

# Britannica Student Encyclopedia

with Chinese Annotations

## 不列颠学生百科全书

中文注释版

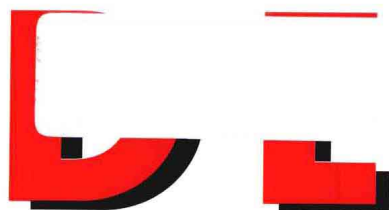
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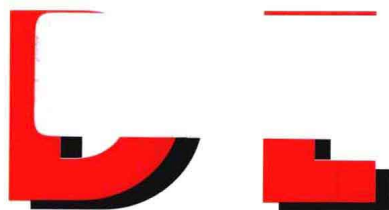
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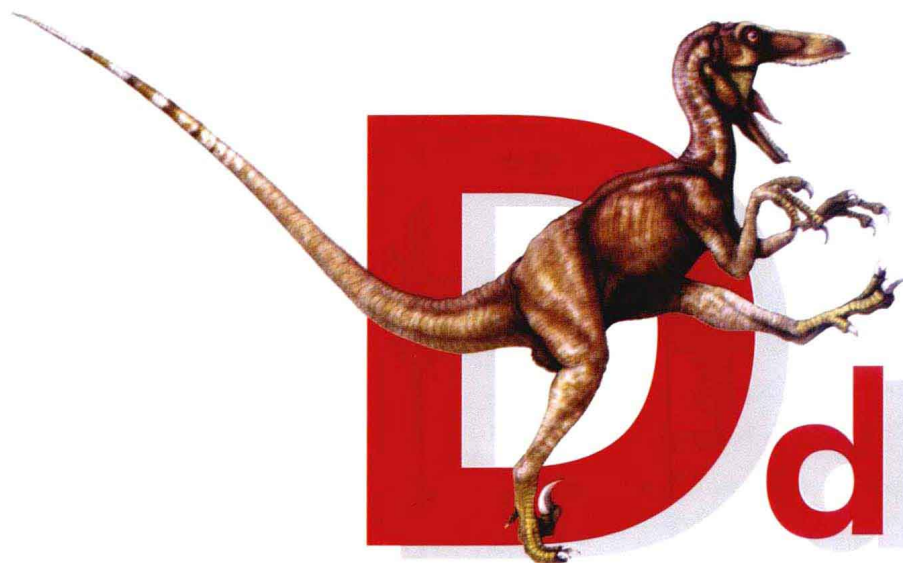
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**The Dead Sea has so much salt in it that only microbes (tiny organisms) are able to live in it.**

(See Dead Sea.)

**Paul Revere was a hero of the American Revolution. But he was also known for making beautiful silver objects.**

(See Decorative Arts.)

**Not all deserts are hot and sandy. Much of Antarctica, for example, is considered a cold desert.**

(See Desert.)

**Some dinosaurs were the largest creatures that ever walked on land.**

(See Dinosaur.)

**Young dragonflies live in water and do not look like adult dragonflies.**

(See Dragonfly.)

### Did You Know?

Daedalus was also known as an architect and a sculptor. In ancient times many temples and statues in Greece and Italy were believed to be his work.

1. 神话
2. 伊卡洛斯
3. 迷宫
4. 弥洛斯
5. 克里特岛
6. 弥诺陶洛斯
7. 蜡
8. 翱翔
9. 以…为特色
10. 兰达夫
11. 威尔士
12. 肯特郡

## Daedalus 代达罗斯

In ancient Greek mythology<sup>1</sup> Daedalus was a great inventor. His son was named Icarus<sup>2</sup>. Daedalus was said to have built a complex maze<sup>3</sup> for King Minos<sup>4</sup> of Crete<sup>5</sup>. The maze was built to enclose a monster called the Minotaur<sup>6</sup>. Later the king learned that Daedalus had given away the secret to the maze. He became angry and imprisoned Daedalus and Icarus in the maze.

