. in terms of size. But they are typical representatives of the folk architecture in the south of China.





Sūzhōu Yuánlín hěn xiàng Zhōngguó shānshuǐhuà, yě xiàng Tángshī Sòngcí, zài yǒuxiàn de kōngjiān nèi fàngzhìle jiǎshān shù mù、tíng tái lóu gé、chítáng xiǎoqiáo。Zài yuánlín de zhōng yóulǎn, hǎoxiàng zài dú shī shǎng huà。

苏州园林很像中国山水画，也像唐诗宋词，在有限的空间内放置了假山树木、亭台楼阁、池塘小桥。在园林中游览，好像在读诗赏画。

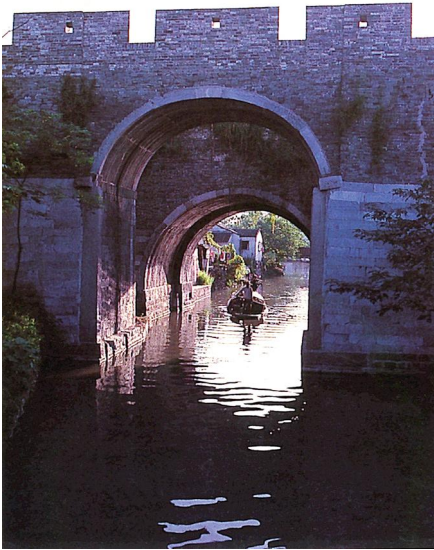
Nǐ kàn zhèxiē tú'àn jīngzhì de huāchuāng。Nǐ kàn zhèxiē wān wān qū qū de xiǎolù。Nǐ kàn zhèxiē qīngchè de chítáng。Dào chù dōu néng kàn chū Zhōngguó rén zài měihuà jūzhù huánjìng fāngmiàn de chuàngzào lì。

你看这些图案精致的花窗。你看这些弯弯曲曲的小路。你看这些清澈的池塘。到处都能看出中国人在美化居住环境方面的创造力。

Yī jiǔ jǔ qī nián, Sūzhōu yuánlín bèi liè rù 《Shìjiè Yíchǎn Mínglù》。

1997年，苏州园林被列入《世界遗产名录》。

Gardens of Suzhou are quite like the Chinese landscape paintings as well as the poems of the Tang Dynasty and the lyrics of the Song Dynasty. One can see rockeries and trees, pavilions, terraces and towers, and ponds and bridges in a limited space. Visiting around the gardens, one would feel as if he were reading poems and appreciating paintings.



Look at these patterned windows with delicate designs, these zigzag paths, and these pools with clear water. One can see everywhere the creativity of Chinese in beautifying their living environment.

In 1997, the classical gardens of Suzhou were listed on the *World Heritage List*.



山西平遥古城

Shānxī Píngyáo Gùchéng

Píngyáo shì Shānxī Tàiyuán
平遥 是山西 太原
pángbiān yí zuò bìng bù yǐnrén
旁边 一座 并不 引人
zhùyì de xiǎo xiànréng, dàn
注意 的 小 县城， 但
tā què shì Zhōngguó bǎocún zuì
它 却 是 中国 保存 最
wánzhěng de gǔchéng.
完整 的 古城。

Píngyáo gǔchéng yǒuzhe
平遥 古城 有着
liǎngqiān qībǎi duō nián de lìshǐ, shì yí zuò wánquán ànzhào Zhōngguó
2700 多 年 的 历史， 是 一 座 完全 按照 中国
Hàn mínzú chuántǒng jiànzhù lǐniàn xiūjiàn de chéngshì.
汉 民族 传统 建筑 理念 修建 的 城市。
平遥 古城 由 完整 的 城墙、 古街巷、 古
diànpù、 gǔ miào yǔ, gǔ mǐnjū zǔchéng, zhōngzhóu míngxiǎn, bùjú zuǒyòu
店铺、 古 庙宇、 古 民居 组成， 中轴 明显， 布局 左右
duìchéng, jiù xiàng háohuá de mǐnjiān gōngdiàn.
对称， 就 像 豪华 的 民间 宫殿。

Píngyáo gǔchéng yóu wánzhěng de chéngqiáng、 gǔ jiēxiàng、 gǔ
平遥 古城 由 完整 的 城墙、 古街巷、 古
diànpù、 gǔ miào yǔ, gǔ mǐnjū zǔchéng, zhōngzhóu míngxiǎn, bùjú zuǒyòu
店铺、 古 庙宇、 古 民居 组成， 中轴 明显， 布局 左右
duìchéng, jiù xiàng háohuá de mǐnjiān gōngdiàn.
对称， 就 像 豪华 的 民间 宫殿。

