

初中**双语**教学辅导

蒋 莺 主编

# 中国地理(I)

上海交通大学出版社



● 初中双语教学辅导 ●

# 中国地理 (I)

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是根据初中地理新教材要求编写的,适合初中学生在双语教学中使用,语言上尽可能简洁,适合学生的英语能力;知识上紧贴教材,不另增新的内容。为方便学习,课文中有部分中文注释及少量的练习。

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# TERRITORY AND POPULATION

## 1. TERRITORY AND ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION SYSTEM



### *Territory*

Located in the east of the Asian continent, on the western shore of the Pacific Ocean, the Peoples Republic of China has a land area of about 9.6 million square km, and is the third-largest country in the world, next only to Russia and Canada.

From north to south, the territory of China spans over 49 latitudes, stretching from the center of the Heilongjiang River north of the town of Mohe ( $53^{\circ}30'N$  latitude) to the Zengmu Reef at the southernmost tip of the Nansha Islands ( $4^{\circ}N$  latitude). From east to west, the nation extends over 60 longitudes from the confluence of the Heilongjiang River and Wusulijiang River ( $135^{\circ}05'E$  longitude) to the Pamirs ( $73^{\circ}40'E$

### 领土

我国地处亚洲的东部，太平洋的西岸，陆地面积 960 万平方千米，在世界各国中，我国的面积仅次于俄罗斯和加拿大，居第三位。

我国最北端在黑龙江省漠河北黑龙中心线上 ( $53^{\circ}30'N$ )，最南端在南沙群岛的曾母暗沙 ( $4^{\circ}N$  附近)，南北跨纬度超过  $49^{\circ}$ ；最东端在黑龙江和乌苏里江汇合处 ( $135^{\circ}5'E$ )，最西端在帕米尔高原上 ( $73^{\circ}40'E$ )，东西跨经度超过  $60^{\circ}$ 。



longitude). China extends over 5,000 square km both from north to south and from east to west.

## ***Territorial Seas***

China's mainland coastline measures approximately 18,000 km. The Chinese mainland is flanked to the east and south by the Bohai, Huanghai (Yellow Sea), Donghai (East China Sea) and Nanhai (South China Sea), with a total maritime area of 4.73 million square km. The Bohai Sea is China's continental sea, while the Bohai, Huanghai (Yellow Sea), Donghai (East China Sea) and Nanhai (South China Sea) are marginal seas of the Pacific Ocean.

A total of 5,400 islands dot China's territorial seas. The largest of these, with an area of about 36,000 square km, is Taiwan, followed by Hainan with an area of 34,000 square km. The Diaoyu and Chiwei islands, located to the northeast of Taiwan Island, are China's easternmost islands. The many islands, islets, reefs and shoals in the South China Sea, known collectively as the South China Sea Islands, are the southernmost island group of China. They are called the Dongsha (East Sandbar), Xisha (West Sandbar), Zhongsha (Middle Sandbar) and Nansha (South Sandbar) island groups according to their geographical locations.

## ***Neighbors***

With a land boundary of some 22,800 km, China is bordered by North Korea to the east; Mongolia to the north; Russia to the northeast; Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan (Kirghizstan) and Tadzhikistan (Tajikistan) to the northwest; Afghanistan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan to the west and southwest; and Myanmar, Laos and Vietnam to the south. Across the seas to the east and southeast are the Republic of

