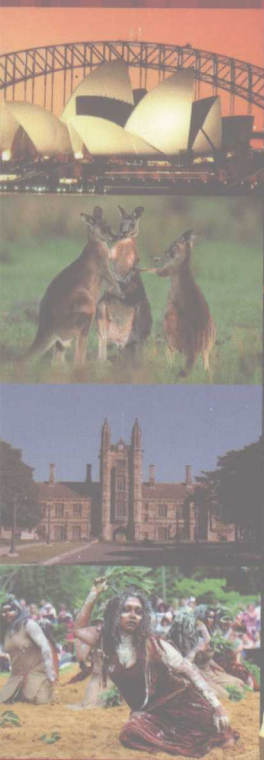


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英汉对照

放眼 看 天下

WORLD OVERVIEW



主 编/王知津 于晓燕

AUSTRALIA 澳大利亚 卷



哈尔滨工程大学出版社
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内 容 简 介

本书编集了澳大利亚的最新资料,以中英文对照的形式全面地反映了澳大利亚的地理、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澳大利亚的社会和风土人情。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。

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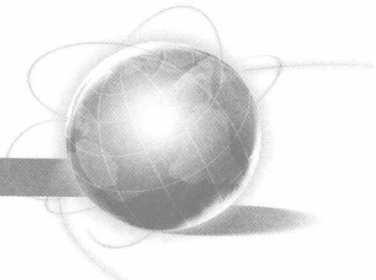
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前言



澳大利亚地处大洋洲,远离欧洲大陆、非洲大陆、亚洲大陆和美洲大陆,也不靠南极洲。它的西面和南面是印度洋,东面是珊瑚海和塔斯曼海,北面是帝汶海和阿拉弗拉海,是个典型的四面环海的国家。因此,澳大利亚是世界上唯一包含整个洲和它的外围岛屿的国家,而澳洲大陆又是地球上最大的岛屿。澳大利亚的地理位置、自然条件和气候气象等方面很有特性,并在历史、社会、文化、习俗和风土人情等方面有着悠久的历史。

随着我国与澳大利亚关系的进一步改善和发展,两国在政治、经济、文化、艺术、教育和科技等方面的交流和往来日益频繁,需要了解澳大利亚各个方面情况的人也越来越多,特别是我国每年有许多青年学生去澳大利亚留学深造。在这种形势下,很有必要编写一本能够反映澳大利亚概况的英汉对照的小百科全书,本书就是为此目的而编写的。

本书广泛搜集了澳大利亚各个方面的最新英文资料,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,力求表达准确、语言流畅。本书的前身《世界通览(澳大利亚卷)》曾于2004年由哈尔滨工程大学出版社出版,受到了广大读者的好评和欢迎。此次修订再版主要作了如下调整和修改:删除了与政治、外交、宗教和政府相关的内容,减少敏感问题的争议性;对原书中时间性较强的内容进行更新;对原书中的文字错误进行了改正;适当增加了一些有代表性的图片。

全书内容涉及澳大利亚的地理、历史、国家象征、产业与经济贸易、语言文字、人与社会、科技、文化教育、体育与娱乐、文学艺术、风俗习惯与节假日以及观光旅游等。可以说,本书全景式地介绍了澳大利亚,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。本书既可以作为我国读者了解澳大利亚的入门书,也可以作为出国人员和教学研究人员参考书。

杨秀丹承担了本书的主要修订工作;孙晓绯进行了校对;王知津和于晓燕负责全书的总体设计、中英文编辑和最后校对、统稿。王宇轩、印红、孙立武、孙志敏、孙鑫、佟巍、吴凤玉、李明珍、李新华、李德升、郑红军、贾福新等为本书的编写搜集和整理了大量的英文资料和图片。

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

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Information

Australia



I Introduction

Most people harbour a particular image of Australia, such as the Opera House or blood-red Uluru (Ayers Rock). Yet these famous icons do scant justice to the richness of Australian natural treasures and its cultural diversity. Australia offers a wealth of travel experiences, from the vastness and drama of the outback, to the spectacle of the Great Barrier Reef and its islands, the cosmopolitanism of Sydney and arguably some of the best beaches in the world. Visitors expecting to see an opera in Sydney one night and meet Crocodile Dundee the next will have to re-think their grasp of geography in this huge country. It is this sheer vastness, and the friction between the ancient land steeped in Aboriginal lore and the New World cultures being heaped upon it, which gives Australia much of its character. In land area, Australia is the sixth largest nation after Russia, Canada, China, the United States of America and Brazil. It's about the same size as the 48 mainland states of the USA and 50 percent larger than Europe, but has the lowest population density in the world—only two people per square kilometres.

