

英漢對照

學生
英語

大世界

戚仁 编译

STUDENTS
ENCYCLOPEDIA
OF THE ENGLISH
SPEAKING
WORLD



河海大学出版社

学生英语大世界

STUDENTS' ENCYCLOPEDIA OF
THE ENGLISH SPEAKING WORLD

(英汉对照)

戚 仁 编 译

河海大学出版社
1994年12月·南京

(苏)新登字第 013 号

责任编辑 史 虹

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出版发行:河海大学出版社

(地址:南京西康路 1 号 邮政编码:210024)

经 销:江苏省新华书店

印 销:南京大学彩色印刷厂

(地址:南京北京西路金银街 13 号 邮政编码:210093)

开本 850×1168 毫米 1/32 印张 21.5 字数 688 千字

1994 年 12 月第 1 版 1994 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数 1—3500 册

ISBN 7-5630-0685-0

H·107

定价:24.00 元

河海版图书若有印刷装订错误,可同承印厂调换。

前 言

《学生英语大世界》实际上是一本关于英语世界诸国特别是英美两国的百科全书,旨在为我国大中学生、英语教师和英语爱好者提供简明的英语背景知识资料。

本书包容了以英语为主要语言的国家的社会科学、自然科学、工程技术、文学艺术等各学科的概述以及专用名、术语、人物、历史、地理、团体、机构等的介绍。其多数资料可用以下的标题加以分类:

地域:美国各州,英格兰、威尔士各郡以及苏格兰各地区。重要的城镇。某些地区(皮克区、棉花种植带),山脉、河流、城镇各部(格林威治村,伦敦索霍区),闻名的街道和建筑物。英联邦现有的全部成员国,部分前成员国(南非、巴基斯坦),及其最重要的市镇。

体制:法律。政府。社会服务。

社会:经济、工业、农业。广播、新闻。体育和娱乐。交通运输。教育。宗教。食品和饮料。日常生活(诸如可口可乐、苏格兰粗呢、嬉皮士、犬类)。

文化艺术:文学。绘画。雕塑。音乐。建筑。电影院、剧场和娱乐设施。博物馆,画廊和纪念碑。科学家、发明家,哲学家和其他思想家。

历史:包括历史上的杰出人物、重大事件及场所;还有各类名称和专称,如,卢西塔尼亚号,1745年(詹姆士二世党徒的)政变,(美国)南部重建时期,等。

本书英语条目浅显易懂,简洁活泼,除极少数常用的专门词汇外,均控制在约 2000 个常用词范围内,汉译也通顺畅达,因此特别适用于大、中学生。本书简便易查、利于携带,除作为案头备查之工具书外,闲来随手翻阅亦可增广英语世界见闻,提高英语水平。

本书由戚仁(即七位同志)编译,其中 A、B、C、D、E 五部分词条由汪青松编译,F、G、H、I、J 五部分词条由李志平编译,K、L、M、N、O 五部分词条由李立功编译,P、Q、R、U 四部分词条由朱忠华编译,S 一部分词条由仝晓秋编译,T、V 两部分词条由衡孝军编译,W、Y、Z 三部分由夏力力编译。全书由仝晓秋、夏力力、衡孝军统稿,特此说明。

编译者

1994 年 12 月 4 日

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A

AAAS (*abb.*) American Association for the Advancement of Science.

[缩略语]美国科学促进协会。

ABC (*abb.*) American Broadcasting Company. See BROADCASTING.

[缩略语]美国广播公司。参见 BROADCASTING 条。

Abilene A town of KANSAS, USA.

It was a railway terminus and shipping point for cattle in the 1860s, and was a rough and lawless town until order was introduced by Marshal 'Wild Bill' Hickok in 1871. President EISENHOWER lived in Abilene as a boy, and there is an Eisenhower museum.

