

一部包罗万象的知识宝典

一套营养丰富的文化大餐

◎ 主编 / 孙静确

BILINGUAL ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR TEENAGER

# 双语青少年百科

## Geography 地理卷

地表漂移 Surface Drift · 地球的  
形状及其表面 The Earth's Shape  
and Surface Structure · 亚马逊河  
The Amazon · 地震 An Earthquake  
· 台风 Typhoons · 哥伦比亚冰川 The  
Columbia Glacier



西西里岛 Sicily · 莽原  
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林 The Olympic Rain  
Forest · 财富城——杜塞  
尔多夫 Silver Spoon  
City Dusseldorf

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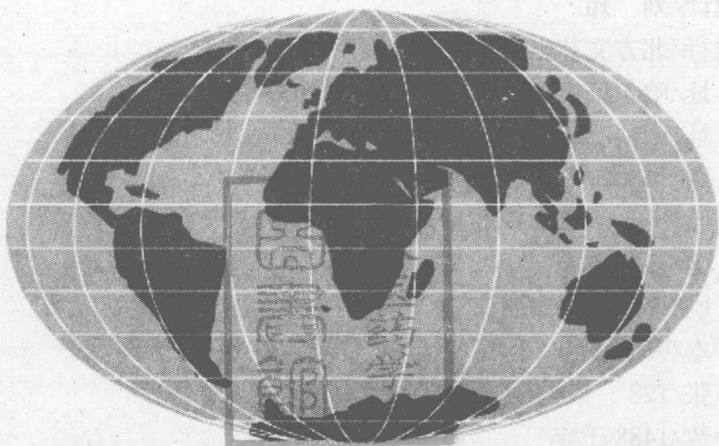
双语

# 青少年百科

DOUBLE LANGUAGE  
ENCYCLOPEDIA FOR TEENAGER

地 理

□主编 / 孙静确



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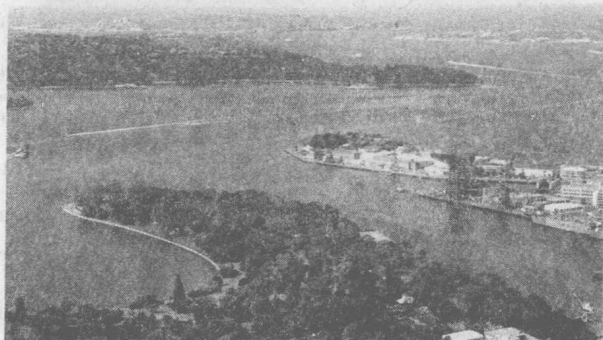
## Australia 澳大利亚

The most distinguished feature of the land of Australia is dry plateau



with deserts. Coastal plains circle Australia and northern part of Tasmania. The lowest point is Lake Eyre, 15 meters below sea level, while the highest point is Mount Kosciuszko at 2,229 meters above sea level. The con-

tinent can be generally divided into three principal topographical regions—the Western Plateau, the Central East-



ern Highlands. There are also some special terms referring to vari-



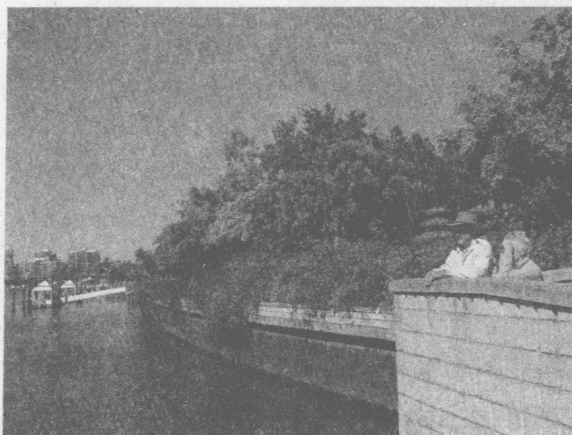
ous regions of the land. For example, outback usually means the interior or the remote inland area where few people live.

