

●周游各国 ●异域风情 ●双语互译 ●原汁原味



英汉对照.....



放眼 WORLD OVERVIEW 看天下



主 编/王知津 于晓燕

ITALY

意大利 卷



 哈尔滨工程大学出版社
Harbin Engineering University Press

英汉对照.....



放眼

看

WORLD OVERVIEW

天下

意大利 卷

内 容 简 介

本书编集了意大利的最新资料,以中英文对照的形式全面地反映了意大利的地理、历史、经济、产业、资源、人文、家庭、风俗等方面内容,全方位系统地介绍了意大利的社会和风土人情。本书的编写融知识性、趣味性、实用性于一体,极具可读性。由于采用了双语编著,故可供中外人士及学习英语的人士使用,同时也是一本供广大中外读者学习使用的经典双语小百科全书。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

放眼看天下. 意大利卷:英汉对照/王知津,于晓燕
主编. —哈尔滨:哈尔滨工程大学出版社,2009. 4

ISBN 978-7-81133-410-4

I 放… II. ①王…②于… III. ①世界-概况-英、汉
②意大利-概况-英、汉 IV. K91

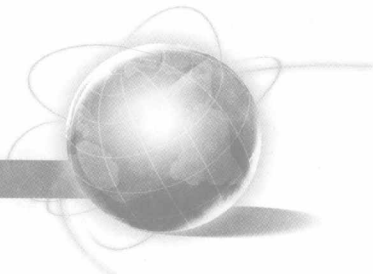
中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 052255 号

出版发行 哈尔滨工程大学出版社
社 址 哈尔滨市南岗区东大直街 124 号
邮政编码 150001
发行电话 0451-82519328
传 真 0451-82519699
经 销 新华书店
印 刷 黑龙江省教育厅印刷厂印刷
开 本 787 mm × 960 mm 1/16
印 张 16.25
字 数 250 千字
版 次 2009 年 4 月第 1 版
印 次 2009 年 4 月第 1 次印刷
定 价 22.80 元

<http://press.hrbeu.edu.cn>

E-mail: heupress@hrbeu.edu.cn

前言



意大利位于欧洲南部,北连瑞士与奥地利,东临斯洛文尼亚和亚得里亚海,南接爱奥尼亚海和地中海,西濒第勒尼安海、利古里亚海和地中海,西北同法国接壤,境内有两个主权独立国家:圣马力诺和梵蒂冈。意大利是拥有公元前5世纪古罗马和罗马帝国的世界文明古国,具有悠久的历史和文化积淀,特别是文艺复兴运动产生了巨大而深远的影响。

意大利和中国都是有着古老文明的国家,2004年5月国务院总理温家宝访问意大利,两国政府发表了自两国建交34年以来第一个联合公报,就建立稳定、友好、长期和持续发展的战略合作伙伴关系、进一步深化双边关系达成一致。联合公报认为,中国和意大利作为在国际和地区事务中负有重要责任的国家,应为中欧关系的巩固和发展作出进一步的贡献。

随着我国与意大利关系的进一步发展,两国在政治、经济、文化、艺术、教育、科技、环保、旅游、卫生、司法、信息等领域将开展更多的合作,交流和往来也将日益频繁,我国有越来越多的青年学生愿意赴意大利留学深造,越来越多的人需要了解意大利。在这种形势下,很有必要编写一本能够反映意大利概况的英汉对照的小百科全书,本书便是为此目的而编写的。

本书广泛搜集了意大利各个方面的最新资料,为了适应我国读者的需要和习惯,在不影响原文思想内容和表达方式的前提下,个别地方由编者作了改写或技术性处理,并力求表达准确、语言流畅。本书内容涉及意大利的地理、历史、国家标志、产业、经济贸易、科学技术、语言文字、文化教育、文学艺术、体育、公民与社会和旅游观光等方方面面。可以说,本书全景式地介绍了意大利概况,内容丰富,包罗万象,集知识性、趣味性、实用性于一身,可读性较强,在国内同类书中是少见的。本书既可以作为我国读者了解意大利的入门书,也可以作为出国人员和教学研究人员参考书。

担任本书初译的是屈宝强;侯延香和王树义进行了校对;王知津和于晓燕负责全书的总体设计、中英文编辑和终校审定。刘念、刘冰、陈维军、周九常、金胜勇、王金花、王瑶、李彤、李金锦、肖蔷、徐日明、谢瑶等为本书的编写搜集和整理了大量的文字资料和图片。