阿比林 美国堪萨斯州一城镇。19世纪60年代该地为一铁路始发站和牛的船运点,且为一暴乱和无法无天的城镇。直到1871年“野性的比尔”希科克元帅才给该地带来法治。艾森豪威尔总统童年时住在阿比林,该地有一座艾森豪威尔博物馆。

Abolitionists (*US hist.*) Those who opposed slavery between 1830 and 1860—in the years leading up to the CIVIL WAR. Leading abolitionists were John BROWN. William Lloyd GARRISON and Harriet

Beecher STOWE.

废奴主义者(美国史)1830—1860年间美国南北战争时期反对奴隶制度的人。主要的废奴主义者有约翰·布朗、威廉·劳埃德·加里森和哈里特·比彻·斯托。

Abstract Expressionism A movement in art that began in New York in the 1940s and dominated American painting in the 1950s. Abstract expressionism (also known as 'action painting') grew out of surrealism; the most important single figure in its development was Arshile GORKY. Gorky's ideas were taken further by Jackson POLLOCK; other leading figures in the movement were Robert MOTHERWELL, Willem DE KOONING and the German-American painter and teacher Hans Hofmann. The work of Pollock, De Kooning and Franz KLINE is energetic and often violent; but other abstract expressionists such as Motherwell and Mark ROTHKO painted in a calmer, more thoughtful way. British abstract expressionists include William SCOTT and Alan Davie.

抽象表现主义 20世纪40年代始于纽约的一次艺术运动,50年代风靡美国画坛。抽象表现主义(亦称“行动绘画”)脱骨于超现实主义;在其发展中最重要创始人是阿希尔·高尔基。高尔基的思想由杰克逊·波洛克予以弘扬光大;该运

动中另一些杰出人物是罗伯特·马瑟韦尔、威廉·德·库宁与德裔美籍画家兼教师汉斯·霍夫曼。波洛克、德·库宁和弗朗兹·克兰的作品热情洋溢,且常常为放浪不羁的;但另一些抽象主义画家诸如马瑟韦尔和马克·罗思科却以一种较冷峻深沉的方式作画。英国的抽象表现主义画家有威廉·斯科特和艾伦·戴维。

a. c. or AC Alternating current.

[缩略语]交流电。

Acheson, Dean (1893—1971) American statesman and lawyer. As Under-Secretary of State (1945—1947) he was closely associated with the MARSHALL PLAN. He was Secretary of State 1945—1953.

艾奇逊,迪安(1893—1971年) 美国政治家和律师。担任副国务卿(1945—1947年)时他密切参与了马歇尔计划。1949—1953年他担任国务卿。

Adams, John (1735—1826) Second President of the USA (1797—1801). He was born at Quincy, MASSACHUSETTS. He was one of those who signed the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE and was American minister to Britain, 1785—1788.

亚当斯,约翰(1735—1826年) 美国第二任总统(1797—1801年),出生于马萨诸塞州的昆西。他为美国独立宣言的签字人之一,1785—

1788年任美国驻英国大使。

Adams, John Quincy (1767—1848) Sixth President of the USA (1825—1829). He was the son of John ADAMS, and born in MASSACHUSETTS. As Secretary of State (1817—1825) he was largely responsible for the MONROE DOCTRINE.

亚当斯,约翰·昆西(1767—1848年)

美国第六任总统(1825—1829年)。他为约翰·亚当斯之子,出生于马萨诸塞州。担任国务卿(1817—1825年)时,他大力推行门罗主义。

Adams, Samuel (1722—1803) American revolutionary and statesman. He sat in the Continental Congress 1774—1781, helped to organize the Boston Tea Party of 1773, and signed the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.

亚当斯,塞缪尔(1722—1803年) 美国革命家、政治家。他出席了1774—1781年的大陆会议,协助组织了波士顿茶党并签署了美国独立宣言。

Addison, Joseph (1672—1719) English essayist and poet. He is best known for the essays he wrote for the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*, which he and his friend Steele started in 1711.

