



Britannica Student Encyclopedia

with Chinese Annotations

不列颠学生百科全书

中文注释版

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Baseball great Satchel Paige entered the major leagues in 1948, when he was about 42 years old.

(See Paige, Satchel.)

The Russian tsar Peter the Great disguised himself and worked in shipyards in England and the Netherlands. He did this to learn about the West.

(See Peter the Great.)

Philosophy means "love of wisdom" in Greek.

(See Philosophy.)

The Spanish artist Pablo Picasso created many famous paintings, including a masterpiece called *Guernica*.

(See Picasso, Pablo.)

Bees and other animals carry pollen, the substance that causes plants to form seeds, from flower to flower.

(See Pollen.)

1. 麦哲伦
2. 北冰洋
3. 南极洲
4. 马里亚纳海沟
5. 珠穆朗玛峰
6. 巨大的
7. 太平洋板块
8. 坚硬的
9. 地壳
10. 与...相比
11. 火山
12. 火圈
13. 大洋洲
14. 珊瑚
15. 顺时针的
16. 逆时针方向地
17. 赤道
18. 黑潮
19. 水蒸气
20. 圆形的

Pacific Ocean 太平洋

The Pacific is the largest of Earth's oceans. It covers more of Earth's surface than all the dry land put together. The explorer Ferdinand Magellan¹ named the ocean *El Mar pacifico*, which means "the peaceful sea."

Physical Features 自然特征

The Pacific Ocean extends to North America and South America to the east. Asia and Australia lie to the west. From north to south, the Pacific extends from the Arctic Ocean² to the broad coast of Antarctica³. It covers about 63,800,000 square miles (165,250,000 square kilometers) in area.

The deepest point in the Pacific—or anywhere on Earth—is the Mariana Trench⁴, near the Mariana Islands. At 36,201 feet (11,034 meters), it is much

deeper than Earth's highest mountain, Mount Qomolangma⁵, is high.

Under most of the Pacific Ocean lies the enormous⁶ Pacific Plate⁷. A plate is a rigid⁸ section of Earth's crust⁹ that moves slowly in relation to¹⁰ other plates. Several of these other plates surround the Pacific Plate. Many volcanoes¹¹ and earthquakes occur where these plates meet. The chain of volcanoes around the edges of the Pacific is called the ring of fire¹².

Many large islands lie in the western Pacific. These include the island groups of Japan, the Philippines, Indonesia, and New Zealand. Smaller islands are scattered over a large area of the central and western Pacific, called Oceania¹³. Volcanoes formed some of these islands, like Hawaii. Other islands are made of coral¹⁴.

Currents and Climate 洋流与气候

Winds drive the water near the ocean's surface into patterns called currents. In the North Pacific, the main current moves in a clockwise¹⁵ direction. The main current in the South Pacific runs counterclockwise¹⁶. This means that in the extreme north and south, most winds and currents run eastward, while near the equator¹⁷ they run westward. Ocean winds and currents affect climate on land. For example, the Kuroshio¹⁸, or Japan Current, carries warm weather north to Japan and then east to the Pacific coast of Alaska and Canada.

Heat and water vapor¹⁹ (gas) sometimes combine to create large, circular²⁰ storms

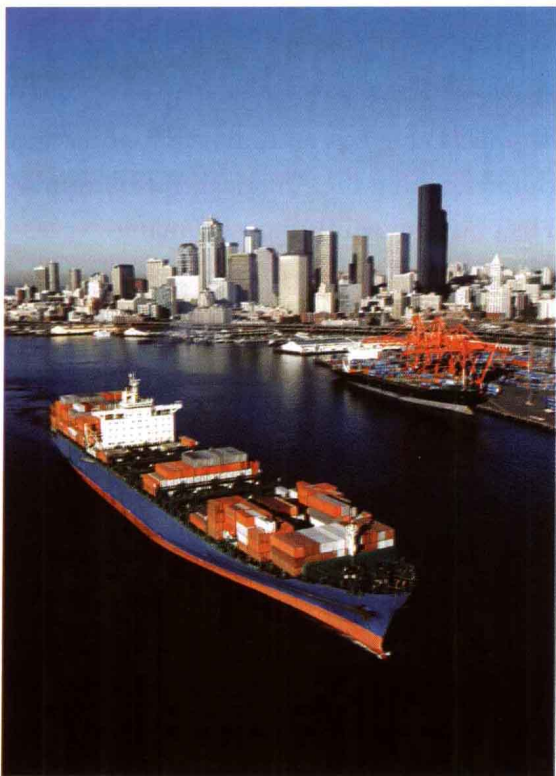


Many islands in the Pacific Ocean were formed from the stony skeletons of countless coral animals.