### **领海**

我国大陆海岸线长 1.8 万千米。大陆东面和南面分别濒临渤海、黄海、东海和南海。

沿海分布有 5 400 个大小岛屿,主要岛屿和群岛有台湾岛、海南岛、舟山群岛和南海诸岛等。

### **邻国**

我国陆上国界长达 2 万多公里,相邻的国家有 15 个,隔海相望的国家有 6 个。



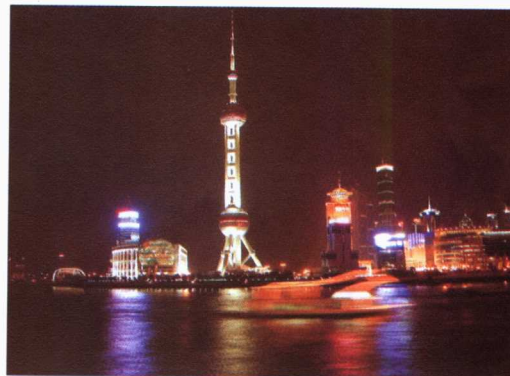
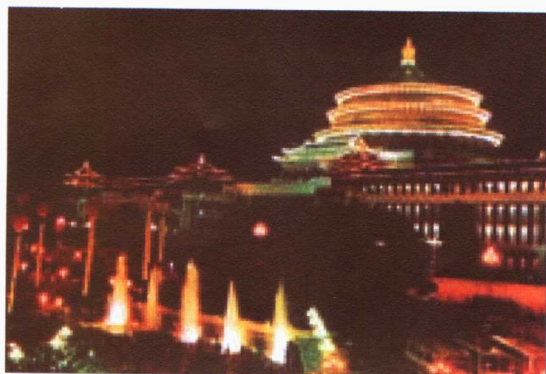
Korea, Japan, the Philippines, Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia.

## Administrative Division System

### 行政区划



3



The administrative system in China consists of three levels. The first level contains provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities all of which are governed by central government directly. The second and the third levels are counties and townships, respectively.

At the moment, China is divided into 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government and 2 special

我国现行行政区划基本分为省(自治区、直辖市、特别行政区)、县(自治县、市)、乡(民族乡、镇)三级。

目前,我国省级行政区有23个省、5个自治区、4个直辖市和2个特别行政区。





administrative regions (see the following table).

**China's Provinces, Autonomous Regions, Centrally Administered  
Municipalities and Special Administrative Regions**

Name	Seat of Government	Name	Seat of Government
Beijing Municipality	Beijing	Hunan Province	Changsha
Tianjin Municipality	Tianjin	Guangdong Province	Guangzhou
Hebei Province	Shijiazhuang	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	Nanning
Shanxi Province	Taiyuan	Hainan Province	Haikou
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	Hohhot	Chongqing Municipality	Chongqing
Liaoning Province	Shenyang	Sichuan Province	Chengdu
Jilin Province	Changchun	Guizhou Province	Guiyang
Heilongjiang Province	Harbin	Yunnan Province	Kunming
Shanghai Municipality	Shanghai	Tibet Autonomous Region	Lhasa
Jiangsu Province	Nanjing	Shanxi Province	Xi'an
Zhejiang Province	Hangzhou	Gansu Province	Lanzhou
Anhui Province	Hefei	Qinghai Province	Xining
Fujian Province	Fuzhou	Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	Yinchuan
Jiangxi Province	Nanchang	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	Urumqi
Shandong Province	Ji'nan	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	HongKong
Henan Province	Zhengzhou	Macao Special Administrative Region	Macao
Hubei Province	Wuhan	Taiwan Province	

## Activity

### Work in Groups (Four People) on the Web Pages

Locate information about China through the internet links as much as possible. Display all this information on your own web page. Display data collected to other students. Some possible topics could be China's location, neighboring countries, major





cities, administrative divisions, mountains, rivers, national flag and population.



### New Words & Expressions

territory	[ˈterɪtəri]	<i>n.</i>	领土,版图,地域
administrative	[ədˌmɪnɪstretɪv]	<i>adj.</i>	管理的,行政的
division	[dɪˈvɪdʒən]	<i>n.</i>	分开,分割,区分
system	[ˈsɪstəm]	<i>n.</i>	系统,体系
reef	[riːf]	<i>n.</i>	暗礁
maritime	[ˈmæɪtaɪm]	<i>adj.</i>	海上的,海事的
marginal	[ˈmɑːdʒɪnəl]	<i>adj.</i>	边缘的,边际的
province	[ˈprɒvɪns]	<i>n.</i>	省(一个国家的大行政区)
county	[ˈkaʊntɪ]	<i>n.</i>	县,郡
township	[ˈtaʊnʃɪp]	<i>n.</i>	镇、区



## 2. POPULATION AND NATIONALITY

### *The Country with the Largest Population in the World*

世界上人口最多的国家

According to the Fifth National Population Census in 2000, China has a population of 1,295.33 million. As the country with the largest population in the world, China accounts for over one-fifth of the world's population.