艾迪生,约瑟夫(1672—1719年) 英国随笔作家和诗人,以其为《闲谈者》和《旁观者》所著之随笔最为知

名,这是他与友斯蒂尔 1771 年创办的两个刊物。

ad. (*abb.*) Advertisement.

[缩略语]广告。

A. D. Latin: *anno Domini*, in the year of our Lord, i.e. after Christ.

拉丁语: *anno Domini*, 公历纪元, 即公元。

adj. (*abb.*) Adjective.

[缩略语]形容词。

Adult Education See FURTHER EDUCATION.

成人教育 参见“FURTHER EDUCATION”条。

adv. (*abb.*) Adverb.

[缩略语]副词。

advt. (*abb.*) Advertisement.

[缩略语]广告。

AEC (*abb.*) (US) Atomic Energy Commission.

[缩略语](美)原子能委员会。

AFL-CIO (*abb.*) American Federation of Labor, Congress of Industrial Organizations.

[缩略语]美国劳联—产联, 即美国劳工联合会—产业工会联合会。

Agincourt, Battle of A battle fought in 1415 between the French and the English, during the Hundred Years War. It was a famous victory for the English, under HENRY V.

阿让库尔战役 百年战争期间英法两国于 1415 年进行的一次战役。这是英国在亨利五世领导下取得的一次辉煌的胜利。

Agnew, Spiro (Theodore) (b. 1918) American politician, Vice-President of the USA 1968—1973. In 1973 he resigned, after being charged with several crimes, including tax evasion.

阿格纽, 斯皮罗(西奥多)(生于 1918 年)美国政治家, 1968—1973 年担任美国副总统。1973 年在被告犯有包括逃税在内的数项罪行后辞职。

Agriculture and the Agrarian Revolution (GB) The Agrarian Revolution is the name given to the development of modern agriculture during the period 1700—1850. Important improvers of agricultural methods were ‘Turnip’ TOWNSHEND, Robert BAKEWELL, Arthur YOUNG and COKE of Norfolk. The development of modern agriculture was greatly helped by the ENCLOSURE of open fields in 1760—1820; at the same time new improved breeds of sheep and cattle were developed. Enclosures led to increased production and more efficient methods of farming; they also put many small farmers out of business, forcing them to become labourers or factory workers. So the Agrarian Revolution helped to make possible the Industrial Revolution.

(US) In the USA the development of agriculture followed that of in-

dustry, and began in the second half of the nineteenth century. The increasing use of scientific methods and of machinery greatly raised agricultural production; as farming became more efficient, the proportion of people working in agriculture has gone down (in 1820, 80 per cent; 1870, 53 per cent; 1900, 37.6 per cent; 1970 about 3 per cent). At the same time both the number of farms and the amount of land farmed has decreased, and there has been a tendency for small farms to be replaced by larger ones, often run by corporations. Since about 1950 the increasing use of chemical fertilizers has had more effect than the increasing use of machinery. US agriculture is the most efficient and productive in the world. There is poverty among smaller farmers, but the main problem is that of overproduction.

农业与土地革命 (英)土地革命是指 1700—1850 年这段时期中现代农业的发展。“芜菁”汤森、罗伯特·贝克韦尔、阿瑟·扬和诺福克的科克对农业方式进行了重大改进。1760—1820 年对广阔的原野实行的圈地，极大地推进了现代农业的发展；与此同时，新改进的放牧牛羊的方法也有所进步。圈地带来了生产规模的扩大，耕作方式更加有效；圈地还迫使许多小农失业，强迫他们成为雇佣劳动者或工

厂工人。所以，土地革命为工业革命提供了可能性。

(美)在美国，农业的发展是在 19 世纪下半叶继工业的发展之后而开始的。科学方法和机械的广泛使用极大地推动了农业生产；随着耕作方式日趋有效，农业上人力劳动的比例逐年下降（1820 年，80%；1870 年，53%；1900 年，37.6%；1970 年，约 3%）。与此同时，农场数目与农用地数量两者均有所下降，且有一些小农场常为一些由公司经营的较大农场取而代之的趋势。自 1950 年前后开始，化学肥料的广泛使用比大量使用机械对农业的发展更为见效。美国农业具有当今世界最高的效率和生产率。较小农场日益贫困，然而主要问题却是生产过剩。

