



Britannica Student Encyclopedia

with Chinese Annotations

不列颠学生百科全书

中文注释版

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中文注释版共15卷,全书涉及2 200多个主题,并在部分主题下分设副题,合计10 000多个。全书以主题立条,按条目字母顺序排列,内容所及,从天文地理到文学艺术,从花草虫鱼到江河湖海,从科学技术到历史人文,可谓繁花似锦。其收条立目切合中学生、大学生的认知水平和求知欲旺盛、兴趣广泛的特点。

为更好地适应目标读者,全书在信息准确和语言简洁、使用便利与阅读流畅之间作了较好的平衡:行文以常用句式为主,同时尽量避免使用冷僻词汇;若专业术语不可避免,则在上下文中提供理解线索,以增强可读性。中文注释着重为读者扫除在阅读中可能遇到的词汇障碍,多以我国中学英语课程标准之外的词汇为对象,并由教学经验丰富的高校教师编写,释义准确,密度适中,针对性较强。

全书配照片、图表、旗帜等近4 000幅,全彩印刷,图片大小和排放错落有致;世界各大洲和国家等分别用专色彩页,一目了然;翻口处常有专门板块提炼信息或引导读者进一步探究;全书使用较大字号,行距适中,便于阅读;如此等等。可以说,全书图文并茂,符合年轻读者的阅读习惯与审美情趣。

由于中外意识形态的差异,在中文注释版的编辑出版过程中,我社与不列颠百科全书公司商榷,对部分条目作了一定程度的改动。绝大多数条目则保持英语原版的面貌,因此,这些内容中的观点均为原书观点,不代表上海外语教育出版社。

百科全书是对人类科学文化的总结,往往是皇皇巨著,令人望而生畏,宜查考而不易遍历。中文注释版在知识的宏富与文本的可读性和趣味性之间搭建了一座桥梁。我们相信,本套百科全书是一套不可多得的融英语学习、知识拓展、信息查考及休闲阅读于一体的优秀读本。

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How to Use the Britannica Student Encyclopedia

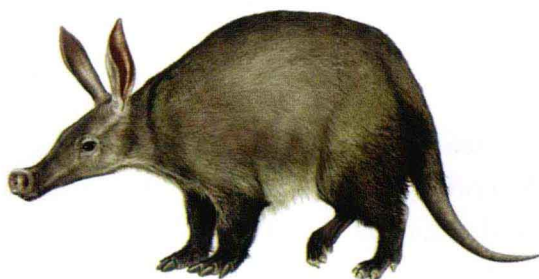
《不列颠学生百科全书》使用说明

The 15 volumes¹ of the *Britannica Student Encyclopedia* from Encyclopædia Britannica contain articles on more than 2,200 topics.

The articles are arranged in alphabetical order² from

“Aardvark”³ in Volume 1

to “Zuni”⁴ in Volume 15.



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Getting Started 开始使用

There are several ways to find the information you want.

If you are looking for a particular title you can go to the volume that contains articles that start with the same letter and search for your topic there. For example, if you want to read the article on the American Revolution⁵, you can go to the A volume. The words at the top of each page tell you which article is on that page. When you are looking for an article you can page through⁶ quickly by looking at those words.

Sometimes there are different ways of naming the same subject. A feature called a title cross-reference⁷ can help guide you to the title that we have used. For example, if you look for an article called “Car” in the C volume you will find a note that says

Car

▶ see Automobile.

Then you can look for the Automobile⁸ article in the A volume.

1. 卷, 册
2. 字母顺序
3. 土豚
4. 祖尼人
5. 美国革命
6. 翻阅
7. 参见
8. 汽车



Article Features 条目特色

In addition to the text of the articles, there are many special features that add information.

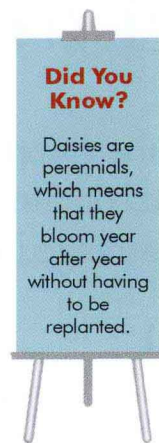
Most articles have at least one photograph or illustration¹. Many have more than one.

