



Britannica Student Encyclopedia

with Chinese Annotations

不列颠学生百科全书

中文注释版

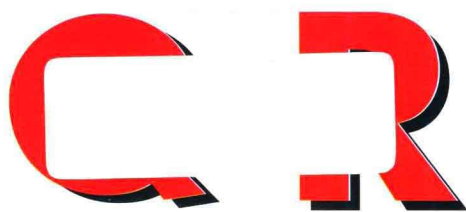
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W 上海外语教育出版社
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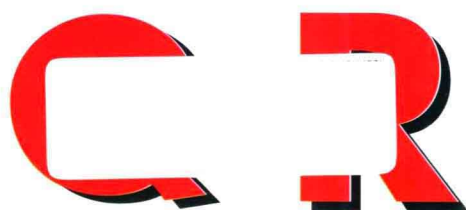
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The rich country of Qatar was once a land of wandering herders and small fishing villages.

(See Qatar.)

Members of the Society of Friends, a Christian group, are called Quakers.

(See Quaker.)

Workers use machinery and explosives to take stone from a quarry. The stone may be taken in big blocks or in small pieces.

(See Quarrying.)

More than 80 percent of the people of Quebec, a Canadian province, speak French as their usual language.

(See Quebec.)

The Australian state of Queensland is nicknamed the Sunshine State.

(See Queensland.)



1. 中东
2. 酋长国
3. 埃米尔
4. 多哈
5. 半岛
6. 沙特阿拉伯
7. 巴林湾
8. 波斯湾
9. 灌木
10. 壁虎
11. 啮齿动物
12. 跳鼠
13. 阿拉伯的
14. 巴基斯坦
15. 印度
16. 伊朗
17. 阿拉伯语
18. 穆斯林
19. 银行业
20. 牧人
21. 游牧部落
22. 阿勒萨尼

Qatar 卡塔尔

Qatar is a small country in the Middle East¹. It is an emirate², a country ruled by a leader called an emir³. The capital is Doha⁴.

Geography 地理

Qatar sits on a small peninsula⁵ on the eastern coast of Saudi Arabia⁶. The Gulf of Bahrain⁷ and the Persian Gulf⁸ lie to the north, east, and west.

Qatar's land is mainly a low, flat desert. The weather is hot during the summer and warm the rest of the year.

Plants and Animals 动植物

Desert grasses and shrubs⁹ grow in Qatar's dry environment. Animals include geckos¹⁰, desert hares, jumping rodents¹¹ called jerboas¹², and many birds.

People 人民

Most of the people who live in Qatar are immigrants. They came from other Arab¹³ countries, as well as Pakistan¹⁴, India¹⁵, and

Iran¹⁶. Arabic¹⁷ is the main language. Most people are Muslims¹⁸.

Economy 经济

Qatar is a rich country because of its reserves of oil and natural gas. The country also produces chemicals and steel. Banking¹⁹ is important to the economy as well. Qatar's few crops include dates, melons, and tomatoes. Herders²⁰ raise sheep, goats, and camels.

History 历史

For centuries Qatar was a land of nomads²¹ (wandering herders) and small fishing villages. In 1868 the al-Thani²² family gained power.

In 1916 Great Britain took control of Qatar's foreign affairs. Qatar gained independence from Britain in 1971. Emirs from the al-Thani family ruled Qatar into the 21st century.

► More to explore

Doha • Middle East

Facts About QATAR

Population
(2005 estimate)
773,000

Area
4,412 sq mi
(11,427 sq km)

Capital
Doha

Form of government
Constitutional emirate, or kingdom

Major cities
Ad-Dawhah (Doha),
Ar-Rayyan,
Al-Wakrah, Umm Salal



Most men in Qatar wear traditional clothing. The long white shirt is called a *thobe*. A *ghutra* is a headdress made of cloth and held in place with a black rope.

SuperStock, Inc.