Zhè shì Píngyáo de chéngqiáng, zǒng cháng liùqiān duō mǐ, qiáng gāo
这是 平遥 的 城墙， 总 长 6000 多 米， 墙 高
yuē shí'èr mǐ, chéngqiáng nèi de jiēdào、 pùmiàn、 lóufáng réngrán bǎoliúzhè
约 12 米， 城墙 内 的 街道、 铺面、 楼房 仍然 保留着
gōngyuán shí'sì shìjì shí de múyàng.
公元 14 世纪 时 的 模样。



The Ancient City of Pingyao in Shanxi Province



Pingyao is merely a small county town beside Taiyuan, the capital of Shanxi Province, which is not eye-catching at all. Yet it is the best-preserved ancient city in China.

It has a history of over 2,700 years, and was built totally according to the traditional architectural concept of the Han nationality.

The city is constituted of intact city wall, ancient streets, ancient shops, ancient temples and ancient civilian houses. With a clear axis in the middle that divides the left and right parts in a symmetrical way, it is just like a luxurious folk palace.

This is the city wall of Pingyao, which is over 6,000 meters long and 12 meters high. The streets, shops and buildings inside the wall are still kept as what they were like in the 14th century.



Zài Píngyáo chéng li, yǐ shìlóu wéi zhōngxīn, yǒu sì tiáo dàjiē, bā tiáo xiǎojiē
在平遥城里，以市楼为中心，有四条大街、八条小街
yǐjí qīshí'èr tiáo xiǎoxiàng jiāozhī zài yìqǐ, zǔchéng yí ge pángdà de bāguā
以及七十二条小巷交织在一起，组成一个庞大的八卦
tú'àn。Zǒujìn chéng nèi, dàjiē zhí duì chéngmén, xiǎoxiàng liánzhe dàjiē, zònghéng
图案。走进城内，大街直对城门，小巷连着大街，纵横
jiāocuò, zhǔcì fēnmíng, jǐngjǐng yǒutiáo。
交错，主次分明，井井有条。



Chéng nèi gǔdài jūmín quán shì qīng zhuān huī wǎ de sìhéyuàn, zuǒyòu duìchēng, dà
城内古代居民全是青砖灰瓦的四合院，左右对称，大
bùfèn réng zài shǐyòng。cóng zhèxiē zhùzhái kěyǐ kànchū lìshǐ shàng Píngyáo de fùzú。
部分仍在使用。从这些住宅可以看出历史上平遥的富足。

Qīngcháo zhōngqī, zài zhèlǐ chūxiànlè Zhōngguó dì-yī jiā xiàndài yínháng de
清朝中期，在这里出现了中国第一家现代银行的
chúxíng — "Rìshēngchāng" piàohào。Shíjiǔ shìjì sīshí niándài, zhèlǐ de piàohào duō
雏形——“日升昌”票号。19世纪40年代，这里的票号多
dá èrshí'èr jiā, yí dù chéngwéi Zhōngguó jīnróngyè de zhōngxīn。
达二十二家，一度成为中国金融业的中心。

Yí jǐ jǐ qī nián, Shānxī Píngyáo gǔchéng bèi liè rù 《Shìjiè Yíchǎn Mínglù》。
1997年，山西平遥古城被列入《世界遗产名录》。



In Pingyao City, centered around the city tower are four avenues, eight streets and seventy-two lanes. They intertwine together, forming a giant pattern of the Eight Trigrams. Inside the city, the avenues face the city gate directly, and the lanes are linked with the avenues. All are intertwined in a perfect order with clear distinction between the primary and secondary.

The ancient residents all lived in symmetrical quadrangle dwellings built with green bricks and gray tiles, most of which are still in use now. By judging from these buildings, it can be seen that Pingyao was once an affluent city in history.

In the middle of the Qing Dynasty, Rishengchang, an exchange shop, opened for business here, which was the initial form of the first modern bank in China. There were as many as 22 exchange shops here in 1840s, making Pingyao once the financial center of China.

The ancient city of Pingyao in Shanxi Province was listed on the *World Heritage List* in 1997.