澳洲大陆最典型的特征就是干旱高原,高原上有沙漠分布。整个澳大利亚以及塔斯马尼亚岛的北部环绕着滨海平原。澳大利亚大陆的最低点是艾尔湖,大约低于海平面 15 米;而最



高的科修斯科山的高度大约海拔 2 229 米。澳大利亚大陆分为三个主要的地形区:西部高原、中东部低地以及东部高地。还有其他一些特殊的名词用来指各个地区。比如说,“内地”指的是澳大利亚地方偏僻而且人口稀少的地区。

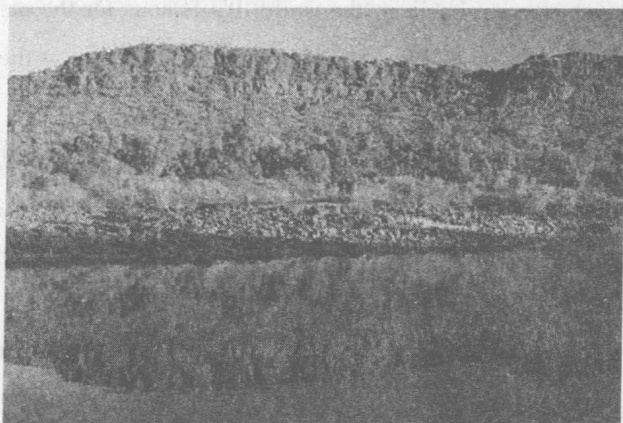
The Western Plateau is a vast desert and semi-desert region that covers almost two thirds of the land area. The country's four major deserts—



the Gibson, Great Sandy, Great Victoria and Simpson—are located on the plateau. This area is also comprised of ancient rocks, which are similar to those of Africa. The



most famous one is Ayers Rock. The Nullarbor Plain is flat, smooth and barren lowland that stretches inland along the Great Australian Bight.



西部高原  
大约占整个大陆面积的三分之二,它主要由沙漠和半沙漠地带构成。澳大利亚的四大沙漠——吉布森沙漠、大沙沙漠、维多利亚沙

漠和辛普森沙漠都位于这片高原。在这个地区有许多古代岩石,与非洲那些非常相似。其中最为著名的是艾尔斯岩。纳勒博平原是一片平坦而贫瘠的低地,它沿着澳大利亚大海湾向内陆延伸。



The Central Eastern Lowlands has the country's richest farmland and best grazing land. It starts from the Gulf of Carpentaria in the north to





Western Victoria in the South. The average elevation of this area is only 152 meters. The Great Artesian Basin found beneath the Central Eastern Lowlands is the largest artesian basin in the world. It's famous for the artesian wells, which are made by drilling into earth until water flows to the surface under its own pressure.

中东部低地是澳大利亚最富饶的农场和牧场。它北部从卡奔塔利亚湾开始到南部的西维多利亚州。这一地区的平均海拔只有 152 米。在这个地区地下发现的大自流盆地是目前世界上最大的自流盆地。它以其自流泉著称,钻井完成后,泉水可以通过它自身的压力涌出地面。



The Eastern Highlands are better known as the Great Dividing Range. This region consists of a complex belt of tablelands, ridges and coastal ranges. It stretches from northern Queensland to

southern Victoria, and resurfaces across Bass Strait(巴斯海峡) in Tasmania. In the southern part lies the Australian Alps, the highest plateau in Australia.

东部高地最著名的是大分水岭。这个地区由高原和山脉组成。它从北部的昆士兰州向南延伸至维多利亚州的南部,并且穿过巴斯海峡在塔斯马尼亚岛重新露出水面。南部是澳大利亚阿尔卑斯山,这是澳大利亚最高的高原。

The Great Dividing Range is Australia's main watershed(分水岭).



