



北京新年倒计时为申冬奥加油 梦想辉映冰雪北京 同心欢聚诚邀五环

图/文 曹金良

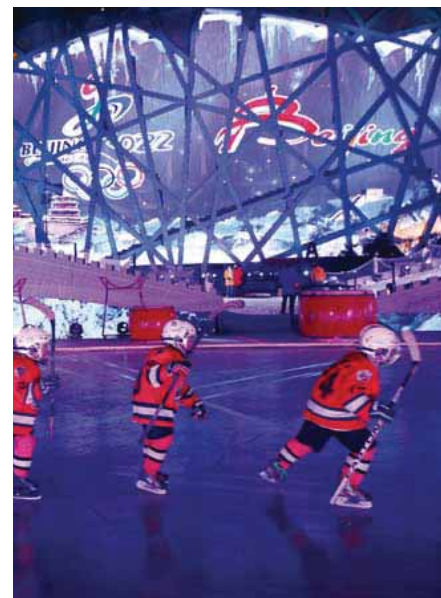
2014年12月31日，从北京中轴线上奥林匹克公园中心区主会场的祈福欢腾，到延庆八达岭长城脚下的群众联欢，再到张家口崇礼冰雪世界的冬季运动激情，一场主题为“冰雪北京 诚邀五环”的跨地、跨年的2015年北京新年倒计时活动，汇聚各界群众对北京申办2022年冬奥会和冬残奥会成功的热望，传递北京冬季旅游的魅力，抒发着无数人践行中国梦的心愿与情怀，首次实现三地同步联动，共同迎来崭新的一年。

鸟巢主会场：冰雪世界 欢乐海洋

在奥林匹克公园中心鸟巢主会场，来自北京各族各界的群众、来自海内外的北京游客，以及冬奥冠军和冬季运

动国手、发烧友及首都大学生、志愿者们，欢聚在鸟巢前的广场，共同悬挂起心愿灯，在“心愿长卷”上书写新年心愿。现场观众载歌载舞，一派欢动火热。

23时30分，奥林匹克中心区鸟巢主会场新年倒计时活动庆典正式开始，在一首欢乐喜悦的《新年好》歌曲之后，花样滑冰运动员在冰面上翩翩起舞，在《冰雪舞动》的旋律中翩翩起舞，展现着冬季运动的韵律之美和人与自然的和谐之美。北京申办2022年冬奥会的会徽出现在大屏幕上，在“纯洁的冰雪 激情的约会”的主题下，鼓手们敲响了迎新年的鼓声，享誉世界的钢琴家郎朗激情弹奏，《致敬五环》的乐曲动感热烈，乐音代表着人们对北京2022申冬奥成功的热望。



现场，几位前冬奥冠军表达了自己2015年的心愿，以及对北京申办2022年冬奥会的祝福。杨扬、叶乔波、申雪、赵宏博、周洋、张虹、李妮娜等7名前冬奥会冠军，和冬季运动世界冠军特别来到北京新年倒计时现场，向现场的海内外朋友送上2015年的新年祝福，同时也表达了自己心中对北京申办2022年冬奥会和冬残奥会的期盼和祝愿。随后，寓意“实现中国梦 奏响最强音”的“2015奏鸣曲”活动装置在各级领导和各界群众代表、驻华使节的手中共同启动。

距离2015年新年来临仅有一分钟时，伴随着大屏幕播放《中轴闪光》的炫动视频，三地现场的无数的心声、歌声、欢呼声汇聚在一起，时间分分秒秒过去，“……5、4、3、2、1，新年快乐，2015年，你好！”

延庆分会场：传统民间文艺喜庆热烈

在八达岭脚下的延庆分会场，一场以“众志成城 共邀五环”为主题，由延庆各界群众参与的活动热烈欢乐，由象征冬季运动活力激情的雪板舞和延庆传统民间文艺表演竹马、猪头狮子混搭的节目火爆热烈。舞蹈《炫动光

影》时尚炫动，冰上芭蕾展现冬季运动的力与美的结合。此外，作为新年倒计时活动中最有人情味的一个环节，八达岭景区“雷锋热线”的团队成员们走上舞台，倾情讲述真情北京的动人故事，一曲《爱的使者》抒发真情感，传递正能量。

张家口分会场：民俗文化喜迎新年

在张家口市崇礼分会场，热爱冬季运动的发烧友和当地民众激情互动，同样展现着北京申冬奥的愿望——“纯洁的冰雪，激情的约会”。

12月31日晚，虽然寒风刺骨，但张家口市地标建筑——大境门广场，却聚集了数千名热情洋溢的市民，他们在这里等待着2015年新年钟声的敲响。作为北京冬奥申委在北京鸟巢、延庆和张家口大境门广场、崇礼雪场共同开展的主题为“冰雪北京诚邀五环”新年倒计时庆祝活动的分会场，张家口市秉承节俭原则，凸显地域特色，融入民俗文化，精彩纷呈的节目通过卫星视频连线北京主会场，同步进行现场直播，一场气度不凡的视听盛宴传递着京张两地申办2022年冬奥会的热情与渴盼。



YANGZHOU

扬州， 一个有着无尽述说和游走品味的地方

文 / 吕友仁

扬州是个很写意的地方。

自远古大禹鼎定九州，扬州就作为华夏的东南总称，自九江以东直抵闽南，包孕吴越浙赣和两淮，总揽江南，一直是富庶的代名词。魏晋后期靡靡文化、隋炀帝兴起的大规模修建24园和游宴之乐，以及唐宋的歌舞诗会，直至元明清的书画词曲艳情弹唱，都以扬州为对象和文化都会。今日扬州又最好地保存了这一文化底蕴和众多的历史古迹，因此江南江北的各种私家古典园林，都能在扬州找到经典的风雅达观。

历史文化街区，就占地83公顷，内有历史遗迹20多处，文物单位18个。还有马可波罗博物馆、扬州八怪纪念馆和其它一些历史博物馆、工艺博物馆等。市中心街道旁都有古迹点缀，小小的古城内还有高旻寺、天宁寺、重宁寺、文峰塔寺等。无论是古代还是现代，可谓“不作扬州行，枉为文化人”。

今天的扬州的确恢复了人们对古代扬州的美好想象：“烟花三月下扬州”、“腰缠十万贯，骑鹤下扬州”、“扬州旧处可淹留，台榭高处复好游”、“春风十里扬州路，一觉十年扬州梦”、“天下三分明月夜，二分无赖是扬州”、“分野星辰近斗牛，依旧淮扬第一州”等

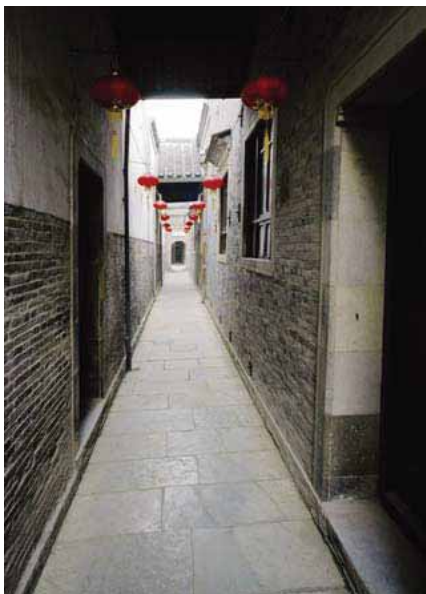
浸润在古诗词中的文化名城

现今的扬州是一个不可多得的祥和静宜之地，没有喧哗纷杂，缺少高楼大厦，但粉墙黛瓦，草木繁盛，烟色朦胧，雨霁润菲，浓情淡写，非常写意；是可以打开尘封在心底的历史记忆，所见所闻可以收集起点点滴滴，生出淡淡的朦胧；是滋养心灵灵秀的一个地方；是一个可以在心底生出由衷的喜悦而抛却烦恼躲避压力的地方。游历在扬州像御清风，时时感到淡淡的陶醉，凭空情色，恬然超外，古今典故，俯首皆是，是一个产生美学文化，由散淡到让人产生缥缈浪漫，仲景梦幻的地方。

“城市，让人们生活更美好”，这句话用到扬州再贴切不过。其他的城市都正在变成钢筋水泥的高楼大厦，四处都是拥堵的交通，繁杂的噪声，压抑的气氛，唯独扬州还依然处处透出一种散淡、舒雅、放逸、醉情的格调，无妄于各种社会的嚣张，是一个让人具备“登幽台而怀思，临风景而畅意”的地方。现今的扬州，按照自己的文化积淀已建设成为中国少数最适合人类居住的环境优美，人文荟萃的城市。景点有：瘦西湖、大运河、大明寺平山堂、何园和个园、汪氏小园和吴道台宅邸、扬州古街、逸园、玲珑园等等。其中，仅古运河旁的双东

等。佳气溢芳甸，飞花流莺，宿云澹野川，红痕绿荫，所谓“天地无私，春花秋月需留恋；别开生面，得闲便是主人心”，“千重碧树笼春苑，一江春水到眼前”，“绿杨城郭是扬州”，这些都是由古至今扬州永远不改的图画书文。

今日游扬州，歌赋上心头。杜牧诗句“青山隐隐水迢迢，秋到江南草未凋，二十四桥明月夜，玉人何处教吹箫”，其实是对扬州做了褒美的同时对隋炀帝做了无尽的感叹。“二十四桥风月在，无边落谁为声”，同时又着意刻画深秋的扬州依然绿水青山、草木葱茏。二十四桥月夜，依然乐声悠扬，生活闲逸，表达了对扬州过往的留恋。相传隋炀帝当初携带二十四位夫人来扬州，在水中湖边以桥相连，很多文人墨客都以二十四桥作了相同的诗，说的是每当明月如空，上下天光一碧，这些院中丝竹笙箫，飘飘扬扬。扬州水面上的每座桥拱在灯火璀璨下也投射出一个月亮，扬州的当夜可以见到十八个月亮共聚在水面之上，让当时的很多玉人，不知在何处相伴明月而弄指吹箫。今日的扬州与旧日的繁华传承，与中国文化有着太深的渊源。



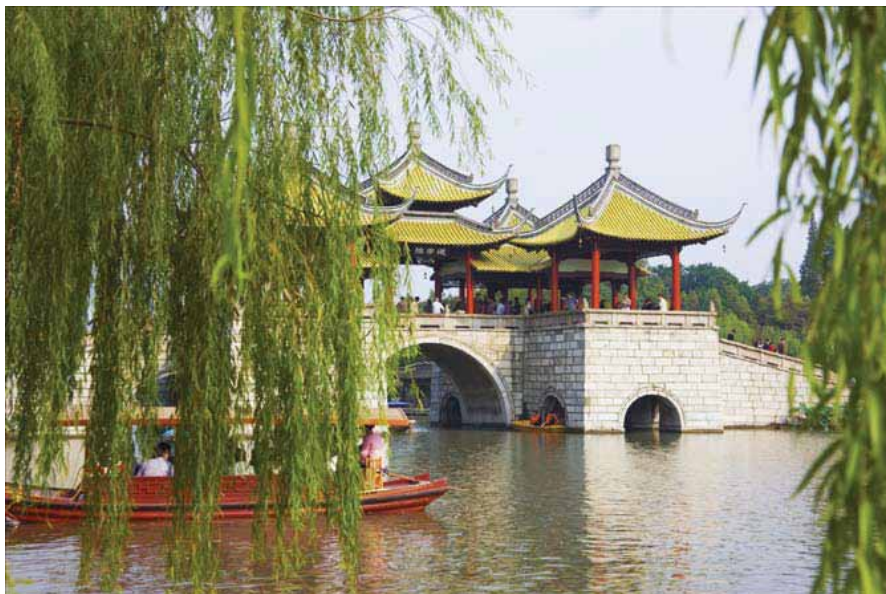
扬州与隋炀帝

扬州与隋炀帝有着很大的关系，中国古代评价一个成功者的三大标准是“有才、有量、有虑”。隋炀帝在中国古代是个很有争议的人物，有雄才大略和文采之美，有容人容物之宏量，却无深谋远虑之思断。若想了解他，可以拜读他的有关运河的两道诏书：这是中国古代不可多得的文章。只不过李世民称帝后，为了掩饰其藩王造反和篡潜，亲自撰文将隋炀帝描写成荒淫奢侈、极欲无道的昏君，尽意抹黑而为李唐王朝寻找最正当的理由。中国古代史官写史，当代帝王是不能看也无权改的。但李世民、康熙、乾隆三人就是亲自阅改，对史官所写的历史做出大肆篡改。