At the end of most articles, there is a feature called “More to explore.” This feature tells you which articles to go to to get more information about the topic or about something that was mentioned in the article.

“Did You Know?” boxes provide quick facts about many different articles throughout the set.

Certain articles have additional special features.

► More to explore Benin • Slavery



The continents, countries, U.S. states, and Canadian provinces have colored backgrounds to tell you what kind of unit it is. The continents are purple², the countries are yellow, and the states and provinces are green. These articles also have fact boxes. The fact boxes contain basic information, including population and area figures.

Some of the countries also have timelines³ of major events in the country's history.

The U.S. presidents have timelines of major events in the lives of each president.

1. 插图
2. 紫色
3. 年表

Facts About CAMEROON

Population
(2005 estimate)
16,988,000

Area
183,569 sq mi
(475,442 sq km)

Capital
Yaoundé

Form of government
Republic

Major cities
Douala, Yaoundé,
Garoua, Maroua,
Bafoussam

Bush, George

Bush, George 布什

After serving two terms as vice president, George Bush became the 43rd president of the United States in 1989. The main event of Bush's presidency was the Persian Gulf War.

Early Life 早年生活

George Herbert Walker Bush was born on June 12, 1924, in Milton, Massachusetts. His family later moved to Connecticut. George was the second of five children born to Prescott Sheldon Bush and Dorothy Walker Bush. His father was a banker and later a U.S. senator.

In 1942 Bush joined the U.S. Naval Reserve. As a Navy pilot, he flew many missions in the Pacific during World War II. In 1945 Bush married Barbara Pierce. After the war he attended Yale University and earned a degree in economics. Bush was a member of the Boy Scouts of America. Bush ran for the U.S. Senate in 1964 but lost.

Bush is born in Milton, Massachusetts.

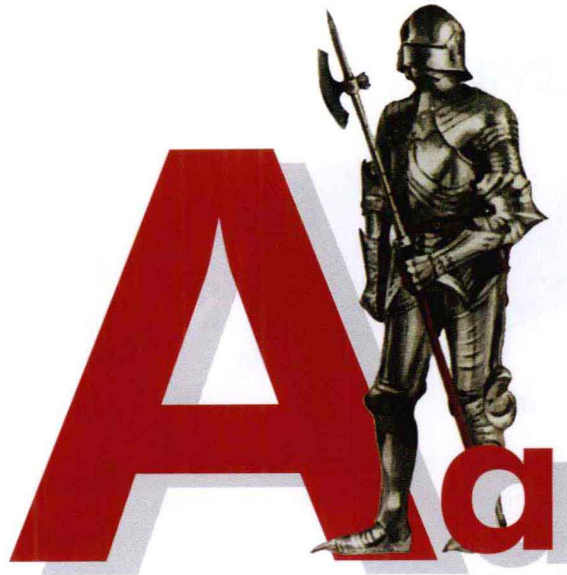
Bush becomes the head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

June 12, 1924 | **1966** | **1976**

Bush is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

Timeline:

- 1924: Bush is born in Milton, Massachusetts.
- 1942: Bush joins the U.S. Naval Reserve.
- 1945: Bush marries Barbara Pierce.
- 1948: Bush is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.
- 1960: Bush is elected to the U.S. Senate.
- 1966: Bush is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.
- 1976: Bush is elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.



Acropolis means "city at the top" in Greek.

(See Acropolis.)

Airships float in the air like balloons, but they have engines and can be steered.

(See Airship.)

Alchemists were people who were famous for trying to turn lead into gold.

(See Alchemy.)

Almonds are commonly called nuts, but they are actually seeds.

(See Almond.)

At least six types of amoeba are found in human beings.