由于我们的学识和水平有限,在选材和翻译过程中,疏漏及缺点、错误在所难免,敬请读者批评、指正,不胜感谢之至。

编者

2009年1月于南开大学

目 录

Contents

I	Country Overview	2
	国家概貌	
1.	Geography	2
	地理	
2.	History	54
	历史	
3.	National Symbols	88
	国家象征	
II	National Economic	100
	国家经济	
1.	Industry	100
	产业	
2.	The Economy and Trade	114
	经济贸易	
III	Culture	134
	文化	
1.	Science and Technology	134
	科学技术	
2.	Language and Letter	146
	语言文字	
3.	Culture and Education	154
	文化教育	
IV	Exotic Amorous Feelings	168
	异域风情	
1.	Literature and Art	168
	文学艺术	
2.	Sports	192
	体育	

Contents 放眼天下



3. People, Family and Society Life	198
------------------------------------	-----

人口、家庭、社会生活

V Tourism	216
-----------	-----

旅游观光

1. Tourism Resources	216
----------------------	-----

意大利的旅游资源

2. Italian Trip	238
-----------------	-----

意大利之行

Country Overview

1. Geography

Location and Area

Italy



I Country Overview



1. Geography

1) Location and Area

Italy (Italian Italia), republic in southern Europe, bounded on the north by Switzerland and Austria; on the east by Slovenia and the Adriatic Sea; on the south by the Ionian Sea and the Mediterranean Sea; on the west by the Tyrrhenian Sea, the Ligurian Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea; and on the northwest by France. It comprises, in addition to the Italian mainland, the Mediterranean islands of Elba, Sardinia, and Sicily, and many lesser islands. Enclaves within mainland Italy are the independent countries of San Marino and Vatican City; the latter is a papal state mostly enclosed by Rome, the capital and largest city of Italy. The area of Italy is 301,323 sq km, including 294,020 sq km water and 7,210 sq km land (includes Sardinia and Sicily).

Around 100 million years ago a tropical sea called the Tethys covered the area now occupied by the peninsula. Gradually the ocean began to recede and various types of materials were deposited, including limestones, dolomites and sandstones, as well as the extensive coral reefs to the northeast from which the Dolomite mountain range was later formed. Although earlier volcanic activity had already resulted in the formation of the original core of the Alpine chain and other mountains further south, the crucial moment came around 40 million years ago when the African and European continental plates collided. The collision forced the respective borders of the plates and part of the bed of the Tethys to fold and rise up, beginning the formation of the Alpine and Apennine chains. The Alps rose up relatively quickly, at first forming an archipelago of tropical islands in the Tethys Sea. Both mountain chains underwent significant erosion, resulting in huge deposits of sand, gravel and clay at their feet and in part preparing the way for the development of lowland areas. By around 2 million years ago, after the

一、国家概貌



1. 地 理

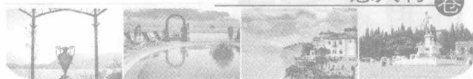
(1) 地理位置和面积

意大利共和国位于欧洲南部。它北连瑞士与奥地利,东临斯洛文尼亚和亚得里亚海,南接受奥尼亚海和地中海,西濒第勒尼安海、利古里亚海和地中海,西北同法国接壤。意大利的领土除了其本土大陆外,还包括地中海岸的厄尔巴岛、撒丁岛和西西里岛以及许多小岛。在意大利境内还有两个主权独立国家:圣马力诺和梵蒂冈(位于意大利最大城市、首都罗马西北角的罗马教皇制国家)。意大利全国面积为 301 323 平方千米,其中领海 294 020 平方千米,陆地 7 210 平方千米(包括撒丁岛和西西里岛)。

大约 1 亿年前,热带海洋古地中海覆盖着现在的意大利半岛地区,慢慢地海洋开始后退,石灰石、白云石和砂岩等各种物质开始沉积,大量珊瑚礁形成(主要在后来的多罗米特山脉东北部)。尽管早期火山运动导致了阿尔卑斯山脉以及其南部山脉的形



成,但是最重要的是 4 000 万年前非洲板块和欧洲板块的碰撞,这次碰撞形成了各板块边界,并且导致部分地中海河床折叠并隆起,开始形成阿尔卑斯山脉和亚平宁山脉。阿尔卑斯山脉的隆起相对较快,起初在古地中海形成了许多热带群岛。阿尔卑斯和亚平宁山脉受到海水的严重腐蚀,导致其底部沉积了大量的沙



landscape had been shaped and reshaped by the combined forces of continental plate movement and erosion, the Italian peninsula had almost arrived at its present-day form.

