

## Unit 2

### Reading A

#### World Cultural Heritage in China 《中国的世界文化遗产》

1 Since China joined the International Convention Concerning the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage in 1985, the number of world heritage sites in China has increased to 47 by September, 2014, next only to Italy that has 49 on the list. Of these 31 are cultural heritage sites, 10 are natural heritage sites, and 4 are cultural and natural (mixed) sites. Here are some iconic places on the list.

自 1985 年中国加入《保护世界文化和自然遗产公约》以来，截至 2014 年 9 月，中国的世界遗产数量已增至 47 处，仅次于拥有 49 处世界遗产的意大利。其中 31 处为文化遗产，10 处为自然遗产，4 处为文化与自然混合遗产。以下是名单上的一些标志性地点。

#### The Summer Palace 颐和园

2 The Summer Palace in Beijing integrates numerous traditional halls and pavilions into the Imperial Garden conceived by Emperor Qianlong in the Qing Dynasty between 1750 and 1764 as the Garden of Clear Ripples. Using Kunming Lake, the former reservoir of the Yuan Dynasty's capital and Longevity Hill as the basic framework, the Summer Palace combined political and administrative, residential, spiritual, and recreational functions within a landscape of lakes and mountains, in accordance with the Chinese philosophy of balancing the works of man with nature. As the culmination of several hundred years of Imperial garden design, the Summer Palace has had a major influence on subsequent oriental garden art and culture.

北京颐和园在 1750 年至 1764 年间由乾隆皇帝构想为清漪园，将众多传统的殿堂、亭阁融入其中。颐和园以昆明湖（元朝都城的旧水库）和万寿山为基本框架，依照中国天人合一的哲学理念，在山水景观中融合了政治行政、居住、精神和娱乐等功能。作为数百年皇家园林设计的集大成者，颐和园对后来的东方园林艺术和文化产生了重大影响。

3 The Summer Palace in Beijing is an outstanding expression of the creative art of Chinese landscape garden design, incorporating the works of humankind and nature in a harmonious whole. The Summer Palace epitomizes the philosophy and practice of Chinese garden design, which played a key role in the development of this cultural form throughout the East. The Imperial Chinese Garden, illustrated by the Summer Palace, is a potent symbol of one of the major world civilizations.

北京颐和园是中国风景园林设计创造性艺术的杰出体现，将人类的杰作与自然融为一体，和谐统一。颐和园是中国园林设计理念和实践的典范，在中国园林文化形式在整个东方的发展中发挥了关键作用。以颐和园为代表的中国皇家园林是世界主要文明之一的有力象征。

#### Mogao Caves 莫高窟

4 Situated at a strategic point along the Silk Route, at the crossroads of trade as well as religious, cultural and intellectual influences, the 492 cells and cave sanctuaries in Mogao are famous for their statues and wall paintings, spanning 1,000 years of Buddhist art.

莫高窟位于丝绸之路的战略要地，处在贸易以及宗教、文化和知识影响的交汇处。莫高窟的 492 个洞窟和石窟圣地以其雕塑和壁画而闻名，涵盖了 1000 年的佛教艺术。

5 Carved into the cliffs above the Dachuan River, the Mogao Caves south-east of the Dunhuang oasis, Gansu Province, comprise the largest, most richly endowed, and longest used treasure house of Buddhist art in the world. It was first constructed in AD 366 and represents the great achievement of Buddhist art from the 4th to the 14th century. 492 caves are presently preserved, housing about 45,000 square meters of murals and more than 2,000 painted sculptures.

莫高窟位于甘肃省敦煌绿洲东南部的大泉河上方的悬崖上，是世界上规模最大、内容最丰富、使用时间最长的佛教艺术宝库。它始建于公元 366 年，代表了 4 世纪至 14 世纪佛教艺术的伟大成就。目前保存有 492 个洞窟，内有约 4.5 万平方米的壁画和 2000 多尊彩塑。

Cave 302 of the Sui Dynasty contains one of the oldest and most vivid scenes of cultural exchanges along the Silk Route, depicting a camel pulling a cart typical of trade missions of that period. Caves 23 and 156 of the Tang Dynasty show workers in the fields and a line of warriors respectively and in the Song Dynasty Cave 61, the celebrated landscape of Mount Wutai is an early example of artistic Chinese cartography, where nothing has been left out — mountains, rivers, cities, temples, roads and caravans are all depicted.