扬州古称“江都”，乃“江河之都会”。城里城外到处是通达的水道。社会的经济发展历来都严重地受制于物流的运输方式，隋炀帝将江都建设成洛阳京城之外的第二个京都，其用意之一，就是要将以前“车载牛马驼”费力的落后运输模式，改变为运用江河水运风帆之利的舰船橹楫大规模运输方式，并开凿了贯通华夏大地的大运河水运系统。中国从隋炀帝开始，将华夏的政治、经济和文化中心东移，开创了从国家层面的新的运输方式代替旧的运输方式，释放出社会经济发展的能量，相对稳定了国家大一统的格局，其意义要远胜于秦始皇的修长城建驰道。其开创的国家科举制度，也与书同文车同轨度量衡一样，具有划时代的意义。所以很多世界史往往将隋当做中国整整一千四百年鼎盛时代的开端。扬州在中国历史上的地位是尤为可圈可点的。

游走扬州看名胜古迹

扬州的瘦西湖，水的韵味有别于杭州的西湖却不亚于西湖。所谓瘦，就是妩媚藏于秀长，雕琢不在刻意，美妙散于淡泊，精雅掩于幽深，随心所欲取于自然，得心应手法于天成。十里水路或湖或河，是恰到瘦窄时，豁然开阔处。“两岸花柳皆依水，一路楼台直到山”，处处点缀着楼台亭榭、长廊古庙。散落着众多古代富甲天下的漕运和盐商的府邸花园，如徐园、趣园、听鹧馆、疏峰馆、春草房、四桥烟雨、湖上草堂、绿荫观、月观、小南海、钓鱼台、水云胜概、积翠轩、半青阁、林香榭、澹香榭、望春楼、熙春台、十字阁、吟月楼、晴云轩、云山阁、静香书房、春流画舫、米春堂、清华堂、梳妆台、锦泉花屿、蜀冈朝旭、小金山、群玉山房、泊云山房、廿四桥、西园曲水，其中开创了很多中国古代营建之文化章法。牌楼水中起，小院灵岩中，都是别出心裁，另有一格，着意意



境，点到妙处。使人感到处处是中国古代山水风景画，自然点缀、疏淡写意。丘环水绕、湖岸迂回、悠远舒展、曲直绵长。烟水一路，图画延绵直到唐代的平山堂和广陵栖灵塔。

栖灵塔有诗赞曰“何楼何塔不同登，上到栖灵第九层”，“九层云外倚栏杆，无数游人举眼看”，它与瘦西湖相映得彰。也是鉴真和尚东渡前的道场。扬州最好的风景游览地点是在瘦西湖的北端大片蜀冈和大明寺周边景区，静宜的寺庙和博物馆纪念堂众多，都是值得一游的好景致。无怪乎欧阳修和苏东坡等众多的文人墨客都在这里留下驻足的痕迹。扬州在古代还曾经是让人秉烛夜游也游不尽的地方。

北京清代多个皇家园林，像颐和园、圆明园、畅春园、静宜园等，其中圆明园的山不如颐和园的万寿山高伟，湖不如昆明湖宽阔，而清代几个帝王唯独最钟情圆明园，其缘故必然是当初圆明园的品位格局。八国联军烧掉的圆明园，虽然所有的建筑无存，但湖河又湾具备，漫缓平冈尚在，殿堂基石犹存，当初圆明园的格局仍可窥见一斑。似乎当初的圆明园就是以扬州瘦西湖为蓝本，成就了

清代皇家三园之首。想回味圆明园当初的品位格局，欣赏中国的园林艺术和山水画，就不得不到瘦西湖一游。中国园林艺术的最高境界是：形传意，意传神，神传性情，具备形、意、神、性4要。其中静怡、散淡、掩藏、佳境为园林的精髓，离宫别馆、弥山跨谷、楼台重阁、长途中停、环水山庄、砌石迷径为园林的格局。扬州的瘦西湖就传递出这样的境界。

马可·波罗纪念馆是中国政府批准为外国人建立的两个纪念馆之一。《马可·波罗游记》上说，中国在扬州城外有一条浩浩荡荡的大河。不知是马可·波罗的发音不准，还是他特别偏爱于扬州，把扬州发音为“扬子”的缘故，其后外国人在编撰世界地图的时候把这条河称之为“Yangtze River”即扬子江。马可·波罗之后，在其他欧洲传教士来到中国之前，欧洲的地图上出现了扬子江的名字。即便以后国人想纠正，都是枉然了。对于很多人而言，马可·波罗的游记可以不读，但这个纪念馆却不可不去。纪念馆中展出的游记部分影印件显示，中国北京的官方称呼是Cathay。沿用了成吉思汗西征时，被另一个伟大的民族最终阻挡后，他们心中呼唤的伟大的名称。一个极



为了不起的，让人可以把世界历史串连起来的名字。博物馆展示了远在西方传教士来到中国之前，欧洲出版的《马可·波罗游记》中记载了当时中国真实的种种片段。另一个是在扬州市内运河旁的普哈丁纪念馆（纪念宋代穆斯林传教士—穆罕穆德十六世玄孙）。这两个纪念馆，都从原来的天宁寺中迁出，建立了各自单独的纪念博物馆，陈列内容翔实生动而有意，都可供外宾参观，让外国友人也从中领悟很多。中国历史上的两晋和唐宋，很多文学巨匠在扬州留下足迹，给古代扬州增添很多的神秘故事和色彩。以至于魏晋竹林七贤之首的嵇康，在赴刑场的路上，歌咏出当时称之为“广陵”扬州的千古绝唱《广陵散》。在场的朋友只记得歌词大意是“君非君，侯非侯，千秋史话曾过客，百年不见万户侯，英雄难度暮年愁。生当最意心无累，情洒脱，文逐心，思灌神，行无苟。山高水长，天心照无疆”，“但等得，乃到断头处，仍作扬州唱”。嵇康的当歌一曲，琴声纾纾洋洋、飘飘洒洒、词语修远超脱、坦然宁静、不悲不亢，成为千古绝唱。可谓“洛阳纸贵，扬州绝唱”。可惜，他毕生以自己的人文心血来谱写的歌曲曲谱，人去后词散曲飞。今日留下的《广陵曲》和《广陵散》，都是后世编撰的伪作，并非原物。世上再无

“广陵词”，已成中国文史子集编撰中的一大缺憾。可见，扬州当初是如何让人向往。

扬州的汪氏小园、个园、何园、卢氏宅府等都是清代盐商的豪院府邸。建筑风格由北方富商大院的住宅大院和江南花园合成，都是值得一游的景点。其中特别推荐的是个园，园的前后是扬州古街，砖雕石砌，看点较多，宅院在扬州最大五进三院（还有家庙二进，共七进大院）。前宅后院，后面花园占总面积三分之二，景物分春夏秋冬四季。不仅山水竹木和楼台亭阁齐全，还有几片面积足够大的草场。主人藏意露拙，起名“个园”，不如说是“国园”。康熙深解其意，南巡中两次驻跸在此。扬州的何园一度曾与苏州的拙政园、北京的颐和园、承德的避暑山庄被誉为是中国的四大名园之一，它以全园堆石造山之巧妙和中国近代历史的相连接为著称。扬州的许多园林也是苏州园林等中国古代私家园林的精致翻版。其中位于个园南门外西首的逸园和玲珑园最经典，小小园林内置八景，幽幽风物，虽然都是当初最得势的商贾营造，但中华文化的魅力本身创造了这些经典建筑。扬州还有很多纪念馆，比如史可法纪念馆，馆内有一幅后人题联：“纵无天下之才天下之量天下之虑，恨取天下之倾覆颓势，战不趋胜，守疆

枉做将帅令；恪守道德之仁忠信之义人格之誉，生造万民之变故成名，败而求荣，声节安可抵乾坤。”这些参观游览点，停车等都很方便。总体扬州的景点得到了很好的优化，文化氛围浓，商业气息少。

位于康山街的盐商“卢氏古宅”很有特色，卢氏盐商住宅是扬州现存最大的民宅，房楼厢亭200多间，共计11进，走廊13道，天井17方，建筑面积4千多平方米，加上大门对面康山街4号用作经营和堆放海盐的占地3亩6分及41号内栈房15间，共占地上万平方米。1996年淮扬菜博物馆在此落户，修复后的卢氏百宴厅重现了当年的奢华，游客可在这里品尝原汁原味的淮扬佳肴；它已经成为完全开放的特色餐饮经营场所，游人可以在用餐的同时，顺便游览这座具有百年沧桑的清代古建筑群，一举两得。另外，卢宅周边环境经改建与古宅和谐相衬，给人以视觉享受。其中对门处是扬州1912酒吧街，全在相邻古运河旁古色古香的大宅子里。灯红酒绿，是所有游客夜晚流连忘返的地方。街心花园霓虹勾描，流水喷泉亮丽光彩，如同上海的新天地或香港的兰桂坊。临河而建的老啤酒厂，坐享其间，观赏霓虹灯光下宽阔的古运河，品味德国的啤酒，会让人有说不尽的感悟。

今日扬州市内的夜晚，依然是“朱颜不改雕栏在，依水湖岸巷深深”。追寻之处，都是街心花园，霓虹勾描；流水喷泉，亮丽光彩；新老相处，留韵犹存。

还有不少灯红酒绿的去处。“畅轩平野阔，凭水雕栏低”，是值得一访的晚间酒吧。闲坐在此，看古往今来，天地造化的精彩转进，文化时空的积淀纷呈，可以好好地品味人生，享受生活。

说到扬州，不得不说大运河，不知是古代的大运河成就了扬州，还是扬州成就了大运河，谁也说不清。中国在全世界都知名的大运河，并不是仅仅指隋炀帝开凿的大运河，这条运河最早开凿于春秋时期。公元前500年前后，吴王开凿出“干沟”，将长江与淮河连通后，又一直向北连通到齐鲁大地的泗水，八百里人工“干沟”。扬州在公元前500年，就依傍着这条全世界人类最最先开凿的浩大工程，成为中国南北交通主干线的枢纽。1100年后的隋炀帝是将此水道连通到洛阳，经洛阳连通了黄河后北通到北京东边的通州。大运河以扬州为首是明确无疑的。扬州与大运河息息相关，运河兴，扬州兴，运河败，扬州衰，扬州与中国古代社会的经济和文化繁荣存在着密切的关系，这是中国其他运河城市都不能取代的。夜游古运河也是值



得推荐的浏览景点方式。全程乘画舫40分钟，沿河楼台轩阁，霓虹勾栏，水波夜色，流光溢彩，重现了“广陵千灯照碧云，高楼红袖客纷纷”，还有老工厂、老码头和公馆教堂等。船在水上行，如同人在画中游，给扬州增添了很多情思遐想。特别是游船终点，老码头旁面粉厂前，一个在露天玻璃柜中展出的用了百年之后，直到上世纪80年代初还在使用的西门子老式小型蒸汽发电机组，绝对世上独一无二的古董珍品。可谓“游船上岸处，经久徘徊时”。

