Asia

Location: Wan Chai, Hong Kong

Hong Kong is one of the few places in the world with a double decker tram system, which is in operation since 1904.

沿著港島馬路緩緩駛過的電車，是香港開埠至今歷史的印記，亦是世界僅存的雙層電車系統。1904年開始營運的電車公司，起初由灣仔的軍器廠起到筲箕灣，其後伸延至西區及堅尼地城。隨著地鐵的通車和巴士線的普及，電車再不是港島交通的唯一選擇，緩慢的速度和老舊的設備甚至使它屢遭淘汰的邊緣。但具歷史意義的電車依然受許多香港人的愛戴，更是外國遊客來港觀光的指定體驗。走上電車的上層，在車水馬龍的繁忙城市中放空，望著窗外移動中的霓虹招牌，可否令你回想昔日的舊香港？

Europe

Location: Helsinki, Finland

Helsinki is situated near the Gulf of Finland, a cosmopolitan hub inhabited by 1.1 million people. The unique mix of Russian influence and Art deco architectural style is most prevalent in the city centre. The Helsinki Cathedral stood as the landmark of the city, its iconic green dome is structured symmetrical with the design of neoclassical order. The great height of the building allows a sense of admiration when viewing from the Senate Square below.  
  
赫爾辛基座落芬蘭灣的北面，是個繁華的港口城市，鄰近塔林和聖彼得堡。市中心濃厚的俄國和建築風格。位於的赫爾辛基大教堂採用了新古典主義的形式建成，潔白的外牆雕刻與宏偉的綠色圓頂形成巨大對比，站在高聳圓柱的一旁，則可以遠望整個港口的景色。

Location: Copenhagen, Denmark

Location: Tallinn

Tallinn as the capital of Estonia does not share the same popularity among tourists as its neighbouring city Helsinki across the Gulf of Finland. However, its unique history under the Soviet occupation is what makes it the hidden gem in the Baltic region. The baroque old town is well preserved despite the country’s destruction during the second world war and the Soviet “liberation” afterwards. The influence of Russian culture is still prevalent, as seen in the Stalinist architecture and the Orthodox churches in the city centre. With its rapid development after becoming part of the European Union, the city aims to reinvent itself as the hub of the Baltic trading region.  
  
塔林是波羅的海小國愛沙尼亞的首都，距離赫爾辛基只有兩個小時船程。經歷多個不同帝國以及蘇聯的統治後，其建築呈現出多種不同文化的互相影響。市中心內史達林式建築、哥德式建築和東正教教堂依然隨處可見。但可幸的是，巴洛克風格的古城區避過了多場戰爭的浩劫，得以完整地保存下來。如今的愛沙尼亞已擺脫共產時期的民族創傷，是波羅的海地區最發達的城市。

Location: Vienna, Austria

Vienna as a central European metropolis, perhaps it does indeed lived up to its title as “the world’s most livable city”. After influences from several imperial power, from the roman to the Austrian-Hungary, the mixed influence of its culture is reflected in its rich architecture, cuisine, music and history. It is home to many world-class musicians, historical philosophers and revolutionists, a place where they experimented with radical theories and bold ideas and ultimately spread to the rest of Europe. Its status as Europe’s cultural capital is shown especially in its architecture, for example the St Peter’s Catholic Church, a master piece of craftsmanship in Baroque Architectural style.

維也納在標為「世界最宜居的城市」的背後，代表的是它長久以來的豐富文化魅力。作為通往中歐富裕國家的門戶，這裡歷經數個帝國的統治，創造出影響世界的歷史遺產。富麗堂皇的皇宮、典雅的莊園和宏偉的大教堂印證了這裡作為歐洲文化之都的地位。例如市中心的300多年歷史的聖伯多祿教堂，其完好無缺的巴洛克建築風格是這座城市濃厚藝術氣息的最佳印記。

Location: Bucharest, Romania

Bucharest is perhaps the hidden gem among all the Balkan cities. Indeed it doesn’t share the same popularity with other nearby cities like Budapest or Athens, but its reputation as the little Paris is definitely well deserved. After the fall of the communist era, Bucharest has successfully revived itself into a bustling metropolis. The wide boulevards, monumental architecture with huge billboard and the vibrant old town district are all part of Bucharest’s distinct urban fabric.

布加勒斯特作為羅馬尼亞最大的城市一直並非熱門的旅遊點。比起愛琴海的渡假小鎮或者古樸的山城古堡，這裡的確少了一份吸引遊客的魅力。但只要拋開刻板印象，這座城市依然擁有其吸引力。宏偉的林蔭大道、典雅的舊城區和混雜共產歷史和霓虹招牌的商住大樓是這座城市的特色。比起西歐整齊刻板的城市氛圍，這裡多了一種混亂和熱鬧的節奏，深夜街道兩旁的餐廳依然座無虛席，人們照樣享受美酒音樂。或許，厭倦了其他歐洲城市的死板沈悶，你可以在布加勒斯裡尋回那種活潑的城市活力。