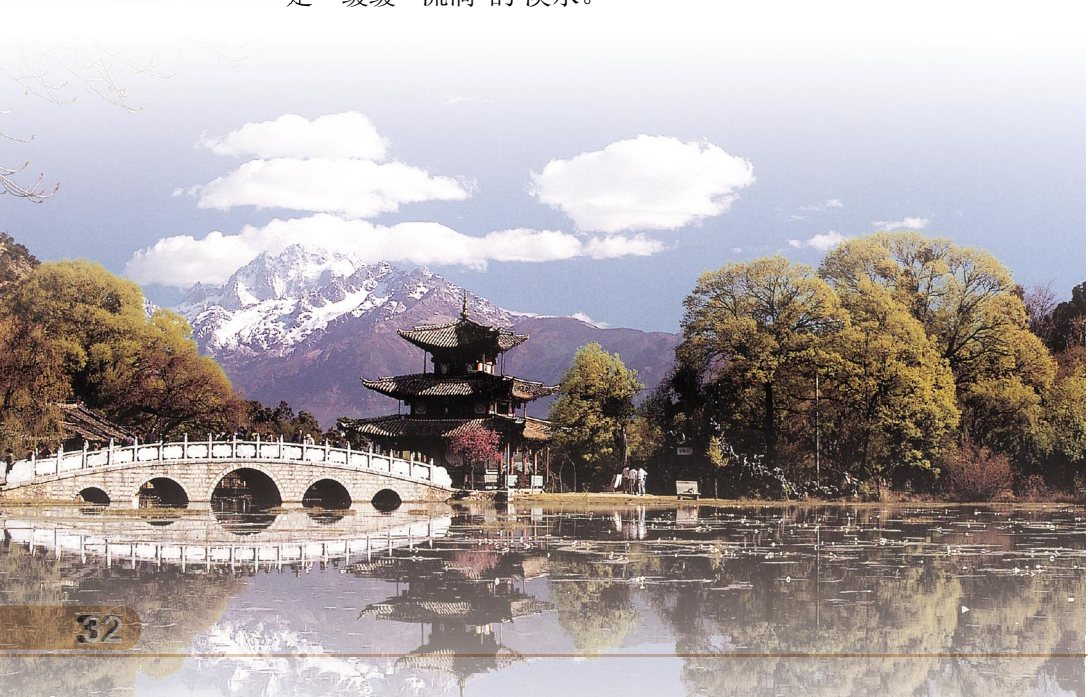
丽江古城

Lìjiāng Gǔchéng

Yúnnán Lìjiāng gǔchéng hǎibá liǎngqiān sìbǎi mǐ, fēngguāng xiùměi,
云南丽江古城海拔 2400 米, 风光 秀美,
shì Zhōngguó lìshǐ wénhuà míngchéng, Nàxīzú de gùxiāng.
是 中国 历史 文化 名城, 纳西族 的 故乡。

Cóng Lìjiāng gǔchéng xiàng běi wàng qù, shì gāosōng rù yún de
从 丽江 古城 向 北 望 去, 是 高耸 入 云 的
Yùnlóng Xuěshān.
玉 龙 雪 山。

Zǒujìn Lìjiāng de gǔlǎo de jiēdào, mén qián wū hòu, dào chù dōu
走 进 丽 江 的 古 老 的 街 道, 门 前 屋 后, 到 处 都
shì huǎnhuǎn liú tǎng de xīshuǐ.
是 缓 缓 流 淌 的 溪 水。



The Old Town of Lijiang



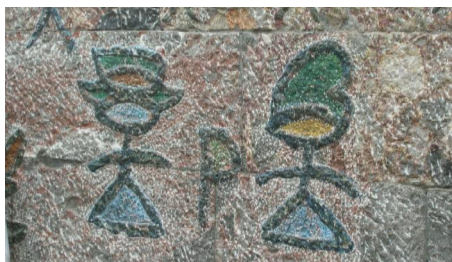
The old town of Lijiang in Yunnan Province, located on the plateau which is 2,400 meters above sea level, is of great beauty with brilliant Chinese history and culture, and is the hometown of the Naxi ethnic minority.

To the north of the town is the towering Jade Dragon Snow Mountain.

Walking on the streets of Lijiang, you will see streams flowing around the houses.