There are a number of short, swift rivers in this area. The Murray, Australia's largest river (2,520 km), with its branches forms the chief river system in Australia.

大分水岭是澳大利亚的主要分水岭。在这个地区有许多短而且水流湍急的河流。墨累河是澳大利亚最长的河流(2 520 公里),它和它的分支构成了澳大利亚最主要的河流体系。

Off the north coast is a 2,000 km line of coral islands and reefs(暗礁). It's known as the Great Barrier Reef. It is one of the major tourist attractions in Australia.

北海岸有一个延绵 2 000 公里长的珊瑚礁岛。这就是世界上最大的珊瑚礁——“大堡礁”,它是澳大利亚热门的旅游景点之一。

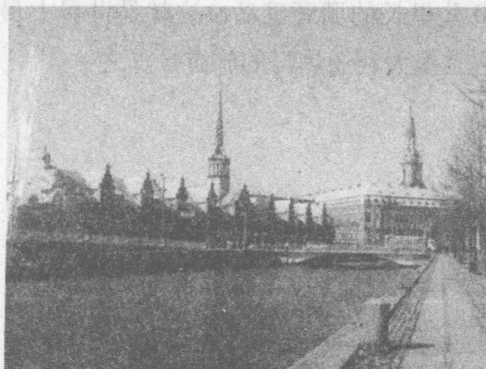




## The Royal Capital Copenhagen

### 丹麦首都哥本哈根

Copenhagen, Scandinavia's largest city with a population of 1.5 mil-



lion, capital of the world's oldest kingdom, was founded over 825 years ago. In 1416 Copenhagen became the royal capital of Denmark. Copenhagen was besieged by neighboring Swedes in the 17th century, ravaged by the plague and two devas-

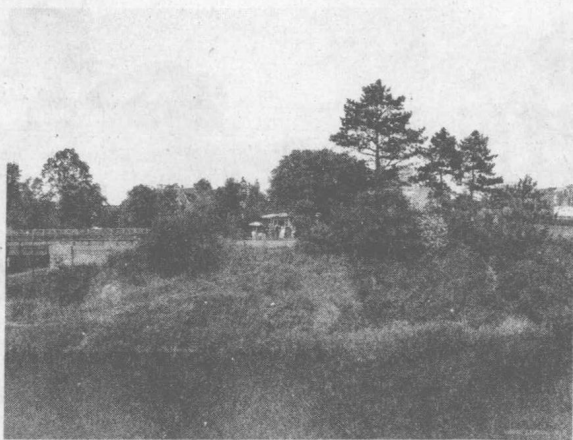
tating fires in the following century, attacked twice by the British in the Napoleonic Wars in the early 1800s and occupied by the Nazis during World War II. Since the mid-19th century, Copenhagen has grown steadily. Today Copenhagen is a modern cen-





ter of trade, linking north and south Europe. Copenhagen is a city of quirky spires, winding canals, narrow streets of the Tivoli Pleasure Garden and the statue of the Little Mermaid, and is famed for its advanced industries, notably in the energy, design, medico-health, environmental protection, building and construction, tourism and leisure sectors and as a center for trade and transport.

哥本哈根是斯堪的纳维亚半岛最大的城市,人口 150 万,是世界上最古老王国——丹麦的首都,建于 825 年前。1416 年哥本哈根成为丹麦首都。在 17 世纪曾遭到邻国瑞典人的围攻,在以后的 18 世纪曾受到瘟疫的蹂躏及两次大火的破坏,在 19 世纪初的拿破仑战争中曾两度受到英国人的进攻,在第二次世界大战期间,被纳粹德国占领过。自从 19 世纪中叶以来,哥本哈根稳步发展起来。今天,哥本哈根是连接北欧和南欧的现代化贸易中心。



