

# Britannica Student Encyclopedia

with Chinese Annotations

## 不列颠学生百科全书

中文注释版

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外教社 SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS

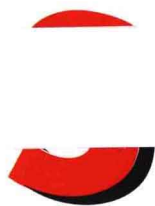
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**Sacagawea was a member of the shoshone Native American group.**

(See Sacagawea.)

**The scientific method is the process that scientists use to solve problems.**

(See Science.)

**The shamrock is a symbol of Ireland.**

(See Shamrock.)

**The Chinese began making silk more than 4,500 years ago.**

(See Silk.)

**Skateboarding first became popular in the early 1960s.**

(See Skateboarding.)

**Events at the Winter Olympics include the types of skiing called Nordic, Alpine, and freestyle.**

(See Skiing.)



1. 肖肖尼人
2. 美洲原住民
3. 部落
4. 刘易斯
5. 克拉克
6. 荒野
7. 爱达荷州
8. 蒙大拿州
9. 希达察人
10. 俘虏
11. 北达科他州
12. 夏博诺
13. 杰斐逊
14. 领土
15. 密苏里河
16. 俾斯麦
17. 曼丹人
18. 简-巴普蒂斯特
19. 幼子
20. 识别
21. 此外
22. 卡米亚韦特
23. 怀俄明州

# Sacagawea 萨卡加维娅

Sacagawea was a member of the Shoshone<sup>1</sup> Native American<sup>2</sup> tribe<sup>3</sup>. She helped Meriwether Lewis<sup>4</sup> and William Clark<sup>5</sup> explore parts of the western United States from 1804 to 1806. She traveled thousands of miles in the wilderness<sup>6</sup> on the group's journey to the Pacific Ocean.

## Early Life 早年生活

Sacagawea was born in about 1786 in what is now Idaho<sup>7</sup> or Montana<sup>8</sup>. When Sacagawea was about 10 or 12 years old, a group of Hidatsa<sup>9</sup> Native Americans captured<sup>10</sup> her. They took her to what is now North Dakota<sup>11</sup>. In about 1804 Sacagawea became the wife of a French Canadian fur trapper named Toussaint Charbonneau<sup>12</sup>.

## Expedition 探险

In 1803 President Thomas Jefferson<sup>13</sup> organized an expedition to explore the territory<sup>14</sup> between the Missouri River<sup>15</sup> and the Pacific Ocean. Meriwether Lewis and William Clark headed the expedition. They arrived near what is now Bismarck<sup>16</sup>, North Dakota, in the fall of 1804. They spent the winter among the Mandan<sup>17</sup> tribe of Native Americans.

During this time Lewis and Clark hired Charbonneau as a guide. Sacagawea joined the expedition as well. On February 11, 1805, Sacagawea gave birth to a baby boy, Jean-Baptiste<sup>18</sup>. When the expedition set out on April 7, Sacagawea carried her infant son<sup>19</sup> on her back.

Sacagawea identified<sup>20</sup> plants for the



Sacagawea guided Lewis and Clark on their expedition of 1804-06.

The Granger Collection, New York

explorers. She also searched for fruits and vegetables that they could eat. In addition<sup>21</sup>, her presence showed other Native Americans that the group came in peace. Many tribes believed that a woman with an infant would travel only with a peaceful group.

In August 1805 the expedition met some Shoshone in what is now Montana. The chief of these Shoshone was Sacagawea's brother, Cameahwait<sup>22</sup>. He gave the expedition horses and guides to help them on their journey.

Charbonneau and Sacagawea went all the way to the Pacific coast with the expedition. Sacagawea may have died several years after the return journey, in 1812. But some stories say that she rejoined the Shoshone in Wyoming<sup>23</sup> and lived until 1884.

## ► More to explore

Lewis and Clark Expedition • Shoshone

### Did You Know?

The U.S. golden dollar coin, introduced in 2000, features an image of Sacagawea carrying her infant son on her back.

# Sacramento 萨克拉门托

Sacramento is the capital of the U.S. state of California<sup>1</sup>. The city was the center of activity during a gold rush<sup>2</sup> in the mid-1800s. It lies where the American<sup>3</sup> and Sacramento rivers meet. A shipping canal links Sacramento to the San Francisco Bay<sup>4</sup>.