Australia is the only nation to govern an entire continent and its outlying islands. The mainland is the largest island and the smallest, flattest continent on Earth. It lies between 10° and 39° South latitude. The highest point on the mainland, Mount Kosciuszko, is only 2,228 metres.

The Australian federation consists of six States and two Territories. Most inland borders follow lines of longitude and latitude. The largest State, Western Australia, is about the same size as Western Europe.

Full country name: Commonwealth of Australia

Area: 7,692,000 sq km

Population: 21.2 million (2007)

Capital city: Canberra

People: 94% European descent, 4% Asian, 1.5% Aborigine

Languages: English, Aboriginal languages (plus numerous other European, Arabic and Asian languages)

Government: Independent member of the British Commonwealth

National Holidays: Australian Day (1 January); the Queen's Birthday is

一、概 况

大多数人对澳大利亚有着特殊印象,如悉尼歌剧院或血红色的巨大乌鲁鲁石。澳大利亚最富盛名的是其丰富的自然资源 and 文化的多元性。它为世界提供了丰富的旅游资源,从内陆的广袤大地到大堡礁及其岛屿壮观的景象、悉尼的世界性以及世界上最好的海滩。游人向往着夜里欣赏悉尼歌剧院,白天偶遇鳄鱼邓迪,然后再回味澳大利亚的自然风光。澳大利亚的广博由古老大地上充斥着土著知识和新世界的文化经过磨合垒砌而成,而这也正是它的特色。澳大利亚陆地面积仅次于俄罗斯、加拿大、中国、美国和巴西,排名世界第六,相当于美国本土 48 个州或半个欧洲那么大,但它却拥有世界上最低的人口密度,每平方千米仅有两个人。

澳大利亚是世界上唯一包含整个洲和它的外围岛屿的国家。澳大利亚大陆是地球上最大的岛屿,也是地球上最小和最平坦的陆地。澳大利亚位于南纬 10 度到 39 度之间。澳大利亚大陆的最高点科西科修斯山仅有 2 228 米。

澳大利亚联邦由六个州和两个地区组成。内陆的边界大部分是沿着经纬线划定的。西澳大利亚州是最大的一个州,其面积与整个西欧一样大。

国家全称:澳大利亚联邦

面积:7 692 000 平方千米

人口:2 120 万(2007 年)

首都:堪培拉

民族:94% 欧洲后裔,4% 亚裔,1.5% 土著居民

语言:英语,土著语言(还有许多其他的欧洲语言,阿拉伯语和亚洲语言)

政府:英联邦的独立成员

国家假日:国庆日(1 月 1 日);每年六月西澳大利亚州庆祝英国女王生日;



Australia

celebrated in June Western Australia; all christian festivals, and also 26 December as Boxing Day

National Calendar: Gregorian

Date of Independence: 1 January 1901

Date of Constitution: 9 July 1900

Major products or industries: Minerals, oil, coal, gold, wool, cereals, meat, tourism

所有基督教节日以及12月26日的节礼日

日历:公历

独立日:1901年1月1日

宪法日:1900年7月9日

主要产品/工业:矿产,石油,煤,黄金,羊毛,谷物,肉类,旅游业



II National Overview



1. Geography

Australia is the sixth largest country in the world, and is the only one of the top six that is completely surrounded by water. The mainland and Tasmania are also surrounded by many thousands of small fringing islands and numerous larger ones. As an island nation, coastlines play an important role in defining national, state and territory boundaries.

1) Location

Australia is located in Oceania, lying between the Indian and Pacific oceans, southeast of Asia. It is bounded on the north by the Timor Sea, the Arafura Sea, and the Torres Strait; on the east by the Coral Sea and the Tasman Sea; on the south by the Bass Strait and the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the Indian Ocean. The continent extends for about 4,025 km from east to west and for about 3,700 km from north to south. Its coastline measures about 19,650 km.

2) Time Zones

There are three time zones within the Australian continent. The eastern states—Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania and Victoria—are 30 minutes ahead of South Australia and the Northern Territory and two hours ahead of Western Australia.

Daylight saving starts at 2 am, Sunday 5 October 2002 in Tasmania. Daylight saving starts at 2 am, Sunday 27 October 2002 in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Australian Capital Territory.

Australia is just to the west of the International Date Line. From the end of October to the end of March daylight saving applies (clocks are advanced by one hour).