Daedalus made wings of wax<sup>7</sup> and feathers so that he and Icarus could fly to freedom. Before they escaped, Daedalus warned Icarus not to fly near the sun. The sun's heat would melt the wax. The two easily flew out of the maze. Excited by his ability to fly, Icarus soared<sup>8</sup> through the sky. But he got too close to the sun, and his wings melted. Icarus fell into the ocean and drowned.

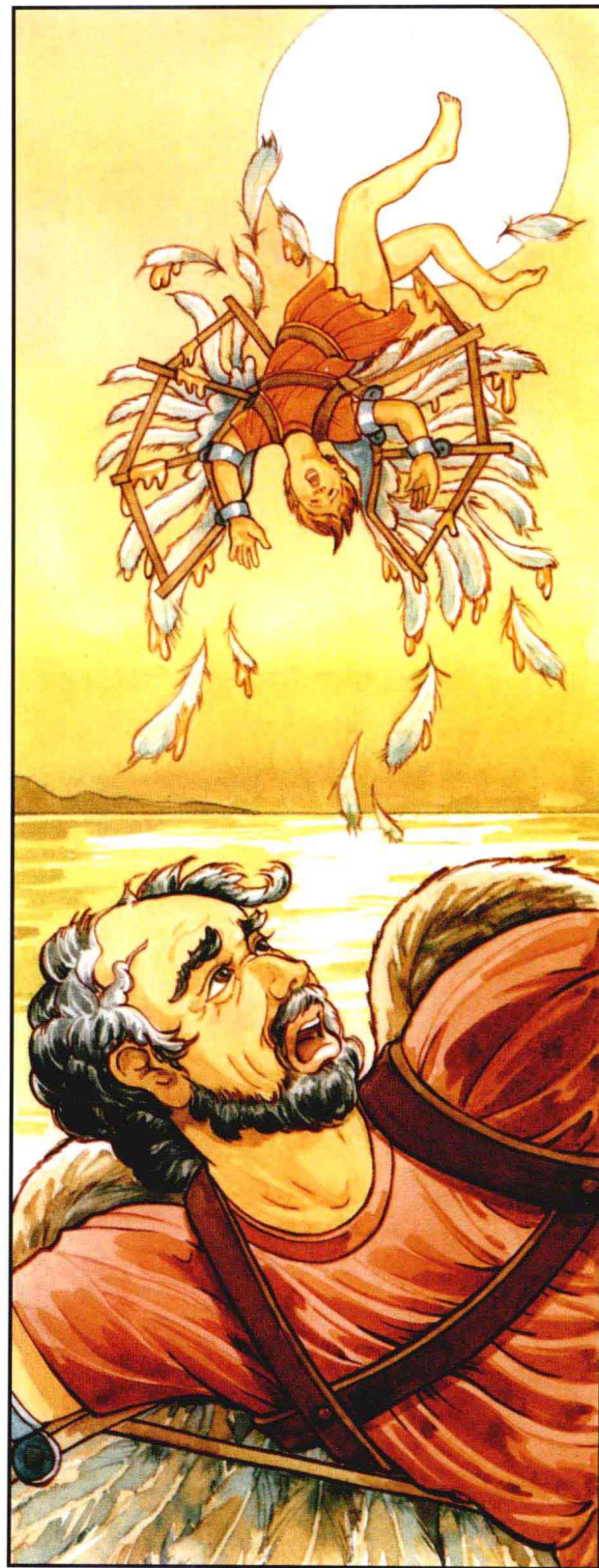
### ► More to explore

Mythology

## Dahl, Roald 达尔

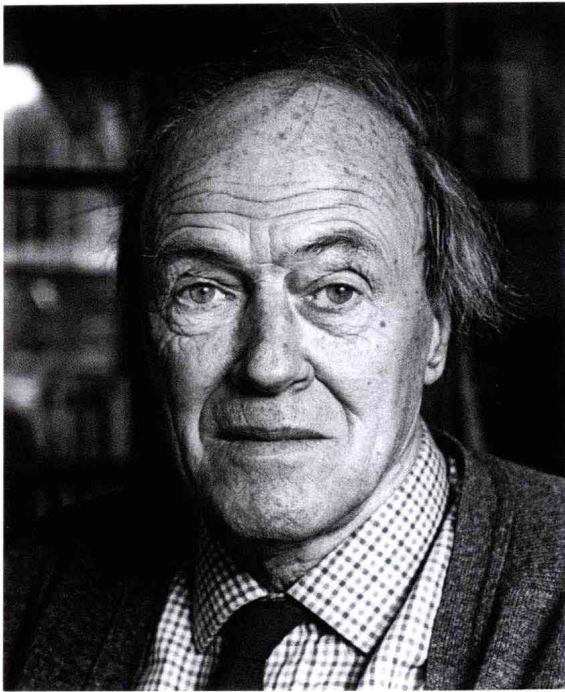
The funny and imaginative children's stories of British author Roald Dahl are favorites with readers both young and old. His action-packed tales feature<sup>9</sup> memorable and often magical characters.

Roald Dahl was born in Llandaff<sup>10</sup>, Wales<sup>11</sup>, on September 13, 1916. His early life was difficult. When he was only 3, his sister and father died. Soon after, the family moved to Kent<sup>12</sup>, England.



Daedalus made wings of wax for himself and his son Icarus. They used the wings to fly out of the maze in which they were trapped.

Judie Anderson/EB Inc.



Roald Dahl

© Hulton Archive/Getty Images

When World War II began in 1939, Dahl joined the British Royal Air Force. He was seriously injured during a crash landing<sup>1</sup>. Dahl's first writings were about his experiences in the military. His first children's book, *The Gremlins*<sup>2</sup>, was published in 1943. It is about mythical<sup>3</sup> creatures who make fighter planes crash.

During the 1950s Dahl wrote short stories for adults. After he became a father, he started making up bedtime stories for his children. In 1961 he published *James and the Giant Peach*<sup>4</sup>. It was followed in 1964 by *Charlie and the Chocolate Factory*, which is about a poor child whose luck changes when he visits an extraordinary<sup>5</sup> candy factory.