Photodisc Green/Getty Images

with destructive¹ winds and drenching rainfall². This type of storm is known as a typhoon³. Typhoons are similar to hurricanes⁴, which form in the Atlantic Ocean⁵. Typhoons are most common in warm areas of the western Pacific.

Economy 经济



Container ships carry goods across the Pacific Ocean between Asia and North American ports, such as Seattle, Washington.

Don Mason/Corbis

The Pacific Ocean has abundant⁶ mineral resources⁷. People take salt, bromine⁸, and magnesium⁹ from the water. They take sand, gravel¹⁰, and phosphate rock¹¹ from the seabed¹². The ocean also has a rich variety of fish and other marine life¹³. In addition, many ships on the Pacific carry goods between countries.

Exploration 探险

People from Southeast Asia settled the islands of the Pacific over a long period starting about 3,000 to 4,000 years ago. The first known Europeans to see the Pacific Ocean were Spanish explorers led by Vasco Núñez de Balboa¹⁴. Balboa saw the ocean from what is now Panama¹⁵ in 1513. The navigator¹⁶ Ferdinand Magellan entered the Pacific Ocean from the south in 1520. Dutch¹⁷, French, and British explorers followed the Spanish. Captain James Cook¹⁸ of Great Britain explored the islands of the South Pacific in the 1700s. After he died in 1779, there were few islands that remained to be discovered by the outside world.

Environmental Issues 环境问题

People have polluted¹⁹ some parts of the Pacific, especially near the shores of big cities and ports. Large amounts of factory waste, sewage²⁰, fertilizers²¹, and pesticides²² have found their way into the ocean. Oil spills²³ from ships have caused major problems in coastal areas. In addition, overfishing²⁴ in the Pacific has greatly reduced the numbers of some types of fish and other sea animals.

► More to explore

Magellan, Ferdinand • Ocean • Oceania
• Ring of Fire

Paige, Satchel 佩奇

Satchel Paige was an outstanding²⁵ U.S. baseball²⁶ player. He was a pitcher²⁷ known for the speed and control of his fastball²⁸.

Did You Know?

A Pacific Ocean current called El Niño can cause storms in California, droughts in Australia, and other unusual weather.

1. 破坏性的
2. 滂沱大雨
3. 台风
4. 飓风
5. 大西洋
6. 丰富的
7. 矿物资源
8. 溴
9. 镁
10. 砂砾
11. 磷盐岩
12. 海底
13. 海洋生物
14. 巴尔沃亚
15. 巴拿马
16. 航海探险家
17. 荷兰的
18. 库克船长
19. 污染
20. 污水
21. 肥料
22. 杀虫剂
23. 漏油
24. 捕捞过度
25. 杰出的
26. 棒球
27. 投手
28. 快球

1. 亚拉巴马州莫比尔市
2. 包
3. 绰号
4. 职业的
5. 生涯
6. 黑人联盟
7. 非洲裔美国人
8. 大联盟
9. 伯明翰黑男爵队
10. 匹兹堡克劳福德队
11. 堪萨斯国王队
12. 新队员
13. 克利夫兰印第安人队
14. 世界大赛
15. 圣路易斯布朗队
16. 退休
17. 棒球名人堂
18. 美国革命
19. 感动
20. 殖民者
21. 英格兰塞特福德镇



Satchel Paige

UPI

Leroy Robert Paige was born in Mobile, Alabama¹, probably on July 7, 1906.

As a child he earned money by carrying satchels², or bags, for people at the railroad station. This might be how he got the nickname³ Satchel. Paige became a good pitcher of fastballs while he was in school.