Qomolangma, Mount 珠穆朗玛峰

The highest point on Earth is Mount Qomolangma. Qomolangma is one of the Himalayas of southern Asia. The peak is on the border between Nepal¹ and the Chinese region of Tibet. In Tibetan² Qomolangma³ means “Goddess Mother of the World.”⁴

Mount Qomolangma rises to a height of more than 29,000 feet (8,840 meters). The air at that height is thin, the temperatures are very cold, and the winds are extraordinarily strong. The conditions near the top are too harsh for any plant or animal life to survive. Huge ice sheets⁵ called glaciers⁶ cover the slopes down to the base of the mountain.

Some Tibetan-speaking peoples live in the valleys below the mountain. The best known are the Sherpa⁷. They live in villages at altitudes⁸ up to about 14,000 feet (4,300 meters). The Sherpa are known for their strength and endurance⁹ at high altitudes. They lead climbing trips in the Himalayas.

Mount Qomolangma has long been a challenge to mountaineers¹⁰. Early attempts to reach the summit¹¹ began in the 1920s. They failed largely because of the harsh conditions on the mountain. The first successful climb took place in 1953. Edmund Hillary¹² of New Zealand¹³ and Tenzing Norgay¹⁴, a Nepalese¹⁵ Sherpa guide, were the first to reach the top. Since then there have been a number of successful climbs.



Snow and ice surround the peak of Mount Qomolangma, the highest point on Earth.

© Spectrum Colour Library/Heritage-Images

► More to explore

Hillary, Edmund • Himalayas • Mountain

Quaker 贵格会教徒

Members of the Christian group known as the Society of Friends¹⁶ are called Quakers. They are dedicated¹⁷ to experiencing God personally rather than through clergy¹⁸, such as priests¹⁹ or ministers. Quakers call the presence of God inside each person the “Inner Light”²⁰. They believe that the Inner Light guides them through life.

Practices 宗教习俗

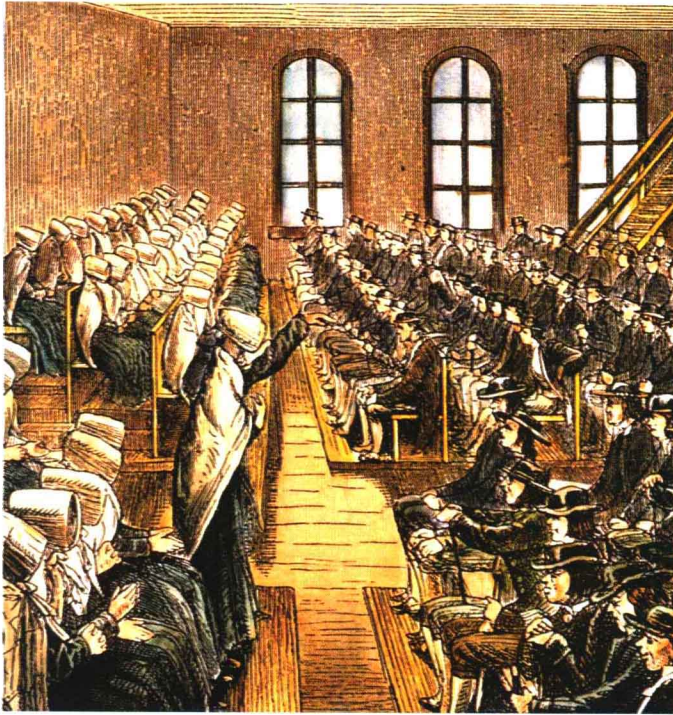
Quakers attend meetings to worship²¹ God. These meetings are open to everyone. The worshippers sit in silence, waiting for a message from God. Worshippers who hear a message share their thoughts with the others.

Quakers have a long tradition of working for peace and opposing war. They also

1. 尼泊尔
2. 藏语
3. 珠穆朗玛峰
4. 世界女神
5. 冰原
6. 冰川
7. 夏尔巴人
8. 海拔
9. 耐力
10. 登山者
11. 最高点
12. 希拉里
13. 新西兰
14. 诺盖
15. 尼泊尔 (的)
16. 公谊会
17. 一心一意的
18. 神职人员
19. 神父
20. 灵光
21. 崇拜

Did You Know?

Quaker service groups in the United States and Great Britain shared the Nobel peace prize in 1947.



Quaker worship services are called meetings. A drawing shows a meeting that took place in the 1800s.

