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英汉对照



# 放眼 看 天下

WORLD OVERVIEW

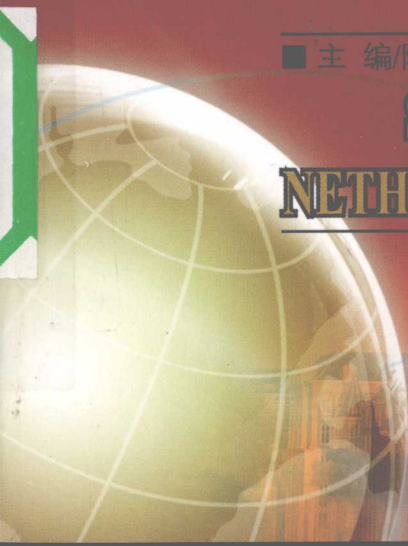


主 编/陆 军 周 伟

SWITZERLAND

瑞士 荷兰

NETHERLANDS BELGIUM 比利时 卷



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

英汉对照.....



WORLD OVERVIEW

# SWITZERLAND 瑞士 荷兰 NETHERLANDS BELGIUM 比利时 卷


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

## 内 容 简 介

本书编集了瑞士、荷兰、比利时最新资料,经过加工、整理,力求语言准确,内容丰富,全面地反映三国地理、历史、经济、产业、贸易、资源、科技、人文、社会、家庭、饮食、习俗、教育、文化、艺术、体育、娱乐、观光旅游等,全方位系统地介绍三国的社会、风土人情,可使读者对上述三个欧洲国家有全面、翔实的了解。

本书的编写融知识性、趣味性、实用性为一体,因而极具可读性。由于采用双语编著,故可供中外人士及学习外语的人士使用,也是一本供广大中外读者学习使用的精典型双语小百科全书。希望本书能成为一座构筑中外友好交往的桥梁。

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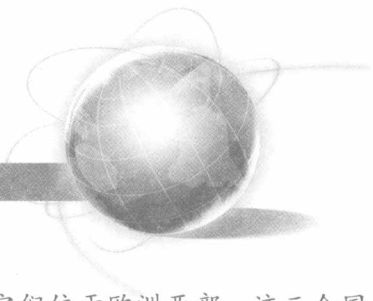
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# 前言



瑞士、荷兰、比利时是欧洲的三个小国,它们位于欧洲西部。这三个国家在地理位置、自然条件和气候等方面都具有很大的相似性,而且在历史、社会、文化、习俗和风土人情等方面的联系更是源远流长。三国都是欧盟成员国,而且与中国都有着长时间的交往历史。随着全球化进程的不断深入以及我国与欧盟关系的进一步发展,中国与上述三国在经济、文化、艺术、教育等方面的交流和往来也日益频繁,中国公民到上述三国旅游、经商、留学以及其他交往的人数越来越多,需要对三国基本情况有更多了解的人士日益增加。在这种形势下,编写一本能够比较全面地介绍瑞士、荷兰、比利时三国基本情况的英汉对照的小百科全书显得尤为必要。

本书搜集了瑞士、荷比、比利时三国的最新资料,经过编辑、加工、整理后进行翻译,力求表达准确,语言流畅。全书内容丰富,全方位、系统地介绍三国的社会、文化、风土人情,可使读者对上述欧洲三国有全面、翔实的了解。全书共分为两大部分,前一部分为英文,后一部分为中文,每个部分又从地理、历史、经济、产业、贸易、企业、资源、科技、人文、社会、家庭、饮食、习俗、教育、文化、艺术、体育、娱乐、旅游观光等方面全景式地介绍了三国情况。本书的编写内容丰富,包罗万象,融知识性、趣味性、实用性为一体,因而极具可读性。由于采用双语编著,故本书即可供广大读者学习了解瑞士、荷兰、比利时三国的入门书,也可作为出国人员和教学研究人员参考书。编者真诚地希望本书能成为一座构筑中外友好交往的桥梁,为促进中国与瑞士、荷兰、比利时三国的友好往来尽一丝微薄之力。

参加本书翻译工作的人员及分工:周伟(瑞士、比利时)、孙靖宇(荷兰),仲晓娟参与了本书部分资料的整理工作;刘玉梅、刘雯、辛丹为本书搜集和整理资料。陆军教授负责全书的总体设计、编辑和统稿;马竞侠负责全书的校对和审定工作。

由于我们的学识和水平有限,在选材和翻译过程中疏漏之处在所难免,敬请广大读者批评、指正,不胜感激。

编 者

2008年8月

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# Switzerland



## Introduction

Switzerland's independence and neutrality have long been honored by the major European powers, and Switzerland was not involved in either of the two World Wars. The political and economic integration of Europe over the past half century, as well as Switzerland's role in many UN and international organizations, has strengthened Switzerland's ties with its neighbors. However, the country did not officially become a UN member until 2002. Switzerland remains active in many UN and international organizations, but retains a strong commitment to neutrality.