Dahl's later children's books included *Danny: The Champion of the World*<sup>6</sup> (1975), *The BFG*<sup>7</sup> (1982), and *Matilda* (1988). He died

in Oxford, England, on November 23, 1990.

## ► More to explore

Literature for Children

# Dahomey 达荷美

In the 1700s and 1800s an African kingdom known as Dahomey grew rich and powerful through the slave trade. The kingdom was located on the west coast of Africa. The region is now the southern part of Benin<sup>8</sup>.

Dahomey had a system of social classes. The king was at the top. Under him was the royal class, followed by commoners, and then slaves. Each government office was filled by one male and one female official. The women checked on<sup>9</sup> the men and reported back to the king. Women also served in Dahomey's powerful army.

The kingdom of Dahomey arose in the 1600s from another kingdom called Alladah<sup>10</sup>. European slave traders were already visiting the Atlantic coast during this time. Dahomeans<sup>11</sup> began capturing<sup>12</sup> people from other tribes<sup>13</sup>. They sold the captives to slave traders<sup>14</sup> in return for weapons and other goods. They also kept slaves of their own. These slaves worked on large farms that supplied food for the army and the royal court.

The empire grew larger and stronger throughout the 1700s. After Great Britain and other countries outlawed<sup>15</sup> the slave trade in the 1800s Dahomey started selling palm oil instead of slaves.

1. 迫降
2. 《捣乱小精灵》
3. 神话的
4. 《詹姆斯和大桃子》
5. 特别的
6. 《世界冠军丹尼》
7. 《吹梦巨人》
8. 贝宁
9. 监督
10. 阿尔拉达王国
11. 达荷美人
12. 俘获
13. 部落
14. 奴隶贩子
15. 宣布…为非法

1. 征服
2. 殖民地
3. 花瓣
4. 紫菀科
5. 菊花
6. 大丽菊
7. 万寿菊
8. 向日葵
9. 百日菊
10. 牛眼菊
11. 雏菊
12. 大滨菊
13. (盘)边花
14. 心花

At the end of the 1800s France conquered<sup>1</sup> Dahomey. The French combined it with other regions to form a colony that was also called Dahomey. This colony<sup>2</sup> gained its independence in 1960. It kept the name of Dahomey until 1975, when it became Benin.