说起大运河，必须到扬州城南的瓜州渡去看一看，运河在与长江的交汇处宽阔无比。清康熙皇帝为了使运河有足够的水，利用长江的上游来水和下游海潮的自然泄顶拱托的互相作用，在运河与长江的交汇处修了无数道伸入江中运河中的斜堤，采用借助自然力提高运河的水位，造成进水易畅，出水反迂难的局面，将运河的水位保持在长江最高潮位上，保证从扬州直到徐州以北漕运的畅通。工程之伟，思想之妙，值得后人瞻礼凭吊。



扬州城市特色

扬州的饭店有扬州迎宾馆（五星）、扬州宾馆（四星）、京华大酒店（四星）、西园大酒店（四星），市内还有香格里拉饭店（五星）、索菲特酒店（五星）等。在扬州游览日程约需一天半，在慢生活中找感觉，即便是三四天也不为多。

扬州评书，是中国最早的戏曲和文艺娱乐的表现形式，宋代文献就有记载。扬州小调，扬州方言，语言轻巧，古韵犹存；诙谐调弄，拿腔拿调；形态逼真，欢畅淋漓，这些都属于独具扬州文化特色的消遣资源。在中国戏剧发展上，扬州也起到了极大地作用，正是扬州的富商把最初散落在民间的戏剧草班底集中到扬州后，经聘文人学士加工修改改编成为才子佳人帝王将相的优秀剧种和官廷戏，促进了中国戏剧的发展。

扬州美食烹饪，从明清开始一直是中国官府菜。建国之后，当初中国驻外使领馆的厨师，钓鱼台宾馆、人民大会堂和北京饭店的主厨，都有来自扬州的大厨。扬州还首度开启冷菜小食，组合成各种什锦八碟头道菜式，以及各类精制点心结尾，构成中国宴会的完整程式。

舌尖上的扬州，最可道的是扬州汤包、五丁包、烧鹅，汤包的绝品是瘦西湖南门外的春怡茶社肉汤包。扬州的阳春面被誉为中华五面之首，用料简单，急火烹制而成绝佳味道。风靡全球的扬州炒饭，其实都已不是正宗，真正的扬州炒饭是金包玉：用蛋黄包裹着白玉色的米饭，火爆出的粒粒金灿灿外香里软的炒饭。同样的食材，手艺不同，味道不同，即大众又不寻常，这些扬州的特色，只能到扬州去寻找。

法国总统希拉里到访扬州也称赞有佳。当地人都说，现在的扬州，是穿上了锦绣衣衫仍在黑夜中行走，还少人知晓和欣赏称赞。我说，扬州是一把尺度，是修身自身文化底蕴的地方，是一个能够让人经久回味和展开很多话题的地方。

扬州旅游的价格优势明显，出租车7元起步。扬州的饭店既有香格里拉等国际知名品牌，也有价格经济的温泉酒店，其中有些非常好的酒店，价格都在300-500元/夜，选择的余地很大。城市的道路交通非常通畅，全无拥塞之烦。因此扬州还被联合国评为中国为数不多的首批人类最宜居城市之一，是最优秀的历史文化和风景名胜旅游城市之一，是一个历史积累沉淀，一个让人可以无尽回味和述说的地方。



Yangzhou A Good Travel Destination

Yangzhou is a poetic place. In ancient times, Yangzhou referred to southeast China, from the east of Jiujiang in today's Jiangxi province until south Fujian province, including provinces like Jiangsu, Anhui, Zhejiang and Jiangxi. Covering South Yangtze River area, Yangzhou was a synonym of affluence. It had been a cultural city from the Jin Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty. Emperor Yang of Sui built gardens and toured and held banquets here, parties of singing, dancing and poem reciting were held here in the Tang and Song dynasties, and the city was described and praised in the paintings, poems and songs of the Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties. Today's Yangzhou boasts its profound culture, numerous cultural sites and relics, and classical gardens.

A Cultural City Praised by Ancient Poets

Yangzhou well illustrates the slogan "Better City, Better Life". While other cities are crowded with highrises and bothered by traffic jam, noises, and repressive atmosphere, Yangzhou maintains its fresh and elegant air. It is a place where people

can find peace in an uproarious world.

Today's Yangzhou is still as desirable as the one in poetry by ancient poets. In his *A Message to Han Chuo, the Yangzhou Magistrate*, famous Tang poet Du Mu praised the beautiful scenery of Yangzhou as follows: There are faint green

mountains and far green waters, and grasses in this river region not yet faded by autumn, and clear in the moon on the Twenty-Four Bridges, girls white as jade are teaching flute-music.

Yangzhou in History

Yangzhou was closely related with Emperor Yang of Sui, who was a disputable figure in Chinese history. Emperor Yang was an ambitious, talented and generous ruler but he lacked foresight. Although he had achieved great accomplishments, the Sui Dynasty came to an end during his reign. After Li Shimin, Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty, ascended the throne, he distorted the image of Emperor Yang of Sui by describing him as a tyrant to cover the disgraceful replacement of Sui by Tang.

It was during Emperor Yang's reign that China's political, economic and cultural center shifted eastwards, the Grand Canal was built, making the old transportation

mode replaced by the new one on national level, social and economic development showed great vitality, the national unification was stabilized, and the civil service examination system was created. Therefore, Sui is often regarded as the beginning of the prosperous history of China for 1,400 years by many historians in which Yangzhou occupied a significant position.

Cultural Sites and Relics in Yangzhou

Different from the West Lake in Hangzhou, the Slender West Lake in Yangzhou is as beautiful as West Lake. The modifier "slender" indicates that the beauty of the water lies in its narrowness. The long, narrow stretch of water lined with flowers and willows and dotted with pavilions, corridors and ancient temples meanders through Yangzhou.

The nine-storey Qiling Pagoda is a famous scenic spot in Daming Temple and contrasts finely with Slender West Lake. The best scenery of Yangzhou is to the north of Slender



West Lake and within the surrounding area of Daming Temple where the famous Chinese monk Jianzhen of the Tang Dynasty stayed before he left for Japan to propagate Buddhism.

Marco Polo Memorial Hall in Yangzhou is one of the two memorial halls built for a foreigner approved by the Chinese government. In his book, Marco Polo wrote about a large river outside Yangtze (Yangzhou) city. It was probably a mistake caused by his incorrect pronunciation of the name of the city. Later when westerners were making the world map, they named the river Yangtze River. The scenic description of China in Marco Polo's times is shown there.

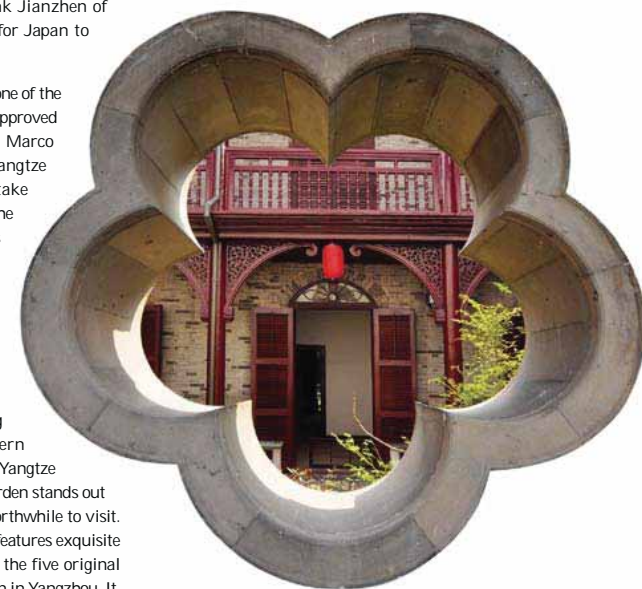
Wang's Small Garden, Ge Garden, and He Garden were gardens built by rich salt merchants in Yangzhou in the Qing Dynasty. The buildings combine northern style mansions as well as gardens in South Yangtze River region and are worth visiting. Ge Garden stands out among all the gardens and is especially worthwhile to visit. Surrounded by ancient streets, Ge Garden features exquisite tile and stone carvings and with three of the five original courtyards preserved it is the largest garden in Yangzhou. It, together with Zhuozheng Garden in Suzhou, Summer Palace in Beijing and Mountain Resort in Chengde is regarded as the four most famous gardens in China.

Lu's Residence in Kangshan Street is the largest mansion built by a Qing salt tycoon preserved until today. After restoration, its dining hall presents the former luxurious scene again and becomes a restaurant where tourists can enjoy authentic Huaiyang cuisine while visiting this architectural complex of over a hundred years.

Yangzhou would not have been what it is without Grand Canal. As a hub of the main artery of communications between north and south China, Grand Canal is prestigious not only in China but also around the world. The Grand Canal was closely related with the history of Yangzhou and the ebb and flow of the canal accorded exactly with the rise and fall of the city. It's a good choice to take a night cruise on the ancient canal. It takes about 40 minutes, passes some old wharves, factories, mansions and churches and offers a good chance to see the ripples, pavilions, terraces and towers bathed in colorful lights.

Unique Features of Yangzhou

Yangzhou storytelling is an ancient folk art which had been



recorded in documents of the Song Dynasty. In the performance, the artist details an interesting historical story to audience in Yangzhou dialect. Yangzhou tune is another local art form which maintains ancient rhymes.

The most famous Yangzhou food includes *tangbao* (soup bun), steamed bun stuffed with fillings of five ingredients, and roast goose. You can find delicious *tangbao* at Chunyi Teahouse outside the south gate of Slender West Lake Park. Besides, shredded tofu in chicken gravy is also a Yangzhou delicacy. Yangzhou noodle is praised as the No. 1 noodle in China and the world famous Yangzhou fried rice is loved by many people.

A big advantage of traveling in Yangzhou is that it is affordable. With 30 *yuan*, you can go anywhere within the city by taxi. You can find famous international hotel brands like Shangri-La which cost about 300 to 500 *yuan* per night as well as economical hotels in Yangzhou. What's more, you will seldom be bothered by traffic jam in Yangzhou. Being one of the first batch of the most inhabitable Chinese cities selected by United Nations, Yangzhou is one of the best tourist cities with excellent history, culture and scenery in China.

MOSCOW

去莫斯科赴一场艺术盛宴

文 / 易水寒

初抵莫斯科，所见完全颠覆了想象，教科书中那个泛着时光潮气落魄的旧俄帝国早已散落在尘埃里。闯入眼帘的景象，直教人目瞪口呆，独一无二的时尚文艺范儿都城，丝毫不输摩登的纽约和巴黎。更有意思的是，莫斯科的文艺匠气是当今最盛名的都市都不能比拟的。魔幻一如史诗般的莫斯科，无时无刻不在给你惊叹。很难想象，这个国家为保留它的艺术格调，做出了多少努力。



红场、克里姆林宫，无所不在的震撼

飞机稳稳地降落在莫斯科机场时，我的心怦怦直跳，那种情绪好比陡然要与心爱的姑娘见第一面，此前都是在照片目睹它的风采，而今要眼见为实，呼吸的气息都有些急促了。

机场距离莫斯科市中心35公里，跟北京一样，它有一条高速路直通市内，由机场直接开到俄罗斯首都莫斯科市中心的著名广场红场旁。

红场，原名是“托尔格”，意为“集市”。红场的知名度可以与天安门广场媲美，可是却没有想象中那么大，



大约只有天安门广场的五分之一。虽经多次改建和修建，但仍保持原样，古朴而庄严。公元15世纪90年代，莫斯科发生大火，火灾后空旷之地成了广场，故曾被称为“火烧场”，1662年改为“红场”。古代俄语中“红色的”一词还有“美丽的”之意，由于译名时都只取了其中的第一释义，即“红色的”，久而久之，“红场”的名称就这样沿用至今。广场总面积9万平方米，呈长方形，南北长，东西窄。红场的地面很独特，全部由条石铺成，显得古老而神圣，既是莫斯科历史的见证，也是莫斯科人的骄傲。因其地处莫斯科市中心，所以自然而然成为国家举行各种大型庆典及阅兵活动的中心地点，也因此名列世界上最著名的广场之一。