隋朝的 302 窟包含了丝绸之路上最古老、最生动的文化交流场景之一，描绘了一头骆驼拉着一辆那个时期典型的贸易使团的马车。唐朝的 23 窟和 156 窟分别展示了田间劳作的人和一系列武士。在宋朝的 61 窟中，著名的五台山景观是中国早期艺术地图的一个例子，其中没有遗漏任何东西——山脉、河流、城市、寺庙、道路和商队都被描绘了出来。

6 The discovery of the Library Cave at the Mogao Caves in 1990, together with the tens of thousands of manuscripts and relics it contained, has been acclaimed as the world's greatest discovery of ancient Oriental culture. This significant heritage provides invaluable reference for studying the complex history of ancient China and Central Asia.

1900 年莫高窟藏经洞的发现，以及其中所包含的数万件手稿和文物，被誉为世界上对古代东方文化最伟大的发现。这一重大遗产为研究古代中国和中亚复杂的历史提供了极其宝贵的参考。（**需注意，藏经洞是 1900 年被发现的，文本中的 1990 年可能存在错误。**）

West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou 杭州西湖文化景观

7 The West Lake Cultural Landscape of Hangzhou, comprising the West Lake and the hills surrounding its three sides, has inspired famous poets, scholars and artists since the 9th century. It comprises numerous temples, pagodas, pavilions, gardens and ornamental trees, as well as causeways and artificial islands. These additions have been made to improve the landscape west of the city of Hangzhou to the south of the Yangtze River.

杭州西湖文化景观由西湖及三面环绕的群山组成，自 9 世纪以来一直激发着著名诗人、学者和艺术家的创作灵感。它包含众多的寺庙、宝塔、亭台、园林和观赏树木，以及堤道和人工岛。这些增添的元素是为了改善长江以南杭州市西部的景观。

8 West Lake is surrounded on three sides by “cloud-capped hills” and on the fourth by the city of Hangzhou. Its beauty has been celebrated by writers and artists since the Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907). In order to make it more beautiful, its islands, causeways and the lower slopes of its hills have been “improved” by the addition of numerous temples, pagodas, pavilions, garden and ornamental trees which merge with farmed landscape. Since the Southern Song Dynasty (13th

century) ten poetically named scenic places have been identified as embodying idealized, classic landscapes that manifest the perfect fusion between man and nature. West Lake is an outstanding example of a cultural landscape that displays with great clarity the ideals of Chinese landscape aesthetics, as expounded by writers and scholars in Tang and Song Dynasties.

西湖三面环绕着“云雾缭绕的群山”，第四面是杭州市。自唐朝（公元 618 年—907 年）以来，它的美丽就一直为作家和艺术家们所称颂。为了使其更加美丽，西湖的岛屿、堤道以及山的较低山坡通过增添众多寺庙、宝塔、亭台、园林和观赏树木得到了“改善”，这些与农田景观融为一体。自南宋（13 世纪）以来，十个富有诗意名称的景点被认为体现了理想化的经典景观，展现了人与自然的完美融合。西湖是一个杰出的文化景观范例，非常清晰地展示了唐宋时期作家和学者所阐述的中国景观美学理念。

9 The West Lake has influenced garden design in the rest of China as well as Japan and Korea over the centuries and bears an exceptional testimony to the cultural tradition of improving landscapes to create a series of vistas reflecting an idealised harmony between humans and nature. 几个世纪以来，西湖影响了中国其他地区以及日本和韩国的园林设计，是改善景观以创造一系列反映人与自然理想化和谐的景观这一文化传统的非凡见证。

Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace, Lhasa 拉萨布达拉宫历史建筑群

10 The Potala Palace symbolizes Tibetan Buddhism and its central role in the traditional administration of Tibet. The building complex, comprising the White and Red Palaces with their ancillary buildings, is built on Red Mountain in the centre of Lhasa Valley, at an altitude of 3,700m. Also founded in the 7th century, the Jokhang Temple Monastery is an exceptional Buddhist religious complex. Norbulingka, the Dalai Lama's former summer palace, constructed in the 18th century, is a masterpiece of Tibetan art. The beauty and originality of the architecture of these three sites, their rich ornamentation and harmonious integration in a striking landscape, add to their historic and religious interest.

布达拉宫象征着藏传佛教及其在西藏传统管理中的核心地位。建筑群由白宫和红宫及其附属建筑组成，建于海拔 3700 米的拉萨河谷中心的红山上。同样始建于 7 世纪的大昭寺是一个杰出的佛教宗教建筑群。罗布林卡是达赖喇嘛的旧夏宫，建于 18 世纪，是西藏艺术的杰作。这三个地点的建筑之美与独特性、丰富的装饰以及与壮丽景观的和谐融合，增添了它们的历史和宗教价值。

11 The Historic Ensemble of the Potala Palace is an outstanding work of human imagination and creativity, for its design, its decoration and its harmonious setting within a dramatic landscape. The three-in-one historic ensemble of the Potala Palace, with Potala the palace-fort complex, Norbulingka the garden residence and the Jokhang Temple Monastery the temple architecture, each with its distinctive characteristics, forms an outstanding example of traditional Tibetan architecture.

布达拉宫历史建筑群是人类想象力和创造力的杰出作品，因其设计、装饰以及在壮丽景观中的和谐布局。布达拉宫历史建筑群三位一体，包括宫殿堡垒综合体布达拉宫、园林居所罗布林卡以及寺庙建筑大昭寺，每一个都有其独特的特点，构成了传统藏式建筑的杰出范例。

### Ancient City of Pingyao 平遥古城

12 The Ancient City of Pingyao is a well-preserved ancient county-level city in China. Located in Pingyao County, central Shanxi Province, the property includes three parts: the entire area within the walls of Pingyao, Shuanglin Temple 6 kilometers southwest of the county seat, and Zhenguo Temple 12 kilometers northeast of the county seat. The Ancient City of Pingyao well retains the historic form of the county-level cities of the Han people in Central China from the 14th to 20th century.

平遥古城是中国保存完好的一座古代县级城市。它位于山西省中部的平遥县，这一遗产包括三个部分：平遥城墙内的整个区域、县城西南 6 公里处的双林寺以及县城东北 12 公里处的镇国寺。平遥古城很好地保留了 14 世纪至 20 世纪中国中部汉族县级城市的历史风貌。

13 Founded in the 14th century and covering an area of 225 hectares, the Ancient City of Pingyao is a complete building complex including ancient walls, streets and lanes, shops, dwellings and temples. Its layout reflects perfectly the developments in architectural style and urban planning of the Han cities over more than five centuries.

平遥古城始建于 14 世纪，占地面积 225 公顷，是一个包括古城墙、街道和小巷、商店、民居和寺庙的完整建筑群。它的布局完美地反映了五个多世纪以来汉族城市在建筑风格和城市规划方面的发展。

14 The Ancient City of Pingyao is an outstanding example of Han cities in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. It retains all the Han city features, provides a complete picture of the cultural, social, economic and religious development in Chinese history, and it is of great value for studying the social form, economic structure, military defense, religious belief, traditional thinking, traditional ethics and dwelling form.

平遥古城是明清时期汉族城市的杰出范例。它保留了所有汉族城市的特色，完整呈现了中国历史上文化、社会、经济和宗教的发展，对于研究社会形态、经济结构、军事防御、宗教信仰、传统思想、传统伦理和居住形式具有重大价值。