Air Force (GB) The Royal Air Force was formed in 1918 by merging the Royal Flying Corps (1912) and the Royal Naval Air Service. During the First WORLD WAR aircraft were used first only for reconnaissance; then air fighting developed. The R. A. F. training college at Cranwell was founded in 1920, and the Air Training Corps, for cadets, in 1941. During the Second World War the R. A. F. played a very vital part, defeating the German Luftwaffe in the Battle of Britain. Aircraft that were developed during the Second World war include the Hawker Hurricane and Superma-

rine Spitfire fighters, the Avro Lancaster bomber, and the first British jet aircraft, the Gloster E 28/39, which first flew in May 1941. The modern R. A. F. uses jet bombers such as the delta-winged Avro Vulcan.

(US) The US was the first country to practise any form of war from the air; balloons were used in the American CIVIL WAR. During the First WORLD WAR the US air force was very small (in 1917, 55 aircraft, 5 balloons and 35 pilots) and was a branch of the Signals Corps. In 1920 the Army Air Service was formed (renamed Army Air Corps in 1926), but there was no unified U. S. A. F. until 1948. During the Second World War US air strength and aircraft production increased greatly; in 1944 the US was producing 8000 aircraft a month. these included B17 bombers and Boeing B29 Superfortress long-range bombers which were used to bomb HIROSHIMA and Nagasaki. During the Second World War and after it, the US built up a strategic air-force. US strategic air command keeps up a 24 hour a day patrol of bombers armed with nuclear weapons; they are an important part of the West's defence system.

空军 (英)皇家空军 1918 年由皇家

飞行特种军团(1912 年)和皇家海军空战部队合并组成。第一次世界大战期间,飞机开始只用作侦察飞行,以后发展到空中作战。1920 年在克兰韦尔创办了皇家空军训练学院,1941 年为培养空军士官创办空训军团。第二次世界大战期间皇家空军发挥了极重要的作用,在不列颠战役中击败了德国空军。二战期间开发的飞机有放鹰者飓风式和超级海洋喷火式战斗机,阿夫罗·兰开斯特轰炸机和第一架英国喷气机格罗斯特 E28/29 号,该机于 1941 年 5 月首航。现代皇家空军使用如三角翼的阿夫罗火神式喷气轰炸机。

(美)美国是最先尝试空战形式的国家;美国南北战争中就使用过气球。第一次世界大战期间美国空军规模很小(1917 年只有 55 架飞机,5 只气球和 35 名飞行员),且只是通讯队的一部分。1920 年陆军空战队成立(1926 年改称陆军空战军团),但直至 1948 年才有了统一的美国空军。第二次世界大战期间,美国空军力量和飞机产量有了极大的增长;1944 年美国月生产 8000 架飞机,其中包括了 B17 轰炸机和用以轰炸广岛和长崎的波音 B29 超级堡垒远程轰炸机。二战及以后的一段时期,美国组建了战略空军。美国战略空军指挥部每天 24 小时由配备有核武器的轰炸机执行巡查,这是西方防务系统的一个重要组成部分。

Air Transport (GB) The first flight

across the Atlantic was made by two Englishmen, John Alcock and Arthur W. Brown, in 1919. In 1924 Imperial Airways was established, with the help of a government subsidy of £1 million. Regular passenger and mail services were begun to India, Africa and Australia. In 1939 Imperial Airways was replaced by British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC), and in 1946 British European Airways (BEA) was founded. These are now combined and known as British Airways, a nationalized public corporation. There are also a number of independent companies which operate mainly charter services. There are about 150 airports in Britain.