哥本哈根是一座拥有突起的塔尖建筑、蜿蜒流动的运河、狭窄的街道和古老建筑的城市,它的蒂沃利游乐园和小美人鱼铜像为旅游者所熟知。它因其先进工业而闻名于世,最为著名的是能源、设计、医药卫生、环境保护、建筑和建设、旅游和休闲等部门,而且是贸易和交通的中心。

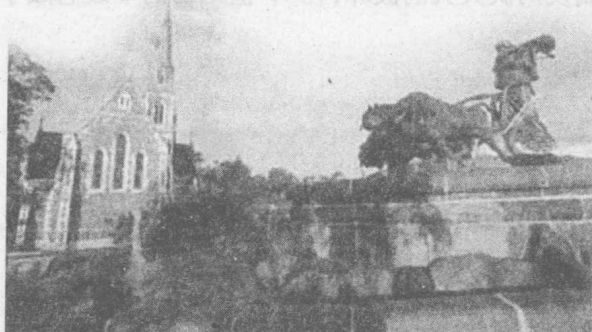
In the summer of 1998 the Great Belt road-rail, train-car fixed link between the main Danish island of Zealand, on which Copenhagen is loca-





ted, and the Central island of Funen was finally inaugurated, shortening the journey time between the capital and European mainland—the Jutland Peninsula——by one hour. In the year 2000 the bridge-tunnel link between east Denmark across the Baltic Sound and South Sweden will be finished, reducing time between Copenhagen and Malmo to 20 minutes, making the Danish capital a key Nordic center for travel and tourism in the new millennium. Copenhagen can truly be said to be on the map as a major regional traffic and communications hub.

1998 年夏季,连接丹麦主岛西兰岛(哥本哈根位于该岛)和中央的菲英岛之间的大贝尔特跨海大桥(公路——铁路,火车——汽车)连线最终通车



动行,将首都与欧洲大陆——日德兰半岛——之间的旅行时间缩短1个小时。在2000年,在丹麦东部横贯波罗的海海峡到瑞典南部之间的旅行时间减少到20分钟,将使丹麦首都哥本哈根在新的千年成为北欧的主要旅游中心。从地图上看,完全可以说:哥本哈根是一个重要的地区性交通和通信枢纽。



## New Zealand

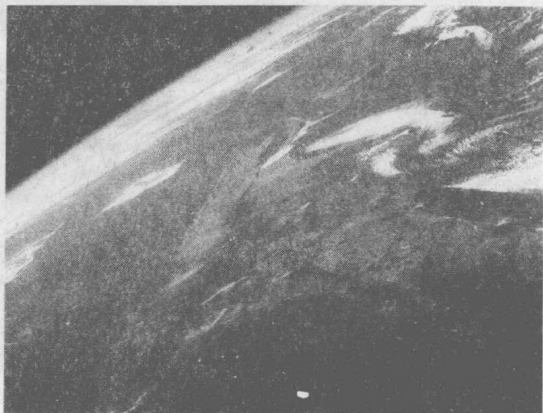
## 新西兰

In the south-west Pacific Ocean, New Zealand is a large, long group



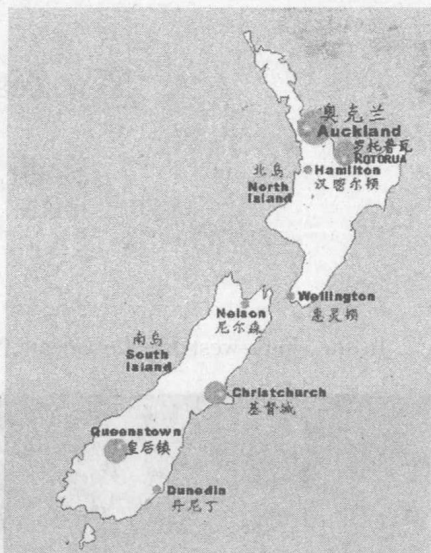
of islands—two main land masses separated by Cook Strait (海峡), and many smaller islands, including inhabited isolated islands and groups 590 – 930 kilometres offshore. Its nearest large neigh-