### 1. Name and Flag of the Country

#### 1) Official name

Swiss Confederation.

#### 2) Capital

Bern.

#### 3) Flag

The white cross on the red back.

It has a religious background. The cross represents the cross Jesus was put on; the red color represents his blood. Each arm of the cross has to be of the same size and must be  $\frac{1}{6}$  longer than wide. A form of the Swiss flag was used as early as the 12th century, and in 1339 it became a symbol of the Swiss cantons struggle against the Holy Roman Empire. Its current design was adopted in 1848 and modified slightly in 1889. The cross, originally representing Christianity, has also come to represent neutrality; the flag of the International Red Cross is based on the Swiss flag.

## 国家概貌

长期以来瑞士一直被欧洲主要国家赞誉为自主和中立的国家,在两次世界大战中瑞士都恪守中立。近半个世纪以来,欧洲政治和经济的融合以及瑞士在诸多联合国组织及国际组织中所扮演的角色加强了瑞士与邻国的联系。然而,直到2002年瑞士才正式加入联合国。瑞士虽在诸多联合国组织及国际组织中积极活跃,但在国际事务中仍恪守中立的原则。



### 1. 国名、国旗

#### (1) 国名

瑞士联邦(法语 Suisse;德语 Schweiz;意大利语 Svizzera)。

#### (2) 首都

伯尔尼。

#### (3) 国旗

红色背景嵌以白色十字架。

瑞士的国旗蕴含着宗教的背景,十字象征着耶稣受难的十字架;红色代表着耶稣的血。十字的每边尺寸一定要长度一致,而且长度要比宽度多1/6。瑞士十字旗帜的历史最早可以追溯到12世纪,在1339年它成为各州摆脱罗马帝国统治的象征。现在的设计始于1848年,在1889年进行了轻微修改。最初象征基督教的十字寓意着中立;国际红十字会的旗帜就是在瑞士国旗的基础上设计的。





## 2. Language and People

### 1) The Four National Languages

The official languages of Switzerland are German (spoken by about 64 percent of the population), French (19 percent), and Italian (7 percent). The fourth national language, Romansh, is spoken by less than 1 percent of the people. Other languages spoken include Spanish, Portuguese, and Turkish. In a majority of the cantons the most commonly spoken language is Schwyzertsch (Swiss German), an Alemannic dialect of German differing vastly from both written German and other German dialects. Newspapers and magazines are written in standard German, however, and German is the language of many theater, motion picture, and television productions. French is the most commonly spoken language in the cantons of Fribourg, Jura, Vaud, Valais, Neuchatel, and Geneva, and Italian is the predominant language in Ticino. Romansh, a Romance language, is spoken chiefly in the canton of Graubünden.

#### **Language distribution**

##### ① German

German is by far the most widely spoken language in Switzerland: 17 of the 26 cantons are monolingual in German.

##### ② French

French is spoken in the western part of the country, the “Suisse Romande.” Four cantons are French-speaking: Geneva, Jura, Neuchatel and Vaud. Three cantons are bilingual: in Bern, Fribourg and Valais both French and German are spoken.

##### ③ Italian

Italian is spoken in Ticino and 4 southern valleys of Grisons.

##### ④ Rhaeto-Romansh (Romansh)

Romansh is spoken only in the trilingual canton of Graubünden. The other two languages spoken there are German and Italian. Romansh, like Italian and French, is a language with Latin roots. It is spoken by just 0.5% of the total Swiss population.

The many foreigners resident in Switzerland have brought with them their own languages, which taken as a whole now outnumber both Romansh and Italian. The 2000 census showed that speakers of Serbian/Croatian were the largest foreign language group, with 1.4% of the population. English was the main language for 1%.