The Granger Collection, New York

oppose slavery¹, cruel treatment of prisoners, and unfair treatment of women. Various Quaker groups organize relief and service projects throughout the world.

History 历史

George Fox², an English preacher, founded Quakerism³ in the mid-1600s. He grew to believe that God could be found inside people rather than in church ceremonies. He and other preachers established groups that shared his beliefs. These groups later became the Society of Friends. Its members were called Quakers because many worshippers quaked, or trembled, with emotion during religious meetings.

The Quakers offended⁴ many Christian leaders because they refused to honor

officials, take oaths⁵, or pay for the upkeep⁶ of English churches. Government authorities fined some of the Quakers, took their property, and put them in prison. The Quakers flourished⁷ nevertheless. A law passed in 1689 granted freedom of worship to the Quakers and other groups in England.

At the same time some Quakers traveled to the North American colonies⁸. In 1681 King Charles II⁹ of England gave a Quaker named William Penn¹⁰ land that became the colony of Pennsylvania¹¹. Many Quakers settled there. In the 1800s Quakers in the United States founded several colleges and universities that emphasized science. In the 1900s Quakerism spread to Africa and Europe.

► More to explore

Christianity • Penn, William

Quapaw 夸保族人

The Quapaw are Native Americans¹² who once lived in eastern North America, along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. They later moved westward along with other related tribes¹³, including the Osage¹⁴, the Kaw¹⁵, the Omaha¹⁶, and the Ponca¹⁷. The Quapaw eventually settled in what is now Arkansas¹⁸. The tribe itself is sometimes called the Arkansas.

The Quapaw lived in rectangular¹⁹, bark-covered²⁰ homes called longhouses²¹.

Longhouses were big enough to house several families. The Quapaw grew corn, gourds²², pumpkins²³, sunflowers, beans, and

1. 奴隶制
2. 福克斯
3. 贵格派
4. 冒犯
5. 誓言
6. 维修费
7. 兴盛
8. 殖民地
9. 国王查理二世
10. 佩恩
11. 宾夕法尼亚
12. 美洲原住民
13. 部落
14. 奥塞奇人
15. 考人
16. 奥马哈人
17. 篷卡人
18. 阿肯色州
19. 长方形的
20. 用树皮盖起来的
21. 长屋
22. 葫芦
23. 南瓜 (大果)

squash¹. They also hunted such animals as bison² (buffalo) and gathered nuts and berries³.

In 1673 French explorers visited Quapaw lands. The French and the Quapaw became trading partners. But the French also brought diseases, such as smallpox⁴ and measles⁵, that killed many Quapaw.

American settlers soon arrived in the area. In the early 1800s the U.S. government got the Quapaw to give up their Arkansas lands. The Quapaw went to live among the Caddo Indians⁶ in Louisiana⁷. However, floods soon drove them from their new home.

In 1833 the Quapaw moved to a reservation⁸ in Indian Territory⁹ (now Oklahoma¹⁰). In the 1920s some Quapaw became wealthy because they were able to mine and sell lead and zinc found on reservation lands. At the end of the 20th century there were about 1,000 Quapaw living in the United States.

► More to explore

Kaw • Native Americans • Omaha • Osage • Ponca

Quarrying 采石

Mining¹¹ is the removal of minerals from Earth's crust¹². Quarrying is the mining of stone, or rock used mainly for building. A quarry¹³ is a hole or a pit¹⁴ in the ground from which workers remove stone. During quarrying, workers cut or blast¹⁵ stone into smaller pieces. These smaller pieces of stone are easier to handle and can be used to make many things.

Types of Quarried Stone 采石种类

There are two basic types of quarried stone: dimension stone¹⁶ and crushed stone¹⁷.

