



央视纪录 | CCTV Documentary

▶ 看视频

航拍中国 (2017)

第一季 新疆

Machine translation
for your reference
(unverified)

What kind of China have you seen?

你见过什么样的中国?

什么样 (shén me yàng) what kind?; what sort?; what appearance?.

Is a vast area of 9.6 million square kilometers,

是960万平方公里的辽阔,

平方公里 (píng fāng gōng lǐ) square kilometer. 辽阔 (liáo kuò) vast; extensive.

Still a surging of 3 million square kilometers,

还是300万平方公里的澎湃,

澎湃 (péng pài) to surge.

Is the world where the four seasons rotate,

是四季轮转的天地,

四季 (sì jì) four seasons, namely: spring 春, summer 夏, autumn 秋 and winter 冬. 轮转 (lún zhuàn) to rotate. 天地 (tiān dì) heaven and earth; world; scope; field of activity.

It's still a movement of ice and fire,

还是冰与火演奏的乐章,

演奏 (yǎn zòu) to perform on a musical instrument. 乐章 (yuè zhāng) movement (of a symphony).

Leave the ground like a bird,

像鸟儿一样离开地面,

鸟儿 (niǎo r) bird. 地面 (dì miàn) floor; ground; surface.

Rushed to the sky,

冲上云霄,

云霄 (yún xiāo) (the) skies.

The result is beyond your imagination.

结果超乎你的想象。

Go to places that you can't normally reach,

前往平时无法到达的地方,

前往 (qián wǎng) to leave for; to proceed towards; to go.

Seeing the spectacle exclusive to the sky,

看见专属于高空的奇观,

高空 (gāo kōng) high altitude. 奇观 (qí guān) spectacle; impressive sight.

Overlooking the land where we live together day and night,

俯瞰这片朝夕相处的大地,

俯瞰 (fǔ kàn) to overlook; to look down from a height. 朝夕 (zhāo xī) morning and night; all the time. 大地 (dà dì) earth; mother earth.

The scene that was even more familiar also changed.

再熟悉的景象也变了一副模样。

景象 (jǐng xiàng) scene; sight (to behold). 副 (fù) secondary; auxiliary; deputy; assistant; vice-; abbr. for 副词 adverb; classifier for pairs, sets of things & facial expressions. 模样 (mú yàng) look; style; appearance; approximation; about; also pr. (mó yàng).

From the world around to the homes far away,

从身边的世界到远方的家园,

身边 (shēn biān) at one's side; on hand. 远方 (yuǎn fāng) far away; a distant location. 家园 (jiā yuán) home; homeland.

From physical geography to human history,

从自然地理到人文历史,

人文 (rén wén) humanities; human affairs; culture.

50-minute air journey,

50分钟的空中旅程,

空中 (kōng zhōng) in the sky; in the air. 旅程 (lǚ chéng) journey; trip.

An unprecedented extreme experience.

前所未有的极致体验。

前所未有 (qián suǒ wèi yǒu) unprecedented. 极致 (jí zhì) peak; pinnacle; ultimate.

Travel the sky with us from now on.

从现在开始和我们一起天际遨游。

天际 (tiān jì) horizon. 遨游 (áo yóu) to travel; to go on a tour; to roam.

Xinjiang is the province with the largest land area in China,

新疆是中国陆地面积最大的省份,

新疆 (xīn jiāng) Xinjiang; Uighur autonomous region 新疆维吾尔自治区. 省份 (shěng fèn) province.

Equivalent to the size of 101 Beijing,

相当于101个北京的大小,

相当于 (xiāng dāng yú) equivalent to. 大小 (dà xiǎo) dimension; magnitude; size; measurement; large and small; at any rate; adults and children; consideration of seniority.

Kunlun Mountain to the south,

南有昆仑山,

昆仑山 (kūn lún shān) Kunlun Mountain range.

Altai Mountains to the north,

北有阿尔泰山,

阿尔泰山 (ā ěr tài shān) Altai mountain range in Xinjiang and Siberia.

The central part is Tianshan,

中部是天山,

中部 (zhōng bù) middle part; central section. 天山 (tiān shān) Tianshan mountain range between XinJiang and Mongolia and Kyrgyzstan.

The two largest basins in China are environmentally friendly between these three mountains.

这三座大山之间环保着中国最大的两个盆地,

大山 (dà shān) Dashan, stage name of Canadian Mark Henry Rowswell (1965-), actor and well-known TV personality in PRC. 之间 (zhī jiān) between; among; inter-. 环保 (huán bǎo) environmental protection; environmentally friendly; abbr. for 环境保护 (huán jìng bǎo hù). 盆地 (pén dì) (geography) basin; depression.

Our air journey starts from Tianshan,

我们的空中旅程从天山开启,

探寻 (tàn xún) to search; to seek; to explore. 孕育 (yùn yù) to be pregnant; to produce offspring; to nurture (a development, school of thought, artwork etc); fig. replete with (culture etc). 奥秘 (ào mì) secret; mystery.

Explore the mystery of water nurturing life.

探寻水孕育生命的奥秘。

Above 5000 meters above sea level,

在海拔5000米之上，

海拔 (hǎi bá) height above sea level; elevation. 之上 (zhī shàng) above.

Get close to Bogda Peak,

亲近博格达峰，

亲近 (qīn jìn) intimate; to get close to. 博格达峰 (bó gé dá fēng) Mt Bogda in eastern Tianshan.

Visiting Tianchi in the snow and ice,

在冰雪之中造访天池，

冰雪 (bīng xuě) ice and snow. 之中 (zhī zhōng) inside; among; in the midst of (doing sth); during. 造访 (zào fǎng) to visit; to pay a visit. 天池 (tiān chí) Lake Tianchi in Xinjiang.

Flew west into the largest grassland in Xinjiang.

向西飞进新疆最大的草原。

向西 (xiàng xī) westward. 草原 (cǎo yuán) grassland; prairie.

Compared to mountains,

比起山脉，

比起 (bǐ qǐ) compared with. 山脉 (shān mài) mountain range.

The river seems to be more often considered the origin of civilization.

河流似乎更经常被认为是文明的缘起。

河流 (hé liú) river. 缘起 (yuán qǐ) origin.

But when we are talking about a 2500 kilometers long,

不过当我们谈论的是一座全长2500公里，

谈论 (tán lùn) to discuss; to talk about. 全长 (quán cháng) overall length; span.

When crossing the huge mountain system of 4 countries,

横跨4国的巨大山系时，

横跨 (héng kuà) to span; to stretch across; to travel across.

The situation is another matter.

情况就另当别论了。

另当别论 (lìng dāng bié lùn) to treat differently; another cup of tea.

Xinjiang is deeply located in the center of Eurasia,

新疆深居亚欧大陆中心，

亚欧大陆 (yà ōu dà lù) Eurasian continent.

In an extremely dry zone,

处于极度干旱的地带，

处于 (chǔ yú) to be in (some state, position, or condition). 极度 (jí dù) extremely. 干旱 (gān hàn) drought; arid; dry. 地带 (dì dài) zone.

There are nearly ten thousand glaciers on the Tianshan Mountains,

天山上的近万条冰川，

山上 (shān shàng) Shanshang township in Tainan county 台南县 (tái nán xiàn), Taiwan. 冰川 (bīng chuān) glacier.

Just like a huge solid reservoir storing a lot of water,

就像巨大的固体水库储存了大量水源，

固体 (gù tǐ) solid. 水库 (shuǐ kù) reservoir. 储存 (chǔ cún) stockpile; to store; to stockpile; storage. 大量 (dà liàng) great amount; large quantity; bulk; numerous; generous; magnanimous. 水源 (shuǐ yuán) water source; water supply; headwaters of a river.

More than 370 rivers and many lakes originated from here,

从这里发源了370多条河流和众多湖泊，

发源 (fā yuán) to rise; to originate; source; derivation. 众多 (zhòng duō) numerous. 湖泊 (hú pō) lake.

Water completely changed the fate of this dry land.

水将这片干旱之地的命运彻底改变。

Tiangeer Peak is 4562 meters above sea level,

天格尔峰海拔4562米,

峰 (fēng) (of a mountain) high and tapered peak or summit; mountain-like in appearance; highest level; classifier for camels.

Because climbing is less difficult,

因为攀登难度较小,

攀登 (pān dēng) to climb; to pull oneself up; to clamber; to scale; fig. to forge ahead in the face of hardships and danger. 难度 (nán dù) trouble; problem.

Many climbers' journeys to the snow-capped mountains start here,

很多登山者的雪山之旅从这里开始,

登山 (dēng shān) to climb a mountain; climbing; mountaineering.

And their higher goal is Bogda Peak 135 kilometers away.

而他们的更高目标是135公里外的博格达峰。

In the high mountains at an altitude of 5,000 meters,

在海拔5000米级别的高山中,

别的 (bié de) else; other. 高山 (gāo shān) high mountain; alpine.

Bogda Peak ranks second in difficulty.

博格达峰的攀登难度排名第二,

排名 (pái míng) to rank (1st, 2nd etc); ranking.

Changes in the atmospheric environment and frequent human activities have accelerated the melting of glaciers.

大气环境的变化和频繁的人类活动加速了冰川消融。

大气 (dà qì) atmosphere (surrounding the earth); imposing; impressive; stylish. 频繁 (pín fán) frequently; often. 加速 (jiā sù) to speed up; to expedite. 消融 (xiāo róng) to melt (e.g. an icecap).

To protect the glacier,

为了保护冰川,

Bogda Peak is no longer open to the outside world,

博格达峰不再对外开放,

对外 (duì wài) external; foreign; pertaining to external or foreign (affairs).

Maybe looking far away without disturbing,

或许远眺而不去打扰,

远眺 (yuǎn tiào) to gaze into the distance.

Is the best way to appreciate it.

是欣赏它的最好方式。

Bypassing Bogda Peak,

绕行过博格达峰,

绕行 (rào xíng) detour; long way around.

We will see the Tianchi inlaid on the mountainside of its northern slope,

我们会看到镶嵌在它北坡山腰上的天池,

镶嵌 (xiāng qiàn) to inlay; to embed; to set (e.g. a jewel in a ring); tiling; tessellation. 北坡 (běi pō) north slope. 山腰 (shān yāo) halfway up a mountain; lit. waist of mountain.

Tianchi is a typical mountain lake,

天池是典型的高山湖泊,

典型 (diǎn xíng) model; typical case; archetype; typical; representative.

The altitude is more than 1,900 meters,

海拔高度1900多米,

高度 (gāo dù) height; altitude; elevation; high degree; highly.

Relying on the melting water and rainwater of Tianshan glaciers,

依靠天山冰川融水和雨水,

依靠 (yī kào) to rely on sth (for support etc); to depend on. 雨水 (yǔ shuǐ) Yushui or Rain Water, 2nd of the 24 solar terms 二十四节气 19th February-5th March.

Tianchi provides water supply for downstream rivers.

天池为下游河流提供水源补给。

下游 (xià yóu) lower reaches (of a river); lower level; lower echelon; downstream. 供水 (gòng shuǐ) to supply water. 补给 (bǔ jǐ) supply; replenishment; to replenish.

From high to low,

从高到低,

The earth gradually painted a vigorous picture of life,

大地逐渐描绘出一幅蓬勃的生命图景,

描绘 (miáo huì) to describe; to portray. 蓬勃 (péng bó) vigorous; flourishing; full of vitality.

Fly to the middle of Tianshan,

飞行到天山中部,

飞行 (fēi xíng) (of planes etc) to fly; flying; flight; aviation.

A huge mountain basin appeared in front of us,

一个巨大的山间盆地出现在眼前,

在眼前 (zài yǎn qián) now; at the present.

This is China's second largest grassland after Hulunbuir.

这是仅次于呼伦贝尔的中国第二大草原。

仅次于 (jǐn cì yú) second only to...; (in second place) preceded only by.... 呼伦贝尔 (hū lún bèi ěr) Hulunbuir prefecture-level city in Inner Mongolia. 大草原 (dà cǎo yuán) prairie; savanna.

