**Seoul 1-About Seoul a-The City** Seoul, officially the Seoul Special City, is the capital and largest city of South Korea. With a population of over 10 million, it is one of the world's largest cities. The Seoul National Capital Area, which includes the Incheon metropolis and most of Gyeonggi province, has 24.5 million inhabitants, and is the world's second largest metropolitan area. Almost half of South Korea's population live in the Seoul National Capital Area, and nearly a quarter in Seoul itself, making it the country's foremost economic, political, and cultural center. It is an important destination for immigrants to South Korea, with a rapidly growing international population of over 255,000.Seoul is located on the Han River in the center of the Korean Peninsula, and historically was settled in 18 B.C. when Baekje, one of the Three Kingdoms of Korea, established its capital in what is now south-east Seoul. The city then became the capital of Korea during the Joseon Dynasty and the Korean Empire. As the center of Korean history over the past millennia, the Seoul National Capital Area is home to four UNESCO World Heritage Sites: Changdeokgung, Hwaseong Fortress, Jongmyo Shrine and the Royal Tombs of the Joseon Dynasty.Seoul's influence in business, international trade, politics, technology, education and entertainment all contribute to its role as a prominent global city. It is considered to be an Alpha World City, ranking 9th in the 2008 Global Cities Index. Seoul is the iconic city of the Miracle on the Han River and hosted landmark international events such as the 1988 Summer Olympics and the 2002 FIFA World Cup and will be the host city of the November 2010 G-20 Summit. It is one of the world's top ten financial and commercial centers, home to some of the world's largest conglomerates such as Samsung, LG and Hyundai-Kia. Seoul was Asia's most expensive city to live in 2007, and the third most expensive city worldwide. With a GDP per capita of $32,171 in 2008, Seoul has a living standard comparable to France and Italy. In 2008, Seoul was named the world's sixth most economically powerful city by Forbes.com, ahead of Paris and Los Angeles.Seoul is the 2010 World Design Capital and has one of the world's most technologically advanced infrastructures. It is ranked first on the Digital Opportunity Index, and its Digital Media City is the world's first complex for high-tech technologies, a test-bed for futuristic IT and multimedia applications, as well as home to the 133-floors, 640m supertall DMC Landmark Building, slated to be the world's second tallest building by 2015. Seoul is the only city in the world featuring DMB, a digital mobile TV technology and WiBro, a wireless high-speed mobile internet service, as well as the world's fastest, most penetrated 100Mbps fibre-optic broadband network, which is being upgraded to 1Gbps by 2012. Seoul Station houses the 350 km/h KTX high-speed rail and the Seoul Subway is the third largest in the world, with over 2 billion passengers every year. Seoul is connected to Incheon International Airport via AREX, which is rated as the world's best airport by ACI since 2005. **b- Districts**Administratively, Seoul is divided into 25 districts (구 gu), each with an area and population comparable to a small city. The districts are then further subdivided into 522 sub-districts (동 dong). For travelers, however, it may be easier to divide the city into the following areas: <b>Jongno-gu (종로)</b> – The Joseon-era historical core of the city, containing most palaces and government offices, lies on the north side of the Han-Gang (River). Here you can also find Insa-dong which is a popular street area to find souvenirs and within walking distance to many of Seoul's historic cultural landmarks. <b>Gangnam-gu (강남)</b> – The area south of the river that is more 'uptown' and more modern. This is perhaps Seoul's most popular area for tourists and is also where the largest hotels are. <b>Yeoui-do (여의도)</b> – An island in the Han River in Yeongdeungpo-gu (영등포-구) and the closest Seoul gets to Manhattan with skyscrapers, the National Assembly and the Seoul Stock Exchange. <b>Hongdae (홍대) and Sinchon (신촌)</b> – Located west of Seoul Station in the gu of Seodaemun (서대문) and Mapo (마포), Hongdae and Sinchon are two of the areas most frequented by hip college students and foreigners. Features hundreds of restaurants, bars, and night clubs. West of Mapo-gu you can find the Seoul World Cup Stadium. <b>Dongdaemun-gu (동대문)</b> – Once home to Korea's first modern sports stadium, Dongdaemun is now a fashion shopper's paradise. With literally hundreds of vendors across dozens of buildings, you can find just about anything on sale here. Hyehwa (혜화) – colloquially known as Daehangno (대학로), is Seoul's performing arts center, with dozens of small theaters with live dramatic and comedic performances lining every street. On Friday nights in summer, as the heat goes away, this district is filled with life and street commerce past midnight. <b>Yongsan-gu (용산)</b> – Yongsan is home to the US Army Military Base as well as one of the largest electronics markets in the world. This is also where you'll find Itaewon (이태원), perhaps the most culturally diverse area on the entire peninsula and home to dozens of restaurants featuring cuisine from the world over, numerous shops selling everything from custom-tailored suits to antiques, and several Western pubs and bars. <b>Songpa-gu</b> is where you'll find Lotte World, Olympic Park, and Seoul (Jamsil) Sports Complex. Songpa is one of the richest districts in seoul. <b>Jung-gu</b> rests to the south of City Hall--but still north of the Han River--and is where you'll find the 262-meter peak of Namsan (남산), a structure similar to the shape of Seattle and Shanghai's most popular skyscrapers and the National Theater.