2) Terrain and Topography

More than half of Italy consists of the Italian Peninsula, a long projection of the continental mainland. Shaped much like a boot, the Italian Peninsula extends generally southeast into the Mediterranean Sea. From northwest to southeast, the country is about 1,145 km long; with the addition of the southern peninsular extremity, which extends north to south, it is about 1,360 km long. The maximum width of the mainland portion of Italy is about 610 km in the north; the maximum width of the peninsula is about 240 km. On the northern frontiers are the Alps, which extend in a wide arc from Ventimiglia on the west to Gorizia on the east, and include high peaks such as Monte Cervino (4,478 m/14,692 ft) and Monte Rosa, which rises to its highest point (4,634 m/15,203 ft) in Switzerland just west of the border. The highest point in Italy is near the summit of Mont Blanc (Monte Bianco), on the border of Italy, France, and Switzerland; the peak, located in France, is 4,810 m (15,782 ft). Between the Alps and the Apennines, which form the backbone of the Italian Peninsula, spreads the broad Plain of Lombardy, comprising the valley of the Po River. The northern Apennines project from the Maritime Alps along the Gulf of Genoa to the sources of the Tiber River. Monte Cimone (2,163 m/7,097 ft) is the highest summit of the northern Apennines. The central Apennines, beginning at the source of the Tiber, consist of several chains. In the eastern portion of this rugged mountain district is Monte Corno (2,912 m/9,554 ft), the highest Apennine peak. The southern Apennines stretch southeast from the valley of the Sangro River to the coast of the Gulf of Taranto. High peaks of the Apennine ranges of the Calabrian Peninsula, as the southern extremity of the Italian Peninsula is known, include Botte Donato (1,929 m/6,329 ft) and Montalto (1,957 m/6,422 ft). The Apennines form the watershed of the Italian Peninsula. The main uplifts are bordered by less elevated districts, known collectively as the sub-Apennine region. All the Land boundaries of Italy is about total 1,932.2 km, Austria 430 km, France 488 km, Holy See (Vatican City) 3.2 km, San Marino 39 km, Slovenia 232 km, Switzerland 740 km.

Only about one-third of the total land surface of Italy is made of plains, of which the greatest single tract is the Plain of Lombardy. The Coastline of Italy is about 7,600 km. The coast of Italy along the northern Adriatic Sea is low and sandy, bordered by shallow waters and, except at Venice, not readily accessible to oceangoing vessels. From a point near Rimini southward, the eastern coast of the peninsula is fringed by

子、砂砾和黏土,并导致了后来部分低地的形成。大约 200 万年前,在大陆板块运动以及海水腐蚀的共同作用下,逐渐形成意大利半岛现在的形状。

(2) 地形和地形学

意大利一半以上的领土位于意大利半岛。意大利半岛呈狭长的船形,向东南延伸至地中海。意大利的西北到东南跨度大约为 1 145 千米,南北跨度大约为 1 360 千米。意大利北部的大陆部分,最宽处约为 610 千米,意大利半岛的最宽处约为 240 千米。北部边界是阿尔卑斯山脉,它从西部的维特米吉里亚绵延至东部的哥利西亚,有些维努峰(高 4 478 米,合 14 692 英尺)和罗莎峰(高 4 634 米,合 15 203 英尺)等高峰,罗莎峰之巅属于瑞士,它是意大利的西部边界。意大利的最高点靠近意大利、法国和瑞士边界的勃朗峰顶(高 4 810 米,合 15 782 英尺)附近,峰顶位于法国境内。在阿尔卑斯山脉和构成意大利半岛主体的亚平宁山脉之间,是广阔的伦巴第平原和波河流域。北部的亚平宁山脉从滨海阿尔卑斯山脉沿着热那亚海湾一直延伸到台伯河的源头。茨迈纳峰(高 2 163 米,合 7 097 英尺)是北亚平宁山脉的最高峰。中部亚平宁山脉始于台伯河的源头,由多个山系组成,东部山系高低起伏,有亚平宁山脉最高峰科诺峰(高 2 912 米,合 9 554 英尺)。南部亚平宁山脉源于圣格鲁河谷,向东南延伸至塔兰托海岸之后,又往南伸展。位于卡拉布里亚半岛境内的亚平宁山脉,是意大利半岛的南尽头,半岛内有伯特罗纳托峰(高 1 929 米,合 6 329 英尺)和蒙特尔托峰(高 1 957 米,合 6 422 英尺)。亚平宁山脉形成意大利半岛的分水岭。隆起高低错落,形成次亚平宁地区。意大利的国土边界长约 1 932.2 千米,其中意奥(奥地利)边界长 430 千米,意法边界长 488 千米,意梵(梵蒂冈)边界长 3.2 千米,意圣(圣马力诺)边界长 39 千米,意斯(斯洛文尼亚)边界长 232 千米,意瑞(瑞士)边界长 740 千米。