On the flat grassland,

在平坦的草原上,

平坦 (píng tǎn) level; even; smooth; flat.

A small external force can change the direction of the river,

一个小小的外力就能改变河流的方向,

小小 (xiǎo xiǎo) very small; very few; very minor. 外力 (wài lì) external force; pressure from outside.

Kaidu River, formed by the melting water of Tianshan Mountains,

由天山融水汇成的开都河,

开都河 (kāi dū hé) Kaidu River, Xinjiang.

More than 500 kilometers in length,

全长500多公里,

There are more than 10,000 corners.

拥有弯道一万多处。

拥有 (yōng yǒu) to have; to possess. 弯道 (wān dào) winding road; road curve.

When the sun goes down,

太阳落山时,

Just find the best viewing point,

只要找准最佳观赏点,

最佳 (zuì jiā) optimum; optimal; peak; best (athlete, movie etc). 观赏 (guān shǎng) to look at sth with pleasure; to watch (sth marvelous); ornamental.

People can even see the reflection of nine suns at the same time,

人们甚至能同时看到九个太阳的倒影,

倒影 (dào yǐng) inverted image; reversed image (e.g. upside down).

Hidden in the grassland is the Swan Nature Reserve,

草原中隐藏着天鹅自然保护区,

隐藏 (yǐn cáng) to hide; to conceal; to mask; to shelter; to harbor (i.e. keep sth hidden); to hide oneself; to lie low; to nestle; hidden; implicit; private; covert; recessed (lighting). 天鹅 (tiān é) swan. 自然保护区 (zì rán bǎo hù qū) nature reserve.

This is the breeding season of swans,

More than 100 little swans were born here this year,

Little Swan will learn to fly in the next few months,

Before winter comes,

They are about to embark on the journey of the first migration in their lives,

The Himalayas will be their first challenge during their flight.

The northern slope of the Tianshan Mountains is a rich place where the oasis falls continuously.

From Urumqi to Shihezi, fly over a piece of colorful land.

Finally we came to the canyon area,

See how the river paints on the earth.

Urumqi is the largest city in the world farthest from the ocean.

The nearest ocean is 2000 kilometers away,

But it is also the largest city closest to the glacier,

Glaciers more than 100 kilometers away provide water for it,

此时正是天鹅繁殖季节，

今年又有100多只小天鹅在这里出生，

小天鹅要在未来几个月里学会飞行，

冬天到来前，

它们就要开启生命中第一次迁徙的旅程，

喜马拉雅山将会是它们飞行途中的第一个挑战。

天山北坡是绿洲连坠的富饶之地，

从乌鲁木齐到石河子飞跃一片色彩丰富的土地。

最后我们来到峡谷地带，

看河流如何在大地上绘画。

乌鲁木齐是全世界离海洋最远的大城市，

最近的海洋在2000公里之外，

但它也是离冰川最近的大城市，

一百多公里外的冰川为它提供水源，

此时 (cǐ shí) now; this moment. 正是 (zhèng shì) (emphasizes that sth is precisely or exactly as stated); precisely; exactly; even; if; just like; in the same way as. 繁殖 (fán zhí) to breed; to reproduce; to propagate.

小天鹅 (xiǎo tiān é) (bird species of China) tundra swan (Cygnus columbianus).

几个 (jǐ ge) a few; several; how many. 学会 (xué huì) to learn; to master; institute; learned society; (scholarly) association.

到来 (dào lái) to arrive; arrival; advent.

它们 (tā men) they (for inanimate objects). 第一次 (dì yī cì) the first time; first; number one. 迁徙 (qiān xǐ) to migrate; to move.

喜马拉雅山 (xǐ mǎ lǎ yǎ shān) Himalayas. 将会 (jiāng huì) auxiliary verb introducing future action: may (be able to); will (cause); should (enable); going to.

绿洲 (lǜ zhōu) oasis. 坠 (zhuì) to fall; to drop; to weigh down. 富饶 (fù ráo) fertile; richly provided.

乌鲁木齐 (wū lǔ mù qí) Ürümqi or Urumqi prefecture level city and capital of Xinjiang Uighur autonomous region 新疆维吾尔自治区 in west China. 石河子 (shí hé zǐ) Shixenze shehiri (Shixenze city) or Shíhézi subprefecture level city in north Xinjiang. 飞跃 (fēi yuè) to leap.

来到 (lái dào) to come; to arrive. 峡谷 (xiá gǔ) canyon; gill; ravine.

绘画 (huì huà) drawing; painting.

全世界 (quán shì jiè) worldwide; entire world. 最远 (zuì yuǎn) furthest; most distant; at maximum distance. 大城市 (dà chéng shì) major city; metropolis.

之外 (zhī wài) outside; excluding.

A very long time,

很长一段时间,

The picture that appeared when the CCTV weather forecast mentioned Urumqi is this international bazaar.

中央电视台天气预报提到乌鲁木齐时出现的图片就是这座国际大巴扎,

中央电视台 (zhōng yāng diàn shì tái) China Central Television (CCTV), PRC state TV network. 天气预报 (tiān qì yù bào) weather forecast. 提到 (tí dào) to mention; to raise (a subject); to refer to. 大巴 (dà bā) (coll.) large bus; coach; (abbr. for 大型巴士). 扎 (zhā) to prick; to run or stick (a needle etc) into; jug (a classifier for liquids such as beer).

Bazaar means bazaar.

巴扎就是集市的意思。

巴扎 (bā zhā) bazaar (loanword). 集市 (jí shì) market; bazaar; fair.

There is a local saying,

当地有句俗话说,

俗话说 (sú huà shuō) as the proverb says; as they say...

Bazari can find everything except his parents,

巴扎里除了父母什么都可以找到,

Everything in Xinjiang is a master of color matching.

在新疆万物都是色彩搭配的高手。

万物 (wàn wù) all living things. 搭配 (dā pèi) to pair up; to match; to arrange in pairs; to add sth into a group. 高手 (gāo shǒu) expert; past master; dab hand.

In September, Shihezi's cotton was the first to appear,

9月石河子的棉花率先登场,

棉花 (mián huā) cotton. 率先 (shuài xiān) to take the lead; to show initiative. 登场 (dēng chǎng) to go on stage; fig. to appear on the scene; used in advertising to mean new product.

People's impression of cotton is white,

人们印象中的棉花是白色的,

白色 (bái sè) white; fig. reactionary; anti-communist.

In fact, colored cotton exists in nature,

其实自然界中存在彩色棉花,

自然界 (zì rán jiè) nature; the natural world. 彩色 (cǎi sè) color; multi-colored.

These brown cottons are one of them.

这些棕色棉花就是其中一种。

棕色 (zōng sè) brown.

Cotton can be used to make paper money,

棉花可以用来制作纸币,

用来 (yòng lái) to be used for. 纸币 (zhǐ bì) bank notes; paper currency.

For example, the main component of RMB comes from cotton.

比如人民币的主要成分就来自棉花。

Shihezi is sunny,

石河子阳光充足,

充足 (chōng zú) adequate; sufficient; abundant.

The cotton produced every year requires 9,000 trucks to be loaded.

每年产出的棉花需要9000辆卡车才能装完。

每年 (měi nián) every year; each year; yearly.

Compared with cotton,

跟棉花相比,

相比 (xiāng bǐ) to compare.

Tomato is a new immigrant to this land,

番茄是这片大地的新移民,

番茄 (fān qié) tomato.

It only came to Xinjiang for a few decades,

Red crops such as tomatoes like plenty of sunshine and severe temperature differences.

Xinjiang has more than 2500 hours of sunshine throughout the year,

The temperature difference between day and night is as high as ten degrees Celsius.

I came to Xinjiang Tomato to find the right husband's house.

Today, Xinjiang's tomato processing volume is second only to the United States and Italy.

One out of every four bottles of tomato sauce in the world comes from here.

People like to dry the peppers on the Gobi Desert,

The hot and dry land is a natural dehydration processing plant.

Not all peppers are willing to be eaten.

The peppers here are especially beautiful,

They are made into pigments,

Become the raw material of lipstick.

它来到新疆只有短短几十年，

番茄这类红色作物喜好充足的日照和剧烈的温差。

新疆全年日照时间超过2500小时，

昼夜温差高达十几摄氏度。

来到新疆番茄算是找对了婆家，

今天新疆的番茄加工量仅次于美国和意大利，

全球每4瓶番茄酱中就有1瓶来自这里。

人们喜欢把辣椒晾晒在戈壁滩上，

炎热干燥的大地是天然的脱水加工场，

并不是所有辣椒都甘心被吃掉。

这里的辣椒尤其爱美，

它们被做成色素，

成为口红的原料。

这类 (zhè lèi) this kind (of). 作物 (zuò wù) crop. 喜好 (xǐ hào) to like; fond of; to prefer; to love; one's tastes; preference. 日照 (rì zhào) Rizhao prefecture level city in Shandong. 剧烈 (jù liè) violent; acute; severe; fierce. 温差 (wēn chā) difference in temperature.

全年 (quán nián) the whole year; all year long.

昼夜 (zhòu yè) day and night; period of 24 hours; continuously, without stop. 高达 (gāo dá) Gundam, Japanese animation franchise; Jean-Luc Godard (1930-), French-Swiss film director. 十几 (shí jǐ) more than ten; a dozen or more. 摄氏度 (shè shì dù) °C (degrees Celsius).

算是 (suàn shì) considered to be; at last. 对了 (duì le) Correct!; Oh, that's right, ... (when one suddenly remembers sth one wanted to mention); Oh, by the way, 婆家 (pó jiā) husband's family.

加工 (jiā gōng) to process; processing; working (of machinery). 意大利 (yì dà lì) Italy; Italian.

番茄酱 (fān qié jiàng) ketchup; tomato sauce.

晾 (liàng) to dry in the air; (fig.) to cold-shoulder. 戈壁滩 (gē bì tān) Gobi desert.

炎热 (yán rè) blistering hot; sizzling hot (weather). 天然 (tiān rán) natural. 脱水 (tuō shuǐ) to dry out; to extract water; dehydration; dehydrated; desiccation.

甘心 (gān xīn) to be willing to; to resign oneself to. 吃掉 (chī diào) to eat up; to consume.

爱美 (ài měi) love of beauty; wishing to appear beautiful; to set store by one's appearance.

色素 (sè sù) pigment.

口红 (kǒu hóng) lipstick.

Fly west along the northern slope of Tianshan Mountain,

Canyon is a common landscape,

The river that originated from the snow-capped mountains washed down the steep slope,

Cut out a cliff over the earth.

From a high altitude,

The Anjihai Grand Canyon is the most colorful,

The river washes and dissolves sandstone and mudstone of different colors,

Formed an abstract painting of the earth.

The next journey,

Will go to the Ili River Valley, the wettest in Xinjiang.

This garden will change your impression of the dry land in Xinjiang,

Water vapor all the way to the North Atlantic,

At the edge of the basin gathered a drop of the most beautiful tears.

The Atlantic Ocean thousands of miles away,

Show your magic in the Yili River Valley.

沿天山北坡向西飞行,

峡谷是常见的景观,

发源于雪山的河流从陡坡冲下,

在大地上切出万丈悬崖。

从高空看,

安集海大峡谷色彩最为丰富,

河流将不同颜色的沙岩和泥岩冲刷溶解,

形成了一幅大地抽象画。

接下来的旅程,

将前往新疆最湿润的伊犁河谷。

这座花园将改变你对新疆干旱之地的印象,

一路向北大西洋的水汽,

在盆地边缘聚集成一滴最美的眼泪。

万里之外的大西洋,

在伊犁河谷大展魔力。

沿 (yán) along; to follow (a line, tradition etc); to carry on; to trim (a border with braid, tape etc); border; edge.