Many people in Sacramento work for the government or in health care, trade, or other service industries. Food processing<sup>5</sup>, construction, and printing are among the leading industries.

In 1839 a man named John Augustus Sutter<sup>6</sup> established a settlement that later became Sacramento. In 1848 gold was discovered on Sutter's land. Thousands of people moved to the area to look for gold. Sutter's son soon laid out<sup>7</sup> Sacramento. The city became the supply center for the gold seekers.

In 1854 Sacramento became the capital of California. Gold mining later declined<sup>8</sup> in the area. But Sacramento continued



The California State Capitol is in a park in the heart of Sacramento.

age fotostock/SuperStock

to grow as a center of government, food processing, and shipping.

## ► More to explore

California • Gold Rush

# Sadat, Anwar el- 萨达特

Anwar el-Sadat was the president of Egypt<sup>9</sup> from 1970 until 1981. He is remembered for trying to make peace<sup>10</sup> with Israel<sup>11</sup>.

Muhammad Anwar el-Sadat was born in Egypt on December 25, 1918. He graduated from the Cairo Military Academy<sup>12</sup> in 1938. In 1950 Sadat joined a group of military officers led by Gamal Abdel Nasser<sup>13</sup>. In 1952 Nasser's group removed the king of Egypt from power. Nasser became president. In 1964 Sadat became vice<sup>14</sup> president under Nasser. He was elected president soon after Nasser's death in 1970.

As president Sadat had to deal with Egypt's long-standing<sup>15</sup> conflict<sup>16</sup> with Israel. Many Arabs in Egypt and other countries believed that Israel was their enemy. Some thought that Israel should not even be a country. In 1967 Israel had taken control of a piece of Egyptian<sup>17</sup> land called the Sinai Peninsula<sup>18</sup>. In October 1973 Sadat led Egypt into war with Israeli<sup>19</sup> soldiers on the peninsula. Israel was able to hold onto<sup>20</sup> the land. But Sadat gained respect among Arabs.

Sadat's actions toward Israel soon changed. In 1977 he made a historic<sup>21</sup> visit to the country. He said that Israel had a right to

1. 加利福尼亚州
2. 淘金热
3. 亚美利加河
4. 旧金山湾
5. 食品加工
6. 萨特
7. 规划
8. 减少, 衰退
9. 埃及
10. 议和
11. 以色列
12. 开罗军事学院
13. 纳赛尔
14. 副的
15. (已持续)长时间的
16. 冲突
17. 埃及的
18. 西奈半岛
19. 以色列的
20. 坚守
21. 具有历史意义的



1. 和谈
2. 贝京
3. 诺贝尔和平奖
4. 条约, 协定
5. 残忍的, 冷酷的
6. 独裁者
7. 提克里特
8. 阿拉伯复兴党
9. 革命的
10. 密谋, 阴谋
11. 总理
12. 夺取政权



Anwar el-Sadat

Sahm Doherty/Time Life Pictures/Getty Images

exist and offered to make peace. Later he took part in peace talks<sup>1</sup> with Menachem Begin<sup>2</sup>, Israel's leader. Sadat and Begin shared the Nobel peace prize<sup>3</sup> in 1978. The next year Egypt and Israel signed a peace treaty<sup>4</sup>. It was the first peace treaty between Israel and an Arab country.

Many Arabs hated Sadat for making peace with Israel. They still believed that Israel was their enemy. A group of Egyptian soldiers shot and killed Sadat in Cairo on October 6, 1981.

### ► More to explore

Arab-Israeli Wars • Egypt

## Saddam Hussein

萨达姆·侯赛因

Saddam Hussein took power as president of Iraq in 1979. He ruled as a brutal<sup>5</sup>

dictator<sup>6</sup>, or leader with unlimited power, until 2003.

### Early Life 早年生活

Saddam Hussein al-Tikriti was born on April 28, 1937, in a village near Tikrit<sup>7</sup> in northern Iraq. He joined the Ba'ath Party<sup>8</sup>, a revolutionary<sup>9</sup> political group, in 1957. Two years later, Saddam participated in a plot<sup>10</sup> to kill Iraq's prime minister<sup>11</sup> (head of government). When the government discovered the plot, he fled to Egypt.