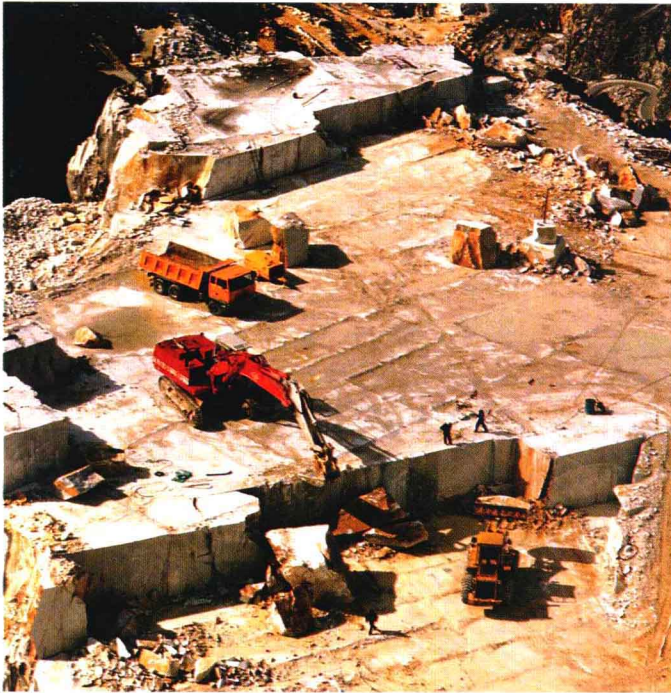
Dimension stone is blocks or slabs¹⁸ (big rectangles¹⁹) of stone that have been cut to a certain size. Granite²⁰ and limestone²¹ are popular types of dimension stone. Crushed stone is much smaller than dimension stone. It is stone that has been broken into many small pieces.

1. 南瓜 (小果)
2. 野牛
3. 浆果
4. 天花
5. 麻疹
6. 喀多族印第安人
7. 路易斯安那州
8. 居留地
9. 印第安准州
10. 俄克拉何马州
11. 采矿
12. 地壳
13. 采石场
14. 坑
15. 把...炸成碎片
16. 石材
17. 碎石
18. 石板
19. 长方形
20. 花岗岩
21. 石灰岩



A Quapaw sash is decorated with colorful beads.

Marilyn Angel Wynn/Nativestock Pictures



Many different machines, including trucks and cranes, are used in quarries.

Bernard Grilly—Stone/Getty Images

How Quarrying Is Done 如何采石

Workers take stone from a quarry by cutting, drilling¹, or blasting it. To get dimension stone, they use machinery² that cuts or drills large pieces of stone off the walls of the quarry. Each long, heavy slab weighs thousands of pounds. Workers cut the slabs into smaller blocks before transporting them to the surface. To get crushed stone, workers use explosives³ to blast stone from the quarry's walls.

In ancient times people removed stone from quarries without the help of modern machines or explosives. For instance, the ancient Egyptians⁴ used such tools as picks⁵, wedges⁶, drills, and saws.

Uses of Quarried Stone 采石用途

The ancient Egyptians quarried huge blocks of stone to build pyramids. The ancient Greeks⁷ and Romans⁸ created many buildings and sculptures⁹ with quarried stone, as did later peoples. Today businesses all over the world use quarried stone, and almost every country has quarries. People still use dimension stone to make buildings, monuments, and sculptures. They use it to build bridges, tunnels¹⁰, and dams as well. People use crushed stone mostly to build roads and to make concrete¹¹.

► More to explore

Mining • Rock



A worker at a quarry cuts slabs of limestone into smaller blocks.

Bob Krist/Corbis

1. 钻
2. 机器
3. 炸药
4. 埃及人
5. 镐
6. 楔子
7. 希腊人
8. 罗马人
9. 雕塑品
10. 隧道
11. 混凝土

Quebec 魁北克省

The province¹ of Quebec is different from the rest of Canada². The language and traditions of most of its people are French rather than English. The name Quebec comes from an Algonquian Indian³ word meaning “where the river narrows.” It was first used for the province’s capital, Quebec city, which is located at a spot where the Saint Lawrence River⁴ narrows.

Geography 地理

Quebec is Canada’s largest province in area. It borders Ontario⁵ and Hudson Bay⁶ on the west. The Hudson Strait⁷ lies to the north. To the east are the Gulf of Saint Lawrence⁸ and the mainland part of Newfoundland and Labrador⁹. To the south are New Brunswick¹⁰ and the U.S. states of Maine¹¹, New Hampshire¹², Vermont¹³, and New York¹⁴.