常见 (cháng jiàn) commonly seen; common; to see sth frequently. 景观 (jǐng guān) landscape.

源于 (yuán yú) has its origins in. 陡坡 (dǒu pō) steep incline; water chute; sluice.

万丈 (wàn zhàng) lit. ten thousand fathoms; fig. extremely high or deep; lofty; bottomless. 悬崖 (xuán yá) precipice; overhanging cliff.

大峡谷 (dà xiá gǔ) great valley; Grand Canyon of Colorado River. 最为 (zuì wéi) the most.

沙岩 (shā yán) sandstone. 泥岩 (ní yán) mudstone; shale. 冲刷 (chōng shuā) to cleanse; to scrub; to scour; to wash down; to erode; to wash away. 溶解 (róng jiě) to dissolve.

接下来 (jiē xià lái) to accept; to take; next; following.

伊犁河 (yī lí hé) Ili River in central Asia. 谷 (gǔ) valley.

花园 (huā yuán) garden.

一路 (yī lù) the whole journey; all the way; going the same way; going in the same direction; of the same kind. 北大西洋 (běi dà xī yáng) North Atlantic. 水汽 (shuǐ qì) water vapor; steam; moisture.

边缘 (biān yuán) edge; fringe; verge; brink; periphery; marginal; borderline. 聚集 (jù jí) to assemble; to gather. 美的 (měi dí) Midea (brand). 眼泪 (yǎn lèi) tears; crying.

万里 (wàn lǐ) Wanli township in New Taipei City 新北市 (xīn běi shì), Taiwan. 大西洋 (dà xī yáng) Atlantic Ocean.

魔力 (mó lì) magic; magic power.

Taniguchi that opens to the west,

To maximize the water vapor brought by the Atlantic Ocean,

Abundant rainfall and melting water from snowy mountains,

Created this piece of stuffed Jiangnan.

As soon as April enters,

The apricot blossoms in the Yili River Valley can't wait to bloom,

In some people's impressions,

Apricot blossom is a symbol of Jiangnan,

In fact, they can tolerate drought and severe cold,

More suitable for living in the north.

Apricot blossoms from opening to withering,

Only a short week.

despite this,

向西打开的**谷口**,

最大限度迎接了大西洋带来的水汽,

丰沛的**降雨**和雪山融水,

打造了这片**塞上江南**。

一进入**四月**,

伊犁河谷的**杏花**就**迫不及待**的**绽放**,

在一些人的印象中,

杏花是江南的象征,

其实它们能够**忍耐**干旱与**严寒**,

更适合生活在北方。

杏花从开放到**凋谢**,

只有短短**一周**时间。

尽管**如此**,

谷口 (gǔ kǒu) Taniguchi (Japanese surname).

大限 (dà xiàn) the limit; maximum; one's allocated lifespan.

丰沛 (fēng pèi) copious; plentiful (of water); surging (of waves); refers to home village of first Han emperor 汉高祖 (hàn gāo zǔ); fig. majestic. **降雨** (jiàng yǔ) precipitation; rainfall.

打造 (dǎ zào) to create; to build; to develop; to forge (of metal). **塞** (sāi) to stop up; to squeeze in; to stuff; cork; stopper. **江南** (jiāng nán) south of Changjiang or Yangtze river; south of the lower reaches of Changjiang; often refers to south Jiangsu, south Anhui and north Zhejiang provinces; a province during Qing times; in literature, refers to the sunny south; Gangnam (district in Seoul, South Korea).

四月 (sì yuè) April; fourth month (of the lunar year).

杏 (xìng) apricot; almond. **迫不及待** (pò bù jí dài) impatient (idiom); in a hurry; itching to get on with it. **绽放** (zhàn fàng) to blossom.

忍耐 (rěn nài) to endure; to bear with; to exercise patience; to restrain oneself; patience; endurance. **严寒** (yán hán) bitter cold; severe winter.

凋谢 (diāo xiè) to wither; to wilt; wizened.

一周 (yī zhōu) one week; all the way around; a whole cycle.

如此 (rú cǐ) in this way; so.

Xinghua still performed a scene of spring full of unique style.

杏花依旧演绎了一幕别有风情的春意盎然。

依旧 (yī jiù) as before; still. 演绎 (yǎn yì) (of a story etc) to unfold; to play out; to develop (a technique etc); to enact; (logic) to deduce; to infer. 别有 (bié yǒu) to have other...; to have a special 风情 (fēng qíng) mien; bearing; grace; amorous feelings; flirtatious expressions; local conditions and customs; wind force, direction etc. 春意 (chūn yì) beginning of spring; thoughts of love. 盎然 (àng rán) abundant; full; overflowing; exuberant.

In every valley in the Yili River Valley,

伊犁河谷的每一道沟谷里,

一道 (yī dào) together. 沟谷 (gōu gǔ) gully.

They all present a different kind of excitement.

都呈现着不一样的精彩。

呈现 (chéng xiàn) to appear; to emerge; to present (a certain appearance); to demonstrate. 不一样 (bù yī yàng) different; distinctive; unlike.

Lavender begins to bloom in June.

六月薰衣草开始盛开。

六月 (liù yuè) June; sixth month (of the lunar year). 薰衣草 (xūn yī cǎo) lavender. 盛开 (shèng kāi) blooming; in full flower.

Before the 1960s,

上世纪60年代之前,

China's lavender spice is all imported,

中国的薰衣草香料全靠进口,

香料 (xiāng liào) spice; flavoring; condiment; perfume.

In order to change this situation,

为了改变这种状况,

People are experimenting in several provinces.

人们在几个省份分别进行试种。

试种 (shì zhòng) test planting; crop grown on a trial basis.

After waiting for 6 years,

等待了6年之后,

Only Yili successfully cultivated.

只有伊犁培育成功。

伊犁 (yī lí) the Ili river basin around Turpan in Xinjiang; abbr. for 伊犁哈萨克自治州 (yī lí hā sà kè zì zhì zhōu), Ili Kazakh autonomous prefecture. 培育 (péi yù) to train; to breed.

Today 95% of lavender in China comes from here.

今天中国95%的薰衣草都来自这里。

West of the Yili River Valley,

伊犁河谷的西部,

西部 (xī bù) western part.

There is a strange town,

有一座奇特的小城,

奇特 (qí tè) peculiar; unusual; queer. 小城 (xiǎo chéng) small town.

To crack the mystery of this county,

要破解这座县城的玄机,

破解 (pò jiě) to break (a bond, constraint etc); to explain; to unravel; to decipher; to decode; to crack (software). 县城 (xiàn chéng) county seat; county town. 玄机 (xuán jī) profound theory (in Daoism and Buddhism); mysterious principles.

Need to look down from high above.

需要从高空往下看。

This is the inspiration from the gossip picture.

这是从八卦图中获得的灵感。

八卦(bā guà) the eight divinatory trigrams of the Book of Changes 易经(yì jīng); gossip; gossipy. 灵感(líng gǎn) inspiration; insight; a burst of creativity in scientific or artistic endeavor.

70 years ago,

70多年前,

年前(nián qián) before the end of the year; before the new year.

The governor of Turks City used 20 cows to pull the plow from the center,

特克斯城的县长用20头牛拉着犁从中心出发,

特克斯(tè kè sī) tex, unit of fiber density (textiles) (loanword); abbr. to 特(tè). 县长(xiàn zhǎng) county's head commissioner. 犁(lí) plow.

Marked out the rudiment of the streets of Bagua City.

划出了八卦城街道的雏形。

雏形(chú xíng) embryonic form; fledgling stage; prototype.

8 main roads plus 4 loops,

8条主干道加上4条环路,

主干(zhǔ gàn) trunk; main; core. 加上(jiā shàng) plus; to put in; to add; to add on; to add into; in addition; on top of that. 环路(huán lù) ring road; closed circuit; loop.

The entire county town is connected by rings,

整座县城环环相连,

相连(xiāng lián) to link; to join; link; connection.

Everything is connected.

道道相通。

相通(xiāng tōng) interlinked; connected; communicating; in communication; accommodating.

Winter in the Yili River Valley,

伊犁河谷的冬季,

冬季(dōng jì) winter.

Want more surprises,

想要收获更多惊喜,

惊喜(jīng xǐ) nice surprise; to be pleasantly surprised.

Humans need the help of animal friends.

人类需要动物朋友的帮助。

Train golden eagles to hunt,

训练金雕捕猎,

金雕(jīn diāo) (bird species of China) golden eagle (Aquila chrysaetos). 捕猎(bǔ liè) hunting.

This is the tradition of the Kazakhs.

这是哈萨克人的传统。

哈萨克人(hā sà kè rén) Kazakh person; Kazakh people.

The golden eagle is one of the most powerful birds of prey in the world.

金雕是世界上最厉害的猛禽之一,

猛禽(měng qín) bird of prey. 之一(zhī yī) one of (sth); one out of a multitude; one (third, quarter, percent etc).

The two-meter wingspan allows it to glide easily.

两米的翼展让它可以轻松滑行。

翼展(yì zhǎn) wingspan. 地滑(dì huá) landslide.

The golden eagle also has 8 times the sharp vision of human beings.

金雕还拥有8倍于人类的敏锐视觉,

敏锐(mǐn ruì) keen; sharp; acute. 视觉(shì jué) sight; vision; visual.

The dive speed is close to 320 kilometers per hour,

It is difficult for prey to escape from this superb hunter.

Saigu Expressway is the first mountain expressway in Xinjiang.

It has to pass through many steep valleys,

The biggest drop occurred in Guozigou.

It is the gateway from Yili to northern Xinjiang,

Crossing this bridge,

Sailimu Lake is just ahead.

The cycling race around the lake is held at the turn of spring and summer every year.

The riders climbed all the way to the shore of Sailimu Lake.

This journey is called the most beautiful stage.

Sailimu Lake is the result of Himalayan orogeny,

Many mountains were uplifted at that time,

接近320公里的**俯冲时速**,

很难有**猎物**能从**这位高超**的捕猎者手中**逃脱**。

赛果高速是新疆第一条**山区**高速公路,

它要经过许多**险峻**的**山谷**,

其中最大的**落差**出现在**果子沟**。

它是伊犁**通往北疆**的**门户**,

穿越这座**大桥**,

赛里木湖就在**前方**。

环湖自行车赛在每年的**春夏之交**举行,

骑手们一路**翻山越岭****抵达**赛里木湖**湖畔**,

这段**路程**被称为**最美赛段**。

赛里木湖是**喜马拉雅造山运动**的结果,

当时众多山脉**隆起**,

俯冲 (fǔ chōng) to dive down fast; to swoop down. **时速** (shí sù) speed per hour.

猎物 (liè wù) prey. **这位** (zhè wèi) this (person). **高超** (gāo chāo) excellent; superlative. **逃脱** (táo tuō) to run away; to escape.

果 (guǒ) fruit; result; resolute; indeed; if really. **高速** (gāo sù) high speed. **山区** (shān qū) mountain area.

险峻 (xiǎn jùn) arduous; steep. **山谷** (shān gǔ) valley; ravine.

落差 (luò chā) drop in elevation; (fig.) gap (in wages, expectations etc); disparity. **果子** (guǒ zi) fruit.

通往 (tōng wǎng) to lead to. **北疆** (běi jiāng) North of Xinjiang. **门户** (mén hù) door; strategic gateway; portal; faction; sect; family status; family; web portal; (old) brothel.

穿越 (chuān yuè) to pass through; to traverse; to cross. **大桥** (dà qiáo) Da Qiao, one of the Two Qiaos, according to Romance of the Three Kingdoms **三国演义** (sān guó yǎn yì), the two great beauties of ancient China.

赛里木湖 (sài lǐ mù hú) Sayram Lake in Xinjiang. **在前** (zài qián) ahead; formerly; in the past.

湖 (hú) lake. **自行车赛** (zì xíng chē sài) cycle race.