Paige spent most of his professional⁴ baseball career⁵ in the Negro leagues⁶. He and other African Americans⁷ could not play in the major leagues⁸ at the time. Paige entered the Negro leagues in 1926. He played for a number of teams, including the Birmingham Black Barons⁹, the Pittsburgh Crawfords¹⁰, and the Kansas City Monarchs¹¹.

Paige was finally allowed into the major leagues in 1948. At about 42 years old, he was the oldest rookie¹² ever in the major leagues. Paige helped the Cleveland Indians¹³ win the World Series¹⁴ that year. Paige later pitched for the Saint Louis Browns¹⁵.

Paige retired¹⁶ after the 1953 season. He had played for almost 30 years. He might have won as many as 2,000 games. Paige was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame¹⁷ in 1971. He died on June 8, 1982.

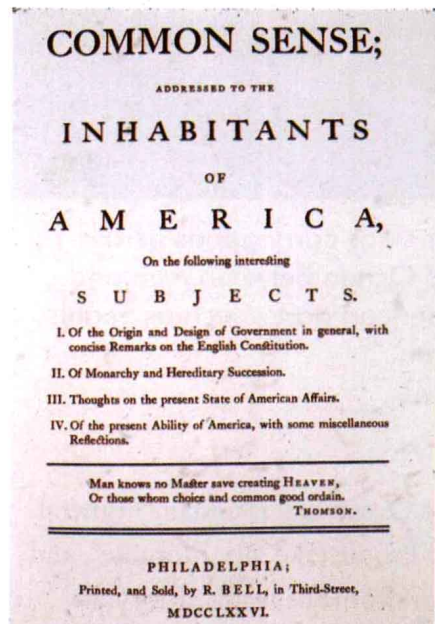
▶ More to explore

Baseball

Paine, Thomas 潘恩

Thomas Paine was an important writer and thinker during the American Revolution¹⁸. His powerful words moved¹⁹ many American colonists²⁰ to join the fight against British rule.

Paine was born in Thetford, England²¹, on January 29, 1737. At age 13 he left school to work for his father. As he grew up Paine moved from job to job.



Common Sense by Thomas Paine used plain language to convince American colonists to demand independence from Great Britain.

Joe Griffin—Hulton Archive/Getty Images

Paine never did well¹ in England. When he was in his 30s² he met Benjamin Franklin³ in London. Franklin encouraged⁴ Paine to move to America.

In 1774 Paine moved to the American colonies⁵. With Franklin's help Paine began publishing⁶ his opinions in articles and pamphlets⁷.

One of Paine's most famous pamphlets was *Common Sense*⁸, published in 1776. *Common Sense* urged the colonies to declare⁹ independence¹⁰ from Great Britain. Paine's simple but strong message¹¹ moved many people to action.

After the American Revolution Paine wrote against the rich. He recommended¹² ways to help the poor. He refused to take money for his writing and fell into poverty¹³.

In his later years Paine wrote against organized religion¹⁴. This angered¹⁵ people in Britain and the United States. He became an outcast¹⁶ and suffered poor health. Paine died on June 8, 1809, in New York City.

► More to explore

American Revolution • Franklin, Benjamin

Painting 绘画

The art of creating pictures using colors, tones¹⁷, shapes¹⁸, lines, and textures¹⁹ is called painting. Museums and galleries²⁰ show the paintings of professional artists. But painting is also a popular²¹ form of



A young painter uses paint, a brush, and her imagination to fill up a blank sheet.

Brian Branch-Price/AP

entertainment²² and creative expression²³.

People of all ages create pictures using a variety of materials. Experienced²⁴ painters usually use a brush to apply oil paints or acrylic²⁵ paints to a canvas²⁶ cloth surface. Young painters usually use watercolors²⁷ on sheets of paper. Very young children may use finger paints²⁸ to create paintings.

Subjects 主题

Painters can use their art to express devotion²⁹ to a religion, to tell a story, to express feelings and ideas, or simply to present³⁰ a pleasing image. Religious paintings often portray³¹ a god or a scene from a sacred text³². Other common subjects have been famous legends³³ and events in history, as well as scenes from daily life. Artists also paint portraits³⁴, or pictures of people. Sometimes artists make portraits of themselves, which are called self-portraits. All of these types of paintings portray the human figure in some way.