脚踏红场的地界，心震撼到不行，需要用很长一段时间来平抚内心“突突”的情绪。“震撼是无所不在的！”——它的建筑风格很是多样；有文艺复兴时典型的哥特式格调，也有超乎想象的巴洛克式的浪漫流泻，还有欧洲古典的唯美自然主义风格。当然，还有一些说不出的样式，像一道特别的佐料调剂着菜品的与众不同。另外，林林总总的建筑物的内涵颇为丰富，既有古为今用的

宫殿与办公区，也有排名世界前十的知名商场，还有博物馆、伟人墓地、大教堂等。相对于一个只有一千多年历史的俄罗斯而言，它的古物保存可以堪称完美。

红场的西南与克里姆林宫相毗连，西侧是克里姆林宫的宫墙，北面为国立历史博物馆，东侧为百货大楼，南部为圣瓦西里大教堂。列宁陵墓位于靠宫墙一面的中部，墓上为检阅台，两旁为观礼台。

我们穿过由条石铺就的广场，参观了列宁墓。列宁墓位于红场西南方，初建时为木结构，1930年改用石建。陵墓一半埋在地下，一半露出地面，墓前刻有“列宁”字样碑石。墓室内有卫兵站岗执勤，室内静谧肃穆。记得少时从电影里看到过的列宁，就那样安详地躺在水晶棺里，现在感觉“他”离我们那么近。在列宁墓与克里姆林宫红墙之间矗立着12块墓碑，包括斯大林、勃列日涅夫、安德罗波夫、契尔年科、捷尔任斯基等人。

红场南边是莫斯科瓦西里大教堂，北侧是国家历史博物馆，附近还有朱可夫元帅雕像、无名烈士墓。游览完广场，我们便走进位于东面的古姆商场，这是一个超大型商场，由240家商店组成。虽然它现在的地位已经下降，被



附近更高级、更摩登的商场取代，但其设计之独特、装饰之豪奢，完全可以与欧美最现代化的商场媲美。漫步在广场里，简直是在欣赏一部艺术气氛浓郁的连环画。

红场的南面是著名的瓦西里升天大教堂。我查下了史料，上面记载：1552年，伊凡雷帝下令远征喀山汗国。传说在战争中，俄罗斯军队由于得到了八位圣人的帮助，赢得战争胜利。为纪念这八位圣人，伊凡雷帝下令修建了教堂，并以他最为信赖的一位修道士瓦西里的名字而命名。当时的沙皇为了让它成为绝版，还惨无人道地刺瞎了建筑师的双眼。这座教堂中间是一个带有大尖顶的教堂冠，抬头仰望，惊叹不知在心里发出了多少次，八个带有不同色彩和花纹的小圆顶错落有致地分布在它的周围，再配上九个金色洋葱头状的教堂顶，仿佛像九支永不熄灭的烛火在为世界的和平祈祷，真的是美妙绝伦。

站在红场向四面八方望去，天空蓝得近乎失去了性格，几朵云悠闲地在广场上空留下了一串串脚印，真有

一股荡气回肠、贯通古今、八面来风的豪爽之气于胸中涌动。

阿尔巴特街，诗人都想住在这里

去莫斯科，阿尔巴特街不可不去，阿尔巴特街是莫斯科市中心的著名步行街，曾是艺人和画家荟萃的天堂，有着500多年的历史，保存有许多古色古香的建筑。它对俄罗斯人的意义相当于北京人的“西单”和“王府井”。19世纪，贵族阶级和上流社会竞相攀比，居住阿尔巴特街曾风靡一时。它是莫斯科最富盛名的商业街，800多米的长度，十来米的宽度，似乎并不起眼，却因两个文学原因，享誉世界。

其一，阿尔巴特大街53号，有一座两层俄式建筑，是诗人普希金从1830年始的起居地。现在，它成为诗人的博物馆，是阿尔巴特街最著名的建筑。

在莫斯科，各种各样的博物馆很多，许多都值得—

看。其中，名人故居博物馆是我比较偏爱的一类。莫斯科有许多文学艺术界名人的故居，其中保存得最完好的是大文豪列夫·托尔斯泰和高尔基的故居。此外，大诗人普希金故居也值得一看，因为普希金在俄罗斯文学史上的地位非同寻常。

俄罗斯人对普希金非常敬仰。莫斯科有许多地方都与普希金的名字联系在一起。在著名的普希金广场上，矗立着普希金的全身铜像。著名的普希金造型艺术博物馆等一批单位以普希金的名字命名。

进入普希金故居博物馆参观，必须先套上毡拖鞋，不然是不会被允许进入的。这是为保护文物而采取的措施。俄罗斯许多文物建筑都有此规定，是一种通行做法。故居博物馆的一层常年举办题为《普希金与莫斯科》的展览。这里以大量绘画、画像、地图、手稿、书籍及其他展品，详细介绍了普希金时代的莫斯科、普希金在莫斯科的活动以及他的亲人和朋友们。

从一座木楼梯登上二楼，便到了普希金当年居住过的地方。可惜的是，当年普希金使用过的家具陈设几乎都没有保存下来。所以几乎所有房间都是空荡荡的。只在墙上挂了一些画像，陈列了一些手稿、图片之类。另外有个别家具，如普希金使用过的书桌和普希金夫人使用过的梳妆台，也是从别处移来的原物。只有大客厅根据一位童年时曾随家长到这里做过客的人士的模糊回忆，制作了一些复制品，按照那个年代的风格稍加布置。此外还有楼梯口的前厅，部分复制了当年的原貌。

其二，前苏联著名作家阿纳利托·雷巴科夫写了一本小说，名字叫《阿尔巴特大街的儿女》，更让这条街闻名遐迩。可以说，伦敦有诺丁山，巴黎有蒙马特尔高地，而阿尔巴特街是莫斯科对前两者的回应。

到莫斯科的第一个晚上，看完芭蕾舞大约十点，由于莫斯科天黑得特

别晚，我还来得及在红场拍摄夕阳，之后转到阿尔巴特街，街上的咖啡馆仍然热闹，还有街头艺术家在那里表演。在阿尔巴特街游走，你可以将步子放得慢些再慢些。方石砌就的道路两边装饰着圆形玻璃灯罩的街灯，将阿尔巴特大街装点得既典雅古朴，又洋溢着诗意。有人形容那造型古雅的街灯像个头戴面罩的古代骑士，昂然站立，守护着古老的街市。阿尔巴特街的小店铺一家挨着一家，商品种类极其繁多，如暖和的护耳皮帽，琳琅满目的耳环、坠子、包，印有明星头像的T恤衫，年代久远的宣传画，伪造的证件，古董，雕塑，绘有俄罗斯历届领导人形象的玩偶套人等等。我们从地铁站出来，走了一段时间就到了。在莫斯科所设置的近200个地铁站中，每个站点都风格独特，造型各异，美轮美奂，素有“地下的艺术殿堂”之美誉。每个地铁站都由单独的建筑师设计，其中不乏赫赫有名的设计大师。

莫斯科的著名景点数不胜数，几日来，到过的地方皆让我惊叹，我都在心底一一记下了那里的风情。但最让我久久不能释怀的还是莫斯科街头的的生活气息和艺术气质。只有在主干道，听着车水马龙的声音，才意识到自己身处俄罗斯的首都、大都市莫斯科，只要一走出主干道到小路上，星罗棋布的公园里满是约会的、带孩子的、晒太阳聊天发呆的人，路边一些精致的咖啡馆，会在窗外摆一个小小只到膝盖高的桌子，莫斯科人就坐在飘窗上在路边喝咖啡聊天聚会。想必，这就是我理想的美好生活方式吧。



Go to Moscow for an Artistic Feast

The impression of old Russian Empire in textbooks was completely turned over when I first arrived in Moscow. I was surprised at what I saw: This capital with unique fashion and art style compares favorably with New York and Paris. More interestingly, the literary style of Moscow stands out from that of other famous metropolises. The magical epic-like Moscow presents astonishing views all the time. It's hard to imagine how much effort this country has made to preserve its artistic style.

Red Square: Astounding Views Everywhere

When the plane landed on the Moscow airport, my heart pounded with excitement as if I would meet the true love of mine for the first time. What I saw before were its pictures, now I'll see it for myself, and my breathing quickens.

The airport is 35 km long from downtown Moscow. There is an express way going directly to the downtown, from the

airport to the famous Red Square.

Red Square, formerly known as Torgue, meaning market, is on a par with Tian'anmen Square in popularity. It is not so large. Covering an area of 91,000 square meters, it is only one fifth of the area of Tian'anmen Square. After several remodeling and construction, it still retains the original style, ancient and solemn. In the 1590s, a fire struck

Moscow, resulting in a piece of empty land which was turned into the square. It was named as the fire field and renamed as Red Square. The name came about because the Russian word красная (krasnaya) can mean either "red" or "beautiful". Most translated versions only retain the first meaning "red", so the name Red Square is still in use today.

I was so astounded when stepping into the Red Square. It took quite a long time for me to calm down. "It is shocking everywhere!" Its architectural styles are diverse. There is typical Gothic style of the Renaissance, unbelievable romantic Baroque style and classical European aesthetic naturalism style. Certainly there are some other styles which I could not tell like special seasoning to supplement the diversity. The types of architecture are diverse too. There are ancient palaces and offices, shopping malls ranking world top 10, museums, cemeteries and cathedrals. Preservation of historical monuments in Moscow is immaculate with its over 1,000 years' history.

Arbat Street: Poets Want to Live Here

Arbat Street is a must-see destination in Moscow. With a history of over 500 years, Arbat Street is a famous pedestrian street in downtown Moscow and was home to

craftsmen and painters. A lot of ancient buildings have been preserved here. It is to Russians what Xidan and Wangfujing the commercial streets to Beijingers. In the 19th century, the noble class and upper class society kept up with each other by living in Arbat Street as a fashion. It is the most reputable commercial street in Moscow. With 800 m in length and 10 m in width, this small street is world renowned with the following two reasons in art.

First, a two-floor Russian building (No. 53) houses the Museum-Apartment of A. Pushkin. The poet Pushkin had lived here since 1830. Now it has become the most famous architecture in Arbat Street, a museum for poets.

A variety of museums in Moscow are worth visiting. I favored museums of former residences of celebrities. There are a lot of such kind of museums in Moscow, among which the best preserved ones are former residences of the literary giants Lev Tolstoy and M. Gorky. In addition, former residence of the poet Pushkin is also worth a visit, because of his extraordinary status in the history of Russian literature.

Pushkin is quite honored by Russian people. There are a lot of places in Moscow connected with the name Pushkin. The body statue of Pushkin stands in the famous Pushkin Square. A batch of museums are named after Pushkin like the renowned Pushkin State Museum of Fine Arts.

Second, the famous writer of former Soviet Union Anatoli Rybakov wrote a novel *Children of the Arbat* which made this street well known. I may say, there is Notting Hill in London, Butte de Montmartre in Paris and Arbat Street in Moscow as their counterpart.

On the first evening in Moscow, after I watched a ballet at ten, it still didn't get dark. So I was able to make it to shoot the sunset in Red Square and then visit Arbat Street. Coffee shops in this street were still busy with street artists performing there. You could slow down when visiting this street. The stone paved street was decorated with streetlights with round glass chimney, which made Arbat Street classically elegant and full of poetic flavor. Someone described the classically elegant streetlights as ancient knights wearing masks who stand there to protect this age-old street. There are many small stores in Arbat Street with a variety of goods like warm fur caps with earflaps, superb earrings, pendants, bags, T-shirts printed with stars' head portraits, age-old posters, forged documents, antiques, sculptures and nesting dolls with the theme of Russian leaders.