翻山越岭 (fān shān yuè líng) to pass over mountains ridges (idiom); fig. hardships of the journey. **抵达** (dǐ dá) to arrive; to reach (a destination). **湖畔** (hú pàn) lakeside.

路程 (lù chéng) route; path traveled; distance traveled; course (of development). **称为** (chēng wéi) called; to call sth (by a name); to name. **赛段** (sài duàn) stage of a competition.

喜马拉雅 (xǐ mǎ lǎ yǎ) the Himalayas. **造山运动** (zào shān yùn dòng) mountain building (geology); orogenesis.

隆起 (lóng qǐ) to swell; to bulge.

Many broken basins formed between the mountains,

在高山之间形成了许多断线的盆地，

断线 (duàn xiàn) (of a guitar, kite etc) to have a string break; (of a tradition etc) to be discontinued; (telephone or Internet connection) disconnected; cut off.

Sailimu Lake is one of them,

赛里木湖作为其中之一，

Gradually evolved into a closed mountain lake.

逐渐演变成为高山封闭湖。

演变 (yǎn biàn) to develop; to evolve; development; evolution. **封闭 (fēng bì)** to seal; to close; to confine; to seal off; to close down; sealed; confined; closed; unreceptive.

Except for a few microorganisms,

除了少量微生物，

少量 (shǎo liàng) a smidgen; a little bit; a few. **微生物 (wēi shēng wù)** microorganism.

No fish can survive here.

没有鱼类能在这里生存。

鱼类 (yú lèi) fishes. **生存 (shēng cún)** to exist; to survive.

Later, people successfully raised cold-water fish in the lake,

后来人们在湖里成功投养了冷水鱼，

湖里 (hú lǐ) Huli district of Xiamen city 厦门市 (xià mén shì) (Amoy), Fujian. **冷水 (lěng shuǐ)** cold water; unboiled water; fig. not yet ready (of plans).

The increase in fish attracts more birds,

鱼类的增多吸引了更多的鸟，

增多 (zēng duō) to increase; to grow in number.

They chase the breath of food.

它们追寻着食物的气息而来。

追寻 (zhuī xún) to pursue; to track down; to search. **气息 (qì xī)** breath; smell; odor; flavor.

Into the desperate desert of northern Xinjiang,

进入北疆的沙漠绝境，

绝境 (jué jìng) desperate straits.

Listen to the call of the wild.

倾听野性的呼唤。

倾听 (qīng tīng) to listen attentively. **野性 (yě xìng)** wild nature; unruliness. **呼唤 (hū huàn)** to call out (a name etc); to shout.

Here is the Devil City with natural sculptures,

这里有自然雕塑的魔鬼城，

雕塑 (diāo sù) a statue; a Buddhist image; sculpture; to carve. **魔鬼 (mó guǐ)** devil.

There are also miraculous cities created by mankind.

也有人类创造的奇迹之城。

Into Karamiri,

进入卡拉麦里，

卡拉 (kā lā) Kara, city in northern Togo 多哥 (duō gē); Cara, Karla etc (name).

Catch up with the Mongolian wild donkey that runs faster than a wolf,

追上比狼跑得还快的蒙古野驴，

追上 (zhuī shàng) to overtake. **蒙古 (měng gǔ)** Mongolia. **野驴 (yě lú)** onager (Equus onager).

Look for the only wild horse population remaining on earth.

寻找地球上仅存的野马种群。

野马 (yě mǎ) feral horse; free-roaming horse; wild horse. **种群 (zhǒng qún)** population (of a species); community (of animals or plants).

There are many devil cities in Xinjiang,

新疆有多处魔鬼城，

Gale rushes around here all year round,

大风常年在**此东奔西吐**,

大风 (dà fēng) gale. **常年** (cháng nián) all year round; for years on end; average year. **在此** (zài cǐ) hereto; here. **奔** (bēn) to hurry; to rush; to run quickly; to elope.

Eroded the rock formations into different forms,

把**岩层侵蚀**出不同的样子,

岩层 (yán céng) rock strata. **侵蚀** (qīn shí) to erode; to corrode.

Form a unique Yadan landform.

形成独特的**雅丹地貌**。

雅丹地貌 (yǎ dān dì mào) Yardang landform (formed by wind erosion).

Sea Devil City is located on the east bank of Gili Lake.

海上魔鬼城位于**吉利湖东岸**,

海上 (hǎi shàng) maritime. **吉利** (jí lì) auspicious; lucky; propitious.

The lake brings life to it,

湖水为它引来生命,

The cave on the cliff is home to birds.

峭壁上的洞穴是**鸟类栖息**的家园,

峭壁 (qiào bì) cliff; steep; precipice. **洞穴** (dòng xué) cave; cavern. **鸟类** (niǎo lèi) birds. **栖息** (qī xī) to stay (for a rest); dwelling; perch (of birds).

Flew 300 kilometers into the Junggar Basin,

飞行300公里进入**准噶尔盆地**,

准噶尔 (zhǔn gá ěr) Dzungar, Junggar or Dsungharian basin in Xinjiang.

Another Devil City is visible.

另一座魔鬼城赫然可见。

另一 (líng yī) another; the other. **赫然** (hè rán) with astonishment; with a shock; awe-inspiringly; impressively; furiously (angry).

This was once an animal paradise with lush water plants,

这里曾经也是**水草丰茂**的**动物乐园**,

水草 (shuǐ cǎo) water plants; habitat with water source and grass. **茂** (mào) luxuriant; (chemistry) cyclopentadiene. **乐园** (lè yuán) paradise.

Many lives hundreds of millions of years ago became the reason why the pitch black is more expensive than gold today.

亿万年前的**众多生命**成为今天**漆黑黏稠**贵**比金子**的**缘由**。

亿万 (yì wàn) millions and millions. **漆黑** (qī hēi) pitch-black. **黏稠** (nián chóu) viscous; thick. **金子** (jīn zi) gold. **缘由** (yuán yóu) reason; cause.

With oil extraction,

随着**石油开采**,

石油 (shí yóu) oil; petroleum. **开采** (kāi cǎi) to extract (ore or other resource from a mine); to exploit; to mine.

A city grew on the Gobi,

戈壁上长出了一座城市,

戈壁 (gē bì) Gobi (desert). **长出** (zhǎng chū) to sprout (leaves, buds, a beard etc).

Karamay.

克拉玛依。

克拉玛依 (kè lā mǎ yī) Qaramay shehiri (Karamay city) or Kèlāmǎyī prefecture-level city in Xinjiang.

Flying east,

往**东部**飞行,

东部 (dōng bù) the east; eastern part.

Deep into China's second largest desert,

深入中国**第二大沙漠**,

深入 (shēn rù) to penetrate deeply; thorough.

Over the desert overlooking the earth,

在**沙漠上空**俯瞰大地,

上空 (shàng kōng) overhead; in the sky.

A golden leaf vein stretches for more than ten kilometers,

These veins are actually sand ridges with a height of more than 10 meters and a length of several kilometers.

Unlike a mobile desert,

The southern part of the Gurbantungut Desert is mainly composed of fixed and semi-fixed dunes.

Affected by wind direction,

The curved sand ridge extends along the north-south direction.

From a high altitude,

The brown ground is covered with branches that stretch freely,

Kalamaili is on the east side of the desert,

It looks dead silent on the outside,

Deep into the hinterland,

You will capture its vibrant side.

一片金色的叶脉延绵十几公里，

这些脉络其实是高度超过10米长达数公里的沙垄。

和流动沙漠不同，

古尔班通古特沙漠的南部主要是由固定和半固定的沙丘组成，

受风向影响，

曲线状的沙垄沿着南北走向延伸。

从高空看，

褐色的大地上布满了自由伸展的树枝，

沙漠的东侧是卡拉麦里，

它的外表看起来一片死寂，

深入腹地，

你将捕捉到它生机勃勃的一面。

金色 (jīn sè) golden; gold (color). 叶脉 (yè mài) venation (pattern of veins on a leaf). 延绵 (yán mián) to extend continuously.

脉络 (mài luò) arteries and veins; network of blood vessels; vascular system (of a plant or animal); (fig.) fabric (i.e. underlying structure, as in "social fabric"); overall context. 长达 (cháng dá) to extend as long as; to lengthen out to. 垄 (lǒng) ridge between fields; row of crops; grave mound.

流动 (liú dòng) to flow; to circulate; to go from place to place; to be mobile; (of assets) liquid.

古尔班通古特沙漠 (gǔ ěr bān tōng gǔ tè shā mò) Gurbantungut Desert, northern Xinjiang. 南部 (nán bù) southern part. 沙丘 (shā qiū) sand dune; sandy hill.

风向 (fēng xiàng) wind direction; the way the wind is blowing; fig. trends (esp. unpredictable ones); how things are developing; course of events.

曲线 (qū xiàn) curve; curved line; indirect; in a roundabout way. 沿着 (yán zhe) to go along; to follow. 南北 (nán běi) north and south; north to south. 走向 (zǒu xiàng) direction; strike (i.e. angle of inclination in geology); inclination; trend; to move towards; to head for. 延伸 (yán shēn) to extend; to spread.

褐色 (hè sè) brown. 布满 (bù mǎn) to be covered with; to be filled with. 伸展 (shēn zhǎn) stretching; extension. 树枝 (shù zhī) branch; twig.

东侧 (dōng cè) east side; east face.

外表 (wài biǎo) external; outside; outward appearance. 看起来 (kàn qǐ lái) seemingly; apparently; looks as if; appear to be; gives the impression that; seems on the face of it to be. 死寂 (sǐ jì) deathly stillness.

腹地 (fù dì) hinterland; interior; outback.

捕捉 (bǔ zhuō) to catch; to seize; to capture. 生机勃勃 (shēng jī bó bó) full of vitality. 一面 (yī miàn) one side; one aspect; simultaneously... (and...); one's whole face.

The Mongolian wild donkey is the animal friend we most often meet here.

In winter,

The wild donkeys form a mighty collective,

A trustworthy wild ass shoulders the heavy responsibility of the leader.

Once danger occurs,

It will send out early warning signals quickly.

Under the leadership of the leader,

The wild donkeys retreated quickly, maintaining a neat formation,

Speeds over 60 kilometers per hour,

Even the wolves can't catch them.

You might think this is another group of wild donkeys passing by,

In fact, this is the only wild horse species that survives on earth.

The Przewalski's Mustang has been thriving for 60 million years,

The black calf is an important sign that distinguishes it from the wild donkey.

蒙古野驴是我们在这里最常遇到的动物朋友，

到了冬季，

野驴们组成一个**声势浩荡**的集体，

一只**信得过**的野驴**肩负起**首领的**重任**。

一旦发生危险，

它会迅速**发出预警**信号。

在首领的**带领**下，

野驴**维持**着整齐的**队形**快速**撤退**，

超过60公里的时速，

甚至连狼群都追不上它们。

你可能以为这又是一群野驴**掠过**，

其实这是地球上唯一**存活**的野马种类。

普氏野马已经**繁衍生息**了6000万年，

黑色的**小腿**是它区别于野驴的重要标志。

声势 (shēng shì) fame and power; prestige; influence; impetus; momentum. **浩荡** (hào dàng) vast and mighty (of river or ocean); broad and powerful.

信得过 (xìn de guò) trustworthy; reliable. **肩负** (jiān fù) to shoulder (a burden); to bear; to suffer (a disadvantage). **首领** (shǒu lǐng) head; boss; chief. **重任** (zhòng rèn) heavy responsibility.

发出 (fā chū) to issue (an order, decree etc); to send out; to dispatch; to produce (a sound); to let out (a laugh). **预警** (yù jǐng) warning; early warning.

带领 (dài lǐng) to guide; to lead.

维持 (wéi chí) to keep; to maintain; to preserve. **队形** (duì xíng) formation. **撤退** (chè tuì) to retreat.

掠过 (lüè guò) to flit across; to sweep past; to glance (strike at an angle).