**首尔 1-关于首尔 a-城市**

首尔，正式名称为首尔特别市，是韩国最大的城市及其首都。作为世界上最大的城市之一，首尔拥有超过一千万的人口。包括仁川广域市以及京畿道大部分范围的首尔首都区，拥有两千四百五十万的居民，是世界上第二大的城市群。韩国总人口有将近一半住在首尔首都区，四分之一人口住在首都，这使得首尔成为韩国主要的经济，政治及文化中心。首尔也是韩国新移民的重要地点。首尔国际人口的迅速增长超过二十五万五千。

首尔位于朝鲜半岛中央的汉江。公元前18年，朝鲜三国时代的百济国在现今首尔的东南建立起名为首尔的首都。朝鲜王朝及大韩帝国时期，首尔成为了韩国的首都。过去的一个世纪，作为韩国历史的焦点，首尔首都区现在是联合国教科文组织（UNESCO）四个世界遗产的家乡：昌德宫，华城，首尔宗庙以及朝鲜王陵。

首尔在商业，国际贸易，政治，科技，教育及娱乐方面的影响力让它成为杰出的世界级城市。首尔作为世界大都会之一，在2008年全球城市指数名列第九。首尔是汉江奇迹的标志性城市，曾主办具有里程碑意义的国际赛事例如1988年夏天奥运会，2002年世界杯足球赛。首尔将会是2010年11月举行的G20峰会的主办城市。首尔也是世界十大金融及商业中心，是一些世界最大的综合性企业的家，包括三星，LG以及现代起亚。在2007年，首尔是亚洲生活成本最高的城市，全世界生活成本第三高的城市。 2008年，首尔的人均国内生产总值为$32,171，生活水准可以媲美法国及意大利。 2008年，福布斯网将首尔列为世界最强大的城市第六位，排名在巴黎及洛杉矶之前。

首尔是2010年世界设计之都，它拥有世界上技术最先进的基础设施之一。首尔在数字机遇指数排名第一，其数字媒体城市为世界首个高科技技术大厦，作为未来资讯及媒体应用的试验台。数字媒体城市也是有133层楼，640米高的DMC亮马河大厦，这座大厦预定将在2015年成为世界第二高的建筑物。首尔是唯一一座拥有数字多媒体广播，数字移动电视技术和WiBro，一种无线高速移动互联网包办，以及世界最快，最具渗透性的100兆位/秒的光纤宽带网络，这即将在2012年升级到1千兆位/秒。首尔火车站的韩国高速铁路有350公里/小时的速度。首尔地铁是世界上第三大地铁，每一年的乘客超过二十亿。首尔通过仁川国际机场铁路（简称AREX）通往仁川国际机场。自2005年，仁川国际机场被国际机场协会评选为世界最优秀的机场。

**b- 区域**

在行政上，首尔被划分为25个区域(구gu), 每一个区域的范围及人口可以与一个小城市相比。这些区域又被划分为522个子区域（当地称为洞） (동dong)。但对于游客来说，把首尔市划分为以下区域会比较简单：

<b>钟路区(종로)</b> – 为朝鲜王朝时期城市的历史核心，拥有大部分的宫殿和政府办事处，位于汉江（河）的北侧。在这里你可以找到一个很有名的街道辖区叫作仁寺洞。在仁寺洞可以找到很多纪念品而且步行到附近就可以到很多首尔历史性的文化地标。

<b>江南区(강남)</b> – 位于汉江南侧，比较现代化及比较'市中心'的区域。这里或许是在首尔最受游客欢迎的区域，所有最大的酒店都在这里。

<b>汝矣岛(여의도)</b> – 位于汉江的永登浦区(영등포-구)的一座岛。这里是首尔能与曼哈顿抗衡的地区。许多摩天大楼，国会议事堂以及韩国证卷交易所都坐落在这里。

<b>弘大(홍대) 和信川(신촌)</b> – 这两个地方坐落在首尔车站西部的西大门区(서대문)及麻浦区(마포)。弘大及信川是许多时髦的学院生及外国人最常来的地方，这里拥有上百家餐馆，酒廊及夜总会。你可以在麻浦区的西部找到首尔世界杯竞技场。

 <b>东大门区(동대문)</b> – 这里曾经是韩国第一个现代化体育场的家，东大门现在已经转型成为时尚购物的天堂。这里的许多建筑物中都有上百家供应商，所以说你几乎可以在这里买到任何东西。惠化(혜화)-或口语上称为大学路(대학로) ，是首尔的表演艺术中心。这里的每一条街都有许多小型的剧场提供现场戏剧和喜剧表演。夏季时的星期五晚上，当热气散去时，这个区域在午夜会堆满生活和街道贸易。

<b>龙山区(용산)</b> – 龙山是美国军事基地以及世界最大的电器市场的所在地。在这里你也会找到梨泰院(이태원)，它或许是整个半岛上最多元文化的地方。梨泰院有许多家餐厅提供来自世界各地的美食。这里也有许多商店在卖从定制的西装到古董等多种产品。梨泰院也有很多的西式酒馆和酒吧。

<b>松坡区</b> 在这里你能找到乐天世界，奥林匹克公园以及首尔（蚕室）体育场。松坡是首尔最富有的地区之一。

<b>中区</b> 坐落于首尔市政厅的南部，但还是归为汉江的北侧。在这里的代表性地标包括262米高的南山(남산)，一个类似西雅图及上海有名的摩天大楼形状的建筑物，以及国家剧院。