(US) The development of air transportation was much helped by government air mail contracts that have been made with the airline companies since the Air Mail Act of 1925. Lindbergh's famous one-man flight from New York to Paris in 1927 helped to encourage the development of international services. In 1940 the Civil Aeronautics Board was formed, to regulate airports and air traffic between states. The Federal Aviation Agency, created in 1958, is in charge of safety regulations. There are no state airlines in the USA, but some of the

private ones are very large, e. g. Trans-world Airlines (TWA) and Pan-American Airways (Pan-Am).

空中运输 (英) 1919年, 两名英国人约翰·阿尔科克和阿瑟·W·布朗, 完成横跨大西洋的首次航行。1924年, 政府捐资 100 万英镑建立了帝国航空公司, 开始了与印度、非洲和澳大利亚的定期客运和邮政服务。1939年, 帝国航空公司为英国海外航空公司(B. O. A. C.)所取代, 1946年又成立了英国欧洲航空公司(B. E. A.)。此二家公司现已合并为一家国有化的民用公司, 即英国航空公司。还有一些主要经营特许服务项目的独立公司。英国约有 150 处机场。

(美) 自 1925 年航空邮政法案之后, 政府同航空公司签订的航空邮政合约大大推动了空中运输的发展。1927年, 林白自纽约至巴黎的单人飞行轰动一时, 有助于刺激国际商务的发展。1940年成立民用航空理事会, 规划机场和州间航线。1958年创立联邦航空局, 负责安全管理。美国没有国有航空公司, 但一些私人公司却很大, 如环球航空公司(TWA)和泛美航空公司(Pan-Am)。

Ala. (abb.) Alabama.

[缩略语] 亚拉巴马州。

Alabama A state of the USA, in the DEEP SOUTH, known as the 'cotton state'. Its area is 51, 609 square miles, and its population

(1970) 3,444,000. The capital is Montgomery and the largest city Birmingham. The state is mainly agricultural; its products include cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice. There is a state university (1831) at Tuscaloosa. Alabama was settled by the French in the eighteenth century, and passed to Britain in 1763. It became part of the USA in 1783, and was made the 22nd state of the Union in 1819. During the 1950s and '60s Alabama was the scene of conflict over civil rights and integration.

亚拉巴马 美国南部一州,以“棉花州”而闻名,面积为133667平方公里,人口(1970年)为344.4万。首府为蒙哥马利市,最大城市为伯明翰。该州主营农业,产品包括棉花、蔗糖、烟草和大米。塔斯卡卢萨有一所州立大学(1831年)。亚拉巴马18世纪由法国人定居,1763年移交英国。1783年成为美国一部分,1819年定为联邦第22州。二十世纪五六十年代,亚拉巴马州成为争取民权和取消种族隔离斗争的背景地。

Alamein, Battle of One of the most important battles of the Second WORLD WAR. It was fought in October-November, 1942, in the Western Desert of North Africa. The British 8th Army, under General MONTGOMERY, defeated the Germans and Italians under Rom-

mel.

阿拉曼战役 第二次世界大战中最重要的战役之一。1942年10至11月间于北非西部沙漠中打响。蒙哥马利将军统率的英军第八军击败了隆美尔统率的德意联军。

Alamo, the A building in San Antonio, TEXAS, USA, where a battle took place between Texans and Mexicans in 1836, during the Texan War of Independence.

阿拉莫 美国得克萨斯州圣安东尼奥的一座建筑物,以纪念1836年得克萨斯独立战争期间得克萨斯人与墨西哥人之间在此进行的一场战斗。

Alamogordo A city in NEW MEXICO, USA. In the desert nearby the first ATOMIC BOMB was exploded, on July 16, 1945.

阿拉莫戈多 美国新墨西哥州一座城市。1945年7月16日在此地附近的荒漠中引爆了第一颗原子弹。

Alanbrooke, Field Marshal Alan Francis Brooke, 1st Viscount (1883 - 1963) British soldier, Chief of the Imperial General Staff 1941-1946.

