

## 伊尔库茨克

伊尔库茨克是东西伯利亚的首府。到目前为止，历史名城伊尔库斯克，是跨西伯利亚铁路上莫斯科和所有这条铁路东部车站之间最受欢迎的一站。贝加尔湖离西伯利亚只有 70 公里，如果去西部的海岸，伊尔库茨克是最佳的起点。这里有 19 世纪的建筑、修复后的教堂、优雅的餐厅以及无数的酒店，游客可以找到许多拥有英语语言服务的旅行社。它们能帮你计划出游行程，比如长途跋涉横穿大湖和徒步漫游伊尔库茨克。

最近几年，伊尔库茨克旅游发展迅速。市政府出资建造了信息中心、城市重要位置设置了详细的城市地图，城市已建成了新的博物馆，还有花费大量资金建成的 130 Kvartal 工程。这

里是一个街区，里面全部都是典型的西伯利亚木质建筑，到处都能看到新建的餐馆、酒吧、咖啡厅和奇异博物馆。

现代的伊尔库茨克是一个历史城市，兼容了历史名城的大气和独具特色的风格。这里拥有无数现代的楼房，拥有先进的文化传统，这是一座文化底蕴深厚的城市，具有现代工业、研究和教育的潜能。

对于很多旅行者来说，这里是开启贝加尔湖探索的起点。贝加尔湖是世界上最大的淡水湖，也是世界上最深的湖。湖面呈新月形，湖区位于俄罗斯西伯利亚地区的南部。1996 年，贝加尔湖被联合国教科文组织列为世界遗产地。

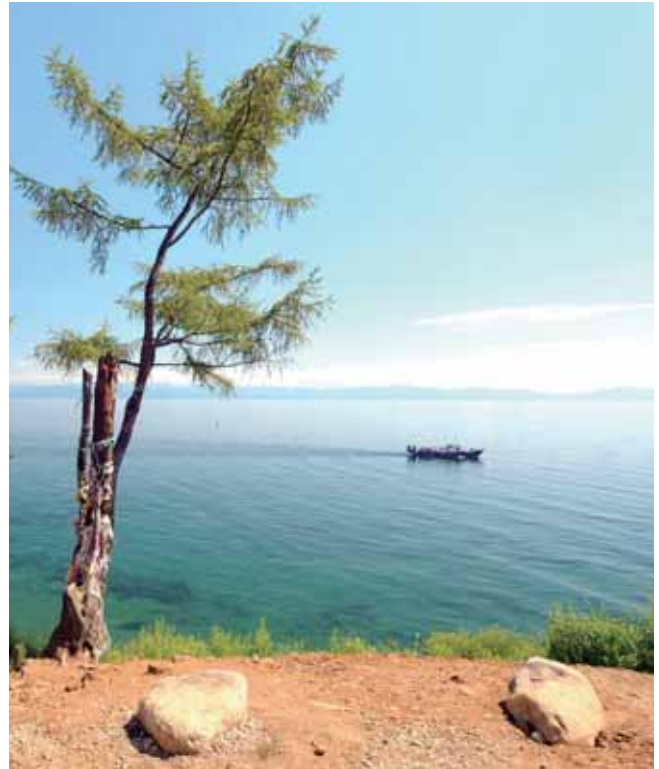
伊尔库茨克个性独特，位于西伯利亚遥远的荒野，是你一生中见过的最了不起的城市之一。



伊尔库茨克 图 / 全景

## Irkutsk

Irkutsk city- the capital of Eastern Siberia, pleasantly historic Irkutsk is by far the most popular stop on the Trans-Siberian Railway between Moscow and all points east. With Lake Baikal a mere 70 km away, the city is the best base from which to strike out for the western shoreline. Amid the 19th-century architecture, revived churches, classy eateries and numerous hostels, plentiful English-speaking agencies can help you plan anything from a winter trek across the lake's ice to a short walking



tour through the city.