平原大约占意大利领土的三分之一,最大的平原是伦巴第平原。意大利海岸线长约 7 600 千米。北亚得里亚海岸海水较浅、泥沙较多,除了通过威尼斯外,远洋轮船都不能通航。从里米尼向南的半岛东海岸遍布亚平宁支脉。在西部海岸中部,是低平且泥泞的三块陆地:迪罗马平原、马歇尔沼泽地和马雷马沼泽地。



spurs of the Apennines. Along the middle of the western coast, however, are three stretches of low and marshy land, the Campagna di Roma, the Pontine Marshes, and the Maremma.

The western coast of Italy is broken up by bays, gulfs, and other indentations, which provide a number of natural anchorages. In the northwest is the Gulf of Genoa, the harbor of the important commercial city of Genoa. Naples, another leading western coast port, is situated on the beautiful Bay of Naples, dominated by the volcano Mount Vesuvius. A little farther south is the Gulf of Salerno, at the head of which stands the port of Salerno. The southeastern end of the peninsula is deeply indented by the Gulf of Taranto, which divides the so-called heel of Italy (ancient Calabria) from the toe (modern Calabria). The Apennine range continues beneath the narrow Strait of Messina and traverses the island of Sicily, where the volcano Mount Etna, 3,323 m (3,322 m/10,902 ft) high, is located. Another active volcano rises on Stromboli, one of the Lipari Islands (Isole Eolie), northwest of the Strait of Messina. In addition to volcanic activity, Italy is also plagued by frequent minor earthquakes, especially in the southern regions.

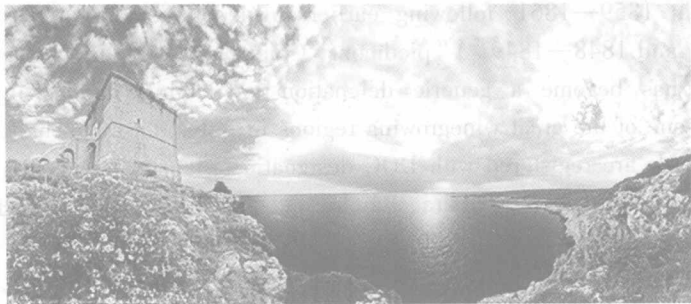
3) Regions

Italy is presently divided into 20 Regions: Piedmont, Aosta Valley, Lombardy, Trentino Alto Adige, Veneto, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Liguria, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria, Marches, Latium, Abruzzo, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily, Sardinia. Each region is divided into Provinces; each Province is divided into municipalities.

Piedmont

Piedmont is a region of north-western Italy. It has an area of 25,400 sq km and a population of est. 4.4 million. Its capital is Turin. Piedmont is surrounded on three sides by the Alps mountain range, including the Monviso, where the Po river rises. It borders with France and the Italian regions of Lombardy, Liguria and Valle d' Aosta. The region is divided into eight administrative provinces (Alessandria, Asti, Biella, Cuneo, Novara, Vercelli, Verbania and Torino), each named after its principal city. Other important cities include Moncalieri and Rivoli. Lowland Piedmont is a fertile agricultural region, producing wheat, rice, maize and grapes, the region also contains major industrial centres, notably Turin, home to the FIAT automobile works.