New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania follow Eastern Summer Time, Queensland has not adopted this practice. South Australia follows Summer Time, as

二、国家概貌



1. 地 理

澳大利亚是世界第六大国,也是世界六大国中唯一一个四面环海的国家。本土和塔斯马尼亚由几千个外围岛屿和一些大岛屿所环绕。作为一个岛国,海岸线在界定国家、州和领土界限上起着重要作用。

(1) 位置

澳大利亚位于大洋洲,介于印度洋和太平洋之间,在亚洲的东南。北邻帝汶海、阿拉弗拉海和托雷斯海峡;东接珊瑚海和塔斯曼海;南邻巴士海峡和印度洋;西接印度洋。从东到西整个大陆长约 4 025 千米,从南到北为 3 700 千米。海岸线长约 19 650 千米。

(2) 时区

澳大利亚大陆有三个时区。东部各州——昆士兰州、新南威尔士州、塔斯马尼亚州和维多利亚州比南澳大利亚州和北领地要早半小时,比西澳大利亚州早两小时。

塔斯马尼亚的日时制从 2002 年 10 月 5 日,星期日,凌晨 2 时起。而在新南威尔士州、维多利亚州、南澳大利亚州和首都领地堪培拉则从 10 月 27 日,星期日,凌晨 2 时起。

澳大利亚正好处于国际日期变更线以西。每年的 10 月底到次年的 3 月底可以实行日时制(将时钟拨快一小时)。



does the Northern Territory. This period usually falls between November and February but can extend for up to two weeks on either side. Tasmania has extended daylight saving to six months from early October to late March.

3) The Land

Australia is the lowest, flattest, and, apart from Antarctica, the driest of the continents. Unlike Europe and North America, where much of the landscape dates back to 20,000 years ago (when great ice sheets retreated), the age of landforms in Australia is generally measured in many millions of years. This fact gives Australia a very distinctive physical geography.

The continent can be divided into three parts—the Western Plateau, the Central Lowlands and the Eastern Highlands. The Western Plateau consists of very old rocks (some over 3,000 million years old), and much of it has existed as a landmass for over 500 million years. Several parts have individual “plateau” names (eg Kimberley, Hammersley, Arnhem Land, Yilgarn). In the Perth area, younger rocks along a coastal strip are separated from the rest by the Darling Fault escarpment. The Nullarbor Plain is virtually an uplifted sea floor, a limestone plain of Miocene age (about 25 million years).

The Central Lowlands stretch from the Gulf of Carpentaria through the Great Artesian Basin to the Murray-Darling Plains. The Great Artesian Basin is filled with sedimentary rocks which hold water that enters in the wetter Eastern Uplands.

Much of the centre of Australia is flat, but there are numerous ranges (eg Macdonnell, Musgrave) and some individual mountains of which Uluru is the best known. Faulting and folding in this area took place long ago, the area was worn to a plain, the plain uplifted and then eroded to form the modern ranges on today's plain. In looking at Uluru, the remarkable thing is not how it got there, but that so much has been eroded from all around, leaving it there.

In the South Australian part of the Central Lowlands fault movements are more recent, and the area can be considered as a number of blocks that have been moved up and down to form a series of “ranges” (Mt Lofty, Flinders Ranges) and “hills” (such as the Adelaide Hills), with the downfaulted blocks occupied by sea (eg Spencer Gulf) or lowlands including the lower Murray Plains.

The Eastern Highlands rise gently from central Australia towards a series of high plateaus, and even the highest part around Mt Kosciuszko (2,228 m) is part of a plateau. There are a few younger faults and folds, such as the Lake George Fault near Canberra, and the Lapstone Monocline near Sydney.

Some plateaus in the Eastern Highlands are dissected by erosion into rugged

新南威尔士州、维多利亚州和塔斯马尼亚州采用东部夏令时,昆士兰州还没有采用这种制度。南澳大利亚州和北领地采用夏令时。夏令时往往从11月到次年2月,但有时也在两端各自延长两周。塔斯马尼亚州从每年的10月初到次年的3月底有长达六个月的时间为日时制。

(3) 国土

澳大利亚是除了南极洲之外地势最低、最平坦和最干燥的洲。不像欧洲和北美洲的地形可以追溯到两百万年前(大冰川撤退之际),澳大利亚的地形是以百万年来计算的。这也使得澳大利亚形成了一个非常独特的地理结构。

澳大利亚通常被分为三部分:西部高原、中部低地和东部高地。西部高原由非常古老的岩石(有些有30亿年的历史)组成,其中大部分作为大陆已经存在了5亿年。某些部分有着独立的“高地”名称(如金贝利高地、阿纳姆地、哈默斯利高地和伊利加伦高地等)。在佩斯地区,年轻的岩石和海岸带被达令-范特悬崖一分为二。纳勒博平原实际上是升起的海底,是中新世纪(大约2500万年前)的石灰石平原。