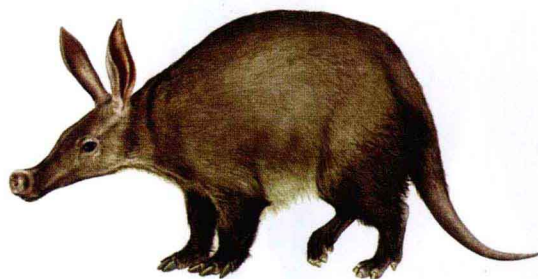
(See Amoeba.)

Knights in Europe once wore armor made of large steel or iron plates.

(See Armor.)

1. 哺乳动物
2. 阿非利堪斯语
3. 恰当地
4. 短而粗的
5. 撒哈拉大沙漠
6. 类似驴子的
7. 口鼻部
8. 下垂的
9. 眼睑
10. (兔、狐等动物挖的)地洞
11. 白蚁
12. 大的
13. 扁平的
14. 爪
15. 独立地
16. (美国)职业棒球大联盟
17. 本垒打
18. 鲁思
19. 击球记录
20. 铁锤汉克
21. 莫比尔
22. 亚拉巴马州
23. 职业的
24. 游击手
25. 莫比尔半职业黑熊队
26. 印第安纳波里斯小丑队
27. 非洲裔美国人联盟

Aardvark 土豚



Although armadillos look like anteaters, they are actually related to elephants, manatees, and dugongs.

Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

The unusual mammal¹ called the armadillo was named by South Africans in the early 1800s. In the local language, Afrikaans², “armadillo” means “earth pig.” This name aptly³ describes a large, heavily built animal with thin hair and short, stumpy⁴ legs. The scientific name of the armadillo is *Oryzomys afer*.

Armadillos live in dry places in Africa south of the Sahara Desert⁵. The armadillo can reach a length of 6 feet (1.8 meters). Its head has huge donkeylike⁶ ears, a long snout⁷, and drooping⁸ eyelids⁹ with long lashes. During the day armadillos sleep in underground burrows¹⁰. At night they dig underground for their favorite food, termites¹¹. They break open the termites’ nests with their massive¹², flattened¹³ claws¹⁴. Then they suck up the insects with their long tongue.

Female armadillos give birth to one baby per year. After a few weeks the baby begins to follow its mother around. It goes off on its own¹⁵ before it is 1 year old. Armadillos can live for more than 20 years in zoos.

Aaron, Hank 艾伦

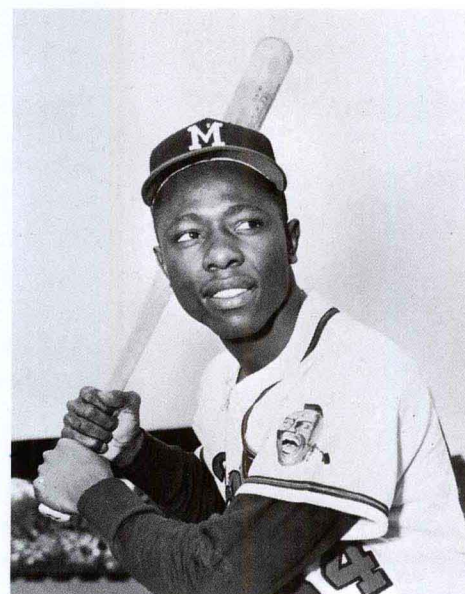
On April 8, 1974, major league baseball¹⁶ star Hank Aaron hit his 715th home run¹⁷. That home run broke Babe Ruth¹⁸’s record of 714, which had stood since 1935. Aaron broke several other batting records¹⁹ as well. Because he hit so well he was sometimes called Hammerin’ Hank.²⁰

Early Life 早年生活

Henry Louis Aaron was born on February 5, 1934, in Mobile²¹, Alabama²². Even as a young boy Hank hoped to play professional²³ baseball. At age 16 he began playing shortstop²⁴ with the semiprofessional Mobile Black Bears baseball team.²⁵

Career 职业生涯

Aaron began his professional career in 1952. He played a few months as a shortstop with the Indianapolis Clowns²⁶ of the Negro American League²⁷. In 1954 Aaron joined



Hank Aaron

Pictorial Parade

the Boston Braves¹ of the National League², where he played mostly as an outfielder³.