Some kinds of painting do not focus on³⁵ people. In landscape³⁶ painting the

1. 有出息
2. 三十多岁时
3. 富兰克林
4. 鼓励
5. 殖民地
6. 发表
7. 小册子
8. 《常识》
9. 宣布
10. 独立
11. 信息
12. 推荐
13. 贫穷
14. 有组织的宗教
15. 激怒
16. 被抛弃的人
17. 色调
18. 形状
19. 质感
20. 美术馆
21. 通俗的
22. 娱乐
23. 创造性表达
24. 有经验的
25. 丙烯酸的
26. 帆布
27. 水彩 (颜料)
28. 用于手指作画的水彩颜料
29. 虔诚
30. 表现
31. 画
32. 圣典
33. 传说
34. 肖像
35. 聚焦于
36. 风景

1. 静物
2. 传达
3. 具体的
4. 抽象的
5. 安排
6. 图案
7. 气氛
8. 感觉
9. 空间
10. 数量
11. 平面的
12. 立体的
13. 明暗
14. 几何形状
15. 洞穴壁画
16. 样品
17. 彩陶
18. 埃及人
19. 装饰
20. 精美的
21. 希腊
22. 埃及
23. 微型的
24. 给...作插图说明
25. 装饰手稿
26. 手写的
27. 圣经

focus is on scenes from nature. Artists also paint motionless objects such as fruits and vegetables. These works are called still-life¹ paintings. Some artists communicate² their ideas through images that do not represent any specific³ object. These works are called abstract⁴ paintings.

Elements of Design 设计要素

The design of a painting is the arrangement⁵ of its lines, shapes, colors, tones, and textures into a pattern⁶. The combination of colors and shapes can communicate a particular mood⁷ or produce a sensation⁸ of space⁹, volume¹⁰, movement, and light. Paintings are two-dimensional¹¹ because they are created on a flat surface that has length and width but not depth. Some paintings look flat. Others, though, can look three-dimensional¹² because of the way the painter uses lines, shading¹³, and geometric shapes¹⁴.

History 历史

Humans have been making paintings for thousands of years. Paintings dating back 15,000 years have been found on the walls of caves in France and Spain. Cave



About 14,000 years ago prehistoric artists filled the ceiling of a cave in Spain with images of bison.

Pedro A. Saura/AP



A small painting of chess players decorates a manuscript that was created in Persia (now Iran) in about 1560.

The Granger Collection, New York

paintings¹⁵ generally show animals that early humans hunted. Samples¹⁶ of painted pottery¹⁷ from at least 5,000 years ago have been found in China and Iran. The ancient Egyptians¹⁸ decorated¹⁹ their tombs and temples with elaborate²⁰ paintings. People in ancient Greece²¹ painted decorative objects such as vases in addition to the walls of temples.

Middle Ages 中世纪

In many places, including ancient Egypt²², Greece, Rome, and China, artists created miniature²³ (very small) paintings to illustrate²⁴ written texts. These texts are known as illuminated manuscripts²⁵.

Miniature painting was long an important art form in India and parts of the Middle East. In Europe many illustrated handwritten²⁶ Bibles²⁷ and other special books were made during the Middle Ages (AD 500 to 1500).



Chinese painters have often used ink instead of paint.

Asian Art & Archaeology, Inc./Corbis

Artists in eastern Europe also started painting religious pictures on wooden panels¹. Toward the end of the Middle Ages European painters began creating easel² paintings, or smaller works created on a portable³ frame called an easel. Easel paintings can be moved and hung on walls.

Meanwhile the Chinese and Japanese began a long tradition of creating watercolor and ink paintings⁴ on long scrolls⁵ of paper or silk. Many of the Chinese scrolls were landscapes, while the Japanese scrolls often told a story by mixing text with pictures.

Renaissance 文艺复兴

Great developments in European art occurred during a period called the Renaissance (mid-1300s to 1500s).