### ► More to explore

Benin • Slavery

## Daisy 雏菊

Daisies are flowers with flat petals<sup>3</sup> that surround a round center. Daisies belong to the aster family<sup>4</sup>, which also includes chrysanthemums<sup>5</sup>, dahlias<sup>6</sup>, marigolds<sup>7</sup>, sunflowers<sup>8</sup>, and zinnias<sup>9</sup>.

Common types of daisy include the oxeye

daisy<sup>10</sup>; the English, or true, daisy<sup>11</sup>; and the Shasta daisy<sup>12</sup>. These daisies grow in Europe, North America, and other parts of the world. Oxeye and English daisies grow in gardens and in the wild. The Shasta daisy is mainly a garden plant.

Daisy plants often grow to about 2 to 3 feet (61 to 91 centimeters) tall. Two types of flower make up each flower head. Ray flowers<sup>13</sup> are what people call petals. The ray flowers may be long or short. Tiny disk flowers<sup>14</sup> make up the center. The center may be flat or rounded. Depending on the type of daisy, the flower heads are from 1 to 4 inches (2.5 to 10 centimeters) wide.

Oxeye and Shasta daisies have a ring of white ray flowers around a bright yellow center. The ray flowers of the English daisy



### Did You Know?

Daisies are perennials, which means that they bloom year after year without having to be replanted.

People often use colorful daisies to brighten flower arrangements.

William Manning/Corbis

may be white, purple, pink, or red.

### ► More to explore

Flower • Marigold • Plant • Sunflower

## Dakar 达喀尔

Dakar is the capital of Senegal<sup>1</sup>, a country in West Africa. It is the largest city in Senegal by far. The city lies on a piece of land that sticks out into the Atlantic Ocean<sup>2</sup>.

Dakar is one of the main seaports of West Africa. The city is also a leading center of industry and services. Factories in Dakar process<sup>3</sup> peanuts<sup>4</sup>, fish, and petroleum<sup>5</sup>(oil). Other factories put together trucks and make cloth, fertilizer<sup>6</sup>, and medicines. Tourism<sup>7</sup> also brings money to the city.

Gorée Island<sup>8</sup> lies just south of Dakar. Europeans<sup>9</sup> used the island as a base for trading slaves<sup>10</sup> from the 1500s to the 1800s. The French founded Dakar in 1857.

West Africa's first railway opened in 1885. It connected Dakar with the city of Saint-Louis<sup>11</sup>. Dakar soon grew into an important center for growing and shipping peanuts.

In 1904 Dakar became the capital of the colonies<sup>12</sup> called French West Africa. In 1960 Senegal became an independent country with Dakar as its capital.

### ► More to explore

Senegal

## Dakota 达科他

► see Sioux.

1. 塞内加尔
2. 大西洋
3. 加工
4. 花生
5. 石油
6. 肥料
7. 旅游业
8. 戈雷岛
9. 欧洲人
10. 贩卖奴隶
11. 圣路易
12. 殖民地



Many people in Dakar are Muslim and worship at mosques.

1. 得克萨斯州
2. 休斯敦
3. 特里尼蒂河
4. 银行业
5. 保险业
6. (医疗) 保健
7. 加工食品
8. 布赖恩
9. 军方
10. 衰败
11. 河狸
12. 埃及人
13. 建筑物
14. 西班牙
15. 罗马人
16. 水库
17. 制造业
18. 涡轮机
19. 水电

# Dallas 达拉斯

Dallas is one of the largest cities in the United States. It is located in the state of Texas<sup>1</sup>. It is the state's second largest city, after Houston<sup>2</sup>. Dallas lies on the Trinity River<sup>3</sup>, near where the river's three branches come together.

Dallas is a center of banking<sup>4</sup>, insurance<sup>5</sup>, and publishing. Trade, health care<sup>6</sup>, and business services are also important to the city's economy. Factories in Dallas make such products as computers, software, processed foods<sup>7</sup>, and clothing.