Most of Quebec’s people live in the lowlands¹⁵ near the Saint Lawrence River and in the region¹⁶ south of the river, which is part of the Appalachian Mountains¹⁷. The Laurentian Mountains¹⁸, north of the lowlands, are the oldest mountain range¹⁹ in the world. The rocky land north of the Laurentians has many forests, lakes, and rivers. In the far north, near Hudson Bay and Hudson Strait, are barren²⁰ Arctic lands.

People 人民

Most of Quebec’s people are of French origin. More than 80 percent speak French as their usual language. After the French, people of British descent are the most

numerous²¹. Other ethnic groups include Irish²², Italians²³, Haitians²⁴, Chinese, Greeks, and American Indians²⁵.

Nearly half of Quebec’s people live in Montreal²⁶ or its suburbs²⁷. Located on an island in the Saint Lawrence River, Montreal is the second largest city in Canada after Toronto²⁸.

Economy 经济

Services and industry are the most important parts of Quebec’s economy. Most of the province’s workers are employed in such services as tourism²⁹, education, banking, real estate³⁰, and sales³¹. The next largest group works in manufacturing³². Factories in the province produce food and drinks, aircraft and other transportation equipment, electrical goods, chemicals³³, and paper. Quebec’s mines provide gold, copper, zinc³⁴, iron ore³⁵, and asbestos³⁶. River dams create electricity, which Quebec exports to other provinces and to the United States.

Most farming in Quebec is done in the south, near the Saint Lawrence River. The province leads all others in dairy farming³⁷. Quebec is also among the leading provinces in poultry³⁸, hog³⁹, and vegetable production. Maple sugar⁴⁰ is a Quebec specialty⁴¹.

History 历史

The first people in what is now Quebec were American Indians and Inuit⁴². Indian groups included the Iroquois⁴³, the Huron⁴⁴, and the Cree⁴⁵.

1. 省
2. 加拿大
3. 阿尔冈昆人的
4. 圣劳伦斯河
5. 安大略省
6. 哈得孙湾
7. 哈得孙海峡
8. 圣劳伦斯湾
9. 纽芬兰和拉布拉多省
10. 新不伦瑞克省
11. 缅因州
12. 新罕布什尔州
13. 佛蒙特州
14. 纽约州
15. 低地
16. 地区
17. 阿巴拉契亚山脉
18. 劳伦山脉
19. 山脉
20. 贫瘠的
21. 众多的
22. 爱尔兰人
23. 意大利人
24. 海地人
25. 美洲印第安人
26. 蒙特利尔
27. 郊区
28. 多伦多
29. 旅游业
30. 房地产业
31. 销售业
32. 制造业
33. 化学产品
34. 锌
35. 铁矿
36. 石棉
37. 奶业
38. 家禽
39. 猪
40. 枫糖
41. 特产
42. 伊努伊特人
43. 易洛魁人
44. 休伦人
45. 克里人

1. 卡蒂埃
2. 宣称拥有
3. 尚普兰
4. 重新命名
5. 加拿大东部
6. 昂加瓦
7. 分界线
8. 说法语的加拿大人
9. 大多数

In 1534 the French explorer Jacques Cartier¹ sailed up the Saint Lawrence River and claimed² the lands he saw for his country. The region was called New France. In 1608 Samuel de Champlain³ founded Quebec city. Montreal was founded in 1642.

The French turned New France over to the British in 1763, after losing the French and Indian War. The British renamed⁴ the land Quebec. In 1791 the British split Quebec into two parts: Upper and Lower Canada. Lower Canada was later renamed Canada East⁵.

Canada East became the province of Quebec in 1867. It was one of four original provinces in the new country of Canada. Upper Canada became the province of Ontario.

Quebec's borders changed in the early 1900s. Ungava⁶, a huge region between Hudson Bay and the Hudson Strait, became part of the province in 1912. But the province lost land to Newfoundland (now Newfoundland and Labrador) when a boundary line⁷ was drawn in 1927.

Quebec's French Canadians⁸ have not always gotten along well with Canada's



Street signs in Quebec are mostly in French.

© Corbis

English-speaking majority⁹. In the 1960s some people in Quebec began to demand that Quebec become a separate country. In 1976 Quebec voters elected a government dedicated to independence. However, in 1980 and again in 1995 the people voted for Quebec to remain part of Canada.