## 2. 语言、国民

### (1) 四种国语

瑞士的官方语言有德语(使用者约占总人口的64%)、法语(19%)、意大利语(7%)和罗曼斯方言。使用罗曼斯方言的地区主要为瑞士东部,使用者占不到总人口的百分之一。其他语言有西班牙语、葡萄牙语和土耳其语。在瑞士大部分州通行与德语有很大区别的瑞士式德语。然而报纸和杂志都使用标准的德语,大量的戏剧、影片和电视节目都使用德语。弗里堡州、汝拉州、沃州、瓦莱州、纳沙泰尔州和日内瓦州都是法语区,在迪溪诺州使用意大利语,罗曼斯方言主要在东部的格罗班登州使用。

#### ☞ 语言分布

##### ① 德语

瑞士使用最广泛的语言是德语:26个州中有17个是只用德语的州。

##### ② 法语

瑞士西部地区主要使用法语,在瑞士被称为“Suisse Romande”。瑞士有四个法语州:日内瓦、汝拉、纳沙泰尔及沃州。此外,有三个双语州:伯尔尼、弗里堡及瓦莱州,在这些州,法语与德语并存。

##### ③ 意大利语

使用意大利语的州主要是提挈诺州;此外,在格罗班登州南部的四个山谷地区也讲意大利语。

##### ④ 莱托-罗曼斯语

罗曼斯语只在三语州——格罗班登州被使用。该州的其他两种语言是德语及意大利语。罗曼斯语与意大利语、法语同属拉丁语系。在瑞士,只有约0.5%的人讲罗曼斯语。

众多外来移民给瑞士带来了多样的语言,讲各种外国语言人数的总和已经超过了使用意大利语与罗曼斯语的人数。2000年的普查表明,讲塞尔维亚语/克



### *Language rights*

Language rights are enshrined in the Swiss constitution. German, French, Italian and Rhaeto-Romansh all have the status of national languages, but only the first three are official languages. Nevertheless, Romansh is used in official communications with Romansh speakers, who in turn have the right to use their native language in addressing the central authorities. The constitution also contains provisions to enable the federal authorities to help Ticino and Graubünden support Italian and Romansh respectively.

Foreigners often assume that the fact that there are four national languages in Switzerland means that every Swiss speaks four languages, or at least three. However, the reality is very different.

### *Linguistic proficiency and English*

The Swiss can certainly be proud of their linguistic proficiency and many understand the other languages of their fellow countrymen very well. However, proficiency in the national languages is decreasing in favour of English. Quadrilingual Switzerland is apparently becoming a two-and-a-half-language Switzerland. Many people speak their mother tongue and English, and understand a second national language.

Each canton makes its own decision about when and which language will be taught. In German-speaking Switzerland children have traditionally started French from the age of 9, while French speakers have started German at the same age. In Ticino and the Romansh-speaking areas, both French and German are learned during compulsory schooling. Ticino decided in 2002 to make English a compulsory subject, alongside French and German. To lighten the load, children will be able to drop French when they start English in the 8th year. Zurich's education minister provoked a national debate in 2000 by announcing that his canton intended to make English the first foreign language, rather than French. Supporters of the move point out that English is more useful in the world. They add that children and parents are in favor and that since motivation is an important ingredient in language learning, pupils are likely to learn English more successfully than they do French.

Opponents see the decision as a threat to the unity of Switzerland, and fear that French and Italian speakers will be put at a disadvantage because they will still need a good standard of German to rise in their careers within Switzerland.

## **2) People and Population**

Switzerland sits at the crossroads of several major European cultures, which have heavily influenced the country's languages and cultural practices. Switzerland has four

罗埃西亚语的人数最多,占总人口的1.4%。使用英语作为主要语言的人口占总人口的1%。

### 语言权利

瑞士宪法中有对语言权利的专门规定。德语、法语、意大利语及罗曼斯语均为国语,但只有前三种语言为瑞士官方语言。罗曼斯语可以在政府与罗曼斯人正式交际、在与联邦政府对话中使用,罗曼斯人有权使用自己的语言权利。宪法中还规定:联邦政府应帮助提挈诺州和格罗班登州,支持意大利语及罗曼斯语。

外国人常常以为:瑞士有四种国语,这意味着每个瑞士人都能讲四种语言,或至少其中三种。但事实并非如此。

### 语言能力与英语

当然,瑞士人完全可以为自己的语言能力骄傲,大多数人都能理解讲其他语言的同胞。但与英文相比较,瑞士人讲其他国语的能力在下降。四种语言的瑞士正在向“两种半”语言转变。除自己的母语外,人们还掌握英文并能听懂另一种国语。