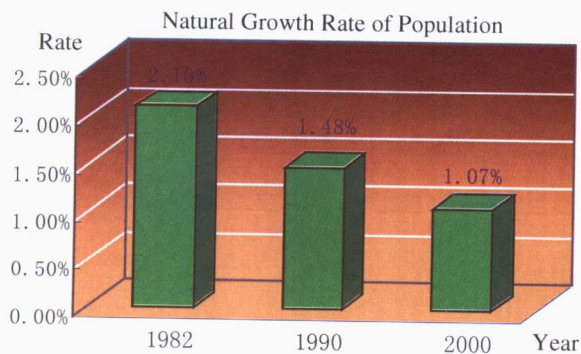
我国总人口约为 12.95 亿, 占世界人口的 1/5 以上, 是世界上人口最多的国家。



Can you tell some disadvantages about overpopulation?

China has been a large country in population size since ancient times. Great population is the most important basis on creating civilization and continuing the history. But if the population is excessive and increases quickly it will also put the severe pressure on the socio-economic development, resource and environment.

中国自古以来就是一个人口大国, 众多的人口为创造文明、延续历史提供了最重要的保证。但是人口过多, 增长过快, 也会给社会经济发展和资源、环境带来巨大的压力。



Can you say somewords about the change of the population growth in China from 1982 to 2000? And why?





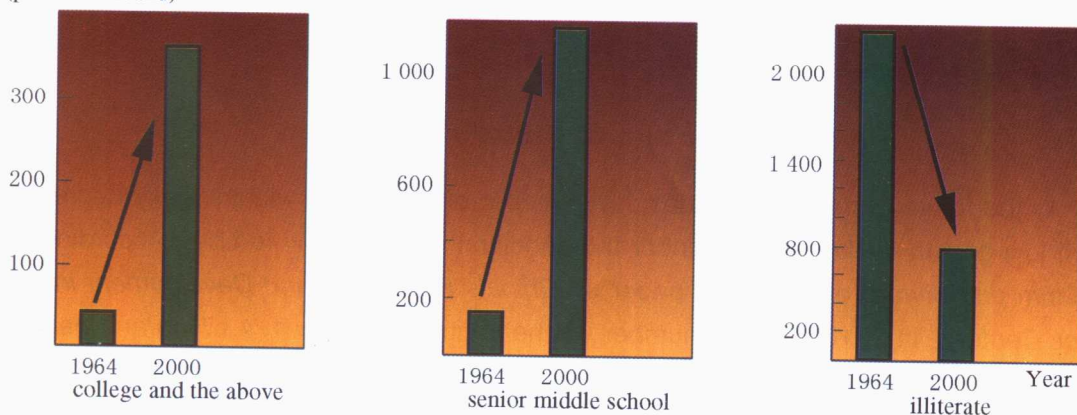
In order to make population growth compatible with the country's socio-economic development, utilization of natural resources and environmental protection, in 1970's family planning policy was carried out as a basic state policy. During the process of implementation in the past 30 years, great achievement has been reached in population. On the one hand, China has already controlled the population growth and become into a country with low population growth. On the other hand, the cultural quality of population has been enhancing continuously.

为了使人口的增长同社会经济发展资源和环境条件相适应,我国从 20 世纪 70 年代开始实行计划生育,并把计划生育作为一项基本国策。30 年来取得了很大的成绩,有效地控制了人口的增长,并开始进入世界人口低增长行列,同时人口素质也得到了提高。

Population

Comparison of Educational Attainment in 1964 and in 2000

(per 10 thousand)