### Presidency 总统任期

Saddam returned to Iraq in 1963. He joined the Ba'ath government, which had seized power<sup>12</sup>. The Ba'ath government lost control later that year. But the Ba'ath Party, including Saddam, returned to power in 1968. In 1979 Saddam forced Iraq's president to retire. He then took the job for himself.



A special court was created for Saddam Hussein's trial. He was accused of several crimes, including crimes against humanity.

© Reuters/Corbis

As president, Saddam became extremely rich and built a powerful military to serve him. Those who did not agree with Saddam's government paid a heavy price. They were often jailed<sup>1</sup> or murdered.

Despite<sup>2</sup> these acts, many Arabs in the Middle East<sup>3</sup> admired Saddam. They liked that he spoke out against<sup>4</sup> the power of the United States and Europe.

In 1980 Saddam attacked Iran<sup>5</sup>. This led to the Iran-Iraq War<sup>6</sup>, which lasted until 1988. In 1990 Saddam invaded<sup>7</sup> Kuwait<sup>8</sup>. The Persian Gulf War<sup>9</sup> began in 1991 as a result. During the war, the United States and its allies<sup>10</sup> drove Saddam's forces out of Kuwait.

## Capture and Trial 拘捕与审讯

By 2003 the United States and other countries feared that Saddam was building illegal<sup>11</sup> weapons<sup>12</sup> and supporting terrorism<sup>13</sup>. U.S. and British forces invaded Iraq that year, but Saddam escaped. Months later, U.S. soldiers found and captured him. In 2005 Saddam went on trial for his crimes. He was accused of playing a role in the deaths of more than 100 people in Iraq in the 1980s. In 2006 he was found guilty and sentenced to death. He was executed on December 30, 2006.

## ► More to explore

Iran-Iraq War • Iraq • Persian Gulf War

# Safety 安全

Safety is anything that people do to protect themselves or others from harmful



Special seats and seat belts help keep children safe while riding in cars.

age fotostock/SuperStock

accidents. People can prevent accidents by following safety measures<sup>14</sup>. Safety measures involve<sup>15</sup> knowing when an accident might take place and then taking steps to keep it from happening.

Governments pass laws to keep people safe. For example, a law could require that buildings have clearly marked exits. This would allow people to escape quickly during a fire. Another law could make it illegal to sell toys that could harm children. Laws and other rules that are meant to protect all people are called public safety measures<sup>16</sup>.

Another way to promote<sup>17</sup> public safety is to spread information about safety measures. For example, magazines about parenting<sup>18</sup> often have articles on how to keep a house safe for children. These articles may recommend keeping cleaning products<sup>19</sup> out of reach<sup>20</sup>, covering electrical outlets<sup>21</sup>, or other safety measures.

Workplaces also have rules that are designed to keep workers safe. These are called occupational safety measures<sup>22</sup>. For

1. 监禁
2. 尽管
3. 中东
4. 公开反对
5. 伊朗
6. 两伊战争
7. 侵略
8. 科威特
9. 波斯湾战争
10. 同盟国, 盟邦
11. 不合法的
12. 武器
13. 恐怖主义
14. 措施
15. 包含
16. 公共安全措施
17. 促进
18. (父母)对孩子的养育
19. 清洁用品
20. 够不到, 拿不到
21. 插座
22. 职业安全措施



1. 防护帽, 钢盔
2. 防护眼镜
3. 摩洛哥
4. 阿尔及利亚
5. 突尼斯
6. 利比亚
7. 毛里塔尼亚
8. 马里
9. 尼日尔
10. 乍得
11. 苏丹
12. 西撒哈拉
13. 地区
14. 多岩石的
15. 高原
16. 沙丘
17. 尼罗河
18. 尼日尔河
19. 河床
20. 旱谷
21. 地下水
22. 绿洲
23. 泉水
24. 灌木
25. 棕榈树
26. 橄榄木
27. 柏木
28. 金合欢属植物
29. 高地
30. 沙鼠
31. 刺猬
32. 瞪羚
33. 狒狒
34. 鬣狗
35. 蝎
36. 游牧民
37. 流浪
38. 寻找
39. 小米
40. 大麦

example, factories may require employees to wear a helmet<sup>1</sup> or safety goggles<sup>2</sup> to protect themselves from injury.