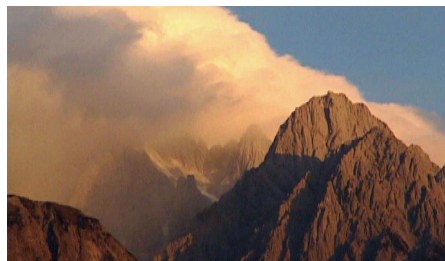


Dāngdì chángjiàn de mǐnjū yìbān wéi sānhéyuàn. Cháo nán de zhèngfáng shì
当地常见的民居一般为三合院。朝南的正房是
zhǎngbèi jūzhù de, dōng xī xiāngfáng yìbān yóu xiǎobèi jūzhù. Zhèngmiàn tángwū yìbān
长辈居住的，东西厢房一般由小辈居住。正面堂屋一般
yǒu liù shàn gézi ménchuāng, shàngmiàn diāokèle sìjì huāhuì huò jíxiáng niǎo shòu,
有六扇格子门窗，上面雕刻了四季花卉或吉祥鸟兽，
gōngyì fēicháng jīngqiǎo.
工艺非常精巧。



Lìjiāng yě shì Nàxīzú de gùxiāng. Nàxīzú de Dōngbā wénzì bèi rènwéi shì shìjiè
丽江也是纳西族的故乡。纳西族的东巴文字被认为是世界
shàng wéiyī bǎocún wánzhěng de "huózhè de xiàng xíng wénzì". Nàxī gǔyuè shì yóu lǎo
上唯一保存完整的“活着的象形文字”。纳西古乐是由老
yìrén yòng gǔlǎo de yuèqì yǎnzòu de gǔlǎo yuèqǔ, zài shìjiè shàng yě shì hěn hǎnjiàn de.
艺人用古老的乐器演奏的古老乐曲，在世界上也是很罕见的。

Yī jiǔ qī nián, Lìjiāng gǔchéng bèi lièrù 《Shìjiè Yíchǎn Mínglù》.
1997年，丽江古城被列入《世界遗产名录》。



Local houses usually have rooms at three sides with a square courtyard in the center. The main room facing the south is reserved for the old and privileged, while young people live in the east and west wing-rooms. The main room usually has six grid-windows, each engraved with beautiful flowers and auspicious animals. All the carving is of mastery skills.

Lijiang is also the hometown of the Naxi ethnic minority. Their written language, the Dongba characters, is regarded as the only well-preserved "living hieroglyphic" in the world. That the old Naxi artists one playing the Naxi ancient music with ancient musical instruments is also a very rare scene in the world.

In 1997, Lijiang was listed on the World *Heritage List*.

桂林漓江

Guīlín Lǐjiāng

Rénrén dōu zhīdao "Guīlín shānshuǐ jiǎ tiānxià", "jiǎ" zài zhèlǐ
人人都知道“桂林山水甲天下”，“甲”在这里
shì "dì-yī" de yìsi.
是“第一”的意思。

Guīlín zài Guǎngxī Zhuàngzú Zìzhìqū, shì ge měilì de xiǎochéng.
桂林在广西壮族自治区，是个美丽的小城。
Guīlín zuì měi de shì Lǐjiāng, zhè shì shìjiè shàng zuì xiùlì de héliú
桂林最美的是漓江，这是世界上最秀丽的河流
zhī yī, cháng yībǎi liùshí gōnglǐ.
之一，长 160 公里。

Lǐjiāng de "lǐ" zì, shì "qīngchè、tòumíng" de yìsi, Lǐjiāng
漓江的“漓”字，是清澈、透明的意思，漓江
de jiāngshuǐ zhèngshì qīngchè、tòumíng de. Lǐjiāng liǎng'àn de shān
的江水正是清澈、透明的。漓江两岸的山
shàng zhǎngle hǎoduō guàn mù hé xiǎohuā, yuǎnyuǎn kànqu, hǎoxiàng
上长了好多灌木和小花，远远看去，好像
měinǚ shēnshàng de yīshān.
美女身上的衣衫。



Lijiang River in Guilin



Everybody knows the saying that "The landscape in Guilin is unparalleled in the world." "Jia" here means "the first".

Guilin in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is a beautiful small city. Its most beautiful place is Lijiang River, which is one of the most charming rivers in the world. It is 160 kilometers long.

The character "Li" in Lijiang River means "clear and crystal". The water in Lijiang River is just like that, clear and crystal. Bushes and flowers are exuberant on the hills along the banks of the river. They look like the dress of a beautiful lady from a distant view.



Dàoyǐng shì Líjiāng de yí dà qíguān. Zuòzhe xiǎochuán, cóng shānfēng dào yǐng de
倒影是漓江的一大奇观。坐着小船，从山峰倒影的
shuǐmiàn shàng liúguò. Nǐ huì fāxiàn, bǎi lǐ Líjiāng de měi yí chù jǐngzhì, dōu shì yí fú
水面上流过。你会发现，百里漓江的每一处景致，都是一幅
Zhōngguó shuǐmòhuà.