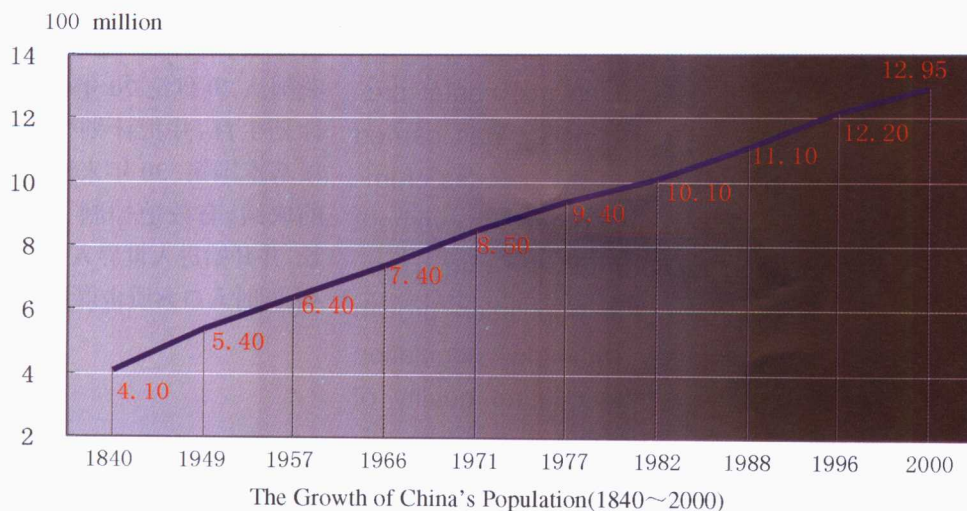


### Exercises

Please fill in the blanks based on the following figure.

- There are \_\_\_\_\_ years from 1840 to 1949.  
During that period \_\_\_\_\_ people were added into population.
- It takes \_\_\_\_\_ years respectively to increase a hundred million people after 1949. The characteristic of this growth is \_\_\_\_\_.
- From 1996 to 2000, the new characteristic of the four-year growth is \_\_\_\_\_.  
This change was caused by \_\_\_\_\_.





## Want to Know More

### The Projection of China's Population

In the future of several decades, the number of population will gradually decrease from low-growth to zero-growth under the condition of stable low fertility. According to the aim put forward by the white paper of *China's Population and Development in the 21st Century*, in 2010 the total number will be controlled below 1.4 billion and people will be richer than before. By the middle of 21st century, the total number will reach the peak of 1.6 billion and late will decrease slowly. At that time our country will roughly accomplish the modernization and coordination of population, economy, society, resources and environment.

### Population Distribution of "High Density in the East, Low Density in the West"

人口分布“东密西疏”

The average population density in China is 134 people per square kilometer. This density is over three times of the average density in the world.

China's population is also very unevenly distributed. "Heihe-Tengchong", from Heihe (Heilongjiang Province) to Tengchong (Yunnan Province), is a