► More to explore

Canada • Cartier, Jacques • Champlain, Samuel de • French and Indian War • Saint Lawrence River and Seaway

Facts About QUEBEC



Population
(2001 census)
7,237,479

Area
595,391 sq mi
(1,542,056 sq km)

Capital
Quebec city

Motto
Je Me Souviens
(I Remember)

When Quebec Became a province
1867

Queensland 昆士兰州

Queensland is the second largest of Australia's¹ six states. (Western Australia² is the largest.) Queensland is known for its sandy beaches, damp rain forests³, open plains, and rugged⁴ highlands⁵. Its tropical⁶ climate⁷ has earned it the nickname⁸ Sunshine State⁹. Brisbane¹⁰ is the capital.

Geography 地理

The Pacific Ocean¹¹ borders Queensland on the north and the east. The state of New South Wales¹² lies to the south, and the state of South Australia¹³ lies to the southwest. The Northern Territory¹⁴ forms the western border of Queensland.

Mountains that rise 2,000 to 5,000 feet (600 to 1,500 meters) line Queensland's coast. A mountain range called the Great Dividing Range¹⁵ separates the eastern third of Queensland from the western part. The western part of the state is mostly dry plains. Dense rain forests of palms¹⁶, pines, and other plants grow on the eastern coast.

Off the coast of Queensland is the world's largest coral reef¹⁷, called the Great Barrier Reef¹⁸.

People 人民

More than 3.5 million people live in Queensland. Most Queenslanders¹⁹ can trace²⁰ their family history to Europe. A small number of people are Australian Aborigines²¹. People from Southeast Asia, especially Vietnam²², also have settled in Queensland.

More than 40 percent of Queensland's people live in Brisbane, in the southeastern corner of the state. This big city is a port on the Pacific Ocean.

Economy 经济

Farming and mining are important to Queensland's economy. The main farm products are beef, sugarcane²³, wheat, and wool. Other crops include sorghum²⁴, corn, pineapples²⁵, and bananas. Queensland's mines produce coal, copper, silver, zinc²⁶, and lead²⁷.

1. 澳大利亚
2. 西澳大利亚州
3. 雨林
4. 崎岖不平的
5. 高地
6. 热带的
7. 气候
8. 绰号
9. 阳光州
10. 布里斯班
11. 太平洋
12. 新南威尔士州
13. 南澳大利亚州
14. 澳北区
15. 大分水岭
16. 棕榈树
17. 珊瑚礁
18. 大堡礁
19. 昆士兰人
20. 追溯
21. 土著
22. 越南
23. 甘蔗
24. 高粱
25. 菠萝
26. 锌
27. 铅



Queensland is home to many animals. Kangaroos sometimes hop across roads, so people must drive carefully.

Peter Adams—The Image Bank/Getty Images

1. 旅游业
2. 冲浪
3. 探险家
4. 大不列颠
5. 集中营
6. 定居点
7. 猛增
8. 矿工
9. 发大财
10. 厄瓜多尔
11. 山坡
12. 皮钦查火山
13. 安第斯山脉
14. 管道
15. 基图印第安人
16. 卡拉印第安人
17. 印加帝国
18. 西班牙
19. 地区

Tourism¹ also brings money to the state. Tourists come for the warm climate and sandy surfing² beaches. Many visit the Great Barrier Reef and the rain forests.

History 历史

Aborigines have lived in what is now Queensland for at least 40,000 years. European explorers³ visited the area in the late 1700s and early 1800s. In 1824 Great Britain⁴ set up prison camps⁵ in what is now Queensland. Britain shipped many prisoners to these camps, which existed until 1840.

Free British settlers began to build settlements⁶ in the area in the early 1840s. At first Queensland was a part of the colony of New South Wales. In 1859 Queensland became a separate colony. The population soared⁷ after gold was discovered in the late 1850s. Many miners⁸ went to Queensland in the hope of striking it rich⁹.

In 1901 Australia became independent from Britain. At the same time Queensland became a state of Australia.