A lawyer named John Neely Bryan<sup>8</sup> founded Dallas in 1841. The town grew as a center of trade. In the early 1900s one of the world's largest cotton markets was in Dallas.

In 1930 a huge oil field was discovered in eastern Texas. Dallas grew large and wealthy as a center of the oil industry. During the middle of the 1900s many factories in the city made aircraft for the military<sup>9</sup>.

Dallas' oil industry declined<sup>10</sup> in the 1980s. However, the city continued to grow. Many high-technology companies established themselves in Dallas in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

## ► More to explore

Houston • Texas

# Dam 水坝

A dam is a barrier that blocks flowing water or sends it in a new direction. People

and animals build dams to control rivers and to create ponds or lakes. A beaver<sup>11</sup>'s dam works in much the same way as the giant dams that people build. Both must be high enough and strong enough to keep the water from flowing forward.

People throughout the world have built dams since ancient times. Early Egyptians<sup>12</sup> built a dam almost 5,000 years ago. The Chinese built stone structures<sup>13</sup> to block rivers as early as 240 BC. Two dams in Spain<sup>14</sup> that were built by ancient Romans<sup>15</sup> are still in use today.

## Uses 用途

People build dams to keep rivers from flooding and to save water. During heavy rains a river's waters may rise too high. Without a dam to contain it, the extra water is wasted as it flows away unused.

With a dam in place, a deep reservoir<sup>16</sup>, or pool, of water builds up behind the dam. This extra water can be put to many good uses. It might be used as a lake for boating or swimming, for drinking water, for farm irrigation, or in manufacturing<sup>17</sup>.

The force created by water rushing through pipes in a dam is also useful. The flowing water makes wheels called turbines<sup>18</sup> spin. The turbines run machines called generators, which produce electricity. This type of power is known as hydroelectric power<sup>19</sup>.

## How Dams Work 工作原理

Most dams operate in the same basic way.



1. 巨大的
2. 混凝土
3. 弧形的
4. 减少
5. 溢洪道
6. 通道
7. 放出
8. 有闸水道

The Hoover Dam is 726 feet (221 meters) high. It is on the Colorado River between Nevada and Arizona.

Robert Cameron/Stone

The weight of the water pushing against a dam creates tremendous<sup>1</sup> pressure. A dam's shape and thickness must work together to hold the water back, even when rainfall increases the pressure.

The dam wall must be made of something strong enough to keep water from breaking through. Some dams are made of earth and rock packed together to form a thick barrier. However, most dams are made of concrete<sup>2</sup>. Some concrete dams are thicker at the bottom than they are at the top. They are built that way because water creates more pressure as it gets deeper. The bottom of the dam must be thicker and stronger to

hold back the deeper water. Other concrete dams have a curved<sup>3</sup> shape that helps to lessen<sup>4</sup> the pressure of the water. The curve sends some of the pressure to the rock walls on the sides of the dam.

A spillway<sup>5</sup> is a passage<sup>6</sup> over or around the dam wall. If the water behind the dam builds up to a dangerous level, some of the water is released<sup>7</sup> through the spillway.

Passages called sluices<sup>8</sup> are other important parts of a dam. Some water constantly moves through these passages to keep the river flowing on the other side of the dam. Gates in the passages allow workers

1. 叙利亚
2. 巴拉达河
3. 道路
4. 安蒂黎巴嫩山
5. (医疗) 保健
6. 加工食品
7. 机器
8. 信奉伊斯兰教的阿拉伯人
9. 帝国
10. 土耳其人
11. 神圣的
12. 经历

to control the amount of water that flows through the dam.

### ► More to explore

Beaver • Electricity • Flood • Irrigation

## Damascus 大马士革

Damascus is the capital of Syria<sup>1</sup>, a country in the Middle East. It is one of the world's oldest cities. For thousands of years Damascus has been an important trading center. Today it is also Syria's center of education and culture.