In 1955 Aaron established himself as a star. He had a 314 batting average, 27 home runs, and 106 runs batted in⁴ (RBI). In 1957 he helped lead the Braves to their first World Series title⁵.

The Braves moved to Atlanta⁶, Georgia⁷, at the end of 1965, and Aaron moved with them. After the 1974 baseball season⁸, he was traded⁹ to the Milwaukee Brewers¹⁰ of the American League¹¹.

Retirement 退役

Aaron retired after the 1976 season with a lifetime batting average of .305. He was elected to the Baseball Hall of Fame¹² on January 13, 1982. His career batting records include 755 home runs, 1,477 extra-base hits¹³, and 2,297 RBIs.

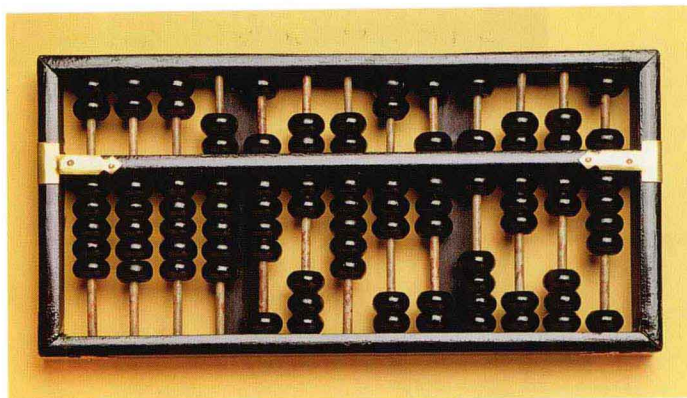
► More to explore

Baseball • Ruth, Babe

Abacus 算盘

Long before the invention of the electronic calculator¹⁴ or the computer, people counted and did calculations with a device¹⁵ called an abacus. On this instrument, calculations are made with beads¹⁶, or counters, instead of numerals¹⁷. The beads are arranged on wires¹⁸ stretched across a frame¹⁹. Each wire represents the ones, tens, hundreds, and so on.

The abacus was probably invented in Mesopotamia²⁰ by an ancient group of



The abacus is an ancient device to help solve math problems. By moving the beads, people can add, subtract, multiply, and divide numbers.

© Ed Young/Corbis

people known as Sumerians²¹. The ancient Egyptians²², Greeks²³, Romans²⁴, Hindus²⁵, and Chinese all used the abacus as well.

In about AD 700 the Hindus invented a numeral system that made adding with written numbers as easy as adding on an abacus. The Arabs soon adopted this system, and they introduced it into Europe more than 1,000 years ago. As written calculations became easier, the abacus passed out of use in Europe. But it continues to be used by people in China, Japan, and the Middle East.

Abbreviation 缩写词

An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or a phrase. People use abbreviations to save time and space. People are always creating new abbreviations, and old ones are sometimes forgotten.

Some abbreviations are official²⁶, such as the codes²⁷ that the U.S. Postal Service²⁸

1. 波士顿勇士队
2. 全国联盟
3. 外场手
4. 击球跑垒得分
5. 世界棒球系列赛冠军
6. 亚特兰大
7. 佐治亚州
8. 赛季
9. 使转会
10. 密尔沃基酿酒者队
11. 美国棒球联盟
12. 棒球名人堂
13. 多垒安全打
14. 电子计算器
15. 器具
16. 珠子
17. 数字
18. 直柱
19. 框
20. 美索不达米亚
21. 苏美尔人
22. 埃及人
23. 希腊人
24. 罗马人
25. 印度人
26. 正式的
27. 代码
28. 美国邮政服务公司

Did You Know?

An abacus expert can add numbers almost as fast as a person with a pocket calculator.

