

rú guǒ bǎ jiàn zhù wù dāng zuò shì dòng wù wáng guó zhōng de chéng yuán nà me gāo rù yún
如果把建筑物当作是动物王国中的成员，那么高入云
tiān de gāo lóu dà shà jiù shì jiàn zhù jiè de cháng jǐng lù suí zhe shì jiè gè
天的高楼大厦，就是建筑界的“长颈鹿”。随着世界各
dì rì yì chéng shì huà zhuān jiā yù cè gè guó jiàn shè gāo
地日益城市化，专家预测各国建设高
lóu dà shà de rè qíng bù jiǎn wèi lái kě néng mào chū gèng gāo
楼大厦的热情不减，未来可能冒出更高
de cháng jǐng lù
的“长颈鹿”。

nián shì jiè zuì gāo lóu shì hā lì fǎ tǎ gāo
2017年世界最高楼是哈利法塔，高
828 mǐ wèi yú ā lā bó lián hé qiú zhāng guó de dí bài shì
米，位于阿拉伯联合酋长国的迪拜市。
hā lì fǎ tǎ jù yǒu tài kōng shí dài fēng gé de wài xíng jī zuò
哈利法塔具有太空时代风格的外形，基座
zhōu wéi cǎi yòng le fù yǒu yī sī lán jiào jiàn zhù fēng gé de jǐ
周围采用了富有伊斯兰教建筑风格的几
hé tú xíng
何图形—



dí bài hā lì fǎ tǎ
迪拜哈利法塔

Giraffes of the architectural world

If **buildings** are regarded as members of the animal kingdom, then high-rise buildings that rise into the sky are the “giraffes” of the architectural world. With the increasing **urbanization** around the world, experts **predict** that the enthusiasm for building high-rise buildings in each country will not decrease, and even higher “giraffes” may emerge in the future.

The tallest building in the world in 2017 was the Burj Khalifa. It is 828 meters high and is located in Dubai, United Arab Emirates. The Burj Khalifa has a futuristic spaceship-like shape, and the base is fully decorated with the Islamic hexagon motif

liù bàn de shā mò zhī huā dà lóu miàn jī xiāngdāng yú gè zú qiú chǎng shè yǒu zhù fáng
六瓣的沙漠之花。大楼面积相当于17个足球场，设有住房、
lǚ diàn bàn gōng shì cān yǐn shì chǎngděng dà lóu miàn jī xiāngdāng yú gè zú qiú
旅店、办公室、餐饮市场等。大楼面积相当于17个足球
chǎng shè yǒu zhù fáng lǚ diàn bàn gōng shì cān yǐn shì chǎngděng zài dì 76 céng
场，设有住房、旅店、办公室、餐饮市场等。在第76层，
hái yǒu yí gè jiàn zài shì jiè zuì gāo chù de yǒng chí
还有一个建在世界最高处的泳池。

tái běi dà lóu wài guān yǒu rú yì jié yì jié de zhú zi céng céng xiàng shàng
台北101大楼，外观有如一节一节的竹子，层层向上
kāi zhǎn dài biǎo wén huà yǔ jīng jì jié jié gāo shēng dà lóu wài céng yǒu jù dà de fāng
开展，代表文化与经济节节高升。大楼外层有巨大的方
kǒng gǔ qián tú àn dài biǎo tā shì tái běi zhòng yào de jīn róng zhōng xīn cóng lóu
孔古钱图案，代表它是台北重要的金融中心。从91楼
de guān jǐng tái wàng chū qù chú le dà shà lóu fáng sì miào zhī wài hái yǒu shān shuǐ
的观景台望出去，除了大厦楼房、寺庙之外，还有山水、
sēn lín lǜ dì chéng shì huà de tái běi hái bǎo lǜ fèi zhēn shì nán dé
森林、绿地……城市化的台北还保绿肺，真是难得。

-a six-petal desert flower. The **area** of the building is equivalent to 17 football fields, with housing units, hotels, offices, food courts, etc. On the 76th floor, there is even a swimming pool, it's the highest **swimming pool** in the world.

The Taipei 101 has an outer appearance of **segments of bamboo**, unfolding upwards layer by layer, symbolising the expansion of culture and economy. The outer layer of the building is adorned with large **ancient coin** designs, which signifies its importance as a **financial centre** in Taipei. From the observation deck on the 91st floor, apart from buildings and temples, one can view the surrounding mountains, lakes, forests, and green spaces... It is great that an urbanized city like Taipei still retains its **green lungs**.