中部低地从卡奔塔里亚湾,经过大自流盆地一直延伸到墨累-达令平原。大自流盆地充斥着各种冲积岩石以阻止水流向更为湿润的东部丘陵地带。

中部低地大多很平坦,但是也有很多山脉(如麦克多纳尔、马斯格拉夫)和一些独立的山峰,其中乌鲁鲁(Uluru)是最有名的。很久以前,这一地区发生了断层和褶皱,并被腐蚀为平原,然后平原上升并风化成今天平原上的山脉。观察乌鲁鲁,令人惊奇的不是它如何到的那,而是它周围的土地被如此的风化腐蚀掉而只留下它茕茕孑立。

在中部低地的南澳大利亚部分,断层作用的发生是更近的事情,由此的结果是很多岩石上下移动形成了一系列的山脉(如洛夫蒂山脉和弗兰德斯山脉)和丘陵(如阿德莱德丘陵),同时下陷的断层岩石被海(如斯宾塞湾)或包括墨累平原在内的低地所占据。

东部高地从中部澳大利亚之间上升形成了一系列的高原,其中最高的部分是科西科修斯山(2228米)。还有一些更为年轻的断层和褶皱发生,如堪培拉附



hills, and the eastern edges of plateaus tend to form high escarpments. Many of these are united to form a Great Escarpment that runs from northern Queensland to the Victorian border. Australian highest waterfalls all occur where rivers flow over the Great Escarpment. For most of its length the Great Divide (separating rivers flowing to Central Australia from rivers flowing to the Pacific) runs across remarkably flat country dotted with lakes and airstrips, and there is no "Great Dividing Range". In eastern Victoria, however, the old plateau has been eroded into separate High Plains (such as Dargo High Plain), mostly lying south of the Divide which here runs across rugged country.

The Australian landforms of today are thus seen to result from long-continued processes in a unique setting, giving rise to typical Australian landscapes, which in turn provide the physical basis for the distribution and nature of biological and human activity in Australia.

Land Areas of States and Territories

In addition to the mainland, Australia is surrounded by many thousands of small fringing islands and numerous larger ones, which amount to an area half the size of Tasmania.

Table 1 Land Areas of States and Territories

STATE/TERRITORY	%	AREA/sq km		
		MAINLAND AREA	ISLAND AREA	TOTAL AREA
Western Australia	33.0	2,526,786	3,089	2,529,875
Queensland	22.5	1,723,936	6,712	1,730,648
Northern Territory	17.5	1,335,742	13,387	1,349,129
South Australia	12.7	978,810	4,672	983,482
New South Wales	10.4	800,628	14	800,642
Victoria	3.0	227,010	406	227,416
Tasmania	0.9	64,519	3,882	68,401
Australian Capital Territory	< 1	2,358	—	2,358
Jervis Bay	< 1	72	1	73
Australia		7,659,861	32,163	7,692,024

近的乔治湖断层以及悉尼附近的莱珀斯通单斜层。

东部高地的一些高原被侵蚀成高低不平的丘陵,而这些高原的边缘则形成了高的悬崖。而这一切结合在一起就形成了从昆士兰北部到维多利亚边界的大悬崖。澳大利亚最大的瀑布全部都在大悬崖附近的河流上形成。大分水岭(将流入中部澳大利亚的河流和流入太平洋的河流分割开)大部分跨越点缀着湖泊和飞机跑道的平坦的土地。然而,在东维多利亚,老的高原已被侵蚀成分离的高地平原(如达尔戈高地平原),这些平原位于由此穿越高低不平的土地的大分水岭的南端。

一般认为,今天的澳大利亚地形是在一个独特的地点,由长期的地球活动所造就,形成了澳大利亚独特的风景,并由此形成了澳大利亚独特的自然物理分布、生物特性以及人类活动。

州和地区面积

澳大利亚本土之外还有数千个小的边缘岛屿和数十个大一些的岛屿,这些岛屿组成了一半面积的塔斯马尼亚。

表 1 澳大利亚各州和地区面积

州/地区	%	面积/平方千米		
		大陆面积	岛屿面积	总面积
西澳大利亚州	33.0	2 526 786	3 089	2 529 875
昆士兰州	22.5	1 723 936	6 712	1 730 648
北领地	17.5	1 335 742	13 387	1 349 129
南澳大利亚州	12.7	978 810	4 672	983 482
新南威尔士州	10.4	800 628	14	800 642
维多利亚州	3.0	227 010	406	227 416
塔斯马尼亚州	0.9	64 519	3 882	68 401
首都地区	<1	2 358	—	2 358
杰维斯湾领地	<1	72	1	73
澳大利亚		7 659 861	32 163	7 692 024

(4) 地区

澳大利亚首都地区——国家首府

澳大利亚首都地区成立于 1911 年,位于新南威尔士境内,首都都是堪培拉。