Damascus is surrounded by desert. However, the city gets plenty of water from the Barada River<sup>2</sup>. The only easy route<sup>3</sup> through the Anti-Lebanon Mountains<sup>4</sup> ends in Damascus.

Many people in Damascus work for the government. Others work in education, health care<sup>5</sup>, tourism, and other businesses. Factories in the city make processed foods<sup>6</sup>, cloth, chemicals, plastics, and machinery<sup>7</sup>.

Damascus is at least 5,000 years old. In ancient times many groups fought to control the city and its trade.

Muslim Arabs<sup>8</sup> took over Damascus in AD 635. It was the capital of the Muslim world from 661 to 750. Damascus was later an important city in a series of Muslim empires<sup>9</sup>.

The Turks<sup>10</sup> ruled Damascus from the 1500s to the early 1900s. It remained a



People walk through the entrance of a mosque in Damascus.

Salah Malkawi/Getty Images

major trade center. People traveling to the Muslim holy<sup>11</sup> cities also bought supplies in Damascus.

France took control of Syria in 1920. Damascus underwent<sup>12</sup> many changes to become more modern. In 1946 Syria became an independent country with Damascus as its capital. The city grew greatly during the 20th century.

### ► More to explore

Syria

# Dance 舞蹈

Dance involves the rhythmic<sup>1</sup> movement of the human body, usually to music. It is one of the oldest forms of human expression.

Dance movements are often closely related to the gestures of everyday life.

Dance serves a variety of purposes in cultures around the world. Some dances mark special social events such as births, marriages, and deaths. Other dances are religious or magical. They may be performed to worship<sup>2</sup> gods or to try to end famine<sup>3</sup>, bring rain, or cure the sick. And dances are also performed as art, to express emotions, to tell stories, and simply for fun.

## Types of Dance 舞蹈的类型

There are many kinds of dance. Certain dances are associated with particular ethnic<sup>4</sup>

groups or cultures. They are often deeply woven<sup>5</sup> into everyday life. For instance, in many societies in Africa dances are an important part of community life<sup>6</sup>.

Folk dances come from a particular country or location. But these dances are no longer associated with their original<sup>7</sup> purposes or meanings. Instead, people often perform folk dances for entertainment and to preserve the dance traditions of their ancestors.

People perform social dances for their own entertainment. Social dances<sup>8</sup> include ballroom dances such as the waltz<sup>9</sup> and tango<sup>10</sup> as well as newer forms such as hip-hop<sup>11</sup>. On the other hand, trained dancers perform theatrical dances<sup>12</sup>. They dance to entertain an audience or to provide an audience with an artistic experience. Some styles of theatrical dance are ballet, modern, jazz, tap<sup>13</sup>, and classical Indian dances.

1. 有节奏的
2. 敬奉
3. 饥荒
4. 种族的
5. 使交织
6. 社会生活
7. 原先的
8. 交谊舞
9. 华尔兹
10. 探戈
11. 嘻哈舞
12. 舞台表演舞
13. 踢踏舞



Members of a U.S. dance company perform a dance called *Split Sides*.

1. 一连串
2. 把...往下传
3. 舞蹈编导
4. 节奏
5. 为...定步速
6. 感情的
7. 与...对比
8. 肚皮舞
9. 基调
10. 表演
11. 化妆
12. (宗教) 仪式上的舞蹈
13. 活动
14. 服装
15. 舞台布景
16. 灯光
17. 视觉图像

## Elements of Dance 舞蹈的要素

The movements of dancers' bodies create different shapes and patterns in space. Dance movements tend to be organized into a sequence of<sup>1</sup> steps. The steps of traditional dances have been passed down<sup>2</sup> over many years. In other dances the dancer makes up the movements during the dance. Or sometimes a dance designer called a choreographer<sup>3</sup> makes up the steps ahead of time.

Rhythm<sup>4</sup> is a major element in dance. Rhythm helps pace<sup>5</sup> the movement. It helps give dance its emotional<sup>6</sup> power too. Rhythm can also match or contrast<sup>7</sup> the dancer's movements to the music.