► More to explore

Australia • Great Barrier Reef

Quito 基多

Quito is the capital of Ecuador¹⁰, a country in northwestern South America. The city sits on the slopes¹¹ of the Pichincha volcano¹², in the Andes Mountains¹³. It is a center of education, culture, and business.

Ecuador's major oil pipelines¹⁴ pass through Quito. Banking, tourism, and other service industries are important to the city's economy. Factories in Quito make cloth, medicines, and metal and wood products.



Spanish-style buildings surround a plaza in Quito, Ecuador.

Yoshio Tomil/SuperStock

Quito is the oldest capital in South America. In ancient times it was the center of the kingdom of the Quitu Indians¹⁵. The Cara Indians¹⁶ took over the area in the 900s. In 1487 the city became part of the Inca Empire¹⁷. Spain¹⁸ ruled the region¹⁹ from the 1500s to the early 1800s. In 1830 Ecuador became an independent country with Quito as its capital.

► More to explore

Ecuador

Qur'an 古兰经

► See Koran.



Raccoons live high in hollow trees or at the tops of buildings in cities.

(See Raccoon.)

A tropical rain forest has three sections: the canopy made by the treetops; the understory, where smaller plants grow; and the forest floor.

(See Rain Forest.)

The ancient Egyptians believed that at sunrise the god Re—the sun—began a journey across the sky in his boat.

(See Re.)

Recycling reduces the amount of paper, glass, plastic, and other materials that people throw away.

(See Recycling.)

Sally Ride was the first U.S. woman to travel into outer space.

(See Ride, Sally.)

1. 摩洛哥
2. 布赖格赖格河
3. 大西洋
4. 手工艺人
5. 统治者
6. 萨累
7. 海盗
8. 哺乳动物
9. 种

Ra 太阳神

► See Re.

Rabat 拉巴特

Rabat is the capital of Morocco¹, a country in northern Africa. The city lies where the Bou Regreg River² flows into the Atlantic Ocean³.

Industries that provide services, such as banking and trade, are important to Rabat's economy. Many people work for the government. Factories in the city produce cloth, food products, and bricks. Craftspeople⁴ in Rabat make carpets and leather goods.

In ancient times the Romans created a colony in the Rabat area. In the 1100s the Muslim rulers of Morocco founded Rabat as a military camp. In the early 1600s Spain's rulers⁵ forced all Muslims to leave Spain. Many of them moved to Rabat and the nearby city of Salé⁶. Later in the 1600s the area was a base for pirates⁷. The pirates attacked ships off the coast of northern Africa.

In 1912 the French took control of most of Morocco. They made Rabat its capital. In 1956 Morocco became an independent country with Rabat as its capital.

► **More to explore**

Morocco



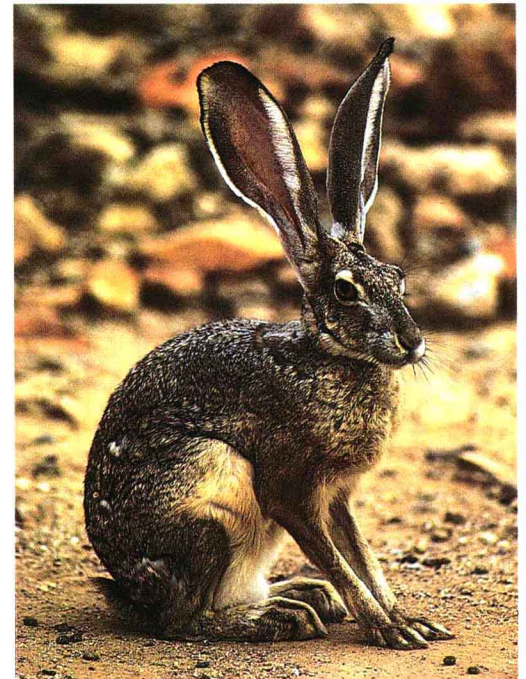
Walls surround the oldest part of the city of Rabat. The walls were built hundreds of years ago to protect the city from invaders.

Nik Wheeler/Corbis

Rabbit and Hare

兔和野兔

Rabbits and hares are mammals⁸ with long ears. There are about 28 species⁹, or types, of rabbit and about 30 species of hare. They all belong to the same animal family, called



The jackrabbits of North America are actually hares.

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