## ► More to explore

Law

# Sahara 撒哈拉沙漠

The Sahara is the largest desert on Earth. It covers about 3,320,000 square miles (8,600,000 square kilometers) in northern Africa. The Sahara includes at least part of 10 countries — Morocco<sup>3</sup>, Algeria<sup>4</sup>, Tunisia<sup>5</sup>, Libya<sup>6</sup>, Egypt, Mauritania<sup>7</sup>, Mali<sup>8</sup>, Niger<sup>9</sup>, Chad<sup>10</sup>, and Sudan<sup>11</sup> — plus the territory of Western Sahara<sup>12</sup>.

The Sahara is the hottest region<sup>13</sup> in the world during the day in summer. Temperatures above 120°F (49°C) are common. The air becomes much cooler when the sun sets. Rain is very rare. When rain does fall, it often comes in powerful storms.

## Features 地形特征

Much of the Sahara's surface is rocky<sup>14</sup>. There are flat plains and raised land called plateaus<sup>15</sup>. There are also some mountains. Sand covers only about one quarter of the Sahara. In some places the sand is piled high in hills called dunes<sup>16</sup>.

The Nile<sup>17</sup> and the Niger rivers<sup>18</sup> cross the edges of the Sahara. No other streams flow year-round. Dry streambeds<sup>19</sup>, called wadis<sup>20</sup>, fill with water only when it rains.

In some places there is a supply of

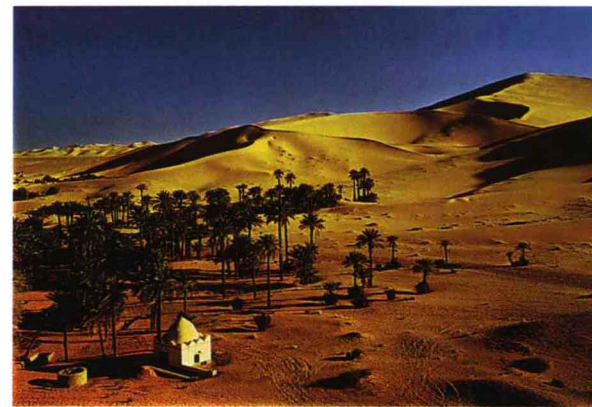
underground water<sup>21</sup>. These places are called oases<sup>22</sup>. The water comes to the surface through openings called springs<sup>23</sup>. People also dig wells to get underground water.

## Plants and Animals 动植物

Many of the Sahara's plants and animals depend on the water found at oases. Shrubs<sup>24</sup>, rough grasses, and palm trees<sup>25</sup> make up much of the region's plant life. Olive<sup>26</sup>, cypress<sup>27</sup>, and acacia<sup>28</sup> trees grow in the highlands<sup>29</sup>. Animals of the desert include gerbils<sup>30</sup>, hedgehogs<sup>31</sup>, gazelles<sup>32</sup>, baboons<sup>33</sup>, hyenas<sup>34</sup>, and foxes. Scorpions<sup>35</sup> and snakes are common.

## People 人民

Some people of the Sahara are nomads<sup>36</sup>. They raise camels, sheep, and goats. They roam<sup>37</sup> from place to place in search of grass<sup>38</sup> for their animals to eat. Today, however, most of the people of the Sahara stay in one place, mostly near oases. They grow fruit, especially dates, and grains such as millet<sup>39</sup>, barley<sup>40</sup>, and wheat. People trade animal skins, wool, fruits, and salt in oasis



Palm trees grow in an oasis of the Sahara in the country of Algeria.

Robert Everts — Stone/Getty Images



villages.

## ► More to explore

Africa • Desert • Nomad • Oasis

# Saint 圣者

A saint is a person who is believed to be especially close to God. Some saints are prophets<sup>1</sup>, or messengers<sup>2</sup> of God. Others are healers<sup>3</sup>, doers of good deeds, or martyrs<sup>4</sup>. A martyr is someone who is killed for belonging to a religion. Sainthood<sup>5</sup> is an official status<sup>6</sup> in some religions. In other religions people become saints simply because many people honor them.