中国水墨画。

Líjiāng zài bùtóng de jìjié、bùtóng de qìhòu lǐ, yǒu bùtóng de jǐngsè.
漓江在不同的季节、不同的气候里，有不同的景色。

Líjiāng fēn sān duàn, měi yí duàn jǐngsè dōu bùtóng.
漓江分三段，每一段景色都不同。

Zhè shì Líjiāng de dī-yí duàn. Liǎng'àn shì shānfēng、chéngzhèn、nóngcūn、tiányuán.
这是漓江的第一段。两岸是山峰、城镇、农村、田园。

Zhè shì Líjiāng de dī-èr duàn. Ànbiān shíshān liánmián búduàn, shì Líjiāng fēngguāng
这是漓江的第二段。岸边石山连绵不断，是漓江风光
de jīnghuá.
的精华。

Zhè shì Líjiāng de dī-sān duàn. Cuìzhú、màolín、tiányě、shānzhuāng、yú cūn
这是漓江的第三段。翠竹、茂林、田野、山庄、渔村
suí chù kě jiàn.
随处可见。





The inverted reflections in the water is a marvelous spectacle of Lijiang River. Taking leisure in a small boat and floating on the river with the inverted reflections of the hills in the water, you will find that every scenic spot in the one hundred-*li* long Lijiang River is just like a picture of Chinese wash painting.

In different seasons and weathers Lijiang River takes on different looks.

The river is divided into three sections, and each presents a different scenery.

This is the first section, with hills towering the banks and towns, villages and fields dotting alongside.

This is the second section of Lijiang River. The cliffs that stretch along the banks are the essential part of the Lijiang landscape.

This is the third section. Bamboo groves, exuberant woods, fields, farms, and fishing villages can be seen everywhere.

河姆渡遗址

Hémùdù Yízhǐ

Yī jiǔ qī sān nián xiàtiān,
1973 年夏天,

zài Zhèjiāng Shěng Yúyáo
在浙江省余姚

Shì Hémùdùcūn de běibian,
市河姆渡村的北边,

cūnmínmen zài wā tǔ shí,
村民们在挖土时,

jiāgōng guò de suì shíkuài.
加工过的碎石块。



fāxiàn ní tǔ zhōng yǒu yìxiē hǎoxiàng bèi
发现泥土中有一些好像被

Jīngguò kǎogǔ rényuán wājué, zài jùlǐ dìmiàn liǎng mǐ shēn de
经过考古人员挖掘,在距离地面两米深的
dìfang, fāxiànlè shíyī zuò mùzàng hé sān ge huikēng, hái yǒu dàliàng
地方,发现了 11 座墓葬和 3 个灰坑,还有大量
de táopiàn、shíqì.
的陶片、石器。

Jīngguò zhuānjiā pànduàn, tāmen yīnggāi shì zài dàyuē 6000 nián
经过专家判断,它们应该是在大约 6000 年
qián jiāgōng chūlái de. Dāng kǎogǔ rényuán wājué dào jùlǐ dìmiàn sān
前加工出来的。当考古人员挖掘到距离地面 3
mǐ shēn de dìfang shí, fāxiànlè yìxiē qíguài de dōngxi. Zài hēihèsè de
米深的地方时,发现了一些奇怪的东西。在黑褐色的
tǔcéng zhōng, shǎnzhe yìxiē jīnhuáng sè de xiǎo kēlì, dànshì hěn kuài
土层中,闪着一些金黄色的小颗粒,但是很快
tāmen jiù biànchéng le ní tǔ de yánsè. Kǎogǔ rényuán jiǎnqǐ zhèxiē
他们就变成了泥土的颜色。考古人员捡起这些
xiǎo kēlì, jīngguò zǐxì de biànrèn, tāmen fāxiàn, zhèxiē dōngxi jūrán
小颗粒,经过仔细的辨认,他们发现,这些东西居然
shì tàn huà le de dàogǔ!
是炭化了的稻谷!

Hemudu Relics



In the summer of 1973, to the north of Hemudu village of Yuyao city in Zhejiang Province, villagers discovered in the earth some detritus while digging that seemed to have been processed.

After the excavation by some archaeologists, 11 tombs and 3 ash pits were found from 2 meters underground, together with a large quantity of pottery pieces and stone artifacts.