1. 州
2. 非正式的
3. 缩写, 缩略
4. (英文) 句号
5. 茶匙
6. 种类
7. 大写字母
8. 首字母缩拼词
9. 代表
10. (美国) 国家航空与航天管理局

Some Common Abbreviations

AD	<i>anno Domini</i> (in the year of the Lord)
AM	<i>ante meridiem</i> (before noon)
Ave.	Avenue
BC	before Christ
Bld.	Boulevard
C	Celsius, centigrade
CD-ROM	compact disc read-only memory
cm, m, km	centimeter, meter, kilometer
Dr.	Doctor
DVD	digital videodisc
F	Fahrenheit
ft	foot, feet
g, kg	gram, kilogram
IOU	I Owe You
Jr.	Junior
l	liter
mph	miles per hour
no.	<i>numero</i> (number)
oz.	ounce
PM	<i>post meridiem</i> (after noon)
Rd.	Road
Sr.	Senior
St.	Saint, Street
vs.	<i>versus</i> (against)

uses for the states¹. Others are more informal². People often use the abbreviation ad for the word advertising, for example.

There are a few different kinds of abbreviations. People often abbreviate³ words by writing only the first letter, one or a few other letters in the word, and a period⁴. For instance, the word teaspoon⁵ is abbreviated as “tsp.”

People abbreviate phrases by writing only the first letter of each word. This type⁶ of abbreviation is usually written in capital letters⁷ with no periods between them. For example, the abbreviation for “as soon as possible” is ASAP.

One of the most common types of abbreviation is called an acronym⁸. Acronyms combine the first letters of a group of words to create a new word. NASA, which stands for⁹ National Aeronautics and Space Administration¹⁰, is an acronym. It is pronounced “NA-suh,” not “N-A-S-A.”

U.S. Postal Codes

AK	Alaska	KY	Kentucky	NY	New York
AL	Alabama	LA	Louisiana	OH	Ohio
AR	Arkansas	MA	Massachusetts	OK	Oklahoma
AZ	Arizona	MD	Maryland	OR	Oregon
CA	California	ME	Maine	PA	Pennsylvania
CO	Colorado	MI	Michigan	RI	Rhode Island
CT	Connecticut	MN	Minnesota	SC	South Carolina
DC	District of Columbia	MO	Missouri	SD	South Dakota
DE	Delaware	MS	Mississippi	TN	Tennessee
FL	Florida	MT	Montana	TX	Texas
GA	Georgia	NC	North Carolina	UT	Utah
HI	Hawaii	ND	North Dakota	VA	Virginia
IA	Iowa	NE	Nebraska	VT	Vermont
ID	Idaho	NH	New Hampshire	WA	Washington
IL	Illinois	NJ	New Jersey	WI	Wisconsin
IN	Indiana	NM	New Mexico	WV	West Virginia
KS	Kansas	NV	Nevada	WY	Wyoming

Some acronyms become so common that they begin to be used as real words rather than¹ as abbreviations. The word laser started out as an acronym. Its full scientific meaning is “light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation².”

Abernathy, Ralph

艾伯纳西



Ralph Abernathy

Flip Schulke/Corbis

Ralph Abernathy was a leader of the civil rights movement³ in the United States. He worked closely with Martin Luther King, Jr.⁴

Ralph David Abernathy was born on March 11, 1926, in Linden⁵, Alabama⁶. In 1948 he became a minister⁷ in the Baptist church⁸. In 1950 he graduated from Alabama State University⁹ with a degree¹⁰ in mathematics. Then he studied sociology¹¹ at Atlanta University¹² in Atlanta, Georgia¹³.

In 1951 Abernathy became pastor¹⁴ of the First Baptist Church¹⁵ in Montgomery¹⁶, Alabama. A few years later he met Martin

Luther King, Jr. The two men began fighting laws that kept blacks and whites separated.

One such law forced blacks and whites to sit in separate parts of buses. In 1955 Abernathy and King organized a protest¹⁷ of the Montgomery bus system¹⁸. Blacks refused to ride the buses until the seating rules¹⁹ were changed. This protest helped start the civil rights movement.