Renaissance artists began to paint more realistic⁶ pictures than those of the Middle Ages. To do this, they carefully observed⁷ the world around them. They also developed many painting techniques⁸ to create the illusion⁹ of a three-dimensional world on a flat painting.

In Florence¹⁰ and Rome (now in Italy) artists such as Raphael¹¹, Leonardo da Vinci¹², and Michelangelo¹³ introduced¹⁴ bold¹⁵ ideas. Leonardo in particular experimented¹⁶ with ways to create more natural shades of color and light. Later the Italian painters Titian¹⁷, Tintoretto¹⁸, and Paolo Veronese¹⁹ made Venice²⁰ a major center of art. The Italian Renaissance influenced many artists in other parts of Europe, including Albrecht Dürer²¹ in Germany, Pieter Brueghel²² in what is now Belgium²³, and El Greco²⁴, who created his great works in Spain.



In the 1500s, the Italian Renaissance artist Titian painted a portrait of a young woman arranging her hair.

The Granger Collection, New York

1. 窗格
2. 画架
3. 便携的
4. 水墨画
5. 卷轴
6. 现实主义的
7. 观察
8. 技巧
9. 幻觉
10. 佛罗伦萨
11. 拉斐尔
12. 达·芬奇
13. 米开朗琪罗
14. 采用
15. 大胆的
16. 尝试
17. 提香
18. 丁托列托
19. 韦罗内塞
20. 威尼斯
21. 丢勒
22. 勃鲁盖尔
23. 比利时
24. 埃尔·格列柯

Did You Know?

The color in paint comes from substances called pigments. Pigments are ground into a powder and mixed with oils or other substances.

1. 17世纪
2. 引人注目的
3. 卡拉瓦乔
4. 佛兰德斯的
5. 鲁本斯
6. 委拉斯开兹
7. 伦勃朗
8. 弗美尔
9. 华托
10. 以...为特色
11. 服饰优雅的
12. 大卫
13. 想象力
14. 个性化的
15. 欣赏
16. 康斯特布尔
17. 透纳
18. 主题
19. 库尔贝
20. 激发
21. 一闪即逝的
22. 再现
23. 反射光
24. 一起
25. 马奈
26. 雷诺阿
27. 毕沙罗
28. 莫奈
29. 德加
30. 后印象派画家
31. 题材
32. 修拉

Baroque, Rococo, and Neoclassicism

巴洛克风格、洛可可风格与新古典主义

In the 1600s¹ a style of art known as baroque became popular in Europe. Baroque paintings use rich colors and dramatic² effects of light and shade to express strong emotions. The best-known baroque painters were the Italian artist Caravaggio³ and the Flemish⁴ artist Peter Paul Rubens⁵. Other great painters of the 1600s were the Spanish artist Diego Velázquez⁶ and the Dutch artists Rembrandt⁷ and Jan Vermeer⁸.

In the 1700s French painters such as Jean-Antoine Watteau⁹ created a style known as rococo. Their paintings featured¹⁰ soft landscapes and decorative scenes of elegantly dressed¹¹ people. Reacting against the rococo style, artists such as Jacques-Louis David¹² created a style called neoclassicism (meaning “new classicism”) in the late 1700s. They painted scenes from the classical world (ancient Greece and Rome) with clean lines and no extra details.

Romanticism and Realism

浪漫主义与现实主义

Some artists of the 1800s wanted to express their imagination¹³ and emotions in very personal¹⁴ paintings. They were part of a movement called romanticism. Many of these painters also had a strong appreciation¹⁵ for nature. For example, the English painters John Constable¹⁶ and J.M.W. Turner¹⁷ used light and color with great freedom in their landscapes.

Other artists of the 1800s painted in a

style called realism. Instead of focusing on historical themes¹⁸ or grand ideas, they were interested in realistically showing everyday life and its problems. For example, the French realist painter Gustave Courbet¹⁹ believed that paintings should inspire²⁰ social change.