Most dancing is done to music. The music may suggest the style or dramatic quality

of a dance. One example is the Middle Eastern form of dance called raqs sharqi<sup>8</sup> (or belly dance). In this style of dance the music sets up the mood<sup>9</sup> or story. The dancer then interprets<sup>10</sup> this through movement. In ballet whole sections of music may have the style of the character dancing to them.

Many types of dance are associated with special clothing. For instance, dancers may use weapons, masks, and makeup<sup>11</sup> to increase the effect of war dances and hunting dances. Wearing certain clothes for ritual dances<sup>12</sup> can also show that it is a sacred occasion<sup>13</sup>. Theatrical dances may use costumes<sup>14</sup>, scenery<sup>15</sup>, and lighting<sup>16</sup>. These elements may help tell a story, set a mood, or create interesting visual patterns<sup>17</sup>.



Couples dance the tango in a ballroom.

Javier Pierini — Stone/Getty Images

## History 历史

### Ancient Dance and Traditions

#### 古典舞及其传统

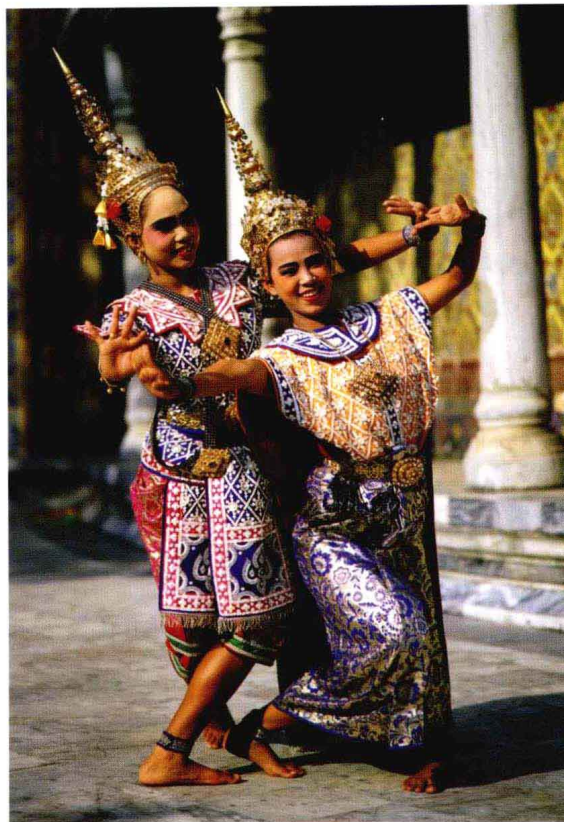
Paintings made in caves more than 10,000 years ago suggest that even the earliest peoples danced. The first written records of dance date back some 4,000 years to the ancient Egyptians<sup>1</sup>. Dance was a crucial<sup>2</sup> element in festivals for their gods. The ancient Egyptians also brought skilled dancers from central Africa to Egypt to provide entertainment.

Many cultures in Asia have a long history of formal, theatrical dance. In India the earliest book discussing dance is more than 1,500 years old. *Bharata - natya*<sup>3</sup> is a classical dance form based on this book. The dances of the Japanese royal court<sup>4</sup> are called *bugaku*<sup>5</sup>. They were adapted<sup>6</sup> from traditional dances of China, Korea, India, and Southeast Asia. Dance is also an important feature of traditional forms of Japanese drama.

For the ancient Greeks<sup>7</sup> dance was an important part of religious ceremonies as well as everyday life. Dances at festivals to honor a god developed into Greek<sup>8</sup> drama in the 400s BC. Later in ancient Rome<sup>9</sup> religious festivals also featured dances.

### Middle Ages 中世纪

In the Middle Ages (AD 500–1500) in Europe traveling acrobats<sup>10</sup> danced to entertain crowds. Some festivals on Christian feast days<sup>11</sup> also featured dancing. But some Christian leaders of the time thought dancing was sinful<sup>12</sup>.



Two dancers in Thailand perform a traditional Thai dance.