SEOUL

首尔 亚洲魅力之都

文 / 小岛 图 / 韩国旅游发展局



首尔，一座难以一眼看穿的都城，她既有着六百年朝鲜王朝的古典内敛，又有着“韩流”的时尚前卫。作为亚洲最发达的城市之一，它将古老建筑与现代科技完美结合，将传统文化与时尚潮流文化相融合，为每一位来到这里的游客准备了一次不同寻常的旅行。置身于这座亚洲魅力之都，仿佛像在两个世界穿梭，总会让你感叹，总会让你痴迷。



韩国历史的心脏——景福宫

对于大多数中国游客而言，首尔是一座现代的城市，三星电子、韩剧中的“欧巴”（帅哥）、潮流时装、神奇的美容产业……然而，每一位来到首尔的游客，刚下飞机，扑面而来的却是古老的首尔。在仁川机场大厅，设有韩国传统文化体验中心，不仅可以欣赏古典的歌舞表演，还能亲手制作手工艺品，练习古琴弹奏，试穿传统韩服留影等，让人深刻地体会到韩国传统文化的精髓。

景福宫是很多游客首尔游的第一站。作为首尔规模最大、最古老的宫殿之一，景福宫是韩国封建社会后期的政治中心，承载着这个国家的古老记忆。景福宫在韩国的地位相当于故宫之于中国，是了解韩国历史的必游景点。景福宫规模并不大，但是黑色的瓦很有韩国的特色，注重历史文化建筑保护的韩国将它像明珠一般呵护着。

乘坐旅游大巴穿过高楼大厦，在首尔的市中心区域景福宫前，身穿朝鲜王朝守将服装的“卫队”正雄赳赳气昂昂地走过，似乎在提醒人们：这里曾是朝鲜王朝的都城。“景福宫守门将交接仪式”的意义与英国王室的近卫兵换岗仪式相同，生动地展现了本国的传统宫廷文化。由此可

见，这座宫殿对于韩国、对于首尔的重要性。

景福宫是朝鲜王朝（1392年-1910年）时期韩国汉城（今首尔）的宫殿，也是朝鲜王朝的正宫，于1395年由朝鲜王朝的始祖李成桂下令建造。景福宫有着二百多间房屋，每一间都如同画卷一般呈现着韩国的历史。宫内较大的建筑物勤政殿曾是御座所在地和国王举行即位大典和上朝听政之所，建于人工湖上的庆辉楼是国王设宴招待众臣和外国使节的迎宾馆，位于荷塘中央的乡远亭是王室单独聚会的地方，慈庆殿和交泰殿则分别是王太后和王妃的寝殿……细算下来景福宫也有600多年的历史了，它每一次的变动都意味着韩国历史的改变。

六百多年间，景福宫几经沉浮。1592年“壬辰倭乱”时，宫苑的大部建筑物遭受破坏，只有10个宫殿保留完整，直到1868年才予以重建。1910年，日本吞并朝鲜半岛，韩国沦为日本殖民地。1926年，为压制韩国的“王气”，日本在景福宫门前兴建了一座高大的石头建筑——总督府。很多人认为，总督府的建筑总设计有些“居心叵测”，从空中俯视，它的外形犹如一个“日”字，象征着日本控制着韩国的命脉。从侧面望去，韩国的王宫笼罩在



它巨大的阴影下。此外，日本还以修复昌德宫为名，将景福宫南面的殿阁全部拆除。

1995年8月15日，在韩国光复50周年之际，总督府大楼在5万人的欢呼声和震耳欲聋的爆竹声中被徐徐拆除。在韩国民众看来，只有拆除了这座建筑，才能恢复象征本民族传统的景福宫原貌。六百多年后的今天，首尔虽早已不再是曾经的古城，成为了亚洲最繁华、最发达的城市，但景福宫依然是韩国的心脏，依然是首尔的标志。

景福宫是如此的古老，似乎与现代的首尔“格格不入”，但是如果细细解读首尔，会发现这座城市的发展依然由景福宫指引方向。景福宫透出一个道理：一个城市要发展经济，打造形象，绝不仅仅是为了追求一堆数字，也不是浮夸的国际化，而是要懂得与历史相处，从历史中摄取力量与方向。

潮流时尚的力量——明洞

首尔有多么古老，就有多么现代。从景福宫到明洞的距离只有不到数十公里，但这简短的距离却像两个世界。或许有些人不知道景福宫，但明洞在世界旅游爱好者中绝对鼎鼎大名，因为它是世界的潮流中心之一。

不管游客多么喜爱韩国的民俗、风光、历史文化……但绝大多数游客来到韩国必去的目的地是明洞。2014年韩国观光文化研究院发布的一项调查显示，去年访问韩国的1.2万名外国人中去过首尔明洞的人最多，占58.9%，明洞也被选为外国人最满意的韩国旅游景点。韩国被称为“亚洲魅力之都”，首尔被称为时尚之都，明洞则是世界潮流圣地，时尚潮流的力量无可阻挡地让明洞成为韩国最热景点。

明洞是引领潮流的文化商业中心，也是首尔服装和化妆品的聚集地。在这条仅一公里长的道路上，汇聚了世界与韩国的各种高档品牌，是首尔最著名的品牌街，成为众多外国人与韩国年轻人的首选购物之地。在这里，各种各样的品牌专卖店、百货店、保税店等密集在一起，形成服饰流行的中心，可以买到领导潮流的各种服装、鞋帽、饰物等等。百货店有乐天百货店、新世界百货店等，购物中心有U2Zone商厦、明洞美利莱商厦、AbaTa商厦等。前者以购买高档商品为主，后者则可以低廉的价格买到时髦的商品。此外，还有各种品牌店聚集在中央大街和两边的街巷里……每天的客流量达到150万人次，这对于人口仅5000多万的韩国人来说，绝对是一个天文数字。

其实几乎世界上每一个国家的首都都有着一条时尚商业街区，但为什么明洞能成为其中的佼佼者呢？这和韩国的文化输出——“韩流”文化有关。即使没有去过明洞的韩剧爱好者也对明洞很熟悉，因为明洞是韩剧中出现次数最多的场景之一。明洞通过一部部韩剧、电影、音乐将当地的服饰、饮食、美容、观光景点推向了世界，并刮起了一股风潮。韩流作为文化现象来说，扩大了明洞文化的影响力，作为文化产业来说，更是给明洞创造了大量经济价值。影视作品出口、韩国品牌服饰、化妆品的走俏等，都给明洞的商户带来滚滚财源。

也正是韩剧的力量让明洞变得不再是一个单纯的时尚商业街区，对于韩剧爱好者来说，在明洞消费会有一种“入戏”的感觉，仿佛自己走进了韩剧之中。同时，也不用担心语言交流的问题，因为明洞有三种语言，韩语、汉语与英语，几乎所有服务人员都掌握这三种语言。



真实的首尔——北村韩屋

景福宫与明洞像是首尔的两极，分别代表着古老与现代，而首尔最大的魅力在于传统与现代的融合。其实，如同北京一样，首尔也有着能将传统与现代融合于一体的区域——北村韩屋。要体验首尔的传统民俗与现代潮流文化的结晶之作，北村韩屋是必游之地，就像北京的南锣鼓巷一样。

从首尔塔上俯视首尔，会发现这座国际化大都市面积并不大，只有605平方公里。但是，这片土地聚集着1040万人口，密度之大，可谓寸土寸金。然而，在这座城市的中心却保留了一大片传统韩屋，一片无法用金钱衡量的区域。过去，官里的达官贵人们在此居住，遗留许多传统木屋。这些传统木屋并没有随着时代的发展而被拆迁，而是得到了完整的保留。但是，曾经的达官贵人已成为历史云烟。这一片韩屋随着画廊、传统作坊、韩屋餐厅和各种传统文化博物馆的入驻，逐渐形成一个备受瞩目的新文化艺术区。

当然，今天的北村韩屋不可能与数百年前一模一样，它既保留了首尔传统建筑风格，也加入了现代元素。与传统韩屋相比，北村韩屋不具备完整的品格，但却凝聚着韩

屋的结构性和优美，并契合了密度和匿名性等城市住宅的要求，持续发展至今。

行走于北村韩屋，这里所拥有的并非只是传统与时尚结合的建筑，历史与文化的底蕴和美丽同样吸引着人们的眼光。在这片分不清传统还是现代的景区中，人们总能感受到首尔无与伦比的活力。这种活力既是年轻的，也是古老的，它用年轻的方式向游客传递着韩国古老的魅力。在北村分布着很多个这样的韩屋体验馆，专门为游客提供体验韩国传统文化服务。在体验馆中，可以喝咖啡，欣赏传统的工艺品，品尝传统食物，体验睡地板的习俗。这些韩屋都被称为“guest house”，所包含的项目有茶道、穿韩服、学习传统礼仪、制作泡菜、写毛笔字、制作黏糕等。这些体验馆在向游客展现韩国传统文化魅力的同时，也从传统文化中摄取今天的“首尔力量”。

北村韩屋在高楼林立的首尔市中心显得不真实，不符合这座现代化大都市的节奏，但它又是“最真实”的首尔。它既有着六百年朝鲜王朝的古典内敛，又有着世界潮流文化中心之一的美誉。它将传统文化与现代创意相结合，向人们展示着一个真实的、幸福的首尔。



Seoul A Charming City in Asia

Seoul is a charming city with classical restraint of the six-century-old Joseon Dynasty and fashion and avant-garde art of Korean Wave. As one of the most developed cities in Asia, it boasts a perfect combination of ancient architecture and modern technology as well as traditional and fashion cultures, serving a unique tour experience for each tourist. You may be amazed when visiting this charming city of Asia, which presents two different worlds.



The Heart of South Korea's History — Gyeongbokgung Palace

In the eyes of many Chinese tourists, Seoul is a modern city filled with Samsung electronics, oppa (handsome man), fashion clothing and magical beauty industry. However, each tourist coming here is greeted with an ancient Seoul when getting off the plane. In the lobby of the Incheon International Airport, there is a traditional Korean culture experience center where tourists can experience the essence of traditional Korean culture by appreciating classical song and dance performances, DIY handmade crafts, playing *guqin* instrument, trying on traditional Hanbok and taking pictures.

Gyeongbokgung Palace is the first stop for many visitors. As one of the largest and oldest palaces in Seoul,

Gyeongbokgung Palace is the political center of the post feudal society of South Korea, the carrier of this country's old memories. Gyeongbokgung Palace to South Korea is what the Forbidden City to China. It's a must-see tourist attraction if you want to learn about Korean history. It is not large in scale, but full of Korean features with the black tiles. South Korea which pays attention to protecting historical and cultural architecture protects it as if it were a precious pearl.

Passing through skyscrapers by city tour bus, you may arrive at the Gyeongbokgung Palace in the downtown area of Seoul. The guards in costumes of the Joseon Dynasty are passing by with imposing appearance, as if reminding people that this was the capital of the Joseon Dynasty. The guards' handover performance in Gyeongbokgung Palace is



the same in meaning as the guards' changing performance in the Buckingham Palace, vividly presenting its own traditional royal court culture. Hence, you may find how important this palace is to Seoul and to South Korea.

Power of Fashion and Trends — Myeongdong

Seoul is both ancient and modern. It's only dozens of kilometers between Gyeongbokgung Palace and Myeongdong, but such a short distance divides two different worlds. Perhaps some people don't know Gyeongbokgung Palace, but Myeongdong enjoys a great reputation. It's one of the world's fashion centers.

Although most tourists are fond of Korean folk customs, scenery and historical culture, most of them target Myeongdong as their must-see destination. According to a survey released by Korea Culture and Tourism Institute (KCTI) in 2014, among the 12,000 foreign visitors in South Korea last year, the majority of them went to Myeongdong, accounting for 58.9%. Myeongdong is also voted as the most satisfactory tourist attraction in South Korea. As Seoul is a charming city and fashion city in Asia, Myeongdong is the resort for world trends. The power of fashion and trend enables Myeongdong to be the most popular destination in South Korea.