Saints are venerated<sup>7</sup> — honored with special acts of devotion — in two of the three branches of Christianity<sup>8</sup>. In Roman Catholicism<sup>9</sup> and Eastern Orthodoxy<sup>10</sup> a person can be declared a saint after his or her death. Roman Catholics and Eastern Orthodox Christians believe that saints have special powers to help people. They venerate the remains<sup>11</sup> of the saints and certain objects associated with the saints. They also honor each saint with a special feast day<sup>12</sup>. Most Protestants<sup>13</sup> do not venerate saints.

Muhammad<sup>14</sup>, the great prophet of Islam<sup>15</sup>, said that there are no saints. But Muslims do honor certain holy people who they believe are especially close to God. These holy people are thought to have special powers to bless people and to perform miracles. Such a person is known as *wali*, meaning “friend of God.” Muslims<sup>16</sup> also honor martyrs.



Stained-glass windows in many Roman Catholic churches have images of saints, such as Saint Dominic.

© Richard Cummins/Corbis

All Buddhists<sup>17</sup> honor saints, which include the Buddha<sup>18</sup> himself. Buddhists believe in a cycle<sup>19</sup> of birth, death, and rebirth; after death, one's soul is reborn in another being. In general<sup>20</sup>, Buddhists honor as saints people who have freed themselves from this cycle of rebirth and those who have helped others free themselves from the cycle.

Hinduism<sup>21</sup> recognizes a great variety of saints, including sadhus<sup>22</sup> and avatars<sup>23</sup>. Sadhus are holy people who go without nearly everything except what they need to survive<sup>24</sup>, such as a little food and a few simple belongings<sup>25</sup>. An avatar is believed to be a god reborn into human or animal form.

1. 先知
2. 信使
3. 医治者
4. 殉教者
5. 圣徒身份, 圣徒地位
6. 地位, 身份
7. 敬重, 崇敬
8. 基督教
9. 天主教
10. 东正教
11. 遗体
12. 宗教节日
13. 新教徒
14. 穆罕默德
15. 伊斯兰教
16. 穆斯林
17. 佛教徒
18. 佛, 佛陀
19. 轮回
20. 一般而言
21. 印度教
22. 苦行僧
23. 下凡化作人形(或兽形), 化身
24. 活下来
25. 所有物

1. 佛罗里达州
2. 希波
3. 历史的
4. 殖民地
5. 要塞, 堡垒
6. 圣马科斯堡
7. 国家文物单位
8. 堡垒, 城堡
9. 度假者
10. 造船业
11. 德莱昂
12. 对...提出主权要求
13. 梅嫩德斯·德·阿维莱斯
14. 格林纳达
15. 加勒比海
16. 风景优美的
17. 卡雷纳奇
18. 经济
19. 格林纳达国家博物馆
20. 专门研究, 专攻

## ► More to explore

Buddhism • Christianity • Eastern Orthodox Churches • Hinduism • Islam • Martyr • Roman Catholicism

# Saint Augustine

## 圣奥古斯丁

Saint Augustine is a city in northeastern Florida<sup>1</sup>, near the Atlantic Ocean. Settled in 1565, it is the oldest city in the United States. It was named for the Catholic leader Saint Augustine of Hippo<sup>2</sup>.

Saint Augustine has kept many historical<sup>3</sup> features. Many buildings still look like they did when Spain ruled Florida as a colony<sup>4</sup> hundreds of years ago. The Spanish fortress<sup>5</sup> Castillo de San Marcos<sup>6</sup> is a national

monument<sup>7</sup>. It is the oldest fort<sup>8</sup> in the country.

Saint Augustine's main industry is tourism. Many people hold jobs in hotels and other places serving vacationers<sup>9</sup>. The city also depends on fishing and shipbuilding<sup>10</sup>.

In 1513 the Spanish explorer Juan Ponce de León<sup>11</sup> landed near what is now Saint Augustine. He claimed<sup>12</sup> the land for Spain. Another Spanish explorer, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés<sup>13</sup>, founded Saint Augustine in 1565. In 1819 Spain gave Florida to the United States.

## ► More to explore

Florida • Ponce de León, Juan

# Saint George's 圣乔治

Saint George's is the capital of Grenada<sup>14</sup>, an island country in the eastern part of the Caribbean Sea<sup>15</sup>. It lies on the island's southwestern coast. It surrounds a deep, scenic<sup>16</sup> harbor called the Carenage<sup>17</sup>.