Impressionism and Beyond

印象主义及以后

In the late 1800s a group of French artists tried to capture the fleeting²¹ effects of light on colors in nature. Some tried to reproduce²² the effect of reflected light²³ by putting thick touches of bright, contrasting color side by side²⁴. This style of painting came to be known as impressionism. Some of the greatest impressionists were Édouard Manet²⁵, Pierre-Auguste Renoir²⁶, Camille Pissarro²⁷, Claude Monet²⁸, and Edgar Degas²⁹.

Artists known as postimpressionists³⁰ carried the movement further, with their own approaches to colors, shapes, and subject matter³¹. Georges Seurat³² of France developed a style in which he painted entirely by using dots of color. This style



The French impressionist artist Camille Pissarro tried to show how sunlight falls on objects in an orchard.

Camille Pissarro—The Bridgeman Art Library/Getty Images

was called pointillism¹. The Dutch artist Vincent van Gogh² expressed powerful emotions by using rich colors and strong brushstrokes³. A French painter, Paul Gauguin⁴, used startling⁵ color to capture nontraditional⁶ scenes, especially of the South Pacific island of Tahiti⁷.

Modern Painting 现代绘画

The impressionists and postimpressionists paved the way for modern forms of painting. Many modern painters have created abstract art, which does not represent anything from the outside world. Instead of showing recognizable⁸ people, places, or objects, these paintings focus on shapes, lines, colors, and textures. The Russian-born artist Wassily Kandinsky⁹ created some of the first abstract paintings in the early 1900s.

Pablo Picasso¹⁰, a major painter of the 1900s, helped create a partly abstract style of painting called cubism¹¹. In cubism forms were broken apart into simple, flat shapes. Often more than one side of a person or object was shown at the same time. For example, the side of a person's nose might show, along with the front of both eyes.

In the 1920s artists such as Salvador Dalí¹² and Joan Miró¹³ of Spain combined images from fantasy¹⁴ and reality in a style called surrealism¹⁵. Surrealist painters sometimes showed ordinary objects in unexpected settings¹⁶—for instance, a train emerging¹⁷ above a fireplace.

Several important painters of the time had



In the 20th century Mexican artist José Clemente Orozco made colorful paintings on Mexican subjects.

AFP/Getty Images

highly individual¹⁸ styles. The French artist Henri Matisse¹⁹ experimented with bold color and repeated patterns. The Russian-born French artist Marc Chagall²⁰ filled his paintings with dreamlike images in rich colors.

In the United States there had been a strong tradition of realism. Some U.S. painters of the 1900s, including Edward Hopper²¹, Grant Wood²², and Andrew Wyeth²³, continued in that tradition. Others, such as Georgia O'Keeffe²⁴, were influenced by newer styles. O'Keeffe is known for her partially²⁵ abstract paintings of animal bones, flowers, and rocks.

In the 1940s several artists in New York City created a style of painting called abstract expressionism²⁶. Painters such as Jackson Pollock²⁷, Willem de Kooning²⁸, and Mark Rothko²⁹ used new techniques to create abstract pictures that expressed their feelings or free creativity. For instance, Pollock would lay a large canvass on the floor and drip and spill paint onto it.

1. 点彩派
2. 凡·高
3. (画笔的) 一笔
4. 高庚
5. 惊人的
6. 非传统的
7. 塔希提
8. 可认出的
9. 康定斯基
10. 毕加索
11. 立体派
12. 达利
13. 米罗
14. 幻想
15. 超现实主义
16. 背景
17. 出现
18. 个人的
19. 马蒂斯
20. 夏加尔
21. 霍珀
22. 伍德
23. 韦思
24. 奥基夫
25. 部分地
26. 抽象表现主义
27. 波洛克
28. 戴库宁
29. 罗斯科

1. 通俗艺术
2. 利希滕斯坦
3. 沃霍尔
4. 汤罐
5. 广告
6. 连环漫画
7. 探索
8. 争论
9. 部落
10. 犹他州
11. 亚利桑那州
12. 内华达州
13. 加利福尼亚州
14. 俄勒冈州
15. 爱达荷州
16. 椭圆形草棚
17. 砍下的树枝
18. 商人
19. 交换
20. 殖民者
21. (印第安人)居留地



Two people view an abstract painting by the 20th-century Spanish artist Joan Miró.

