

六级写作经典范文及点评:丹麦哥本哈根(1) PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/456/2021_2022__E5_85_AD_E7_BA_A7_E5_86_99_E4_c84_456602.htm 丹麦哥本哈根，一个美不胜收的童话之都。这里阳光和煦，气候宜人，景色如画。整个城市安静、祥和且韵味十足。置身其中，感受到的是一种童话般的意境。 Spotlight on Copenhagen (1) Are you too old for fairy tales? If you think so, Copenhagen is sure to change your mind . See the city first from the water. In the harbor sits Denmark ' s best-known landmark: the Little Mermaid. Remember her? She left the world of the sea in search of a human soul in one of Hans Christian Andersen ' s beloved fantasies. From the harbor you can get a feel for the attractive “ city of green spires. ” At twilight or in cloudy weather, the copper-covered spires of old castles and churches lend the city a dream-like atmosphere. You ' ll think you ' ve stepped into a watercolor painting. Copenhagen is a city on a human scale. You don ' t have to hurry to walk the city ' s center in less than an hour. Exploring it will take much longer. But that ' s easy. Copenhagen was the first city to declare a street for pedestrians only. The city has less traffic noise and pollution than any other European capital. Stroll away from the harbor along the riverbanks, you ' ll see the modest Amalienburg Palace first. Completed in the mid-18th century, it still houses the royal family. The Danish Royal Guard is on duty. At noon, you ' ll watch the changing of the guard. The guards are not just for show, however. Danes will always remember their heroism on April 9, 1940. When the Nazis invaded

Denmark, the guards aimed their guns and fired. Soldiers fell on both sides. The guards would all have been killed if the king hadn't ordered them to surrender. Churches and castles are almost all that remain of the original city. Copenhagen became the capital of Denmark in 1445. During the late 16th century, trade grew, and so did the city. But fires in 1728 and 1795 destroyed the old wooden structures. Much of what we see today dates from the 19th and early 20th centuries. See one of the spires up close really close at the 17th century Church of Our Savior. Brave souls may climb the 150 stairs winding outside the spire to its top. If you're afraid of heights, or if it's a windy day, you can forget the climb. But then you'll miss the magnificent view. [369words] 好文妙译 丹麦哥本哈根(1) 你是否已经老得不想听童话了？如果你是这么认为的话，哥本哈根一定能够改变你的想法。要看这座城市，先从水看起。丹麦最有名的标志性建筑小美人鱼就坐落在港口处。记得她吗？在安徒生心爱的一个童话里，她离开了海底世界，想变成一个真正的人。从这个港口你可以领略到这座迷人的“绿色塔尖之城”的魅力。黎明时分或天气阴霾的时候，旧城堡和教堂的镀铜塔尖给这个城市带来梦境般的气氛。你会以为自己步入了一幅水彩画中。哥本哈根是一个很人性化的城市。不需匆忙，一小时内你就能将市中心走完。考察这个城市要花上更长的时间。但那也是件很轻松的事。哥本哈根是第一个宣布有步行街的城市。和欧洲其他国家的首都相比，这个城市的交通噪音和污染要少得多。自港口沿着河岸漫步，最先映入眼帘的是风格朴实的阿玛利安堡皇宫。阿玛利安堡皇宫于18世纪中期完工，皇室家族至今居住于此。皇

家卫队仍在这里执行任务。中午可以观赏到卫兵换岗的仪式。但是，这些卫兵绝不仅仅是装装样子而已。丹麦人永远记得他们在1940年4月9日的英勇事迹。当时纳粹入侵丹麦，这些卫兵举枪瞄准并且开火。双方都有士兵阵亡。如果国王不叫他们投降的话，这些卫兵可能全都战死沙场了。教堂与古堡大概是古城的全部遗迹了。哥本哈根于1445年成为丹麦的首都。16世纪末，贸易发展带动了城市的发展。但是，城中的旧式木建筑却在1728年和1795年的两场大火中毁于一旦。今天我们所看到的大部分建筑都是在19世纪和20世纪初建造的。近看其中一个塔尖要非常近这座建于17世纪的“我们的救世主”教堂。勇敢的人可能会爬上那在尖塔外蜿蜒而上直通塔顶的150层阶梯。如果你有恐高症，或者遇到刮风天气，那就免了吧。不过，你会因此错过那壮观的风景。

词汇斟酌
harbor n.海港 landmark n. 地界标 fantasy n.幻想, 白日梦 spire n. 尖顶 twilight n.黎明 pedestrian n. 步行者 invade vt.侵略 surrender vi.投降, 自首 佳句临摹

【解析】change one's mind 改变决定或意见 【临摹】Nothing will make me change my mind.任何事情都不能使我改变主意。

【解析】date from 自某时代存在至今 【临摹】This castle dates from the 14th century.这座城堡建于14世纪。

思如泉涌 All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.只会用功不玩耍，聪明孩子也变傻。 Nothing is so necessary for travelers as languages. 出门在外，言语最要紧。

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