Saint George's is Grenada's main port and center of trade. Shipping goods through the port is important to the town's economy<sup>18</sup>. Tourism also brings money to the town. The sites include two forts from the 1700s and the Grenada National Museum<sup>19</sup>. Saint George's also has a university that specializes<sup>20</sup> in medical education.

French settlers founded Saint George's in 1650. Great Britain took over Grenada in the late 1700s. From 1885 to 1958 Saint George's was the capital of the British



A photograph taken from above shows the Castillo de San Marcos. The Spanish built the stone fort in Saint Augustine, Florida, between 1672 and 1695.

James L. Amos/Corbis





A sailing ship finds shelter in the harbor of Saint George's, Grenada.

Jeffrey Greenberg/Photo Researchers, Inc.

Windward Islands<sup>1</sup>, a group of islands that were a British colony. In 1974 Grenada became an independent country. Saint George's was its capital.

Fighting took place in Saint George's when U.S. troops invaded Grenada in 1983. Hurricanes<sup>2</sup> caused great damage to the town in 2004 and 2005.

## ► More to explore

Grenada

# Saint John's 圣约翰斯

Saint John's is the capital of Antigua and Barbuda<sup>3</sup>, an island country in the Caribbean Sea<sup>4</sup>. The city lies on the coast of the island of Antigua. It is the country's largest city, main port, and business center. It is also a popular vacation spot.

The main landmark<sup>5</sup> in Saint John's is Saint John's Cathedral<sup>6</sup>. First built in 1681, it was rebuilt in the 1840s after suffering earthquake damage. Other attractions<sup>7</sup> include Fort James<sup>8</sup>, from the 1700s, and the Museum of Antigua and Barbuda<sup>9</sup>.

Tourism is the main industry in Saint John's. Banking<sup>10</sup> and shipping<sup>11</sup> goods through the port also bring money to the city.

British settlers founded Saint John's as a colony<sup>12</sup> in 1632. The city had to be rebuilt after severe<sup>13</sup> earthquakes occurred in 1690 and 1843. A fire in 1769 and a hurricane in 1847 also damaged the city. In 1981 Antigua and Barbuda became an independent country with Saint John's as its capital.

## ► More to explore

Antigua and Barbuda

1. 向风群岛
2. 飓风
3. 安提瓜和巴布达
4. 加勒比海
5. 地标
6. 圣约翰大教堂
7. 观光胜地
8. 詹姆斯堡
9. 安提瓜和巴布达博物馆
10. 银行业
11. 航运
12. 殖民地
13. 严重的, 剧烈的





1. 巴斯特尔
2. 圣克里斯托弗
3. 地区
4. 西印度群岛
5. 休眠火山
6. 热带的
7. 草原, 草地
8. (热带) 雨林
9. 黑长尾猴
10. 猴
11. 龙虾
12. 鹦嘴鱼, 隆头鱼
13. 槌头双髻鲨
14. 祖先
15. 甘蔗
16. 椰子
17. 制造商
18. 饮料
19. 美洲印第安人
20. 哥伦布
21. 种植园
22. 使联合
23. 安圭拉岛

# Saint Kitts and Nevis 圣基茨和尼维斯

Saint Kitts and Nevis is a country of two small islands in the eastern Caribbean Sea. The capital and largest city is Basseterre<sup>1</sup>.

## Geography 地理

Saint Kitts, sometimes called Saint Christopher<sup>2</sup>, is about twice the size of Nevis. Nevis lies to the southeast of Saint Kitts. The islands are part of the region<sup>3</sup> called the West Indies<sup>4</sup>.

An inactive volcano<sup>5</sup> rises on Saint Kitts. A mountain forms almost all of Nevis' land. Saint Kitts has beaches of black sand, while Nevis' sand is white. Both islands have hot, tropical<sup>6</sup> weather.

## Plants and Animals 动植物

Grasslands<sup>7</sup> and rain forests<sup>8</sup> grow on the islands' mountains. Animals include green vervet monkeys<sup>9</sup>, wild deer, and mongooses<sup>10</sup>. Spiny lobsters<sup>11</sup>, parrot fish<sup>12</sup>, and hammerhead sharks<sup>13</sup> live in the waters around the islands.

## People 人民

Most of the country's people have black African ancestors<sup>14</sup>. There are also small groups of Asians and whites. Most of the population is Christian. English is the main language. Most people live in the

countryside.