存活 (cún huó) to survive (a serious accident); survival.

普氏野马 (pǔ shì yě mǎ) Przewalski horse (Equus przewalskii) wild horse of Central Asia first identified in 1881 by Nikolai Mikhailovich Przewalski 普尔热瓦斯基. **繁衍** (fán yǎn) to multiply; to reproduce; to increase gradually in number or quantity. **生息** (shēng xī) to inhabit; to live (in a habitat). **万年** (wàn nián) Wannian county in Shangrao 上饶, Jiangxi.

黑色 (hēi sè) black. **小腿** (xiǎo tuǐ) lower leg (from knee to ankle); shank.

The Przewalski's wild horse became extinct in China,

普氏野马在中国**一度灭绝**,

一度 (yī dù) for a time; at one time; one time; once. **灭绝** (miè jué) to extinguish; to become extinct; to die out.

More than 30 years ago,

在**30多年前**,

People exchanged eighteen Przewalski's wild horses from abroad for the Altyn Mountain wild donkeys,

人们用阿尔**金山**野驴从**国外**换回了**十八匹**普氏野马,

金山 (jīn shān) Jinshan suburban district of Shanghai; Jinshan or Chinshan township in New Taipei City **新北市** (xīn běi shì), Taiwan. **国外** (guó wài) abroad; external (affairs); overseas; foreign. **十八** (shí bā) eighteen; 18.

With the help of humans,

在人类的帮助下,

Przewalski's Mustang has relearned the survival skills in the wild,

普氏野马重新学会了**野外**的生存**技能**,

野外 (yě wài) countryside; areas outside the city. **技能** (jì néng) technical ability; skill.

A wild horse graduated from here to the wasteland.

一匹匹野马从这里毕业走向**荒原**。

荒原 (huāng yuán) wasteland.

Flying along the Altai Mountains,

沿着阿尔泰山飞行,

We will collect stories about people and nature.

我们将去**采集**人与自然的故事。

采集 (cǎi jí) to gather; to collect; to harvest.

Fly to the snow mountain,

飞上雪山,

Experience the inspiration of the origin of skiing,

体验**滑雪起源**的灵感,

滑雪 (huá xuě) to ski; skiing. **起源** (qǐ yuán) origin; to originate; to come from.

Explore Kanas Lake where the legendary water monster lives from the air,

从空中**一探**传说中**水怪**生活的**喀纳斯湖**,

探 (tàn) to explore; to search out; to scout; to visit; to stretch forward. **中水** (zhōng shuǐ) reclaimed water; recycled water. **喀纳斯湖** (kā nà sī hú) Kanas Lake in Xinjiang.

Go to Ulungu Lake,

前往**乌伦古湖**,

乌伦古湖 (wū lún gǔ hú) Ulungur Lake in Xinjiang.

Experience the superb fishing techniques of fishermen,

见识**渔民**高超的**捕捞**技术,

见识 (jiàn shi) to gain first-hand knowledge of sth; to experience for oneself; knowledge; experience; insight. **渔民** (yú mín) fisherman; fisher folk. **捕捞** (bù lāo) to fish for (aquatic animals and plants); to catch.

Follow the Kazakh herdsmen on a journey of transition.

跟随**哈萨克**牧民踏上**转场**的**旅途**。

跟随 (gēn sui) to follow. **哈萨克** (hā sà kè) Kazakhstan; Kazakh ethnic group in PRC. **牧民** (mù mín) herdsman. **踏上** (tà shàng) to set foot on; to step on or into. **旅途** (lǚ tú) journey; trip.

Passing through the Junggar Basin from south to north,

由**南**向**北**穿过**准格尔盆地**,

向北 (xiàng běi) northward; facing north. **穿过** (chuān guò) to pass through. **准格尔盆地** (zhǔn gé ěr pén dì) Junggar or Dsungarian basin in Xinjiang between the Altai and TianShan ranges.

We will gradually approach the northernmost mountain range in Xinjiang,

Altai Mountains.

Here is the lowest blood line in China,

Above 3,000 meters is frozen all year round,

The 150-meter-deep No. 3 mine is a rare metal library.

140 kinds of minerals known on earth,

86 species were found here.

It is with these rare metals,

Only Shenzhou series spacecraft can travel in space.

In Mongolian, Altai Mountain means Jinshan.

There were as many as 50,000 people panning for gold in the mountains hundreds of years ago.

But more often this is the home of the northern nomadic hunting people.

More than 10,000 years ago, people stepped on wooden boards wrapped in fur,

Traveling fast on the snow,

Chase the trail of prey.

The ancient rock paintings found here,

我们将逐渐靠近新疆最北端的山脉，

阿尔泰山。

这里有中国最低的血线，

三千米之上终年冰封，

150米深的三号矿坑是一座稀有金属库，

地球上已知的140种矿物，

在这里就发现了86种。

正是有了这些稀有金属，

神舟系列航天飞船才能遨游太空。

在蒙古语里阿尔泰山是金山的意思。

数百年前在山上淘金的人曾多达五万，

但更多时候这里是北方游牧狩猎民族的家园。

一万多年前人们脚踏毛皮包裹的木板，

在雪地上快速行进，

追逐猎物的踪迹。

在这里发现的古老岩画，

靠近 (kào jìn) near; to approach. 端的 (duān dì) really; after all; details; particulars.

千米 (qiān mǐ) kilometer. 终年 (zhōng nián) entire year; throughout the year; age at death. 冰封 (bīng fēng) to freeze over; to ice over; icebound; to shelve (a proposal etc).

矿坑 (kuàng kēng) mine; mine shaft. 稀有 (xī yǒu) uncommon.

已知 (yǐ zhī) known (to science). 矿物 (kuàng wù) mineral.

有了 (yǒu le) I've got a solution!; to have a bun in the oven (abbr. for 有了胎 (yǒu le tāi)).

神舟 (shén zhōu) Shenzhou (spacecraft); Hasee (computer manufacturer). 系列 (xì liè) series; set. 航天 (háng tiān) space flight. 飞船 (fēi chuán) airship; spaceship. 太空 (tài kōng) outer space.

蒙古语 (měng gǔ yǔ) Mongolian language.

数百 (shù bǎi) several hundred. 淘金 (táo jīn) to pan for gold; to try to make a fortune. 多达 (duō dá) up to; no less than; as much as.

游牧 (yóu mù) nomadic; to move about in search of pasture; to rove around as a nomad. 狩猎 (shòu liè) to hunt; hunting.

脚踏 (jiǎo tà) pedal. 毛皮 (máo pí) fur; pelt. 木板 (mù bǎn) slab; board; plank.

行进 (xíng jìn) to advance; forward motion.

追逐 (zhuī zhú) to chase; to pursue vigorously. 踪迹 (zōng jì) tracks; trail; footprint; trace; vestige.

古老 (gǔ lǎo) ancient; old; age-old. 岩画 (yán huà) rock painting; picture or writing carved on rocks.

This scene was recorded vividly.

The Altay region is therefore recognized as one of the origins of human skiing.

The dense forest of the Altai Mountains hides a seemingly peaceful lake,

The Kanas Lake is nearly 190 meters deep,

The world under the deep water is unknown.

There are endless sightings of water monsters in the lake.

It is said that horses drinking water by the lake were dragged into the water by monsters.

Many tourists came to Kanas Lake long distances,

Hope to see what the monster looks like.

Most scientists believe that the so-called water pipes are the gelow salmon living in the depths of the lake.

This fish has a body length of nearly two meters,

They are fierce,

Whereabouts are secretive,

Just surfaced occasionally,

Set off white waves.

生动记录了这幅场景。

阿勒泰地区因此被公认为人类滑雪的起源地之一。

阿尔泰山的密林掩映着一座看似平静的湖泊，

喀纳斯湖水深将近190米，

深水之下的世界不为人知。

关于湖中水怪的目击事件层出不穷，

据说湖边饮水的马匹也曾被水怪拖入水中，

许多游客不远万里来到喀纳斯湖，

希望一睹水怪的模样。

大部分科学家认为所谓的水管是生活在湖水深处的哲罗鲑鱼，

这种鱼的体长有接近两米，

它们性情凶猛，

行踪诡秘，

只是偶尔浮出水面，

掀起白浪。

场景 (chǎng jǐng) scene; scenario; setting.

阿勒泰地区 (ā lè tài dì qū) Altay prefecture in Xinjiang.

密林 (mì lín) jungle. 掩映 (yǎn yìng) hidden from view; alternately hidden and visible; setting off each other. 看似 (kàn sì) to look as if; to seem.

水深 (shuǐ shēn) depth (of waterway); sounding. 将近 (jiāng jìn) almost; nearly; close to.

之下 (zhī xià) under; beneath; less than. 不为人知 (bù wéi rén zhī) not known to anyone; secret; unknown.

目击 (mù jī) to see with one's own eyes; to witness. 事件 (shì jiàn) event; happening; incident. 层出不穷 (céng chū bù qióng) more and more emerge; innumerable succession; breeding like flies (idiom).

湖边 (hú biān) lakeside. 饮水 (yǐn shuǐ) drinking water. 马匹 (mǎ pǐ) horse. 拖 (tuō) to drag; to tow; to trail; to hang down; to mop (the floor); to delay; to drag on.

游客 (yóu kè) traveler; tourist; (online gaming) guest player.

一睹 (yī dǔ) to look; to have a glimpse at; to observe (sth's splendor).

大部分 (dà bù fèn) in large part; the greater part; the majority. 科学家 (kē xué jiā) scientist. 水管 (shuǐ guǎn) water pipe. 深处 (shēn chù) abyss; depths; deepest or most distant part. 鲑鱼 (guī yú) salmon; trout.

体长 (tǐ cháng) body length.

性情 (xìng qíng) nature; temperament. 凶猛 (xiōng měng) fierce; violent; ferocious.

行踪 (xíng zōng) whereabouts; (lose) track (of). 诡秘 (guǐ mì) secretive; furtive; surreptitious.

浮出水面 (fú chū shuǐ miàn) to float up (idiom); to become evident; to surface; to appear.

掀起 (xiān qǐ) to lift; to raise in height; to begin; upsurge; to set off (a campaign).

Fuhai at the foot of the Altai Mountains is the largest natural fishery base in northern Xinjiang.

阿尔泰山脚下的福海是北疆最大的天然渔业基地，

脚下 (jiǎo xià) under the foot. 福海 (fú hǎi) Fuhai county or Burultoqay nahiyisi in Altay prefecture 阿勒泰地区 (ā lè tài dì qū), Xinjiang. 渔业 (yú yè) fishing industry; fishery. 基地 (jī dì) base (of operations); industrial or military base; al-Qaeda.

May is the fish-free period,

5月是禁鱼期，

The pond male fish is the only fish allowed to be caught.

池沼公鱼是唯一允许捕捞的鱼类，

池沼 (chí zhǎo) pool; pond.

This fish is very small,

这种鱼个头很小，

个头 (ge tóu) (coll.) (suffix) my ass!; yeah, right!

The life span is mostly only one year,

寿命大多只有一年，

大多 (dà duō) for the most part; many; most; the greater part; mostly.

But the fecundity is amazing.

但繁殖力惊人。

惊人 (jīng rén) astonishing.

Evening is the best time for homework,

傍晚是作业的最佳时机，

时机 (shí jī) fortunate timing; occasion; opportunity.

At this time, most fish stay in deep water,

此时大多数鱼都呆在深水区，

大多数 (dà duō shù) (great) majority.

Only the pond male fish will lay eggs and forage in the shallow water.

只有池沼公鱼会到浅水层产卵和觅食。

浅水 (qiǎn shuǐ) shallow water. 产卵 (chǎn luǎn) to lay eggs. 觅食 (mì shí) to forage; to hunt for food; to scavenge; fig. to make a living.

Experienced fishermen find the correct position and set the net at this time,

有经验的渔民在这个时候找准位置下网，

下网 (xià wǎng) to cast a fishing net; (computing) to go offline.