tái běi 101 dà lóu
台北 101 大楼



jí lóng pō shuāng tǎ lóu
吉隆坡 双塔楼

wǒ guó de shuāng tǎ lóu shì shuāng zǐ dà lóu, wài guān xióng wěi, yǒu rú liǎng
我国的**双塔楼**是**双子大楼**，**外观雄伟**，有如两
gè jù dà de yù mǐ tā zài 1997 nián qǐ yòng shì jí lóng pō de dì biāo
个巨大的**玉米**。它在**1997**年**启用**，是**吉隆坡**的**地标**。
zài dì 41 yǔ 42 céng lóu zhī jiān cháng dá 58 mǐ de kōng zhōng tiān qiáo fǎng fú
在**第41**与**42**层楼之间，**长达58**米的**空中天桥**，仿佛
yí dào cǎi hóng héng yuè shuāng tǎ dài biǎo wǒ guó tōng xiàng xīng lóng de wèi lái
一道**彩虹**横越**双塔**，代表我国通向**兴隆**的未来。

yí zuò jù dài biǎo xìng de jiàn zhù wù wǎng wǎng néng diǎn liàng yí zuò chéng shì zhè xiē
一座具**代表性的****建筑物**，**往往**能**点亮**一座**城市**。这些
jiàn zhù jiè de cháng jǐng lù fā chū rè qíng de yāo yuē xī wàng gèng duō lái zì sì
建筑界的**“长颈鹿”**发出**热情的****邀约**，希望更多来自**四**
miàn bā fāng de péng you dào lái gǎn shòu dāng dì de wén huà yǔ mǐn qíng
面八方的朋友**到来**，**感受**当地的**文化**与**民情**。

The twin towers in our country are made up of twin towers with **majestic** appearances, like two large corns. It was opened in 1997 and is a landmark of Kuala Lumpur. The 58-meter-long sky bridge between the 41st and 42nd floors connects the two towers like a rainbow crossing, symbolising our country's path to a **prosperous** future.

An iconic building can often light up a city. These “giraffes” from the architectural world issue warm **invitations** to all, hoping for more friends from all over will come and experience the local culture and sentiments.

ān shùn xié tǎ wèi yú pī lì zhōu ān shùn shì zhōng xīn shì mǎ láī xī yà jué wú jīn yǒu
安顺斜塔位于霹雳州安顺市中心，是马来西亚绝无仅有

de xié tǎ
的斜塔。

xié tǎ jiàn yú 1885 nián wài xíng shì zhōng guó shì tǎ lóu yóu dāng dì huá rén shè jì
斜塔建于1885年，外形是中国式塔楼，由当地华人设计
hé jiàn zào tǎ lóu gāo 25.5 mǐ kàn qǐ lái xiàng yǒu 8 céng lóu shí jì shàng
和建造。塔楼高25.5米，看起来像有8层楼，实际上，
lǐ miàn zhǐ yǒu 3 céng lóu
里面只有3层楼。

zhè zuò xié tǎ yuán běn shì zuò wéi xù shuǐ chí zhī
这座斜塔原本是作为蓄水池之
yòng wéi dāng dì rén gòng yìng zì lái shuǐ 1889 nián
用，为当地人供应自来水。1889年
zhì 1895 nián jiān yóu yú pī lì hé hé shuǐ fàn làn
至1895年间，由于霹雳河河水泛滥，

tǔ rǎng yīn cháng qī jìn shuǐ biàn de sōng ruǎ shǐ xié tǎ
土壤因长期浸水变得松软，使斜塔

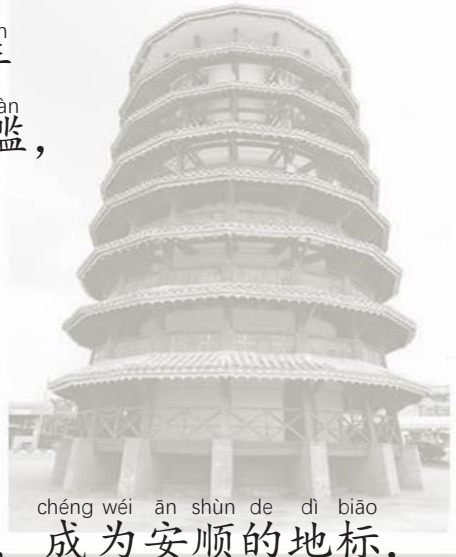
zhú jiàn qīng xié bìng shēn xiàn tǔ rǎng zhōng chéng wéi jīn
逐渐倾斜，并深陷土壤中，成为今

rì de mú yàng bú zài zuò chǔ shuǐ de yòng tú
日的模样，不再做储水的用途。

mù qián ān shùn xié yǐ xiū jiàn chéng zhōng lóu
目前，安顺斜已修建成钟楼

bìng bèi liè wéi guó jiā bó wù guǎn lǐ de gǔ jì chéng wéi ān shùn de dì biāo
并被列为国家博物馆管理的古迹，成为安顺的地标，

xī yǐn le xǔ duō yóu kè mù míng ér lái
吸引了许多游客慕名而来。



Anshun Leaning Tower is located in the center of Anshun City, Perak. It is the **one and only** leaning Tower in Malaysia. The leaning tower was built in 1885 based on Chinese-style architecture. It was designed and built by local Chinese. The tower is 25.5 meters high and looks like it has 8 floors but in fact, there are only 3 floors inside.

This leaning tower was originally used as a **water reservoir** to supply water to the locals. Due to the flooding of the Perak River between 1889 and 1895, the soil became soft after long-term flooding and caused the tower to **gradually** tilt and sink into the soil, becoming what it is today. The tower is no longer used for **water storage**.

At present, the Leaning Tower of Anshun functions as a bell tower and is listed as a **historical monument** managed by the National Museum. It has become a landmark of Anshun City and has attracted many tourists.

Note: Anshun city is also known as Teluk Intan (previously known as Teluk Anson)