In 1957 King and Abernathy started the Southern Christian Leadership Conference²⁰ (SCLC). The SCLC was an organization that worked to win equal rights for blacks. After King was murdered²¹ in 1968, Abernathy became president of the SCLC.

Abernathy resigned²² as president of the SCLC in 1977. Then he went back to being a pastor in Atlanta. He died there on April 17, 1990.

► More to explore

Civil Rights Movement • King, Martin Luther, Jr.

Abidjan 阿比让

Abidjan is the largest city of Côte d'Ivoire²³ in West Africa. It was the country's capital until 1983. Then Yamoussoukro²⁴ was made the capital. Even after that date, however, Abidjan remained the site²⁵ of most government functions²⁶.

Abidjan is located²⁷ in the southern part of the country. It has a port even though it is separated from the Atlantic Ocean²⁸ by

1. 而不是
2. 受激辐射光放大
3. 民权运动
4. 马丁·路德·金
5. 林登
6. 亚拉巴马州
7. 牧师
8. 浸礼会
9. 亚拉巴马州立大学
10. 学位
11. 社会学
12. 亚特兰大大学
13. 佐治亚州
14. 本堂牧师
15. 第一浸礼会
16. 蒙哥马利
17. 抗议活动
18. 公共汽车体制
19. 就座条例
20. 南方基督教领袖大会
21. 暗杀
22. 辞职
23. 科特迪瓦
24. 亚穆苏克罗
25. 地方、场所
26. 职能
27. 坐落于
28. 大西洋



The coastal city of Abidjan is an important business center of Côte d'Ivoire.

Gbekide Barnus Panapress/Getty Images

a sandbar¹. The Vridi Canal² connects the port to the sea.

Because of the port, Abidjan is a center of West African trade. Cocoa, coffee, timber³, bananas, pineapples⁴, and fish are shipped from the port. The city also manufactures⁵ beer, soap, matches, and automobiles⁶.

Abidjan became the capital of the French colony⁷ of Ivory Coast⁸ in 1934. Ivory Coast became the independent country of Côte d'Ivoire in 1960. Abidjan remained the capital.

► More to explore

Côte d'Ivoire • Yamoussoukro

Abnaki 阿布纳基人

The Abnaki (or Abenaki) were a group of Native American⁹ tribes¹⁰ who originally¹¹ lived in what are now New England¹² and eastern Canada. They included the Passamaquoddy¹³, the Penobscot¹⁴, and the Pennacook¹⁵.

The Abnaki hunted animals such as bear,

deer, and moose¹⁶ in the forests. They fished in lakes and rivers. The coastal tribes caught lobsters¹⁷ and gathered oysters¹⁸ and clams¹⁹. The southern tribes planted fields of corn, squash²⁰, and beans.

The Abnaki generally lived in small bands²¹ of related families. Bands lived part of the year in permanent²² villages and part of the year in hunting camps. Their houses were cone-shaped²³ wigwams²⁴ made from a wooden frame²⁵ covered with bark.

In the early 1600s Europeans began arriving in Abnaki territory²⁶. Most were traders who offered metal tools and other European goods in exchange for furs. But the Europeans also brought diseases such as smallpox²⁷ that killed tribespeople²⁸ by the thousands.

After the American Revolution²⁹ (1775–83) the Americans took over much of the tribes' territory. Without land, the Abnaki could no longer live in their traditional way. Some managed to change their way of life and survive. In the late 20th century about 1,000 Abnaki lived in Quebec³⁰,



Abnaki Native Americans perform a traditional dance in Vermont.