Try to avoid catching other types of fish by accident.

尽量避免误捕其他种类的鱼。

尽量 (jìn liàng) as much as possible; to the greatest extent. 捕 (bù) to catch; to seize; to capture.

Several adjustments back and forth,

来回几番调整，

来回 (lái huí) to make a round trip; return journey; back and forth; to and fro; repeatedly. 番 (fān) foreign (non-Chinese); barbarian; classifier for occurrences (of an event, action or speech utterance); classifier for iterations: times, -fold (as in twofold etc); classifier for situations: kind, sort.

Almost all of the fishing nets pulled up were male pond fish.

渔网里拉上来的就几乎全是池沼公鱼。

渔网 (yú wǎng) fishing net; fishnet. 里拉 (lǐ lā) lira (monetary unit) (loanword). 上来 (shàng lái) to come up; to approach; (verb complement indicating success).

Fuhai's summer is destined to be busy,

福海的夏季注定忙碌，

夏季 (xià jì) summer. 注定 (zhù dìng) to foreordain; to be bound to; to be destined to; to be doomed to; inevitably. 忙碌 (máng lù) busy; bustling.

In front of the fishing boat,

在渔船驶向的前方，

渔船 (yú chuán) fishing boat. 前方 (qián fāng) ahead; the front.

We can vaguely hear the footsteps of Kazakh herdsmen.

Whenever the season changes,

The herders have to change the pasture once,

Carry possessions,

Drive cattle and sheep.

This time they are going to a summer pasture more than 300 kilometers away.

It is often women who lead the way,

They lead the camels to transport food and daily necessities and walk in the forefront,

Before dark, they can set up camp in front to light a fire,

The men are responsible for watching the cattle and sheep behind the team,

This is the most important property in the family.

According to the growth cycle of the forage,

Orderly moving pastures for livestock,

There are at least 4 such large-scale transitions every year,

The journey of migration is hundreds or even thousands of kilometers.

我们依稀可以听到哈萨克牧民的脚步声。

每当季节变化,

牧民们都要更换一次牧场,

背上家当,

赶着牛羊。

这一次他们要前往的是300多公里之外的夏季牧场,

领路的常常是妇女,

她们牵着骆驼运输食物和日用品走在最前面,

天黑之前她们可以在前方扎营生火,

男人们负责在队伍后方看管牛羊,

这是家中最重要的财产。

根据牧草的生长周期,

有序的为牲畜转移草场,

每年这样大规模的转场至少有4次,

迁徙的路途数百甚至上千公里。

依稀 (yī xī) vaguely; dimly; probably; very likely. 听到 (tīng dào) to hear. 脚步 (jiǎo bù) footprint; step.

每当 (měi dāng) whenever; every time; on every.

更换 (gēng huàn) to replace (a worn-out tire etc); to change (one's address etc). 牧场 (mù chǎng) pasture; grazing land; ranch.

上家 (shàng jiā) preceding player (in a game).

牛羊 (niú yáng) cattle and sheep; livestock.

这一次他们要前往的是300多公里之外的夏季牧场,

领路 (lǐng lù) to lead the way. 常常 (cháng cháng) frequently; often.

她们 (tā men) they; them (for females). 骆驼 (luò tuo) camel; (coll.) blockhead; ninny.

天黑 (tiān hēi) to get dark; dusk. 扎营 (zhā yíng) to camp; to pitch camp; stationed; quartered; Taiwan pr. (zhā yíng). 生火 (shēng huǒ) to make a fire; to light a fire.

队伍 (duì wǔ) ranks; troops; queue; line; procession. 后方 (hòu fāng) the rear; far behind the front line. 看管 (kān guǎn) to look after.

This is the most important property in the family.

根据牧草 (mù cǎo) pasture; forage grass; pasturage. 周期 (zhōu qī) period; cycle.

有序 (yǒu xù) regular; orderly; successive; in order. 牲畜 (shēng chù) domesticated animals; livestock. 转移 (zhuǎn yí) to shift; to divert or distract (attention etc); to change; to transform; metastasis (medicine); to evacuate (people). 草场 (cǎo chǎng) pastureland.

大规模 (dà guī mó) large scale; extensive; wide scale; broad scale.

The Kazakhs can be regarded as the ethnic group that has moved the most in the world.

哈萨克族算得上是世界上搬家最多的民族，

哈萨克族 (hā sà kè zú) Kazakh ethnic group of Xinjiang. 搬家 (bān jiā) to move house; removal. 最多 (zuì duō) at most; maximum; greatest (amount); maximal.

There are the highest quality pastures above the mountains,

高山之上有最优质的牧草，

优质 (yōu zhì) excellent quality.

Every year around June, Xinjiang's summer pastures will welcome more than 10 million livestock.

每年6月前后新疆的夏牧场会迎来超过1000万只牲畜，

前后 (qián hòu) around; from beginning to end; all around; front and rear.

Summer is the best time for them to grow fat,

夏天是他们养膘的最佳时机，

膘 (biāo) fat of a stock animal.

Before winter comes,

在冬天来临之前，

来临 (lái lín) to approach; to come closer.

The herders will bring their cattle and sheep to migrate down the mountains,

牧民们将带着牛羊从高山往下迁徙，

Back to the warm valley lowlands.

回到温暖的河谷低地。

河谷 (hé gǔ) river valley. 低地 (dī dì) lowland.

The transition in Xinjiang is movement at different heights,

新疆的转场是在不同高度上的移动，

The herders can always step on the beat of the season keenly.

牧民们总能敏锐地踩到到季节的节拍。

总能 (zǒng néng) total energy. 节拍 (jié pāi) beat (music); meter.

Xueling Yunshan,

雪岭云山，

岭 (lǐng) mountain range; mountain ridge.

Living in the depths of the Tianshan Mountains,

生活在天山深处，

Their root system is well developed,

它们的根系发达，

根系 (gēn xì) root system.

Every big tree is like a small reservoir,

每一棵大树都像是一座小型水库，

大树 (dà shù) Tashu township in Kaohsiung county 高雄县 (gāo xióng xiàn), southwest Taiwan. 小型 (xiǎo xíng) small scale; small size.

It can produce 2.5 tons of water.

可以出水2.5吨。

出水 (chū shuǐ) to discharge water; to appear out of the water; to break the surface.

They evaporate water quickly,

它们蒸发水分的速度很快，

蒸发 (zhēng fā) to evaporate; evaporation. 水分 (shuǐ fēn) moisture content; (fig.) overstatement; padding.

It even exceeds the evaporation rate of seawater at the same latitude,

甚至超过了同纬度海水的蒸发速度，

纬度 (wěi dù) latitude. 海水 (hǎi shuǐ) seawater.

The rising water vapor easily forms rainfall.

升腾的水汽容易形成降雨。

升腾 (shēng téng) to rise; to ascend; to leap up.

While the snow ridge spruce is trying to shape the humid climate,

成片的雪岭云杉在努力塑造湿润气候的同时,

云杉 (yún shān) spruce. 塑造 (sù zào) to model; to mold; (fig.) to create (a character, a market, an image etc); (literature) to portray (in words).

Also conserved the grassland.

也涵养了草原。

涵养 (hán yǎng) to conserve (e.g. water); self-restraint; self-possession.

Into the Tarim Basin,

进入塔里木盆地,

塔里木盆地 (tǎ lǐ mù pén dì) Tarim Basin depression in southern Xinjiang.

Crossing the most dangerous desert in China,

穿越中国最危险的沙漠,

This flight will tell the story of life from desperation.

这趟飞行将讲述绝处逢生的故事。

讲述 (jiǎng shù) to talk about; to narrate; to give an account. 绝处逢生 (jué chǔ féng shēng) to come back from death's door (idiom); unexpected rescue from danger; fig. to recover from a seemingly impossible situation; to find a way out of a predicament.

Follow the Tarim River to visit a tree that will pretend to be dead,

跟随塔里木河探访一种会装死的树木,

塔里木河 (tǎ lǐ mù hé) Tarim River of Xinjiang. 探访 (tàn fǎng) to seek by inquiry or search; to call on; to visit. 树木 (shù mù) tree.

Go east into Lop Nur,

往东进入罗布泊,

罗布泊 (luó bù bó) Lop Nor, salt lake and nuclear testing site in Xinjiang.

Search for the lost ancient city,

搜寻失落的古城,

搜寻 (sōu xún) to search; to look for. 失落 (shī luò) to lose (sth); to drop (sth); to feel a sense of loss; frustrated; disappointment; loss. 古城 (gǔ chéng) ancient city.

Imagine the bustling thoughts.

想象思路上的曾经的繁华。

思路 (sī lù) train of thought; thinking; reason; reasoning. 繁华 (fán huá) flourishing; bustling.

The center of the Tarim Basin is the largest desert in China,

塔里木盆地的中央是中国最大的沙漠,

中央 (zhōng yāng) central; middle; center; central authorities (of a state).

The size of the desert is equivalent to Jiangsu,

沙漠的大小相当于江苏、

江苏 (jiāng sū) Jiangsu province (Kiangsu) in southeast China, abbr. 苏, capital Nanjing 南京.

Zhejiang,

浙江、

浙江 (zhè jiāng) Zhejiang province (Chekiang) in east China, abbr. 浙, capital Hangzhou 杭州.

The total area of the three provinces of Anhui.

安徽三省的面积之和。

安徽 (ān huī) Anhui Province (Anhui) in south central China, abbr. 皖 (wǎn), capital Hefei 合肥 (hé féi).

Taklimakan means in Uyghur that one can get in and cannot get out.

塔克拉玛干在维吾尔语中的意思是进得去出不来,

克拉 (kè lā) carat (mass) (loanword). 维吾尔语 (wéi wú ěr yǔ) Uyghur language.

This is the most dangerous
desert,

这是最危险的沙漠，

More than 80% of the dunes
flow with the wind.

超过80%的沙丘**随风**流动。

随风 (suí fēng) wind-borne; care-free.

The entire desert has stretched
about 100 kilometers south for
1000 years,

1000**年来**整个沙漠大约**向南**延伸
了100公里，

年来 (nián lái) this past year; over the last years. **向
南 (xiàng nán)** southward.

North of the desert,

在沙漠**北边**，

北边 (běi biān) north; north side; northern part; to the
north of.

Along the flow of the Tarim
River,

沿着塔里木河的流向，

Continue our air journey.

继续我们的空中旅程。

The Tarim River is the longest
inland river in China.

塔里木河是中国最长的**内陆河**，

内陆河 (nèi lù hé) inland river; river draining to inland
sea.

Nearly half of Xinjiang's
population lives in the Tarim
River Basin.

新疆将近**一半**的人口在塔里木河
流域生活。

一半 (yī bàn) half. **流域 (liú yù)** river basin; valley;
drainage area.

Populus euphratica forest in
autumn is the most anticipated
landscape in Xinjiang.

秋日的胡杨林是新疆最值得期待
的景观，

More than half of Populus
euphratica is distributed here.

全世界超过一半的胡杨分布于
此。

It's their characteristic to
follow the flow of water,

追随水流生长是它们的**特性**，

追随 (zhuī suí) to follow; to accompany. **水流 (shuǐ
liú)** river; stream. **特性 (tè xìng)** property;
characteristic.

Once there is water shortage,

一旦**缺水**，

缺水 (quē shuǐ) water shortage; dehydration.

They will pretend to give up
their bodies on the ground,

它们会假装放弃地上的身体，

Let the underground roots
continue to sustain life.

让**地下**的根继续维持生命。

地下 (dì xià) underground; subterranean; covert.

Some Populus euphratica that
looks dry,

一些**看上去**旱死的胡杨，

看上去 (kàn shàng qu) it would appear; it seems
(that). **旱 (hàn)** drought.

As long as you meet the water
source,

只要**遇见**水源，

遇见 (yù jiàn) to meet.