## Economy 经济

The economy depends on tourism, banking, and the sale of sugar. The sugar is made from sugarcane<sup>15</sup>, which grows all over Saint Kitts. Farmers on Nevis grow mostly cotton, vegetables, and coconuts<sup>16</sup>. Manufacturers<sup>17</sup> on the islands make electronics, beverages<sup>18</sup>, and clothing.

## History 历史

The first people on the islands were American Indians<sup>19</sup>. Christopher Columbus<sup>20</sup> visited the islands in 1493. The English settled on both islands in the early 1600s. They brought in Africans to work as slaves on sugar plantations<sup>21</sup>.

The English and the French fought over the islands until the 1780s. Then the English officially took control. In 1882 Great Britain combined<sup>22</sup> Saint Kitts, Nevis, and the island of Anguilla<sup>23</sup> into one colony. Anguilla broke away in 1971. Saint Kitts and Nevis became an independent country in 1983. In 1998 Nevis voted against separating from Saint Kitts.

## ► More to explore

Basseterre • West Indies

### Facts About SAINT KITTS AND NEVIS

**Population**  
(2005 estimate)  
46,600

**Area**  
104 sq mi (269  
sq km)

**Capital**  
Basseterre

**Form of government**  
Constitutional  
monarchy

**Major cities**  
Basseterre,  
Charlestown



# Saint Lawrence River and Seaway

## 圣劳伦斯河与航道

The Saint Lawrence Seaway connects the Great Lakes<sup>1</sup> to the Atlantic Ocean in eastern North America. The Saint Lawrence River is just one part of the long seaway<sup>2</sup> system. The seaway allows ships from the ocean to reach the industrial<sup>3</sup> and farming<sup>4</sup> regions around the Great Lakes. This makes the system very important to the economies of both the United States and Canada.

The Saint Lawrence Seaway is about 2,340 miles (3,770 kilometers) long. At its western end is the city of Duluth<sup>5</sup>, Minnesota<sup>6</sup>. Duluth is a port on Lake Superior<sup>7</sup>, one of the five Great Lakes. Narrow waterways<sup>8</sup> link the lakes to one another. The Saint Lawrence River itself begins at the eastern end of Lake Ontario<sup>9</sup>. It flows 740 miles (1,190 kilometers) to the Gulf of Saint Lawrence<sup>10</sup>. Finally, the Cabot Strait<sup>11</sup> connects the gulf to the Atlantic Ocean.

French explorer Jacques Cartier<sup>12</sup> was the first European to sail into the Saint Lawrence River. He could not travel very far into the continent by river, however. The way was blocked by a stretch<sup>13</sup> of rapids<sup>14</sup>. Later explorers discovered other natural barriers<sup>15</sup> to sailing<sup>16</sup> through the Great Lakes.

Over the years people built canals, locks<sup>17</sup>,

and dams<sup>18</sup> to get around some of these barriers. Canals are waterways built to connect two natural bodies of water<sup>19</sup>. Locks are structures<sup>20</sup> that raise or lower a ship from one water level to another. They are needed where the water level varies<sup>21</sup> between different bodies of water.

Some barriers remained, however. Finally in 1954 the governments of the United States and Canada agreed to build the Saint Lawrence Seaway. The construction took nearly five years. In addition to<sup>22</sup> building locks and canals, workers deepened<sup>23</sup> several waterways. The seaway opened to ships in 1959.

## ► More to explore

Atlantic Ocean • Canal • Dam • Great Lakes • Sault Sainte Marie Canals

1. 五大湖
2. 海道
3. 工业的
4. 农业
5. 德卢斯
6. 明尼苏达州
7. 苏必利尔湖
8. 水路, 航道
9. 安大略湖
10. 圣劳伦斯湾
11. 卡伯特海峡
12. 卡蒂埃
13. 一段距离
14. 急流, 湍滩
15. 屏障
16. 航行
17. (船) 闸, 水闸
18. 坝, 堤
19. 水体
20. 设备, 装置
21. 变化
22. 除...之外
23. 挖深



A passenger ship winds through the Thousand Islands section of the Saint Lawrence River near the river's source at Lake Ontario.