Alfredo Aldai—epa/Corbis

In the 1950s a movement known as pop art¹ began. Artists such as Roy Lichtenstein² and Andy Warhol³ used objects from popular (or pop) culture such as soup cans⁴, street signs, advertisements⁵, and comic strips⁶ in their work.

Artists continued to explore⁷ new ways of painting into the 21st century. They experimented with new materials and sometimes caused controversy⁸ by portraying religious and historical subjects in startling ways.

► More to explore

Color • Greco, El • Leonardo da Vinci
• Michelangelo • Museum • Picasso,
Pablo • Rembrandt • Van Gogh,
Vincent • Warhol, Andy

Paiute 派尤特人

The Paiute are Native Americans of the western United States. The tribe⁹ is divided into two groups, the Southern Paiute and the Northern Paiute. The Southern Paiute traditionally lived in what are now Utah¹⁰, Arizona¹¹, Nevada¹², and California¹³. The Northern Paiute lived in what are now

Oregon¹⁴, Idaho¹⁵, Nevada, and California.

Most of the Paiute traditionally got their food by hunting, fishing, and gathering wild plants. They moved as the seasons changed. They stopped in places where food and water were available. While on the move the Paiute lived in wickiups¹⁶. Wickiups were simple huts covered with brush¹⁷.

White traders¹⁸ arrived on Paiute lands in the early 1800s. They offered the Paiute guns and other goods in exchange for¹⁹ furs. In the 1830s and 1840s many settlers²⁰ traveled through Paiute territory on the way to California and Oregon. Late in the 1800s the U.S. government forced the Paiute to give up their land and move to reservations²¹.

At the end of the 20th century there were about 10,000 Paiute. They lived mostly on or near reservation lands in Arizona, California, Nevada, Oregon, and Utah.

► More to explore

Native Americans



A photograph from the early 1900s shows a Paiute woman making a basket.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.; photograph, Charles C. Pierce (neg. no. LC-USZ62-104705)

Pakistan 巴基斯坦

Pakistan is a Muslim¹ country in southern Asia. It shares its early history with its neighbor India. Pakistan separated from India in 1947. Pakistan's capital is Islamabad².

Geography 地理

Pakistan shares borders with Iran, Afghanistan³, China, and India. The Arabian Sea, a part of the Indian Ocean, lies to the south. The region called Kashmir⁴ is to the northeast. Pakistan and India have long fought for control of Kashmir.

On its northern border the Himalayas⁵ and the Karakoram Range⁶ include some of the highest mountains in the world. Among them is K2⁷, the world's second tallest peak at 28,251 feet (8,611 meters). (Only Mount Qomolangma is taller.) Western Pakistan is a very dry region of deserts, salt lakes, and a narrow plain along the coast. The Indus River⁸ flows through fertile⁹ plains in the east.

Pakistan has hot summers and cool or cold winters. It is generally very dry. Winds called monsoons¹⁰ bring some rain in the summer.

Plants and Animals 动植物

Some forests grow on Pakistan's mountain slopes. Grasses, dry bushes¹¹, and small trees grow in the rest of the country.

Brown bears¹², black Himalayan bears, wild sheep, and rare snow leopards¹³ live in the

northern mountains. The area near the mouth of the Indus River has crocodiles¹⁴, pythons¹⁵, and wild boars¹⁶. Jackals¹⁷, foxes, wildcats, and many rodents¹⁸ and reptiles¹⁹ live throughout the country.

People 人民

The people of Pakistan are a mixture²⁰ of different groups that have come to the region over thousands of years. The five major groups are the Punjabis²¹, the Pashtuns²², the Sindhis²³, the Balochis²⁴, and the muhajirs²⁵. Punjabis make up²⁶ about half of the population. Their language, called Punjabi, is the most commonly spoken one.