Myeongdong is the cultural and commercial center leading trends as well as a gathering place for clothing and cosmetics

in Seoul. In this one-kilometer long street, various premium brands are gathered here. It becomes a preferred shopping place for foreigners and Korean young people in this most reputed shopping street in Seoul. All kinds of brand stores, department stores and bonded stores concentrate here, forming a center for clothing trends. Various trendsetting clothes, shoes, hats and accessories are available here.

In fact, almost every capital in the world has a fashion business district. Why is Myeongdong among the best ones? This is related to South Korea's culture exportation — Korean Wave. Even Korean drama enthusiasts who didn't go to Myeongdong before are familiar with this place, because Myeongdong appears most often as the scene in Korean drama. Through a series of South Korean TV soaps, films and music works, Myeongdong introduces the local clothing, food, beauty industry and tourist attractions to the world. Korean Wave expands Myeongdong culture's influence and creates a lot of commercial values for it. Exported film and TV works, the well sold Korean brand clothes and cosmetics have brought great wealth for Myeongdong's businessmen.

It is also the power of Korean drama which makes Myeongdong no longer a pure fashion business district. For many Korean drama fans, they are as if in-role when shopping in Myeongdong. You don't need to worry about language problems. Almost all service staff can speak three languages here: Korean, Chinese and English.

The True Seoul — Bukchon Hanok Village

Gyeongbokgung Palace and Myeongdong are like two extremes of Seoul, representing the ancient and the modern respectively. However, the biggest charm of Seoul is its integration of tradition and modernity like Beijing. There is such an area of integration in Seoul — Bukchon Hanok Village. Bukchon Hanok Village is a must-see destination for tourists. If you want to experience the perfection of traditional customs and modern trends in Seoul, Bukchon Hanok Village is a good choice like Nanluogu Xiang in Beijing.

Overlooking Seoul from the Seoul Tower, you may find this 605 sq km international metropolis is not large in scale, but it is worth a lot and densely populated with 10.4 million residents. A large field of traditional Korean houses are kept in the downtown area which are of great values. In the past, high officials and noble lords in the palace lived here and left many traditional wooden houses which are reserved entirely instead of demolition. The past high officials are gone, but this area has become a remarkable district for new culture and art with the appearance of galleries, traditional Korean houses, restaurants and various traditional culture museums.

It is sure that today's Bukchon Hanok Village cannot be the same as it was centuries ago. While traditional architecture style of Seoul is kept, modern elements are added. Compared to traditional Korean houses, Bukchon Hanok Village doesn't

have a unified style, but it features the structure and beauty of Korean houses. It also meets the requirements of density and anonymity of urban residence.

Walking in Bukchon Hanok Village, you may be attracted not only by the architecture with traditional and fashion features, but also by the historical and cultural background and beautiful views. Tourists can always feel the vitality of Seoul in this traditional and modern area. Such vitality is young and old in form, revealing the ancient charm of South Korea to tourists. A lot of Korean house experience services are offered in this village, for tourists to experience traditional Korean culture. In the experience houses, you may try drinking coffee, appreciating traditional crafts, tasting traditional food and sleeping on the floor. These houses are called "guest houses", in which customs like tea ceremony, hanbok wearing, traditional etiquette learning, kimchi making, calligraphy writing, sticky rice cake making are served. These houses reveal the charm of traditional Korean culture while absorbing today's "power of Seoul".

Bukchon Hanok Village looks unreal in downtown Seoul which is filled with high-rise buildings. It's not fast paced, but it's the truest Seoul. With classical restraint of the six-century-old Joseon Dynasty and the reputation of one of the world's pop culture centers, this village reveals a true and happy Seoul with its combination of traditional culture and modern creativity.



多面维也纳

文 / 江山

坐拥“音乐之都”、“建筑之都”、“文化之都”美誉于一身的维也纳，有着诗一般的绮丽与灵性，一步一景，处处飘逸艺术的浪漫因子。即使没有艺术细胞的人，去过一次维也纳，也会开始关注艺术，直至喜欢、迷恋上一门艺术。维也纳是古老的皇家城市，也是现代艺术中心，更是每一位艺术与生活鉴赏家的理想去处。在这里欣赏不朽的华尔兹，陶醉于皇家与现代建筑的错落有致，闲暇时享受一下购物之乐，体味一下欧洲人的风情，也是美事一桩。



便是这样，也存在音乐会季节的问题，据当地的导游讲：“在维也纳听音乐会最好的时间是在9月和10月中旬，以及圣诞节前后。”除了交响乐之外，维也纳的宗教音乐也十分值得一听。每到复活节、圣诞节的时候，很多小规模教堂音乐会非常精彩。当然，最著名的新年音乐会的确不错，但大多数人订不到票，其实维也纳更愿意在新年音乐会彩排的时候去听，那个时候的门票价格才十几欧元，而且质量也很好。

到维也纳最多人选择去的音乐厅——当然是维也纳音乐协会金色大厅。它是典型意大利文艺复兴时期的建筑。这里是维也纳音乐生活的支点，也是维也纳爱乐乐团的常年演出场地。维也纳新年音乐会按照传统都会在这里举行。有趣的是，“金色大厅”在新年这一天总是花团锦簇，充满着春的气息。这些鲜花都来自意大利的“阳光之城”圣雷莫，是意大利人送给维也纳新年音乐会最好的贺礼。

当然，去维也纳欣赏音乐带来的洗礼，就不得不去维也纳国家歌剧院——它是世界上最著名的歌剧院，也是“音乐之都”维也纳的主要象征，素有“世界歌剧中心”之称。去维也纳国家歌剧院，站票只能当天现场

音乐之都 在音乐的天堂里把耳朵叫醒

维也纳是欧洲古典音乐的摇篮，全球很难再找到第二座像维也纳这样沉浸在浓厚音乐氛围中的城市。

维也纳拥有难以计数的音乐厅，除去看上去正规的音乐厅之外，还有一些音乐会在教堂中举行，此时教堂就成为艺术家临时的音乐厅。听音乐会是维也纳人几乎日常生活中都会涉及的一个环节。通常，人们下班之后会直接去买票听音乐会，每天9点钟结束后，大街上会有成群的人们聚集在一起吃晚餐，这是一个有趣的景象。不过，即



买，不能网上买，站票每晚开演前90分钟开始卖；不能一人买多张票，也就是说如果要买十张票一定要十个人去排队。去歌剧院看演出，没特别的服装规定，但切忌不要太邈邈就好。

一座城市，有这么悠久辉煌的音乐史，有这么多世界著名的音乐大师，有这么多举世闻名的优美乐章，当然是名副其实的“音乐之都”。

建筑之都 奥地利天空下的建筑诗章

钟情于建筑设计的人，如果有生之年未曾到过维也纳，绝对是一件憾事。

坐落在阿尔卑斯山东北麓盆地之中的维也纳，四周环绕着波浪起伏的维也纳森林，波光粼粼的多瑙河从城中蜿蜒穿流而过。18世纪中期，玛丽亚·特蕾西娅母子当政期间励精图治、推进改革、热爱艺术、大兴土木，吸引了无数的艺术大师和建筑巨匠慕名而来，在这片土地上留下了一座座丰碑。遍布全城、风格各异的建筑为维也纳赢得了“建筑博物馆”的称号。

维也纳拥有众多宫殿，作为游客，我们在有限的时间

内只浏览了霍夫堡皇宫和美泉宫。坐落在维也纳内城的霍夫堡皇宫始建于1275年，直至1913年前这座皇宫都在不断修建与重建中逐渐变化，最终演化成今日占地24万平方米、由18栋楼房、2900个房间、19个庭院、54个出口构成的庞大宫殿建筑群。霍夫堡宫是与巴黎凡尔赛宫、北京故宫齐名的世界三大皇宫；凡尔赛宫与故宫都是布局对称的宫殿群，而霍夫堡宫则是不对称的建筑结构，在开放的布局中，分布着哥特式、文艺复兴式、巴洛克式、洛可可式和上世纪仿古古典多种风格的宫殿、教堂、庭院、花园。游览霍夫堡宫可以品读欧洲建筑发展史，其建筑风格与室内的壁画、雕塑等华丽装饰与凡尔赛宫相比毫不逊色。在霍夫堡气势非凡的英雄广场上，我们看到左右两侧分别竖立着抵御拿破仑的卡尔大公雕像以及抵御外族侵略的民族英雄欧根亲王骑马雕像；在皇帝广场中央，伫立着弗兰茨皇帝的雕像；而茜茜公主的雕像则置于茜茜公主纪念馆。这座皇宫除用作总统府外，其余部分作为会展和文化设施等用途。

美泉宫是世界文化遗产，位于维也纳城西南部，是哈布斯堡王朝的夏宫。这里原是维也纳邻城的一个修道院。美泉宫共有1441间厅室，我们在此观看了女皇议政与举

办国宴的正殿、女皇与丈夫的寝殿、女皇办公的东殿、陈列着中国青花瓷和福建漆器的“蓝宫”，在宫殿长廊墙壁上还看到了哈布斯堡皇族历代皇帝的画像和玛丽亚·特蕾莎女皇16个儿女的肖像。在美泉宫北面有个占地2.6万平方米的皇家花园。在这座欧洲典型的法式园林里，有很多的树木、修剪整齐的绿树墙、精雕细琢的花坛与草坪、碎石铺成的小径和漂亮的喷泉，其间还点缀着44座古希腊神话故事人物形象的艺术雕塑。此外，美泉宫还有一个建于1752年欧洲最古老的动物园，和建于1883年欧洲最大的热带植物温室。

听维也纳当地市民说，多数游客观光维也纳仅仅限于内城和美泉宫里的巴洛克、莫扎特和茜茜公主；而年轻市民或移民眼中的维也纳，是一圈圈扩散开来的行动派、新校园和电音派对。越往外环滋长，这座城市就变得越年轻。以后，有机会一定要再来，感受外城中的维也纳。

文化之都 灵性维也纳的浪漫主义联想

奥地利人是热爱艺术的民族，在他们看来艺术就是空气，艺术就是生命。在维也纳人的生活中更是离不开艺术。维也纳的绘画、音乐、建筑、雕塑、设计等，在世界上享有盛誉，也是奥地利的骄傲。同时，哲学的维也纳学派、文学的维也纳圈和维也纳空想现实主义学派，乃至饮食艺术和咖啡文化等也是远近皆知。

咖啡是维也纳人津津乐道、颇为自豪的一种东西。维也纳人甚至把它和音乐、华尔兹相提并论，称为“维也纳三宝”，可见维也纳人与咖啡的情缘。有人说，维也纳是五步一咖啡，这也许是诗人的夸大之辞，但维也纳咖啡馆数目不菲却是事实。从街角供人们站着喝的咖啡亭、大学四面学子聚集的咖啡店，到剧院旁、皇城边富丽豪华的咖啡厅，少说也有几十家。有的咖啡屋早晨6点半即开张，直到凌晨2点才打烊。因此，说音乐之都的空气里不仅流动着音乐的韵律，而且弥漫着咖啡的清香，一点也不为过。喝咖啡在维也纳已成为生活的一部分，在一种悠闲的气氛中，人们只要付一杯咖啡的钱，就能够在咖啡馆会友、下棋、看书、写书、读报（通常会提供很多国家的报纸），或在一个不显眼的角落看电视。

维也纳的饮食文化也相当繁盛。一般来说，在维也纳不可能找不到好吃的，有多种场所可以选择，最便宜也最有趣的食物在纳斯克大市场各式各样的摊亭、咖啡厅和饭馆里，均是周一到周六对外营业。另外，游客也可以在大学食堂就餐，如Technical University，主菜3.2-4.8欧