From 1046 the counts of the House of Savoy added Piedmont to its main territory of Savoy, with a capital at Chambéry (now in France). The counts were dukes of Savoy from 1416, and Duke Emanuele Filiberto removed his seat to Turin in 1563. (The dukes were kings of Sardinia from 1720). Piedmont was the springboard for Italy's



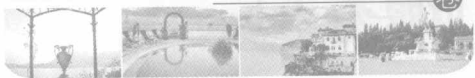
意大利西部海岸由海湾、鸿沟和一些缺口构成,因此形成了许多天然海港。西北部的热那亚湾,是重要商业城市热那亚的海港。那不勒斯港是西部海岸的另一个重要西海岸口岸,位于美丽的那不勒斯港湾,上有维苏威火山俯瞰。再往南是坐落在萨勒诺海湾的萨勒诺港口。最东南端是呈锯齿状的,它把古卡拉布里亚地区和现代卡拉布里亚地区分割开。意大利半岛的东南部尽头被塔兰托港口切了个深深的缺口,分成了所谓的意大利靴后跟(古卡拉布里亚地区)和靴前跟(现代卡拉布里亚地区)。亚平宁山脉继续在墨西拿海峡之下延伸,横跨埃特纳火山(高 3 323 米,合 10 902 英尺)所处的西西里岛。另一座活火山斯汤博里火山位于墨西拿海峡西北部的利巴里群岛中的斯汤博里岛上。由于火山运动活跃,意大利经常被频繁小强度地震困扰,特别是南部地区。

(3) 行政区划

目前,意大利划分为 20 个行政区,它们是:皮埃蒙特、瓦莱达奥斯塔、伦巴第、特伦蒂诺上阿迪杰、威尼托、弗留利-威尼斯朱利亚、利古里亚、艾米利亚-罗马涅、托斯卡纳、翁布里亚、拉齐奥、马尔凯、阿布鲁齐、莫利塞、坎帕尼亚、普利亚、巴西利卡塔、卡拉布里亚、西西里岛、撒丁岛。每个行政区下设省,省下设市(镇)。

☞ 皮埃蒙特

位于意大利西北部,面积约为 25 400 平方千米,人口约为 440 万(2007 年统计),首府都灵。阿尔卑斯山脉环绕该区的北西南三面,波河的源头蒙维佐山谷也位于该区。皮埃蒙特与法国及意大利的伦巴第、利古里亚、瓦莱达奥斯塔行政区相邻。下设亚历山德里亚、阿斯蒂、比耶拉、古内奥、诺瓦腊、维切利、维尔尼亚



unification in 1859—1861, following earlier unsuccessful wars against Austria in 1820—1821 and 1848—1849. A “piedmont” (piemonte in Italian) is a foothill, and “piedmont” has become a generic designation for foothill regions in geography. Piedmont is one of the great winegrowing regions in Italy. More than half of its 700 sq km of vineyards are registered with DOC designations. It produces wines of renowned depth such as the famed Barbera, Barolo and Barbaresco, as well as the more approachable Dolcetto.

Aosta Valley

Aosta Valley is a mountainous region in north-western Italy, the smallest of the regions. It is bordered by France to the west, Switzerland to the north and the region of Piedmont to the south.

The region covers 3,263 sq km and has a (partially French speaking) population of about 126,000. French is used in the government acts and laws, though the language actually spoken by the biggest part of the population is Patois, a French dialect which used to be spoken in Savoy, French-speaking Switzerland, Lyon area and the Jura. Aosta Valley is the only region still widely using the language. The region has a special autonomous status and forms one of the Provinces of Italy. The regional capital is Aosta.

The area was under the control of many different rulers until passing to the house of Savoy in the 11th century. It was established as an autonomous region of Italy in 1944.

Lombardy

Lombardy (It. Lombardia) is a region in northern Italy between the Alps and the Po Valley. Lombardy's capital is Milan, and the region is divided into the following provinces, all named after their capital cities: Bergamo, Brescia (weapon industries), Como (silk industries), Cremona, Lecco, Lodi, Mantova, Milano, Pavia (one of the most ancient universities), Sondrio, Varese (shoe industries). Its eleven provinces are subdivided in a total of 1,562 communes, ranging in population from Milan (1,303,437) to Morterone, near Lake Como, with only 33 inhabitants (2001 census).