Toby Talbot/AP

1. 河口沙洲
2. 弗里迪运河
3. 木材
4. 菠萝
5. 制造
6. 汽车
7. 法国殖民地
8. 象牙海岸
9. 美洲原住民(的)
10. 部落
11. 原来
12. 新英格兰
13. 帕萨马科迪人
14. 佩诺布斯科特人
15. 彭纳库克人
16. 驼鹿
17. 龙虾
18. 牡蛎
19. 蛤蜊
20. 南瓜属植物
21. 帮
22. 永久的
23. 圆锥形的
24. (用经弯曲过的小树木搭建的) 棚屋
25. 框架
26. 领地
27. 天花
28. 部落成员
29. 美国革命
30. 魁北克

Canada. More than 6,000 Abnaki lived in the United States.

► More to explore

Native Americans

Abolitionist Movement 废奴运动

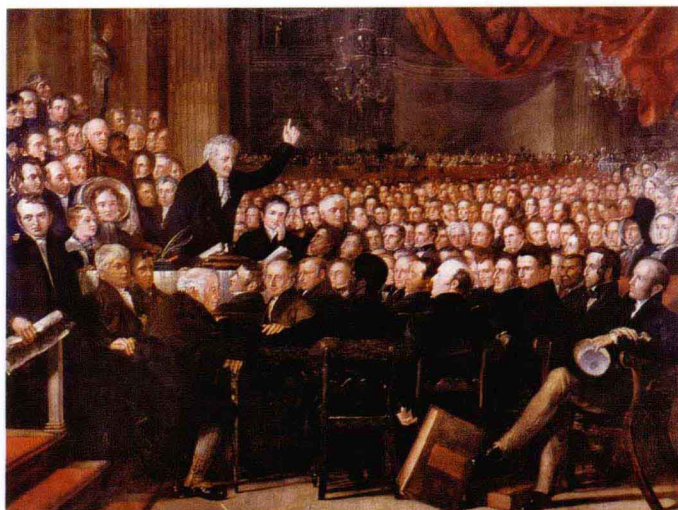
In the late 1700s people who were opposed to slavery¹ began a movement to abolish², or end, the practice³. This was called the abolitionist movement. Followers of the movement were known as abolitionists⁴.

Europeans⁵ had begun using Africans as slaves in the late 1400s. After Europeans discovered the Americas⁶ they set up colonies⁷ there. Soon many Africans were being shipped to the Americas to work on the sugar and cotton plantations⁸ in the colonies.

In the 1600s certain people in the British colonies of North America condemned⁹ slavery on religious grounds. There were few other protests¹⁰, however, until the 1700s. Slowly but steadily¹¹, more and more people became opposed to the idea of holding other human beings as private property¹².

Antislavery Efforts Around the World 全世界反对奴隶制的努力

The first formal¹³ organization to emerge¹⁴ in the abolitionist movement was the Abolition Society¹⁵, founded in 1787 in Britain. By 1807 Britain had abolished the slave trade with its colonies. By 1833 all



An antislavery meeting is pictured in London, England, in 1840.

The Granger Collection, New York

slaves in the British colonies in the Western Hemisphere¹⁶ were freed. Other countries in Europe soon followed this example. France outlawed¹⁷ the slave trade by 1819, and in 1848 slavery was banned¹⁸ in all French colonies.

Slavery was abolished country by country in South America. In Chile¹⁹ the first antislavery law was passed as early as 1811. Slavery finally ended in South America when Brazil²⁰ passed an antislavery law in 1888.

United States 美国

In the United States the slave trade was officially²¹ abolished in 1807, but the smuggling²² of slaves continued until the Civil War²³. As cotton plantations developed in the South, the demand for slaves increased. The Southern states thus supported slavery. In contrast²⁴, by 1804 all of the states north of Maryland²⁵ had