每个州有权决定各自的教学语言及开始教授的时间。德语区的学生9岁开始学习法语,法语区的学生也在同一年龄开始学习德语。在提挈诺州和罗曼斯语区,学生在义务教育期间同时学习德语和法语。2002年,提挈诺州决定将英语与德语、法语一起作为必修课程。为减轻负担,8年级的学生开始学习英语时,就不必再学法语。2000年,苏黎世州教育部长宣布:苏黎世州有意将英语作为第一外语,取代法语。这一消息引发了一场全国性辩论。支持者们认为英语在当今世界更加实用。他们补充说:由于语言学习动机十分重要,学生学习英语的效果会更好。因此,学生和家长也更加倾向学习英语。

反对者们认为该决定会威胁到瑞士的团结,担心法语区和意大利语区将处于不利地位。因为在瑞士如果想在事业上有发展,这两个语区的人们仍必须掌握较高水平的德语。

## (2) 国民与人口

瑞士是欧洲文化的交汇地,瑞士的语言和文化活动都深深地打上了欧洲文





official languages—German, French, Italian, and Romansh (based on Latin and spoken by a small minority in the Canton Graubunden). The German spoken is predominantly a Swiss dialect, but newspapers and some broadcasts use High German. Many Swiss speak more than one language. English is widely known, especially among professionals.

The population of Switzerland (2002) is about 7.3 million. More than 75% of the population lives in the central plain, which stretches between the Alps and the Jura Mountains and from Geneva in the southwest to the Rhine River and Lake Constance in the northeast. Resident foreigners and temporary foreign workers make up about 20% of the population.

Almost all Swiss are literate. Switzerland's 13 institutes of higher learning enrolled 99,600 students in the academic year of 2001 – 20. About 25% of the adult population holds a diploma of higher learning.

The Constitution guarantees freedom of worship, and the different religious communities co-exist peacefully.

Switzerland consistently ranks high on quality of life indices, including highest per capita income, one of the highest concentrations of computer and Internet usage per capita, highest insurance coverage per individual, and high health care rates. For these and many other reasons, it serves as an excellent test market for businesses hoping to introduce new products into Europe.



### 3. Geography

#### 1) Location and Land

##### Location

Switzerland federal republic in west central Europe, bounded on the north by France and Germany, on the east by Austria and Liechtenstein, on the south by Italy, and on the west by France. The country has an area of 41,288 sq km. It could be contained in a circle with a radius of 115 km. The maximum North-South extent is 220.1 km; the maximum East-West extent 348.4 km. Small is beautiful! Its largest city is Zurich, and the capital is Bern.

##### Land

Switzerland is one of the most mountainous countries of Europe, with more than 70 percent of its area covered by the Alps, in the central and southern sections, and the

化的烙印。在瑞士有四种官方语言:德语、法语、意大利语和罗曼斯方言。日常使用的是瑞士式的德语,但报纸和电台使用标准的德语,很多瑞士人会说不只一种语言。在瑞士很多人,特别是一些专业人士都懂英语。

瑞士人口约 730 万(2002 年),75% 以上的人口居住在中部平原地区,位于阿尔卑斯山和汝拉山脉之间,从西南的日内瓦湖一直绵延到东北的莱茵河和康斯坦斯湖。外来移民和短期海外工人约占总人口的 20% 以上。

几乎所有的瑞士人都受过教育,在 2001—2002 年瑞士的 13 所高等学府拥有学生约 99 600 名。大约 25% 的瑞士成年人拥有高等学历。

瑞士宪法保护宗教信仰自由,不同宗教团体和睦相处。

瑞士的生活品质一直位居世界前列,其中包括:人均收入居世界第一,人均拥有计算机和使用因特网的数量居世界第一,人均保险居世界首位,以及极高的保健率。基于诸多的原因,瑞士成为商家在把新产品向欧洲发行前的绝佳试验市场。



## 3. 地 理

### (1) 位置、国土

#### 位置

瑞士联邦位于西欧的中部,北与德国和法国接壤,西临奥地利和列支敦士登,南临意大利,西接法国。领土总面积 41 288 平方千米。整个国土大体可包含在一个半径为 115 千米的圆内。南北长 220.1 千米,东西宽 348.4 千米。瑞士是一个美丽的小国! 最大城市苏黎世,首都伯尔尼。

#### 国土

瑞士是欧洲多山的国家之一,阿尔卑斯山脉占据了瑞士国土的 70% 以上。瑞士位于阿尔卑斯山脉的中央,瑞士境内的阿尔卑斯山是欧洲最大山系的一部分,以锯齿状的山峰和陡峭的峡谷而著称。阿尔卑斯山包含了很多的山脉,像拥有瑞士最高峰——海拔 4 634 米的杜富尔峰的平宁山脉。汝拉(译音 Jura,凯尔特