阿兰布鲁克 陆军元帅艾伦·弗朗西斯·布鲁克,子爵第一(1883-1963年),英国军人,1941-1946年担任帝国总参谋长。

Alaska A state of the USA, in the extreme north-west of the continent, geographically separate from the rest of the USA. The capital is

Juneau. It is the largest state (its area is 586,400 square miles) but the one with the lowest population (302,000 in 1970), since much of it is mountainous, arctic and wild. Alaska includes the highest peak in North America, Mt McKinley (20,464 feet). There are many rivers, the largest of which is the Yukon. Oil and natural gas are the most valuable mineral resources. Gold was discovered in 1880. The fur trade too is important. Alaska was bought from the Russians in 1867 and became a state in 1959. In 1942 Alaska was linked to the USA by the Alaska Highway, a section of the Pan-America Highway, which runs from Fairbanks, Alaska, south to Fort St John, British Columbia.

阿拉斯加 美国一州,位于美洲大陆西北端,地理位置独立于美国其余各州。首府为朱诺。该州为最大州(面积151.88万平方公里),却又是最低人口州(1970年为30.2万人),概因该州多山,近北极和荒凉所致。阿拉斯加有北美洲最高峰麦金利峰(6194米)。该州河流众多,最大为育空河。石油与天然气是最有价值的矿产资源。1880年发现了金矿。皮毛贸易也很重要。1867年由俄罗斯人手中购得阿拉斯加,1959年成为一个州。1942年由泛美公路的一部分——阿拉斯加公路将阿拉斯加与美国本土连接起

来,泛美公路由阿拉斯加的费尔班克斯向南至不列颠哥伦比亚省的圣约翰堡。

Albee, Edward (b. 1928) American playwright. His plays include *The Zoo Story*, *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf* and *Tiny Alice*.

阿尔比,爱德华(生于1928年) 美国剧作家。其作品有《动物园的故事》、《谁怕弗吉尼亚·吴尔夫》和《小小艾丽斯》。

Albers, Josef (b. 1888) German-American painter, known for his severely geometric colour-studies based on the square.

艾伯斯,约瑟夫(生于1888年) 德裔美籍画家,以其用方块作基础的严格几何形状的色彩研究著称。

Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1819—1861) husband of **QUEEN VICTORIA** of GB. He married her in 1840, and was given the title of Prince Consort. He was interested in natural science, and planned the Great Exhibition of 1851. The profits from the Exhibition helped to establish the **VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM** in South Kensington, London.

艾伯特,萨克森—科堡—哥达的(1819—1861年) 英国维多利亚女王的丈夫,1840年和女王完婚,被授予康索特亲王之称号。他醉心于自然科学,筹划了1851年的万国博览会,展览所获利润用来建造伦敦南肯星顿的维多利亚暨艾伯

特博物馆。

Albert Hall A concert hall in Kensington, London, built in 1867—1871 in memory of Prince ALBERT, the husband of Queen VICTORIA. It is the home of the PROMENADE CONCERTS, and many other forms of entertainment.

艾伯特厅 为纪念维多利亚女王的丈夫艾伯特亲王于1867—1871年建于伦敦肯星顿的一座音乐厅。这是举行逍遥演奏音乐会和诸多其它娱乐形式的场所。

Alcatraz A small island in San Francisco Bay, CALIFORNIA, USA. On it is a fortress that was a famous federal prison until it was closed in 1963.

阿尔卡特拉斯 美国加利福尼亚至弗朗斯科湾中一小岛。岛上一座堡垒曾是一座著名的联邦监狱,自1963年起关闭。

Alcoholics Anonymous An international fellowship whose members try to recover from alcoholism. The movement was begun in the USA in 1935.