New shoots will be drawn out
again.

还会重新**抽出****新芽**。

抽出 (chōu chū) to take out; to extract. **新芽 (xīn
yá)** sprout; bud.

Life in the desert has amazing thirst tolerance,

Camels can walk in the desert for about a week without drinking water.

The real water reservoir is not the camel's hump,

But its body fluid system.

A 500 kg camel,

Its body fluids can provide at least 125 kg of water.

Coping with water shortage,

Goose-throated antelope is not strong enough,

They rely more on hard work,

In winter, they can rely on snow to quench their thirst,

But as soon as summer comes, they must constantly run around in the desert looking for water-bearing plants,

Get moisture while filling your stomach.

This blue-green lake is the salty brine contained in Lop Nur,

They are extracted from the ground,

It forms naturally crystallized salt under high-temperature roasting.

The salt lake is only a small part of Lop Nur,

荒漠里的生命有着惊人的耐渴能力,

骆驼不喝水也能在沙漠里行走一周左右。

真正的储水器不是骆驼的驼峰,

而是它的体液系统。

一只500公斤的骆驼,

它的体液至少能提供125公斤的水分。

应对缺水,

鹅喉羚的本事还不够强大,

它们更多的是靠勤劳,

冬天他们还能依靠雪水解渴,

但一到夏天它们就必须不停的奔波在荒漠中寻找含水的植物,

在填饱肚子的同时获得水分。

这片蓝绿色的湖水是罗布泊蕴藏的含盐卤水,

它们从地下被抽取上来,

在高温的炙烤下形成天然结晶的盐。

盐湖只是罗布泊的一小部分,

荒漠 (huāng mò) barren. 有着 (yǒu zhe) to have; to possess.

行走 (xíng zǒu) to walk.

储水 (chǔ shuǐ) to store water. 驼 (tuó) hump or hunchbacked; camel.

而是 (ér shì) rather. 体液 (tǐ yè) bodily fluid.

应对 (yìng duì) response; to answer; to reply.

鹅喉羚 (é hóu líng) goitered gazelle (Gazella subgutturosa) of Xinjiang. 本事 (běn shì) source material; original story. 不够 (bù gòu) not enough; insufficient; inadequate. 强大 (qiáng dà) large; formidable; powerful; strong.

勤劳 (qín láo) hardworking; industrious; diligent.

水解 (shuǐ jiě) hydrolysis (chemical reaction with water).

不停 (bù tíng) incessant. 奔波 (bēn bō) to rush about; to be constantly on the move. 含水 (hán shuǐ) watery.

填饱 (tián bǎo) to feed to the full; to cram.

绿色 (lǜ sè) green. 蕴藏 (yùn cáng) to hold in store; to contain (untapped reserves etc). 卤水 (lǔ shuǐ) brine; bitter; marinade.

抽取 (chōu qǔ) to extract; to remove; to draw (a sales commission, venom from a snake etc).

高温 (gāo wēn) high temperature. 炙 (zhì) to broil; to roast. 烤 (kǎo) to roast; to bake; to broil. 结晶 (jié jīng) to crystallize; crystallization; crystal; crystalline; (fig.) the fruit (of labor etc).

盐湖 (yán hú) salt lake. 一小部分 (yī xiǎo bù fèn) a small part; a small section.

Most of this area is the vast Gobi Desert,

Looking down from above,

Many people will regard Lop Nur as an alien planet.

Lop Nur was once a huge lake,

The Tarim River flows into it.

The lower reaches of the Tarim River died more than 60 years ago,

Lop Nur eventually dried up.

On the northwest coast of Lop Nur,

There is a wall standing in the ruins of the ancient city of Loulan.

Because many documents were unearthed,

People speculate that this may be a warehouse used by the government to store confidential documents.

The ancient cities on the Silk Road were born from water,

Some even got their names from water.

This ancient city was built on the willow-shaped Hexinzhou Island,

There used to be two rivers crossing by both sides of it,

这片区域大多是茫茫的戈壁滩,

从高空俯瞰,

很多人会把罗布泊当做是外星球。

罗布泊曾经是一个巨大的湖泊,

塔里木河注入其中。

60多年前塔里木河下游断流,

罗布泊最终干涸。

在罗布泊西北岸,

楼兰古城遗址中有一处立着的墙壁,

因为出土了不少文书,

人们猜测这可能是官府用来存放机密文件的库房。

丝绸之路上的古城因水而生,

有的甚至因水得名。

这座古城建在柳叶形的河心洲上,

曾经有两条河流从它两侧交叉而过,

区域 (qū yù) area; region; district. 茫茫 (máng máng) boundless; vast and obscure.

当做 (dàng zuò) to treat as; to regard as; to look upon as. 星球 (xīng qiú) celestial body (e.g. planet, satellite etc); heavenly body.

注入 (zhù rù) to pour into; to empty into.

断流 (duàn liú) to run dry (of river).

最终 (zuì zhōng) final; ultimate. 干涸 (gān hé) to dry up.

西北 (xī běi) Northwest China (Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia, Xinjiang).

楼兰 (lóu lán) ancient oasis town of Kroraina or Loulan on the Silk road near Lop Nur 罗布泊, modern Xinjiang. 遗址 (yí zhǐ) ruins; historic relics. 墙壁 (qiáng bì) wall.

出土 (chū tǔ) to dig up; to appear in an excavation; unearthed; to come up out of the ground. 不少 (bù shǎo) many; a lot; not few. 文书 (wén shū) document; official correspondence; secretary; secretariat.

猜测 (cāi cè) to guess; to conjecture; to surmise. 官府 (guān fǔ) authorities; feudal official. 存放 (cún fàng) to deposit; to store; to leave in sb's care. 机密文件 (jī mì wén jiàn) secret document. 库房 (kù fáng) storeroom; warehouse.

丝绸之路 (sī chóu zhī lù) the Silk Road.

有的 (yǒu de) (there are) some (who are...); some (exist). 得名 (dé míng) to get one's name; named (after sth).

柳 (liǔ) willow. 河心 (hé xīn) middle of the river.

两侧 (liǎng cè) two sides; both sides. 交叉 (jiāo chā) to cross; to intersect; to overlap.

It is therefore named Jiaohe City.

它因此得名交河城。

People at that time adopted a unique way of building,

当时的人们采用了一种独特的建筑方式,

Dig down directly from the deep soil layer,

直接从深土层向下掏挖,

土层 (tǔ céng) layer of soil; ground level. 向下 (xiàng xià) down; downward. 掏 (tāo) to fish out (from pocket); to scoop. 挖 (wā) to dig; to excavate; to scoop out.

From street to house,

从街道到房屋,

房屋 (fáng wū) house; building.

Eventually dug out the entire city,

最终挖出整个城市,

Jiaohe City is quietly located here.

交河城静静坐落在这里。

坐落 (zuò luò) to be situated; to be located (of a building).

There are many ruins of lost ancient cities during our flight,

在我们飞行途中还有许多失落古城的遗迹,

途中 (tú zhōng) en route. 遗迹 (yí jì) trace; vestige; historical remains; remnant.

They are built on water,

它们依水而建,

Relay each other,

彼此接力,

接力 (jiē lì) relay.

Provide supplies to the caravans traveling on the Silk Road.

为丝绸之路上远行的商队提供补给。

远行 (yuǎn xíng) a long journey; far from home. 商队 (shāng duì) caravan.

Without these ancient cities,

没有这些古城,

Civilization and trade cannot travel so far.

文明和贸易不可能行走的如此之远。

不可能 (bù kě néng) impossible; cannot; not able.

This is an ultimate journey,

这是一趟极致之旅,

From the extreme heat to the cold highlands,

从炎热的极点前往寒冷高地,

极点 (jí diǎn) extreme point; pole; the origin (in polar coordinates). 寒冷 (hán lěng) cold (climate); frigid; very cold. 高地 (gāo dì) highland; upland.

The plane climbed all the way from the Turpan Basin, the lowest altitude in China,

飞机从中国海拔最低的吐鲁番盆地一路爬升,

中国海 (zhōng guó hǎi) the China Seas (the seas of the Western Pacific Ocean, around China: Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, East China Sea, South China Sea). 拔 (bá) to pull up; to pull out; to draw out by suction; to select; to pick; to stand out (above level); to surpass; to seize. 吐鲁番盆地 (tǔ lǔ fān pén dì) the Turpan Depression in Xinjiang. 爬升 (pá shēng) to rise; to ascend; to climb (airplane etc); to go up (sales figures etc); to gain promotion.

To the Pamirs,

来到帕米尔高原,

帕米尔高原 (pà mǐ ěr gāo yuán) Pamir high plateau on the border between Xinjiang and Tajikistan.

In the south of Tianshan,	在天山南脉,	脉 (mài) arteries and veins; vein (on a leaf, insect wing etc).
We will pass through the tallest stone arch on earth,	我们将穿过地球上最高的石拱门,	最高 (zuì gāo) tallest; highest; supreme (court etc). 拱门 (gǒng mén) arched door.
The destination of the Xinjiang trip was in Kashgar,	新疆之行的终点设在喀什,	终点 (zhōng diǎn) the end; end point; finishing line (in a race); destination; terminus. 设在 (shè zài) located at; set up in a particular location. 喀什 (kā shí) Kashgar or Qeshqer (Kāshí) city and prefecture in the west of Xinjiang near Kyrgyzstan.
This is a border with four countries,	这是一个与四个国家接壤,	接壤 (jiē rǎng) to border on.
The area with the most foreign neighbors.	外国邻居最多的地区。	外国 (wài guó) foreign (country).
Most people are from "Journey to the West",	大多数人是从《西游记》中,	西游记 (xī yóu jì) Journey to the West, Ming dynasty novel by Wu Cheng'en 吴承恩, one of the Four Classic Novels of Chinese literature; also called Pilgrimage to the West or Monkey.
The first time I heard the name of Flaming Mountain.	第一次听到火焰山的名字。	火焰山 (huǒ yàn shān) Mountain of Flames of legend; fig. insurmountable obstacle; Mountain of Flames in Turpan depression in Xinjiang.
The heat of the Flame Mountain,	火焰山的热,	
Famous since ancient times,	自古有名,	自古 (zì gǔ) (since) ancient times; (from) time immemorial.
The surface temperature exceeds 70 degrees Celsius,	地表温度最高超过70摄氏度,	地表 (dì biǎo) the surface (of the earth).
From the tall thermometer,	从高大的温度计上,	高大 (gāo dà) tall; lofty. 温度计 (wēn dù jì) thermometer; thermograph.
People can see the temperature of Huoyan Mountain in real time,	人们能实时地看到火焰山的气温,	实时 (shí shí) (in) real time; instantaneous. 气温 (qì wēn) air temperature.
The topography is the main reason for the extreme heat of Huoyan Mountain.	地势是造成火焰山酷热的主要原因。	地势 (dì shì) terrain; topography relief. 酷热 (kù rè) torrid heat.
This is located at the low point of the Turpan Basin,	这里位于吐鲁番盆地的低点,	
The height difference between it and the surrounding mountains,	它与周围山地之间的高度落差,	山地 (shān dì) mountainous region; hilly area; hilly country.

Over 5,000 meters,

有5000多米,

Hot air is not easy to radiate in the basin,

热空气在盆地中**不易发散**,

不易 (bù yì) not easy to do sth; difficult; unchanging. **发散 (fā sǎn)** to disperse; to diverge.

Flame Mountain has therefore become the hottest place in the same latitude.

火焰山因此成为同纬度中最热的地方。

No grass grows in the Flame Mountain,

火焰山**寸草不生**,

寸草不生 (cùn cǎo bù shēng) lit. not even a blade of grass grows (idiom); fig. barren.

But the valley near it,

但它附近的山谷,

But it is the grapes.

却是葡萄成荫。

却是 (què shì) nevertheless; actually; the fact is **荫 (yìn)** shade.

It is said that Turpan produces the sweetest grapes in China.

