

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."
关隘是重要的驻兵据点，位置大多在进出长城的重要道路上。中国人说：“一夫当关，万夫莫开。”
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 qíngbào 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 1750 nián, yuánlín zǒng miànjī yǒu yīqiān duō gōngqǐng, shuǐmiàn yuē zhàn sì fēnzhī sān.

颐和园是清代的皇家花园和行宫，始建于1750年，园林总面积有1000多公顷，水面约占四分之三。

Zhè zuò xiǎoshān jiào Wànshòu Shān, qián shān de jiànzhùqún shì quányuán jiànzhù de jīnghuá, shān shang de Fóxiāng Gé shì Yíhé Yuán de xiàngzhēng.

这座小山叫万寿山，前山的建筑群是 全园建筑的精华，山上的佛香阁是颐和园的象征。



Fóxiāng Gé wǎng shàng shì Yíhé Yuán zuì gāo de jiànzhù — Zhìhuìhǎi, sùchēng "Wúliáng Diàn", yīnwèi zhè zuò jiànzhù shì méiyǒu liáng hé zhù de.

佛香阁往上是颐和园最高的建筑——智慧海，俗称“无梁殿”，因为这座建筑是没有梁和柱的。



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。

Yí 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*.