Almost everyone in Pakistan practices²⁷ Islam²⁸. When Pakistan separated from the Hindu²⁹ state of India, millions of



1. 穆斯林
2. 伊斯兰堡
3. 阿富汗
4. 克什米尔
5. 喜马拉雅山脉
6. 喀喇昆仑山脉
7. 乔戈里峰
8. 印度河
9. 肥沃的
10. 季风
11. 灌木
12. 棕熊
13. 雪豹
14. 鳄鱼
15. 蟒蛇
16. 野猪
17. 豺
18. 啮齿目动物
19. 爬行动物
20. 混合物
21. 旁遮普人
22. 普什图人
23. 信德人
24. 俾路支人
25. 穆哈吉尔人
26. 构成
27. 信奉
28. 伊斯兰教
29. 印度教的



A Pakistani girl works in a cotton field.

Asim Tanveer—Reuters/Corbis

1. 后裔
2. 乌尔都语
3. 多数
4. 农村的
5. 服务业
6. 交通运输
7. 通信
8. 甘蔗
9. 山羊
10. 水牛
11. 原料
12. 兽皮
13. 加工(的)食品
14. 水泥
15. 天然气
16. 印度河流域文明
17. 公元前
18. 突厥人
19. 莫卧儿帝国
20. 公元
21. 清真寺
22. 神殿
23. 印度教徒
24. 领土

Muslims left India to settle in Pakistan. Those people and their descendants¹ are the *muhajirs*. They speak Urdu². Urdu is also the language of government and education.

The majority³ of the people live in rural⁴ areas, but the cities have grown rapidly. Most people live in the east.

Economy 经济

Many Pakistanis work in services⁵, including transportation⁶, communications⁷, and government work. Many others work in agriculture. The main crops are wheat, rice, sugarcane⁸, and cotton. Farmers also raise goats⁹, sheep, cattle, and water buffalo¹⁰.

Agriculture provides raw materials¹¹ for some of Pakistan's most important industries. Pakistan sells cotton cloth and clothing to other countries. Workers make carpets out of wool and leather goods from hides¹² and skins. Other industries in Pakistan make fertilizers, processed foods¹³, and cement¹⁴. The country also mines some coal, oil, and natural gas¹⁵.

History 历史

Pakistan shares much of its early history with India. More than 4,000 years ago people in what is now Pakistan built great cities in the valley of the Indus River. The Indus Valley civilization¹⁶ lasted until 1700 BC¹⁷. Greeks, Turks¹⁸, and other peoples later invaded the region.

The Mughal Empire¹⁹ took power in the early AD²⁰ 1500s. The Mughal rulers practiced Islam. Some of the finest

mosques²¹ (Muslim houses of worship), shrines²², tombs, and gardens in Pakistan were created under the Mughal Empire.

In the 1850s the government of Great Britain took over India. The Pakistan region was a part of British India until the mid-1900s.

Separation from India 脱离印度

In 1947 Britain divided British India into two new countries: Pakistan and India. The parts of British India that had more Muslims became Pakistan. The parts with more Hindus²³ became India. Pakistan included two regions, West and East Pakistan. They were separated by more than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) of Indian territory²⁴.

After the British left, many Muslims left India for Pakistan, and many Hindus left Pakistan for India. Many Muslims and Hindus killed each other during this period.

Facts About PAKISTAN

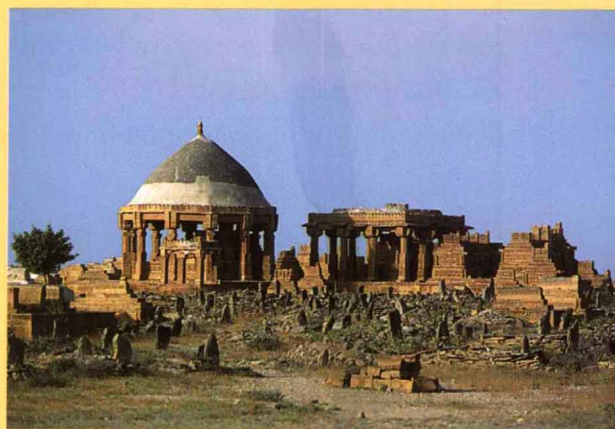
Population
(2005 estimate)
153,960,000

Area
307,374 sq mi
(796,096 sq km)

Capital
Islamabad

Form of government
Military-backed constitutional regime

Major cities
Karachi, Lahore, Faisalabad, Rawalpindi, Multan



Ancient tombs stand in ruins in southeastern Pakistan.

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