When the archaeologists dug to a place 3 meters deep under the ground, they discovered something strange. Amid the dark brown earth, some fine golden grains gleamed, but the color soon turned the same as that of the earth. The archaeologists picked up the grains, and, after a careful inspection, they unexpectedly found that they were carbonated grains of paddy!



Kǎogǔ rényuán bùgǎn xiāngxìn zhèxiē dàogǔ huì zài liùqiān nián qián de dìcéng zhōng
考古 人员 不敢 相信 这些 稻谷 会在 6000 年 前 的 地层 中
fāxiàn, tāmen zhēnde zài dìxià máicáng le liùqiān nián ma? Nándào Xīnshíqì Shídài zài
发现, 它们 真的 在 地下 埋藏了 6000 年 吗? 难道 新石器 时代 在
zhèlǐ shēnghuó de Hé mǔ dù rén yǐ jīng kāishǐ zhòngzhí shuǐ dào le ma?
这里 生活 的 河姆渡人 已经 开始 种植 水稻 了吗?

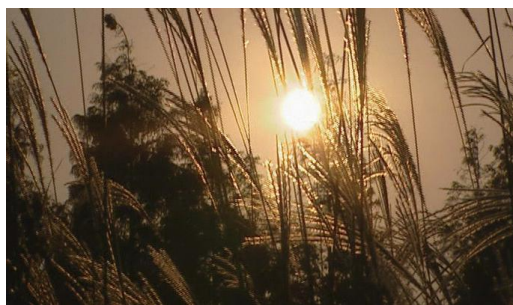
Zài lí dàogǔ bù yuǎn de dìfāng yòu yǒu le xīn de fāxiàn, ní tǔ zhōng chūxiàn le
在 离 稻谷 不 远 的 地方 又 有了 新的 发现, 泥土 中 出现 了
xǔ duō yòng gǔ tóu zuò de dōngxi. Zhè zhèng shì Hé mǔ dù rén yòng lái zhòngzhí dàogǔ
许多 用 骨头 做 的 东西。这 正 是 河姆渡人 用来 种植 稻谷
de shēngchǎn gōngjù — Gǔsī. Tā shì Zhōngguó mùqián fāxiàn de zuì gǔlǎo de
的 生产 工具 —— 骨耜。它 是 中国 目前 发现 的 最 古老 的
gǔ zhì nóngjù。
骨 制 农 具。

Suǒyǒu de fājué xiǎnshì, liùqiān nián qián, zhèlǐ shēnghuó zhe zhèyàng de yì
所有 的 发掘 显示, 6000 年 前, 这里 生活 着 这样 的 一
qún rén: tāmen kào zhòngzhí shuǐ dào, cǎijí, bǔyú hé shòuliè wéishēng, yǐ jīng huì
群 人: 他们 靠 种植 水稻、采集、捕鱼 和 狩猎 为生, 已经 会
shǐyòng lúwěi hé mázhìpǐn. Tāmen hái cóng fùjìn de shān shang kānfá shù mù, gòujiàn
使用 芦苇 和 麻制品。他们 还 从 附近 的 山 上 砍伐 树木, 构建
qǐ le gānlánshì fángwū. Ér zhè zhǒng jiégòu de fángwū réng bèi xiàndài Zhōngguó rén
起了 干栏式 房屋。而 这种 结构 的 房屋 仍 被 现代 中国人
cǎiyòngzhe, Yúnnán de Diàojiǎolóu jiù shì zhè yī yuǎngǔ wénmíng de yánxù。
采用 着, 云南 的 吊角楼 就是 这 一 远古 文明 的 延续。



The archaeologists could hardly believe that those grains of paddy could be discovered in the stratum of 6,000 years ago. Had they been really buried underground for 6,000 years? Was that possible that the Hemudu primitives living in the Neolithic ages had already planted rice?

A new discovery was soon made not far from the place where grains of paddy were found. Many objects made of bones were unearthed. They are just the



bone spades, the tools by which the Hemudu primitives used to plant rice. They are the oldest agricultural tools made of bone that have been found in China so far.

All the excavation shows that 6,000 years ago, here lived such a group of people, who lived on planting rice, collecting, fishing and hunting, and had already been able to use things made of reeds and hemp. They also cut trees from the nearby hills, and built suspending houses supported by wooden stakes. The structure of this kind of house is still employed by modern Chinese. The "*Diaojiao*" houses (the wood or bamboo houses propped up by wood supports with ladders leading up) in Yunnan are just the offspring of this ancient civilization.