Steve Vidler/SuperStock

Social dancing became important to the nobles of the Middle Ages. The upper classes learned to move gracefully in formal dances for couples. The peasants<sup>13</sup> had their own dances. They usually sang and danced in large lively groups.

### Renaissance 文艺复兴

During a period in Europe called the Renaissance (mid-1300s to 1500s) dancing became an art, not just an entertainment. The royal courts began to stage festive pageants<sup>14</sup> that combined dance, music, and drama. Professional<sup>15</sup> dancers began performing ballet in theaters in the 1660s. From then on ballet was a form of theatrical dancing separate from social dancing.

1. 埃及人
2. 至关重要的
3. 婆罗多舞
4. 皇室
5. 舞乐
6. 改编
7. 希腊人
8. 希腊的
9. 罗马
10. 杂技演员
11. 庆典日
12. 有罪的
13. 农民
14. 庆典活动
15. 职业的, 专业的

### Did You Know?

Ballet dancers wear special shoes, but performers of modern dance often go barefoot.

### Did You Know?

Most people enjoy social dancing for fun. Some people enter competitions in which they are judged for their ballroom dancing skills.

1. 姿势
2. 珀蒂帕
3. 出资人
4. 佳吉列夫
5. 邓肯
6. 格雷厄姆
7. 德米尔
8. 音乐剧
9. 《俄克拉何马》
10. 罗宾斯
11. 百老汇
12. 福斯
13. 贝内特
14. 米奴艾特, 小步舞
15. 华尔兹舞
16. 覆有绒毛的
17. 籽穗
18. 种
19. (动植物的) 科
20. 雏菊
21. 向日葵

## Theatrical Dancing 舞台表演舞

Professional dancers and teachers developed a formal ballet technique. It was based on basic poses<sup>1</sup> and steps. Ballet became extremely popular in France in the 1700s. In the 1800s the French dancer Marius Petipa<sup>2</sup> went to Russia. He helped make that country the center of the ballet world. In the early 1900s the Russian arts promoter<sup>3</sup> Sergey Diaghilev<sup>4</sup> helped spread ballet through Europe and the Americas.

At the end of the 1800s the American dancer Isadora Duncan<sup>5</sup> started what is now called modern dance. She felt that the set steps and poses of ballet limited her ability to express herself. She created a new form of dance that was free-spirited and highly personal. Many other dancers developed their own styles of modern dance in the 1900s. One of the most influential was Martha Graham<sup>6</sup>. Her company and school trained generations of important modern dancers. Her famous students included Twyla Tharp and Paul Taylor.

The American choreographer Agnes de Mille<sup>7</sup> made dancing an important part of musical theater. Her production of the musical<sup>8</sup> Oklahoma<sup>9</sup>! in 1943 mixed ballet, folk, and modern dance. The dances Jerome Robbins<sup>10</sup> created for West Side Story (1957) brought a new edge to musical theater. Robbins influenced later Broadway<sup>11</sup> choreographers such as Bob Fosse<sup>12</sup> and Michael Bennett<sup>13</sup>.

## Social Dancing 交谊舞

Once ballet became a professional form, the dancing done in the European royal courts

was social dancing. Starting in the 1700s dances were held in ballrooms and houses. That way more people could participate.

Over the years, various dance forms went in and out of style. Some of the most popular were the minuet<sup>14</sup> (1600s and 1700s) and waltz<sup>15</sup> (1700s and 1800s). As music became less formal in the 1900s, so did social dances. Popular music — from big band to rock and roll and house music — has continued to inspire new forms of social dancing.

### ► More to explore

Ballet • Music • Theater

## Dandelion 蒲公英

Dandelions are plants with bright yellow blossoms that turn into round, fluffy<sup>16</sup> seed heads<sup>17</sup>. Many people consider these wild plants to be weeds. The several species<sup>18</sup>, or types, of dandelion belong to the same plant family<sup>19</sup> as daisies<sup>20</sup> and sunflowers<sup>21</sup>.

Dandelions grew first in Europe and



Many people consider dandelion flowers to be pesky weeds.

Alan Punton/A-Z Botanical Collection