In recent years Irkutsk has seen something of a tourist boom, spawning a municipally funded information center, detailed city maps planted at strategic points and a handful of freshly conceived museums, as well as the blockbuster 130 Kvartal project, an entire neighborhood given over to typical Siberian timber buildings housing new restaurants, bars, cafes and the odd museum.

Modern Irkutsk is a historical city, which combines magnificence and unique nature of a historical center with blocks of modern buildings, traditions of the most intelligent and educated Siberian city with modern industrial, research and educational potential.

For many travelers Irkutsk is a starting point to begin exploration of Lake Baikal - the largest freshwater lake in the world and the world's deepest lake. Somewhat crescent shaped, it is in the southern Siberia area of Russia. In 1996 it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Irkutsk is a city with a unique personality. And, in a faraway wilderness of Siberia, this city can become one of the most amazing places you'll see in your life.



## 佩特拉

佩特拉，是一座位于约旦南部的历史古城。最早的时候，纳巴泰人将佩特拉称之为“Raqmu”。佩特拉佩特拉以其石头建筑和水利系统闻名于世。这座城市还被人们称之为“玫瑰之城”，因其遗址的岩石带有珊瑚宝石般的微红色调，也被评选为世界新七大奇迹之一。

大约公元前 312 年，纳巴泰人（古代阿拉伯部落）在此定居，定都佩特拉，时至今日佩特拉成为约旦的象征，同时也是约旦最受游客欢迎的旅游目的地。阿拉伯游牧民族纳巴泰人充分利用该地的地理特点，将佩特拉发展成为贸易中转站。纳巴泰人还以兴修极其复杂的水利工程和用石头雕刻房屋的天赋而闻名。佩特拉位于 Jebel al-Madhbah 山坡上（这座山也被一些人认为是圣经中的霍尔山）隐藏于一条连接死海和阿卡巴海峡的狭窄的高山的峡谷内。1985 年被联合国教科文组织评为世界文化遗产。

佩特拉古城直到 1812 年才被一个名叫约翰·伯克哈特的瑞士探险者人发现。英国诗人 J·W·柏根曾经形容她：“一座玫瑰红的城市，其历史有人类历史的一半。”联合国教科文组织称其为：“世界上人类文化遗产中最珍贵的文化财产。”佩特拉在 2007 年被评选为世界新七大奇迹之一；史密森学会杂志（Smithsonian Magazine）称其为“一生必去的 28 个地方之一”。

## Petra

Petra, originally known to the Nabataeans as Raqmu, is a historical and archaeological city in southern Jordan. The city is famous for its rock-cut architecture and water conduit system. Another name for Petra is the Rose City due to the color of the stone out of which it is carved. Petra is one of the “New7Wonders of the World”.

Established possibly as early as 312 BC as the capital city of the Arab Nabataeans, it is a symbol of Jordan, as well as Jordan's most-visited tourist attraction. The Nabataeans were nomadic Arabs who took advantage of Petra's proximity to regional trade routes to establish it as a major trading hub. The Nabataeans are also known for their great ability in constructing efficient water-collecting methods in the barren deserts and their talent in carving structures into solid rocks. Petra lies on the slope of Jebel al-Madhbah (identified by some as the biblical Mount Hor) in a basin among the mountains which form the eastern flank of Arabah

(Wadi Araba), the large valley running from the Dead Sea to the Gulf of Aqaba. It has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1985.

The site remained unknown to the Western world until 1812, when it was introduced by Swiss explorer Johann Ludwig Burckhardt. It was described as "a rose-red city half as old as time" in a Newdigate Prize-winning poem by John William Burgon. UNESCO has described it as "one of the most precious cultural properties of man's cultural heritage". Petra was named amongst the “New7Wonders of the World” in 2007 and was also chosen by the Smithsonian Magazine as one of the “28 Places to See Before You Die”.