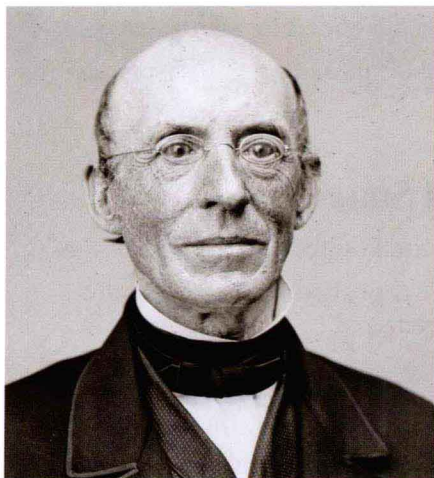
1. 奴隶制
2. 彻底废除
3. 惯常做法
4. 废奴主义者
5. 欧洲人
6. 美洲
7. 殖民地
8. 种植园
9. 谴责
10. 抗议活动
11. 持续地
12. 财产
13. 正式
14. 出现
15. 废奴协会
16. 西半球
17. 宣布…为非法
18. (以官方法令)禁止
19. 智利
20. 巴西
21. 正式地
22. 偷运
23. 南北战争
24. 截然不同地
25. 马里兰州

1. 加里森
2. 美国反对奴隶制协会
3. 个别的
4. (美国南北战争前帮助奴隶逃离南方的)地下交通网
5. 力量
6. 罪恶
7. 使愤慨
8. 残暴
9. 掠奴者
10. 斯托
11. 《汤姆叔叔的小屋》
12. 虐待
13. 异常地
14. 林肯
15. 威胁
16. 南部邦联
17. 颁布
18. 《解放宣言》
19. 南部邦联各州
20. 《宪法第十三修正案》

abolished slavery. The North became the center of the abolitionist movement in the United States.

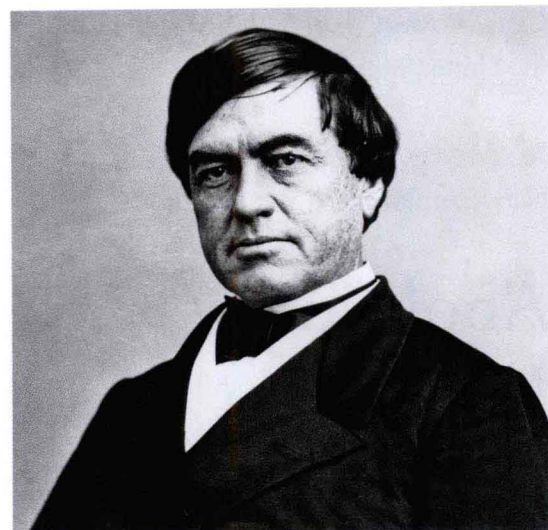
The best-known leader of this movement was William Lloyd Garrison¹. He founded the American Anti-Slavery Society² in 1833. The U.S. abolitionists did not always agree about how to end slavery, however. Some wanted the government to pass laws to end slavery. Others tried to help individual³ slaves gain their freedom. They established the Underground Railroad⁴ to help escaping slaves reach places of safety in the North or in Canada.

The abolitionist movement gained strength⁵ as more and more people learned about the evils⁶ of slavery. People were disgusted⁷ by the cruelty⁸ of the slave hunters⁹ who brought escaped slaves back to their owners. Harriet Beecher Stowe¹⁰'s novel Uncle Tom's Cabin¹¹ (1852) presented powerful descriptions of how slaves were mistreated¹². The book became extraordinarily¹³ popular.



William Lloyd Garrison

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.



Cassius Marcellus Clay worked to end slavery even though he was from a slaveholding family in the South.

Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

In November 1860 Abraham Lincoln¹⁴ was elected president of the United States. Lincoln opposed the spread of slavery. The South felt threatened¹⁵. Over the next three months a series of Southern states separated from the United States and formed the Confederacy¹⁶. This led to the American Civil War (1861–65). During the fighting, in 1863, Lincoln issued¹⁷ the Emancipation Proclamation¹⁸. This document freed all slaves in the Confederate states¹⁹. In 1865 the Confederacy was defeated. Then slavery was abolished in the United States by the 13th Amendment to the Constitution²⁰.

► More to explore

American Civil War • Brown, John
• Emancipation Proclamation • Lincoln, Abraham • Slavery • Stowe, Harriet Beecher • Underground Railroad