Bob Krist/Corbis





1. 卡斯特里
2. 卡利布
3. 释放, 放出
4. 开花的
5. 藤蔓
6. 兰花
7. 蕨类植物
8. 雀科鸣鸟
9. 金黄鹂
10. 圣卢西亚人
11. 起源于
12. 祖先, 苗裔
13. 东印度人
14. 变体
15. 主要以...为基础
16. 芒果
17. 番薯、山芋
18. 柑橘属果树
19. 可可树
20. 加勒比印第安人

# Saint Lucia 圣卢西亚

Saint Lucia is a small island country in the West Indies region of the Caribbean Sea. Castries<sup>1</sup> is the capital.

## Geography 地理

Mountains run from north to south through the middle of the island. Many streams flow down into deep valleys. In the southwest is the volcano Qualibou<sup>2</sup>, which lets off<sup>3</sup> steam and gases. Saint Lucia's climate is hot and humid.

## Plants and Animals 动植物

Rain forests grow on the highest land. Flowering<sup>4</sup> vines<sup>5</sup>, wild orchids<sup>6</sup>, and ferns<sup>7</sup> grow in the valleys. The country's colorful birds include parrots, black finches<sup>8</sup>, and orioles<sup>9</sup>.

## People 人民

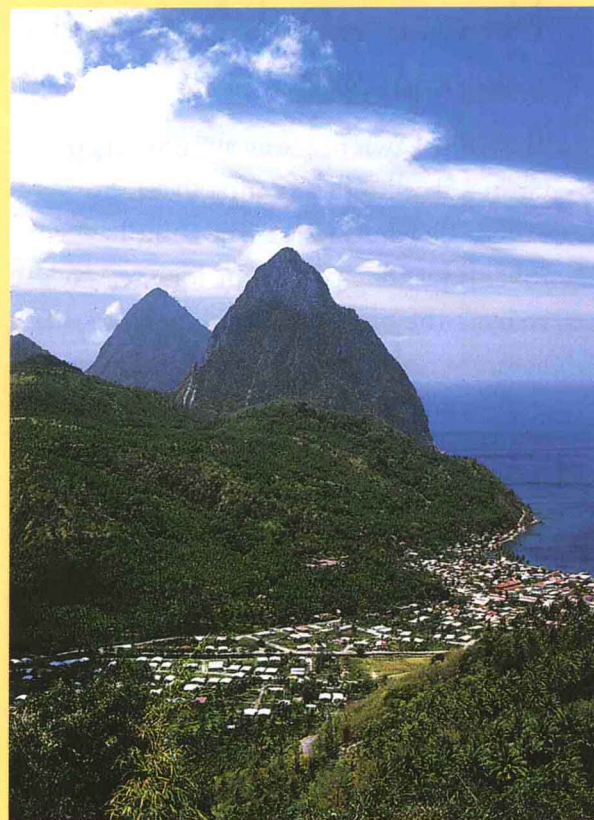
Most Saint Lucians<sup>10</sup> are descended<sup>11</sup> from black Africans. Many people have mixed African and European roots<sup>12</sup>. The island also has small groups of East Indians<sup>13</sup> and whites. Most people speak English or a local version<sup>14</sup> of French. Christianity is the main religion.

## Economy 经济

The economy is based mainly on<sup>15</sup> tourism and agriculture. Farmers grow bananas, mangoes<sup>16</sup>, coconuts, yams<sup>17</sup>, citrus fruits<sup>18</sup>, and some cacao<sup>19</sup>. Saint Lucia also produces clothing and electronics.

## History 历史

Carib Indians<sup>20</sup> lived on the island when



The town of Soufrière, Saint Lucia, occupies a valley near two huge mounds of rock. A volcano formed the mounds long ago.

Robert Harding Picture Library

Europeans arrived in about 1500. France and Great Britain fought for control of the island until 1814, when Britain won. The Europeans brought Africans with them to work as slaves on cotton and sugar plantations. Saint Lucia gained independence in 1979.

## ► More to explore

Castries • West Indies

### Facts About SAINT LUCIA

**Population**  
(2005 estimate)  
161,000

**Area**  
238 sq mi (617  
sq km)

**Capital**  
Castries

**Form of government**  
Constitutional  
monarchy

**Major towns**  
Castries, Vieux  
Fort, Micoud,  
Soufrière