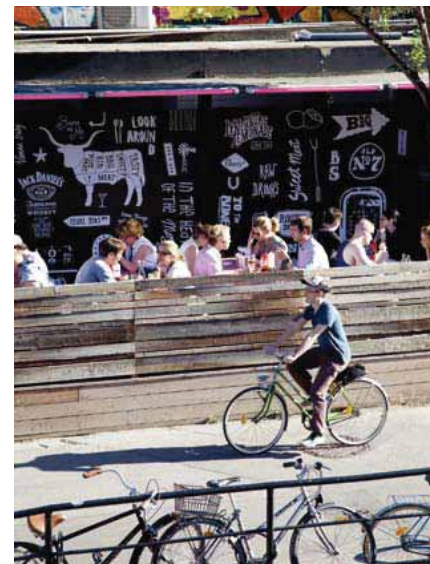
元。除此以外，维也纳各个喧哗的小酒吧、幽雅的咖啡屋和田园风格的小饭馆、华丽大酒店在内的许多餐点，也都供应维也纳风味的地道菜。

在维也纳，你可以做务实派，对所谓的高级、古典事物嗤之以鼻；也可以沉浸其中，选择优雅、有品味地度日。

在我看来，维也纳结合浪漫与务实的代表作，实在是非博物馆广场莫属。吃过饭后，到广场上慵懒地吹吹晚风真是惬意。每年市议会都会举办凳子设计比赛，获奖的设计将被采纳，生产成广场的公共设施。市民每年都期待着全新设计，间接令周围的咖啡厅、酒吧、蛋糕店都旺起来，财源滚滚。

维也纳的公共空间策划，是我见过最perfect的，因为他们善于制造人与人交流的机会，从歌剧院的户外直播、在街头表演的学生、到开放式的校园等等，都让城市不冷漠、市民不惧接触陌生人，也让大家无论是贫或富，都能追求文化和精神层面的升华。

维也纳的众多艺术遗产凝聚着人类的创造才智和精湛技术，它是一座用艺术装扮起来的城市，那精美绝伦、风格各异的艺术，为维也纳赢得了享誉全球的“艺术博览会”美称。



Diverse Vienna

Having the reputation of the City of Music, Architecture and Art, Vienna is filled with romantic elements with poetic beauty and spirituality everywhere. You may be concerned about or fall in love with one form of art once visiting Vienna even if you are a layman to art. Vienna is an old royal city and modern art center, an ideal place for each art and life connoisseur. It is wonderful to enjoy the immortal Waltzes, the well-arranged royal and modern buildings, and experience shopping in the city with European flavor.

City of Music

Wake up Your Ears in the Heaven of Music

Vienna is the cradle of classic European music. It is hard to find another city immersed in such thick music atmosphere in the world.

Vienna boasts countless concert halls including regular ones and some churches which can be used for concerts for the occasion. Going to a concert is almost a daily routine for the Viennese. The local people usually buy a ticket and go to the concert directly after work and gather to eat dinner on the streets at nine o'clock. This is an interesting phenomenon. There is an issue about the concert season. Local tour guide introduced that the best time for going to a concert in Vienna

is between September and mid-October and around the Christmas Day. Apart from symphonies, religious music in Vienna is also worth listening to. The most famous New Year's Concert is good indeed, but most people fail to book the ticket. In fact, Viennese are more willing to listen to the rehearsal of New Year's Concert, whose ticket is only more than ten euros and the quality is also good.

The most visited concert hall in Vienna is Musikverein. It's a typical building of the Italian Renaissance. It's the pivot of Vienna music and the venue for Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra's performances all the year round. According to tradition, Vienna New Year's Concert is always held here. Interestingly, Musikverein is filled with flowers and the



breath of spring on New Year's Day. The flowers are from San Remo, the Sun City in Italy, which are the best gifts to the concert.

City of Architecture

Poetic Flavor of Austrian Architecture

It is a pity for architecture design enthusiasts not having been to Vienna for life.

Situated in the northeast foot basin of the Alps, Vienna is surrounded by the Vienna forest and the Danube River flowing across the city. In the 18th century, under the reign of Maria Terezie and her son, they advocated good governance, reform, art and building construction. Numerous masters of fine arts and architects were attracted here and left gorgeous architecture here. Architecture with different styles throughout the city has won the title of "Museum of Architecture" for Vienna.

Vienna is home to numerous palaces. We only visited Hofburg Palace and Schonbrunn Palace within limited touring time. The Hofburg Palace in the center of Vienna was constructed in 1275 and has been under reconstruction until 1913. It finally developed into a huge palace complex consisting of 18 buildings, 2,900 rooms, 19 courtyards and 54 exits, covering an area of 240,000 square meters. Hofburg Palace is one of the world's three grand palaces, on a par with the Palace of Versailles in Paris and the Imperial Palace in Beijing. The latter two palaces are symmetrical in layout while Hofburg is not. In Hofburg's open layout, there are palaces, churches, courtyards and gardens in various styles including Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque, Rococo and classical styles. You can learn about European architecture history when visiting Hofburg, whose architecture style and the interior frescoes and statues compare favorably with those of Versailles. In the extraordinary Heroes' Square in front of Hofburg Palace, we can see two equestrian statues: the statue of Archduke Charles of Austria resisting Napoleon, and the statue of Prince Eugene of Savoy resisting foreign aggression. In the middle of the plaza, there is the statue of Emperor Franz. The statue of Empress Elisabeth of Austria (Sisi) is located inside the Sisi Museum. Apart from being used as the presidential palace, Hofburg Palace is also used for exhibition and cultural facilities.

City of Culture

Romantic Flavor of Vienna

Austrian are the people who love art. In their eyes, art is air, art is life. Viennese cannot live without art. Painting, music, architecture, sculpture and design in Vienna enjoy a high reputation, which are the pride of Austria. Also famous are



the Vienna School of philosophy, Vienna Circle of literature and Vienna School of fantastic realism as well as food art and coffee art.

Coffee is one thing Viennese are proud of. They even equate it with music and the waltz, which are regarded as the Three Treasures of Vienna. It is said that a coffee shop appears every five steps. This is surely an exaggeration. But it is true that there are countless coffee shops in Vienna. There are at least dozens of coffee bistros on street corners, coffee shops around universities, luxurious coffee houses beside theaters and the royal palace. Some coffee shops start business at 6:30 am and get closed at 2:00 am the next day. Thus, it is fair to say the air in the city of music is not only filled with music rhythms but also pervaded with fragrance of coffee. Drinking coffee has become part of Viennese life. People can meet friends, play chess, read books, write books, read newspapers (newspapers from different countries are available) or watch TV in a corner in a coffee house only by paying for a cup of coffee.

Food culture is also thriving in Vienna. In general, it's impossible that one can't find something good to eat in Vienna. There are many places you can choose. The cheapest and most interesting food are available in all kinds of stalls, coffee shops and restaurants in the Naschmarkt, all of which are open from Monday to Saturday. In addition, tourists can also dine in university canteens, e.g. Technical University. Prices of main dishes there range from 3.2 to 4.8 euros. Small bars, quiet coffee houses, small restaurants of rural styles and grand hotels serve authentic Viennese dishes.

In Vienna, you can be a pragmatist, being disdainful of the so-called advanced and classical things. You can also be immersed in it, living an elegant life with taste.



DUBAI

迪拜 沙漠中的奇迹之城

文 / 祥子

迪拜，绝对称的上是沙漠中的奇迹之城。
这个位于沙漠腹地的城市，从一个小渔村起家，最终发展成为全球性的国际金融中心。
它不但颠覆了世人印象中对于沙漠城市的贫瘠、荒芜的定义，
而且凭借超前的城市建设，一直走在世界潮流的最前线。
世界第一高楼哈利法塔、世界唯一的七星级酒店帆船酒店、世界上最大的音乐喷泉和购物中心、用布加迪威龙等豪车作警车……
在这座奇迹之城中，现代和奢华集于一身，更带给游客震撼和惊叹。

这是一座有船的城市

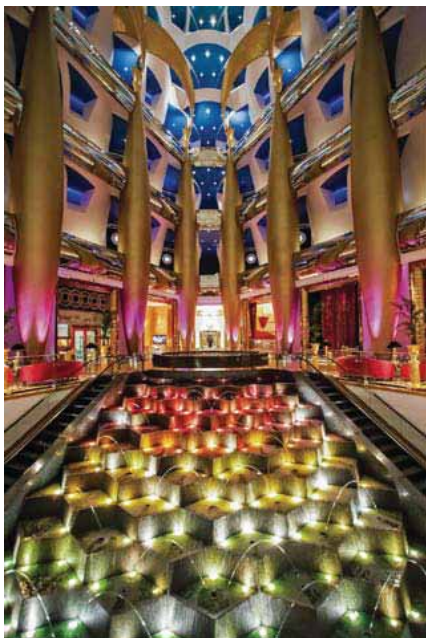
在去迪拜之前，我一直以为，这个从沙漠中建造而起的城市，黄沙和尘土一定是主角，至于河流和游船，肯定只能是存在于梦中了。但是，出乎意料的是，在迪拜，不但有美丽的迪拜河，而且还可以在这条河流之上，悠闲地乘坐传统的Abbra木船，欣赏一边是繁华都市，一边是旧城区的奇特景观。

令人意外的是，迪拜这座建在沙漠中的城市，竟然还有“海湾威尼斯”的称号。Jonathan Raban在其所著的《透视镜中的阿拉伯》一书中，曾这样描述迪拜河：“不管怎样，你都要游览一下迪拜河。虽然它一边有桥，一边有隧道，但迪拜河的灵气主要还是在河当中。”

迪拜河把迪拜一分为二，河的一边是新兴的现代城市Bur Dubai，一边是保留着迪拜历史的旧城区Deira。如果

想感受当地的文化，可以乘坐传统的Abbra木船，在河水的荡漾中悠然前行。Abbra是迪拜特有的传统独桅木船，在过去是迪拜的海上交通工具，现在则成了保留下来的旅游项目。迪拜河的两岸，呈现出完全不同的视觉感受：在繁华都市的Bur Dubai一面，现代化的建筑摩肩接踵，巨大的玻璃幕墙在阳光下闪闪发光，一派时尚都市的景象；转过头，Deira的一面，依旧保留了旧城区的风貌，仿佛时光瞬间穿越回了旧的时光之中：中东地区典型的清真寺的圆屋顶、高高的尖塔，遍地的白色建筑，都带着浓郁的民族特色。

作为一个发达的城市，迪拜成熟的交通当然不只游船。在这里，轨道交通、公共汽车和出租车，共同构成了一个便捷的交通网络。和其他国家的城市一样，城市轨道交通也是迪拜最便捷的出行方式。迪拜的轨道交通站



是用数字来排号的，这一点对于游客来说非常方便，因为意味着不用记住难记的站名，只需记住简单的数字编号即可。

迪拜的轨道交通分红色、绿色两条线路，线路串起了众多的旅游点和大型购物中心。乘坐轨道交通时，迪拜同样使用的是刷卡进站，票价取决于路程长度、跨越区域和乘客持卡的种类。对于外地游客来说，需要注意的是：在迪拜乘坐轨道交通时，并不是每节车厢都能进的。迪拜的轨道交通中，车厢设置有专门的金卡专厢、妇女儿童专厢及普通车厢，在车厢上方和站台的地上都有明显的标志提示。假如不小心进错了车厢，会被赶下车厢，甚至还要面临罚款。

之前有传言，说迪拜的出租车都是由布加迪威龙、保时捷这类的豪车组成，其实，在当地只有部分警车是这些豪车，普通的出租车还是以丰田这类的大众车为主。迪拜的出租车分为红顶、橙顶、黄顶、绿顶、蓝顶和粉顶，这些五颜六色的出租车在价格上并没有不同，只是属于不同出租汽车公司而已。跑在道路上，这些鲜艳的色彩沿着街