我国平均人口密度为每平方千米 134 人，是世界平均人口密度的 3 倍。

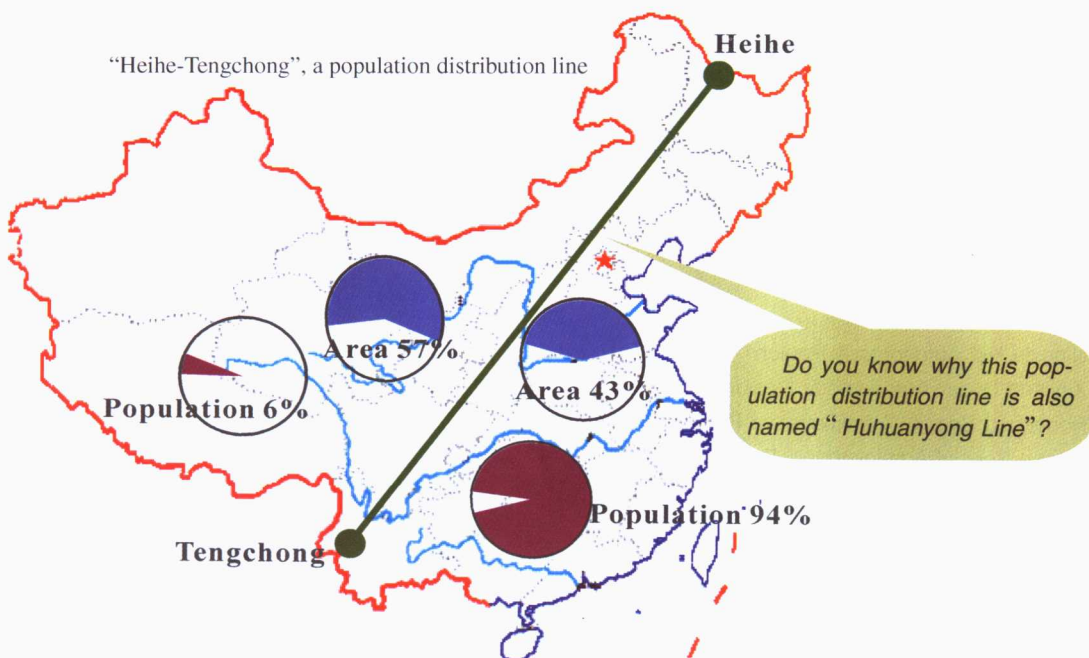
我国人口分布不均。“黑河—腾冲”线是我国的一条人口地理分界线，这条线从黑龙江





most important boundary line on population geography in our country. It divides the whole country into two parts. The south-eastern part has a high population density, while the north-western has a low density.

省的黑河到云南省的腾冲,将全国分为东南和西北两部分,东南半壁人口密度高,西北半壁则人口密度低。



**China Population Basic Data (the 5th National Population Census in 2000)**

Region	Population (10 thousand)	Area (10 thousand km <sup>2</sup> )	Density (people/km <sup>2</sup> )
Beijing Municipality	1 382	1.68	822.62
Tianjin Municipality	1 001	1.13	885.84
Hebei Province	6 744	19	354.95
Shanxi Province	3 297	15.6	211.35
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region	2 376	118.3	20.08
Liaoning Province	4 238	14.49	292.48
Jilin Province	2 728	18.74	145.57
Heilongjiang Province	3 689	45.39	81.27
Shanghai Municipality	1 674	0.63	2 657.14
Jiangsu Province	7 438	10.26	724.95
Zhejiang Province	4 677	10.18	459.43
Anhui Province	5 986	13.94	429.41
Fujian Province (excluding the population in Jinmen and Mazu and a few other islands)	3 471	12.12	286.39
Jiangxi Province	4 140	16.68	248.20



Shandong Province	9 079	15.3	593.40
Henan Province	9 256	16.7	554.25
Hubei Province	6 028	18.74	321.66
Hunan Province	6 440	21.18	304.06
Guangdong Province	8 642	17.8	485.51
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region	4 489	23.67	189.65
Hainan Province	787	3.4	231.47
Chongqing Municipality	3 090	8.2	376.83
Sichuan Province	8 329	48.8	170.68
Guizhou Province	3 525	17.61	200.17
Yunnan Province	4 288	39.4	108.83
Tibet Autonomous Region	262	120.1	2.18
Shanxi Province	3 605	20.56	175.34
Gansu Province	2 562	45.4	56.43
Qinghai Province	518	72.12	7.18
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region	562	5.18	108.49
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region	1 925	166	11.60
Hongkong Special Administrative Region	678	0.107 2	6 324.63
Macao Special Administrative Region	44	0.001 7	25 882.35
Taiwan Province and Jinmen, Mazu and a few other island of Fujian Province	2 228	3.6	618.89
* Servicemen	250		

## Exercises

1. Use the above basic data to calculate two provinces' population density, and fill in the corresponding blanks.
2. Which provinces lie to the west of the Heihe-Tengchong line?  
What is the population density of those provinces?
3. What is the population density in the east of the Heihe-Tengchong line?  
Tell two or three provinces' name. (Their population density should be over 100 people per square kilometer. )

## A Home of Fifty-six Nationalities

China has a landmass of 9.6 million square kilometers. On this vast land live 56 ethnic groups. From ancient times, they have labored on this land. By their common work they have developed the country's economy and created a great culture. In the long

### 56 个民族是一家

在中国辽阔的土地上,生活着 56 个民族,他们共同组成了中华民族大家庭。各民族人民生活、生息在这片土地上,共同发展了经济,创造了文化。在长期的历史





course of history they have also made various close contacts with other nationalities, and gradually brought into being a collective creation, named a Chinese Nationality. This is an intelligent, brave and industrious people.