Another important town is Monza (the Formula One circuit). Lombardy borders the regions of Piedmont, Emilia-Romagna, Veneto, Trentino-Alto Adige, and the country of Switzerland. The region is named for the Lombards or Langobardi, who came to this region after the fall of the (western) Roman Empire. There was a close relationship between the Frankish, Bavarian and Lombard nobility for many centuries.

Trentino-South Tyrol

Trentino-South Tyrol or Trentino-Alto Adige is one of the few Italian region not touched by the sea, its territory is mountainous and includes the majestically beautiful

和托里诺 8 个省,每个省都以其主要城市命名,其他重要城市还有蒙卡列里和罗奥里。皮埃蒙特地区农业发达,盛产小麦、大米、玉米和葡萄,还有都灵等许多著名工业中心,是著名的汽车制造厂菲亚特汽车公司总部所在地。

从 1046 年起,萨沃伊公国的伯爵们便将皮埃蒙特作为该国的主要领地,定都钱伯雷市(今位于法国境内)。自 1416 年起,正式成为萨沃伊公爵们的领地,1563 年伊曼纽尔公爵(从 1720 年起成为撒丁岛国王)迁至都灵。在 1820~1821 年和 1848~1849 年反抗奥地利战争失败后,1859~1861 年,皮埃蒙特成为意大利统一战争的起源地。在意大利语中,皮埃蒙特的意思是山麓小丘,现在它已经演变为所有丘陵地带的通用名称。皮埃蒙特大约有 700 平方千米的葡萄种植园,是意大利重要的葡萄酒生产基地。许多著名的葡萄酒均出自于本地区,如高贵的巴伯瑞葡萄酒、巴罗洛葡萄酒和巴伯瑞斯科葡萄酒,以及大众化的多尔赛托葡萄酒。

瓦莱达奥斯塔

位于意大利西北部的山区,是意大利最小的行政区。它西临法国,北接瑞士,南毗皮埃蒙特。

瓦莱达奥斯塔地区面积约为 3 263 平方千米,人口约为 126 000(2007 年统计)。虽然绝大多数人说一种法语方言(过去萨沃伊、里昂、瑞士和侏罗使用较多的一种方言,现在只有瓦莱达奥斯塔地区广泛使用该语言),但政府政令及法律均用法语颁布。瓦莱达奥斯塔是实行自治的特别行政区,下设 1 省。行政区首府是奥斯塔。

自 11 世纪成为萨沃伊领地后,该地区一直被萨沃伊王室的多位统治者所掌控。1944 年,成为意大利的自治区之一。

伦巴第

意大利北部位于阿尔卑斯山脉和波河山脉之间的行政区,首府米兰。伦巴第下设贝加莫、布雷西亚、科摩、克里摩那、拉科、洛代、曼图亚、米兰、帕维亚(最古老的大学之一所在地)、圣德诺、瓦尔泽等 11 个省,每个省都以其省会命名。这些省又共分为 1 562 个公社,人口分布不均,如米兰有 1 303 437(2001 年统计)人,而科摩湖附近的莫特尼只有 33 人。



Dolomite group, and a great number of small lakes. Historically under the domain of Austria for long centuries, in the Northern part of the region as a consequence the German language is spoken, and the region is officially bilingual. Famous for its production of apples and wines, the region has a greatly developed tourist industry, famous for its winter resorts, such as Madonna di Campiglio.

The region is bordered by Austria to the north and by the Italian regions of Lombardy to the west and Veneto to the south. It covers 13,619 sq km. It is extremely mountainous, covering a large part of the Dolomites and the southern Alps. The lowest pass across the Alps, the Passo Brennero, is located at the far north of the region on the border with Austria.

Veneto

Veneto is a region in northeastern Italy, bordering on Lombardy, Trentino-South Tyrol, Austria, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, and Emilia-Romagna, between the Alps and the Adriatic Sea. It is traversed by the Po, Adige, Brenta and Piave rivers. The capital is Venice, and other important towns include Verona, Padua, Treviso, Belluno, Rovigo, and Vicenza. This region is very rich in artistic and cultural treasures. Its architectural heritage includes the unique buildings and bridges of Venice, and many of Palladio's villas. Verona's arena is an ancient Roman amphitheatre, traditionally reserved for opera. The thermal baths at Abano Terme are also an attraction. Vacation spots are Jesolo, Cortina d'Ampezzo, Lake Garda. The regional economy, which used to depend entirely on agriculture, is now highly oriented towards high-tech industry and fashion (Benetton was a major employer), together with cultural tourism. Veneto is one of the two Italian Regions whose inhabitants are granted the status of *popolo* (i. e. people) with Constitutional Law by the Italian Parliament, the other Region being Sardinia. However only Sardinia has been added the status of "autonomous".