据说**吐鲁番**出产中国最甜的葡萄,

吐鲁番 (tǔ lǔ fān) Turpan City in Xinjiang (Chinese: Tulumfan). **出产 (chū chǎn)** to produce (by natural growth, or by manufacture, mining etc); to yield; to turn out; produce; products.

After the harvest, the grapes were sent to the shade room for drying.

葡萄**丰收**后被送往**荫房**晾晒,

丰收 (fēng shōu) bumper harvest.

There are many flower holes in the wall of the shade room,

荫房的墙壁**留有**许多**花孔**,

留有 (liú yǒu) to remain in existence; to retain. **孔 (kǒng)** hole; classifier for cave dwellings.

It can be ventilated,

既能**通风**,

通风 (tōng fēng) airy; ventilation; to ventilate; to disclose information.

It can also avoid direct sunlight on the grapes.

又能避免阳光直射在葡萄上。

In just 40 days,

短短40天,

Dry hot air can dry the fresh grapes,

干燥的热风就能把**鲜葡萄****烘干**,

鲜 (xiān) fresh; bright (in color); delicious; tasty; delicacy; aquatic foods. **烘干 (hōng gān)** to dry over a stove.

Grapes need a lot of water to grow.

葡萄生长需要大量的水。

People created a kind of underground water conservancy project 2000 years ago,

2000年前人们创造了一种**地下水水利工程**,

水利工程 (shuǐ lì gōng chéng) hydraulic engineering.

Kanerjing,

坎儿井,

坎儿井 (kǎn r jǐng) karez, qanat or "horizontal well" (irrigation and water management system used in Xinjiang, Central Asia and Middle East).

To reduce evaporation,

为了**减少蒸发**,

People introduce the meltwater from snowy mountains into underground ditches,

Sent to farmland and village.

It is said to connect all the canals in Karez,

More than 5000 kilometers.

With the help of Kanerjing,

People have created an agricultural miracle in the arid zone.

Departing from Turpan Basin,

Fly 1,300 kilometers,

We came to the westernmost point of China,

Pamirs,

Extreme temperatures of minus 50 degrees Celsius,

Frozen about 2.400 billion tons of water in the form of glaciers on top of the mountains,

Mu Shi Tage is known as the "Father of the Iceberg".

It has a super ice cap equivalent to 280 Tianchi water.

In the eyes of climbers,

Mount Muztag looks like a big steamed bun.

It is relatively easy to climb in the 7 km high mountains,

人们将雪山融水引入地下沟渠,

送往农田和村庄。

据说将坎儿井所有的水渠连起来,

超过5000公里。

借助坎儿井,

人们在干旱地带创造出了农业奇迹。

从吐鲁番盆地启程,

飞行1300公里,

我们来到中国的最西端,

帕米尔高原,

零下50摄氏度的极端气温,

将大约24,000亿吨水以冰川的形式冻结在群山之巅,

慕士塔格峰被称作“冰山之父”。

它拥有相当于280个天池水量的超级冰盖。

登山者眼中,

慕士塔格峰长得像一个馒头。

在7千米级别的高山中它相对容易攀登,

引入 (yǐn rù) to draw into; to pull into; to introduce. 沟渠 (gōu qú) channel; moat; irrigation canal.

农田 (nóng tián) farmland; cultivated land. 村庄 (cūn zhuāng) village; hamlet.

水渠 (shuǐ qú) canal.

借助 (jiè zhù) to draw support from; with the help of.

启程 (qǐ chéng) to set out on a journey.

西端 (xī duān) western extremity.

零下 (líng xià) below zero. 极端 (jí duān) extreme.

冻结 (dòng jié) to freeze (water etc); (fig.) to freeze (assets, prices etc). 群山 (qún shān) mountains; a range of hills. 巅 (diān) summit.

称作 (chēng zuò) to be called; to be known as. 冰山 (bīng shān) iceberg.

水量 (shuǐ liàng) volume of water; quantity of flow. 冰盖 (bīng gài) ice sheet.

眼中 (yǎn zhōng) in one's eyes.

士 (shì) member of the senior ministerial class (old); scholar (old); bachelor; honorific; soldier; noncommissioned officer; specialist worker. 长得 (zhǎng de) to look (pretty, the same etc).

People can ski down the mountain directly after reaching the top,

Celebrate their success.

This stone arch stands on the Tianshan Mountain at an altitude of more than 3,000 meters.

People who have seen stone arches with their own eyes,

I prefer to call it Tianmen.

The dry air flows quickly between the narrow ridges,

Eroded the rock wall,

Gradually chiseled out the wind channel,

In 1947, a British explorer discovered the stone arch,

He tried to climb the vault three times,

All ended in failure.

In 2000, an American scientific expedition team finally reached the vault with the help of current climbing technology.

And measured the height of the stone arch.

457 meters in height,

Let him deserve to be the tallest natural stone arch on earth.

人们登顶后可以**直接**滑雪**下山**,

庆祝他们的成功。

这座石拱门**耸立**在海拔3000多米的**天山上**,

亲眼见过石拱门的人,

更愿意称呼它为**天门**。

干燥的空气在**狭窄**的**山脊**间快速流动,

侵蚀着**岩壁**,

逐渐**凿**出了风的**通道**,

1947年一位**英国探险家**发现了石拱门,

他曾**三次**试图登上**拱顶**,

都以失败**告终**。

2000年一支美国**科考队伍**借助现在**攀岩**技术终于登上**拱顶**,

并**测量**了石拱门的高度。

457米的高度,

让他**当之无愧**成为地球上最高的天然石拱门。

下山 (xià shān) (of the sun) to set.

耸立 (sǒng lì) to stand tall; to tower aloft.

亲眼 (qīn yǎn) with one's own eyes; personally.

天门 (tiān mén) Tianmen sub-prefecture level city in Hubei.

狭窄 (xiá zhǎi) narrow. **山脊** (shān jǐ) mountain ridge.

岩 (yán) cliff; rock. **壁** (bì) wall; rampart.

凿 (záo) chisel; to bore a hole; to chisel or dig; certain; authentic; irrefutable; also pr. (zuò). **通道** (tōng dào) Tongdao Dong autonomous county in Huaihua 怀化 (huái huà), Hunan.

英国 (yīng guó) United Kingdom 联合王国 (lián hé wáng guó); United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; abbr. for England 英格兰 (yīng gé lán). **探险家** (tàn xiǎn jiā) explorer.

三次 (sān cì) third; three times; (math.) degree three, cubic (equation). **试图** (shì tú) to attempt; to try. **登上** (dēng shàng) to climb over; to ascend onto; to mount. **拱顶** (gǒng dǐng) an arched roof; a dome; a vault.

告终 (gào zhōng) to end; to reach an end.

科考队 (kē kǎo duì) scientific exploration team; expedition. **伍** (wǔ) squad of five soldiers; to associate with; five (banker's anti-fraud numeral). **攀岩** (pān yán) rock climbing; to climb a rockface.

测量 (cè liáng) survey; to measure; to gauge; to determine.

当之无愧 (dāng zhī wú kuì) fully deserving, without any reservations (idiom); entirely worthy (of a title, honor etc).

Leave the mountain,	离开高山,	
Into a densely populated oasis,	进入人烟稠密的绿洲地带,	人烟 (rén yān) sign of human habitation. 稠密 (chóu mì) dense.
Kashgar has been waiting for us for a long time.	喀什已经静候我们多时。	静候 (jìng hòu) to quietly wait. 多时 (duō shí) long time.
The North-South Silk Road meets in Kashgar,	南北丝绸之路在喀什交汇,	交汇 (jiāo huì) to flow together; confluence (of rivers, airflow, roads); (international) cooperation.
People who travel to and from the Western Regions settled here.	往来西域的人们在这里落脚。	往来 (wǎng lái) dealings; contacts; to go back and forth. 西域 (xī yù) Western Regions (Han Dynasty term for regions beyond Yumen Pass 玉门关 (yù mén guān)). 落脚 (luò jiǎo) to stay for a time; to stop over; to lodge; to sink down (into soft ground); leftovers.
Ancient business traditions,	古老的商业传统,	
It can still be found in Bazari today.	今天还能在巴扎里找到。	
There are many kinds of bazaars in Kashgar,	喀什的巴扎种类繁多,	繁多 (fán duō) many and varied; of many different kinds.
Sunday is the open day of the cattle and sheep bazaar.	周日是牛羊巴扎的开放日。	周日 (zhōu rì) Sunday; diurnal.
Traditional trading has continued for thousands of years,	传统的买卖已经延续了数千年,	买卖 (mǎi mài) buying and selling; business; business transactions. 延续 (yán xù) to continue; to go on; to last. 千年 (qiān nián) millennium.
A business made this Kashgar city.	一桩生意成就了这座喀什城。	桩 (zhuāng) stump; stake; pile; classifier for items.
Kashgar has no central axis,	喀什没有中轴线,	中轴线 (zhōng zhóu xiàn) central axis (line).
The Aitigar Mosque is the center.	艾提尕尔清真寺就是中心。	尕 (gǎ) little (dialect). 清真寺 (qīng zhēn sì) mosque.
Once the entire city grew around it.	曾经整个城市都围绕着它生长。	
There are usually two to three thousand people praying here,	平时这里有两三千人做礼拜,	做礼拜 (zuò lǐ bài) to go to church on Sunday (of Christians).
When it comes to Kulbang or Eid,	到了古尔邦节或开斋节,	古尔邦节 (gǔ ěr bāng jié) Eid al-Adha or Festival of the Sacrifice (Qurban), celebrated on the 10th day of the 12th month of the Islamic calendar. 开斋节 (kāi zhāi jié) Eid al-Fitr or Feast of Breaking the Fast, celebrated on the last day of Ramadan.
Tens of thousands will gather in the mosque.	数万人将会聚集在清真寺。	万人 (wàn rén) ten thousand people; all the people; everyman.

Multiculturalism has achieved the unique architectural style of Kashgar's Old Town.

The old buildings are stuck in stitches,

Inlaid together in various ways.

The streets crisscross,

It's like a maze.

The stretch of forest and sea in the east connects China to the world.

The west goes deep into the hinterland,

Bring China closer to more neighbors.

Once an ancient Silk Road extending westward,

Carrying all the passion and imagination of people for the distant place.

Today Xinjiang has become the core area of the New Silk Road,

This road will reconnect the world on an unprecedented scale.

多元文化成就了喀什老城独特的建筑风格,

老建筑见缝插针,

以各种方式镶嵌在一起。

街巷纵横交错,

犹如迷宫。

东部延绵的林海地带让中国与世界相连。

西部深入腹地的内陆,

让中国靠近更多的邻居。

曾经一条向西延展的古丝绸之路,

承载着人们对于远方的所有激情和想象。

今天新疆成为新丝路的核心理带,

这条道路将以前所未有的规模重新连接世界。

多元 (duō yuán) poly-; multi-; multielement; multivariant; multivariate (math.). 老城 (lǎo chéng) old town; old district of a city.

见缝插针 (jiàn fèng chā zhēn) lit. to see a gap and stick in a needle (idiom); fig. to make use of every second and every inch.

在一起 (zài yī qǐ) together.

街巷 (jiē xiàng) streets and alleys; street; alley. 纵横交错 (zòng héng jiāo cuò) criss-crossed (idiom).

犹如 (yóu rú) similar to; appearing to be. 迷宫 (mí gōng) maze; labyrinth.

内陆 (nèi lù) inland; interior.

延展 (yán zhǎn) to extend; to stretch out; ductable; to scale; scalable.

承载 (chéng zài) to bear the weight; to sustain. 激情 (jī qíng) passion; fervor; enthusiasm; strong emotion.

丝路 (sī lù) the Silk Road; abbr. for 丝绸之路 (sī chóu zhī lù).

道路 (dào lù) road; path; way. 连接 (lián jiē) to link; to join; to attach; connection; a link (on web page).