bour-Australia-is almost 2,000 km away. With a land area of 270,500 square kilometers, New Zealand is similar in size to Japan or the British Isles. A spectacular diversity of physical geography has pro-





duced a wide variation in landscape from one end of the country to the other. The North Island has been sculptured mostly by volcanoes, some of which are still active, and the Auckland city skyline is dominated by extinct cones. In the central North Island, a spectacular cluster of four active volcanoes is crowned by 2797m Ruapehu, home of the island's major ski fields. The steam vents, hot pool, bubbling mud and geysers of the famous thermal region



stretch northeast to the coast and to White Island in the Bay of Plenty. The majestic(宏伟的) symmetrical cone of Taranaki dominates the west coast. Chains of mountains run north-east to south-west, paralleling the coast.



新西兰位于太平洋的西南部,由面积很大的岛屿群组成——被库克海峡隔开的两大块主要陆地和许多较小的岛屿,包括有人居住的孤岛和离岸 590 ~ 930 公里范围内的岛屿群。离它最



近的庞大的邻居——澳大利亚——与它相距大约 2 000 公里。新西兰的领土面积为 270 500 平方公里,大小与日本或不列颠群岛相近。新西兰自然地理中的惊人的多样性使全国的自然风光呈现出多种多样的变化。北岛的地貌景观多为火山,其中一些仍为活火山。奥克兰市的轮廓线主要由死火山构成。在北岛的中部有四座颇为壮观的活火山,其中以海拔 2,797 米高的鲁阿佩胡火山为首,它是北岛主要的滑雪胜地。著名的温泉区的蒸汽口、温泉池、泥浴池和间歇泉从东北部一直延伸到沿海岸地区和普伦提湾的怀特岛。西海岸地区以雄伟的对称形的塔拉纳基火山顶称道。与海岸线平行的一系列山脉从东北部一直延伸到西南部。

A massive mountain chain, the Southern Alps, runs almost the full length of the South Island. This is an area of outstanding scenic beauty, with the Marlborough Sounds in the north, and Fiord-



land with its remote, deeply-cut inlets in the south.

一条巨大的山脉——南阿尔卑斯山几乎贯穿整个南岛。这一地区北部有马尔巴勒海湾,南部有着偏僻而深入内陆的小港湾的费奥兰湾,景色尤为美丽壮观。

New Zealand is in the southern temperate latitudes midway between the Equator and the South Pole. The climate is maritime (海上的), with nowhere inland reaching more than 100 km from the sea. Slow-to-change sea temperatures have a moderating effect on temperatures. The prevailing





wind is westerly, with many parts of the country subject to extremes of wind and rain. This is because the rugged terrain disturbs and channels the wind. Wellington can be windy because it is on Cook Strait, a 20 km gap in an otherwise continuous chain of mountains. Many microclimates exist in particularly sheltered or exposed places. Seasons are opposite with January and February the warmest months and July the coldest. Temperature averages range from  $7^{\circ}\text{C}$  in July to  $16^{\circ}\text{C}$  in January—but summer temperatures reach the mid-20s in many places.



新西兰位于南半球的温带地区,处于赤道和南极的正中间。这里为海洋性气候,岛上任何一处距海都不超过100公里。变化较缓的海洋性气

候使得这里气候温和宜人。这里盛行西风,给国内大部分地区带来大风和丰富的降雨量。这是因为崎岖的地形改变并疏导了风向。惠灵顿有时风很大,因为它位于库克海峡上——位于一个本来相连的山脉中的20米的断层。暴露的地区存在着小气候。尤其是在一些受到完全遮挡的地方,季节与北半球刚好相反,一、二月最暖,七月最冷。平均气温在七月的 $7^{\circ}\text{C}$ 到一月的 $16^{\circ}\text{C}$ 之间变化——但是在许多地方夏季的最高气温能够达到 $25^{\circ}\text{C}$ 。