Friuli-Venezia Giulia

With an area of 7,844 sq km and 1.22 million inhabitants, Friuli-Venezia Giulia (Slovene Furlanija-Juljska Krajina) is an autonomous region of north-eastern Italy, bordering on the region of Veneto, the republics of Austria and Slovenia and the Adriatic Sea. The principal cities are Trieste, Slovene Trst (pop. 210,000) and Udine (96,678). It has four Provinces: Gorizia, Pordenone, Trieste, Udine.

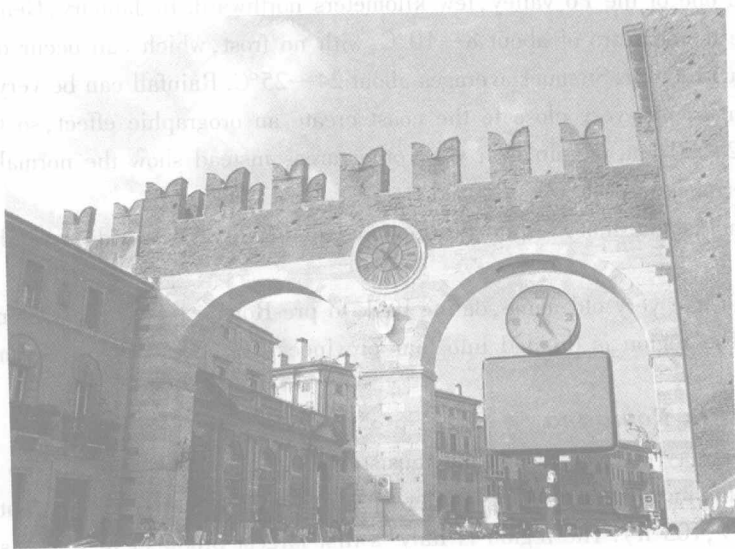
Bordering Austria and Slovenia, Friuli Venezia Giulia is at the crossing center of the Latin, German and Slavic cultures. In the North there are the Alps, while the territory along the coasts is mostly plain. Between Trieste and the Alps there is a wide, Karst plateau, the Carso, an important battlefield in WWI, where innumerable Italian and Austrian soldiers lost their lives. The economy is largely based on agriculture, the main crops being maize, sugar-beet, wheat, soy beans, and on the production of

古都蒙察是伦巴第的另外一个重要城市。伦巴第和皮埃蒙特、艾米利亚-罗马涅、威尼托、瓦莱达奥斯塔、特伦蒂诺上阿迪杰以及瑞士相邻。西罗马帝国的衰落后,伦巴第人来到此地,故得此名。世代以来,法兰克贵族、巴伐利亚贵族、伦巴第贵族间关系密切。

特伦蒂诺上阿迪杰

为意大利少数的非沿海行政区之一。境内多山,不仅有庄严美丽的白云山群,而且有大量的小湖泊。由于在历史上这一地区几个世纪以来都在奥地利的统治之下,致使这一地区的北部讲德语,因此这一地区的官方语言有两种。该地区以盛产苹果和葡萄酒而闻名,旅游业发达,是旅游滑雪胜地。例如著名的圣地亚卡佩格里奥。

该地区北部与奥地利接壤,西部是伦巴第行政区,南部是威尼托行政区。面积约13 619 平方千米。该区多山,覆盖了白云石山和南阿尔卑斯山脉的大部分地区。最低的山峡勃伦纳山口(位于阿尔卑斯山脉东段)横穿阿尔卑斯山脉,位于该区最北边的意奥边境上。



威尼托

位于意大利东北部,与伦巴第、特伦蒂诺上阿迪杰、弗留利-威尼斯朱利亚、艾米利亚-罗马涅、奥地利接壤,位于阿尔卑斯山脉和亚得里亚海之间。波河、