道流动，别有一番景致。

沙漠中的世界知名建筑

在美国大片《碟中谍4》中，阿汤哥赤手攀爬哈利法塔镜头，让人后背出汗，高耸入云的高度，让人对这座建筑印象深刻。特别是当远处的沙尘暴铺天盖地席卷而至时，更是让人看到这座建在沙漠中建筑的不易。

据说，哈利法塔一开始的名字叫迪拜塔，一直到建筑完工之后，才改成现在的哈利法塔。因为在古阿拉伯的世界中，“哈利法”意为“伊斯兰世界最高领袖”，同时也是历史上阿拉伯帝国统治者的称号。此外，迪拜所属的阿拉伯联合酋长国的总统，同时也是阿布扎比的酋长，名字也叫“哈利法”。金融危机期间，哈利法塔的建设也遇到了金融危机，眼看着要成为烂尾楼的时候，是阿布扎比的哈利法酋长出资，才将这座楼建成，所以顺理成章便成了“哈利法塔”。

哈利法塔是世界最高的建筑，高度达到828米，造价更是高达15亿美元。如果加上周边配套项目的话，据说总投资超过了70亿美元。哈利法塔共有162层，37层以下都是酒店、餐厅之类的公共服务设施和场所，世界上首家ARMANI酒店则位于1至8层和38至39层。45层至108层是公寓，123层是一个观景台，站在上面，可以俯瞰整个迪拜市的景色。

在哈利法塔入口等待上塔的电梯时，还可以欣赏到美轮美奂的走廊幻灯片。这些幻灯片是一部浓缩的迪拜发展简介，从阿联酋的历史、从当年采珍珠的小渔村，到现在文明世界的城市，沙漠、酋长、骆驼、阿拉丁、伊斯兰教等集合在一起，构成了现在的阿联酋和迪拜。站在哈利法塔上，才能感觉什么叫登高望远：哈利法塔比迪拜其他所有的建筑都要高出至少一半，所以登临最高处时，感觉迪拜整个城市就在自己的脚下。特别是夜晚来临，迪拜又变成了一个不夜的灯光秀场，更是让人看到了这座城市的繁华。

和哈利法塔一样闻名世界的迪拜建筑中，帆船酒店首当其冲。这座酒店位于迪拜海边的人工岛上，一共有56层，总高度为315.9米。从海岸线的角度观看，整个酒店的造型像船上的风帆，因此得名“帆船”。在中国人印象中，这个酒店还有一个更响亮的名字叫“七星酒店”。但实际上，在酒店的评级中，并没有超五星的称号，据说“七星”只是外人对这座酒店的褒奖。酒店实际的名字叫“The burj al arab”（阿拉伯塔酒店），这座酒店最初的创意是由阿联酋的国防部长、迪拜的王储提出来的，

据说他的梦想是给迪拜留一座媲美法国艾菲尔铁塔式的地标。在迪拜强大的经济支持下，全世界上百名设计师的奇思妙想产生头脑风暴，最终缔造出这个梦幻般的建筑。这座酒店，只能用奢华来形容：浓烈的伊斯兰风格和现代化的高科技建筑手段相结合，世界著名艺术家的油画挂在墙上，每个房间有17个电话筒，连门把和厕所水管都镀了金……当然，与这样的奢华相配套的，是酒店高昂的费用。但是，不是所有的游客都能进到这个酒店去参观的，如果不在这里住宿或者是就餐，是不能随意进入的。

“世界第八大奇迹”棕榈岛

在迪拜这个城市游览，最令人惊叹的就是它各种令人惊叹的建筑造型。这其中，被誉为“世界第八大奇迹”的棕榈岛，绝对是将这种惊叹发挥到了极致。

严格意义上来讲，棕榈岛并不是一个岛屿，而是由3个“棕榈岛”工程的组合体，分别是朱美拉棕榈岛、阿

里山棕榈岛、代拉棕榈岛和世界岛等4个岛屿群组成。从空中俯瞰迪拜，棕榈岛就像两棵巨大的棕榈树，漂浮在蔚蓝的海面之上。但是，这些棕榈树的枝叶并不是由植物构成，而是全部由错落有致、大小不一的岛屿组成。

让人惊叹的是，这一神奇的建筑并不是来自大自然的鬼斧神工，而是完全由迪拜人工填海造出来的。在20世纪90年代，迪拜面临一个发展的困境：它所有的沙滩都已经被开发了。面临这样的发展土地瓶颈，迪拜决定用人工建造出岛屿，于是，一项规模空前的人工岛修建计划由此诞生。

棕榈岛工程于2001年开工，是世界上最大的陆地改造项目之一，整个岛屿绵延12平方公里，人工建筑伸入阿拉伯湾达5.5公里。整个工程由一个像棕榈树干形状的人工岛、17个棕榈树形状的小岛，以及围绕它们的环形防波岛3部分组成。据说，建造过程中为了准确定位，迪拜还动用了全世界唯一一颗私人卫星“伊科诺斯”，它的



功能足以媲美俄罗斯和美国的军事卫星。

按照棕榈岛工程计划，整个岛上建有1.2万栋私人住宅和1万多所公寓，包括100多个豪华酒店，以及港口、水主题公园、餐馆、购物中心和潜水场所等设施。而在这诸多的配套设施中，最有名的当属亚特兰蒂斯度假酒店。众多中国人对这座酒店熟悉的，就来自电影《天机·富春山居图》。电影中，林志玲入住的便是亚特兰蒂斯度假酒店，迎接林志玲的是真正的酒店总经理Serge Zaalof。影片中，亚特兰蒂斯酒店的皇家天桥套房、皇家套房、大使礁湖等都让人印象深刻。

亚特兰蒂斯酒店最大的特色是各种各样的水主题：这里有“失落的空间海洋馆”，走进其中，仿佛走进了神秘的海底世界，6万多种海洋生物围绕着亚特兰蒂斯的遗迹，仿佛一个隐藏了十分久远的秘密呈现在眼前；这里还有中东最大的水上乐园和海豚湾；此外，这里还有高达40米、像宝塔样的游乐设施，它以海神波塞冬的名字命名，充满了神秘元素。



Dubai, a Miracle City in Desert

Dubai is absolutely a miracle city in the desert.

Located in the desert hinterland, Dubai has developed from a little fishing village into a global financial hub. It not only overturns the standard notion of the aridity and desolation of a desert city, but also leads the world's trend with its advanced urban construction. Tourists are amazed by this miracle city with the combination of modernity and luxury: Burj Khalifa Tower, the tallest building in the world, Burj Al Arab Hotel, the world's only 7 star hotel, the world's largest music fountain and shopping mall, and Bugatti Veyron, the luxury car joining the Dubai Police fleet.

This is a City with Boats

Before going to Dubai, I thought sand and dust must be everywhere in this city which is built in desert. Rivers and boats could only exist in dreams. However, to my surprise, there is not only a beautiful Dubai Creek, tourists can even take a traditional wooden made Abbra boat, enjoying the striking view with the prosperous city on one side and the old city on the other side.

Dubai Creek divides Dubai into two parts with the new modern city Bur Dubai on one side and the old part Deira retaining Dubai's history on the other side. If you want to experience local culture, you can take the traditional Abbra on the creek. Abbra is the unique dhow made of wood in Dubai which was used for sea communications. Now it is kept for tourism. The banks of Dubai Creek bring different visual experiences: on the prosperous Bur Dubai side, there are clustered modern buildings, whose huge glass



walls shine under the sun, airing an atmosphere of fashion metropolis; on the Deira side, features of the old town are retained, you may feel you are in the old times in an instant.

Metro rail transit in Dubai consists of the Red Line and Green Line. When taking the rail transit, you need to swipe the card for entrance. The ticket price depends on the distance, regions passed by and the types of passengers' cards. For foreign tourists, attention must be paid that not every compartment is available. In Dubai's rail transit system, there are compartments for golden card passengers, compartments exclusively for women and children and ordinary compartments. Obvious information signs are shown over the compartments and on the platforms. If you are in the wrong compartment, you may be turfed out or even fined.

World's Famous Architecture in the Desert

In the American blockbuster *Mission Impossible: Ghost Protocol*, Tom Cruise climbed on the Burj Khalifa Tower to a height soaring above the horizon. Many people are very impressed by this building. When the sand storm blotted out the scene, one can feel how difficult it is to build this

skyscraper in the desert.

Previously known as Burj Dubai, the skyscraper was renamed as Burj Khalifa after its completion. In ancient Arabia, Khalifa means "the supreme leader in the Islamic world" which is also the title of the ruler in the Arabia empire. In addition, president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in which Dubai is an emirate and ruler of Abu Dhabi is also named Khalifa. During the financial crisis, Burj Khalifa Tower was also faced with financial problems. To avoid leaving it uncompleted, ruler of Abu Dhabi Khalifa funded this skyscraper. Hence, this tower is now called Burj Khalifa Tower.

Burj Khalifa is the tallest building in the world, standing at 828 m, at a cost of USD \$ 1.5 billion. Taking the surrounding facilities into account, the cost is over USD \$ 7 billion. There are 162 floors, with hotels, restaurants below the 37th floors. The world's first Armani Hotel is situated at the 1st-8th floors and the 38th-39th floors. The 45th-108th floors are apartments. An outdoor observation deck is on the 123rd floor, providing a panoramic view of Dubai.

Burj Al Arab Hotel enjoys an equal reputation with Burj



Khalifa. This hotel stands on an artificial island in Dubai, with 56 floors in total, and a height of 315.9 m. The shape of the structure is designed to mimic the sail of a ship, thus it is known as the ship-shaped hotel. For most Chinese, this hotel has a more popular name: the 7 star hotel. In fact, there are no hotels ranking more than 5 stars in hotel star ratings. "7 star" is a praise and honor people give to this hotel. The name of the hotel is Burj Al Arab. Idea of building this hotel was first given by defense minister of the United Arab Emirates, the crown prince of Dubai. He dreamed to leave a landmark rivaling the Eiffel Tower in France. With Dubai's strong economic support and bright ideas of over 100 designers in the world, this dream-like building finally came into being. We can only use luxury to describe this hotel. Strong Islamic style is combined with modern high tech architectural means here. World's famous artists' paintings are hanging on the wall. Each room is equipped with 17 phones. Even doorknobs and toilet pipes are gilded. It's certain that such luxurious facilities result in high fees. But not all tourists can get access to this hotel for visiting. You cannot enter here freely if you do not stay here for accommodation or dining.

The Eighth Wonder of the World, Palm Islands

When visiting Dubai, what one most wonders at is its astonishing architectural shapes. Palm Islands, the eighth wonder of the world, bring such wonder into perfection.

It's amazing that such architecture is artificially made by reclamation work instead of by nature. In the 1990s, Dubai was faced with a development predicament: all of its sand beaches have been developed. Thus, Dubai decided to build artificial islands and made an island building plan on an unprecedented scale.

The Palm Islands project started in 2001. It's one of the largest land renovation projects in the world. The islands stretch 12 square kilometers, and the artificial part stretching into the Arabian Gulf up to 5.5 kilometers. The whole project consists of a palm tree trunk island, 17 palm tree like small islands and the circular breakwater. It's said that Dubai employed the world's unique private satellite IKONOS, whose functions compare favorably to military satellites of Russia and the US.

According to the islands plan, there are 12,000 private residences and 10,000 apartments, including over 100 luxury hotels and other facilities like ports, water theme park, restaurants, shopping centers, and diving sites. The most famous one among them is Atlantis, The Palm in Dubai, which is known to most Chinese people through the movie *Dwelling in the Fuchun Mountains*.

The biggest feature of the Atlantis resort is its various water themes: There is "the lost aquarium", which creates a mysterious submarine world, and has over 60,000 kinds of sea life; there is the biggest water park and Dolphin Bay in the Middle East; in addition, there is the Water World with pagoda-like facility up to 40 m which is named after the sea-god Poseidon, full of mysterious elements.