过程中,各族人民和睦相处,结成了紧密的联系。



Among the fifty-six nationalities in China, the Han people is the largest ethnic group, making up 92 per cent of the country's population. The population of the other 55 ethnic groups only adds up to 8 per cent of the total population. So they are called minority ethnic groups (or minority nationalities). But there is a great difference in the size of these minority nationalities. The minority ethnic groups with over four million people include 9 nationalities i. e. , Zhuang, Man, Hui, Miao, Uygur, Yi, Tujia, Tibetan, Mongolian. The largest is the Zhuang nationality, with a total of more than 15 million people. But some others only have several thousand people.

在 56 个民族中,汉族人口最多,约占全国人口的 92%;另外 55 个民族人口较少,约占总人口的 8%,被称为少数民族。少数民族中人数相差很大。其中,人口超过 400 万的有壮族、满族、回族、苗族、维吾尔族、彝族、土家族、蒙古族、藏族等九个民族。有一些则只有几千人。



*Did you go to any minority nationality regions during your travels? If you did, please introduce for us.*



## Want to Know More

### Minority Nationalities in Shanghai

According to the 5th National Population Census, in recent ten years, the number of minority nationality in Shanghai has increased by two-thirds. Shanghai has fifty-three minority ethnic groups among the total fifty-five. This situation is partly due to the strong and prosperous economy in Shanghai.

Among these minority nationalities in Shanghai, the first three groups in population size are Hui, Man and Mongolian nationalities. In addition, the minority ethnic groups with over five hundred people include: Tujia, Korean, Miao, Zhuang, Dong, Uygur, Tibetan, Yi, Bouyei, She, Yao and Bai nationalities. Of all the fifty-five minority ethnic groups, Shanghai is only lack of the two groups: Achang and Deang nationalities. Pudong New District has a largest population of minority nationality in Shanghai, accounting for 12.5 per cent of total number of minority nationality population.

### The Distribution of Nationalities

In China, the distribution of nationalities has the following characteristics:

The Han people, the largest in number, is found in all parts of the country, but many in the east and the center of the country.

Various ethnic minorities live mainly in the southwest, northwest and northeast of China. They live both mingled together and as separate compact communities.

It is reported by the 5th National Population Census that there are no cities or towns where people of a single nationality live.

This distribution pattern helps each nationality develop in economy, politics and culture.

Most of nationalities in our country use their spoken languages of their own, and some also have their own written languages, which are all important parts of Chinese great culture.

### “大杂居与小聚居”

中国的民族分布有下列特点:

汉族分布遍及全国各地,以东部和中部最为集中。

少数民族主要分布在西南、西北和东北地区,各民族基本上都是交错杂居。

据第五次人口普查表明,我国没有一个县或市的居民是单一民族的。

这种分布形式,有利于各民族经济、政治和文化的交流和发展。

我国大多数民族有自己的语言,很多民族还有自己的文字。他们都是中华民族灿烂文化的重要组成部分。





(Han)

我爱中国

(Mongolian)

ᠠᠶᠤᠨ ᠤᠯᠤᠰ ᠤᠨ ᠠᠷᠤᠭᠤᠨ

Do you know how many  
language characters are  
there printed on the RMB?

(Tibetan)

བདག་ལྟན་གྱི་ལ་དགའ།

(Uyghur)

مەن جۇڭگونى سۆيىمەن

(Kazak)

мен جۇڭگونى سۆيىمەن

(Korean)

나는 중국을 사랑합니다

(Yi)

ꞑꞑ ꞑꞑ ꞑꞑ ꞑꞑ

(Zhuang)

GOU GYAEZ CUNGHGOZ

Several Minority Nationalities' Writings of "I love China"

China is a united, multinational country of 56 ethnic groups. In the areas inhabited by the minority nationalities, our country implements a policy towards them, that is regional autonomy of minority nationalities.

我国是一个统一的多民族国家,各少数民族聚居的地区,实行民族区域自治。

### Exercises

1. Use your map to find the minority nationalities mainly inhabited in Yunnan