嗜酒者互戒协会 一个其成员努力从酒精中毒中康复的国际伙伴组织。该运动1935年起源于美国。

Aldeburgh A small town in east SUFFOLK, England. The annual summer Aldeburgh Festival of Music and Arts has been held there since 1948. The founder and chief orga-

nizer of the festival is the composer Benjamin BRITTEN.

奥尔德堡 英格兰东萨福克一小镇。1948年起该地每年夏季举办奥尔德堡音乐艺术节。该节发起人和主要组织者为作曲家本杰明·布里顿。

Aldermaston A village in BERKSHIRE, England, where there is an atomic weapons research establishment. The CAMPAIGN FOR NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT made a protest march there from London at Easter, 1958, and from Aldermaston to London every year until 1964.

奥尔德马斯顿 英格兰伯克郡内一村,村内有一处原子武器研究基地。1958年复活节那天,核裁军运动发起一次从伦敦至该地的抗议示威,自此至1964年止每年从奥尔德马斯顿至伦敦都有抗议示威活动。

Aleutian Islands A chain of islands in the north Pacific, belonging to the USA. They have a population of about 5,500 of Eskimo origin. The islands stretch for over 1,000 miles, between ALASKA and Kamchatka. They are mountainous, treeless and foggy.

阿留申群岛 北太平洋中属于美国的一列岛屿。共有爱斯基摩籍居民约5500人。该群岛从阿拉斯加起至堪察加止绵延1000多英里,约1800公里。群岛多山,无树,常雾。

'A' level (GB) Advanced level; the

higher examination of the GCE. See GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION.

A 级 (英) 高级: GCE 的高级考试。参见“GENERAL CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATION”条。

Alexander. Harold Rupert Leofric George, 1st Earl A. of Tunis (1891—1969) British soldier. In the Second WORLD WAR he was in command at Dunkirk and then in Burma, then went to N. Africa, where he was 2nd in command to EISENHOWER, and Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean (1944—1945). He was Governor-General of Canada (1946—1951) and Minister of Defence (1952—1954).

亚历山大, 哈罗德·鲁伯特·利奥弗里克·乔治, 突尼斯的亚伯爵(第一)(1891—1969年) 英国军人。第二次世界大战中, 他在敦刻尔克任指挥, 以后去缅甸, 后前往北非。在北非他是仅次于艾森豪威尔的第二号指挥官, 地中海区最高盟军司令(1944—1945年)。(他曾任加拿大总督(1946—1951年)和国防大臣(1952—1954年)。)

Alfred 'the Great' (c. 848—c. 900) English king. He forced the Danes out of Wessex and made peace with them in 878 (the peace of Wedmore). He made Wessex a centre of ANGLO-SAXON learning by bringing teachers to the country

and encouraging translations. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was begun during his reign. He strengthened government, law and education.

阿尔弗烈德大王(约 848—900 年) 英格兰国王。他将丹麦人逐出韦塞克斯并于 878 年与之媾和(韦德莫尔和约)。通过将教师带入该地和鼓励翻译的办法, 他使韦塞克斯成为盎格鲁—撒克逊文化的中心。在他统治期间开始了盎格鲁—撒克逊编年史的编写。他强化政权、法律和教育。

Ali. Mohammed (b. 1942) Black American boxer, born in Louisville, KENTUCKY. He was the world heavyweight champion from 1964 until 1967, when he refused to join the Army and was not allowed to defend his title. His name was formerly Cassius Clay; he changed it when he joined the Black Muslim movement. In 1974 he once more became world heavyweight champion.

阿里, 穆罕默德(生于 1942 年) 美国黑人拳击家, 出生于肯塔基州的路易斯维尔。自 1964 年至 1967 年他是世界重量级冠军, 1967 年他拒绝入伍, 遂被剥夺卫冕权。他原名叫卡修斯·克莱; 加入黑人穆斯林运动时易名。1974 年他再度成为世界重量级冠军。

Allies, the The 23 countries that were called against the Central Powers in the First WORLD WAR,