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英汉对照.....

# 放眼 看 天下

WORLD OVERVIEW



主 编/王知津 于良芝

ICELAND DENMARK FINLAND

冰岛 丹麦

NORWAY SWEDEN

芬兰 挪威 瑞典 卷



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

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## 内 容 简 介

本书编集了冰岛、丹麦、芬兰、挪威、瑞典五国的最新资料,以中英文对照的形式全面地反映了这五国的地理、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各国的社会和风土人情。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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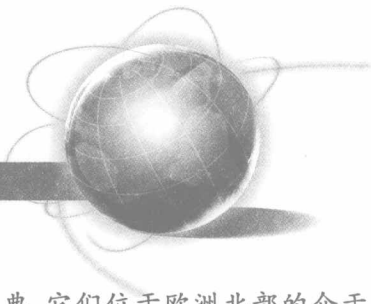
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# 前言



北欧五国是指冰岛、丹麦、芬兰、挪威、瑞典，它们位于欧洲北部的介于北海和波罗的海之间的日德兰半岛、斯堪的纳维亚半岛一带及冰岛。这五个国家在地理位置、自然条件和气候气象等方面具有很大的相似性，而在历史、社会、文化、习俗和乡土人情等方面的联系也源远流长。随着我国与欧盟关系的进一步改善和发展，我国同北欧五国在政治、经济、文化、艺术、教育等方面的交流和往来也日益频繁，想要了解北欧五国各个方面情况的人也越来越多。

本书广泛搜集了北欧五国各方面的最新资料，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。本书的前身《世界通览（冰岛、丹麦、芬兰、挪威、瑞典卷）》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。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。

本书按字顺编排五个国家，内容涉及北欧五国的地理、历史、国家象征、资源、产业、经济贸易、科学技术、语言文字、文化教育、文学艺术、体育运动、国民与社会、风俗习惯等。可以说，全景式地介绍了北欧五国，内容丰富，包罗万象，集知识性、趣味性、实用性于一身，可读性强，在国内同类书中是少见的。本书既可以作为我国读者了解北欧五国的入门书，也可以作为出国人员和教学研究人员的参考书。

王树义承担了本书的主要修订工作；于晓燕和朱捷进行了校对；王知津和于良芝负责全书的总体设计、中英文编辑和最后校对、统稿。王乐、王秀香、卢振波、刘念、曲亚民、张恒、李宇、李德升、徐芳、栗莉、黄莹莹、蔡玮、潘永超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、缺点及错误在所难免，敬请读者批评、指正，我们将不胜感激。

编者

2009年1月于南开大学

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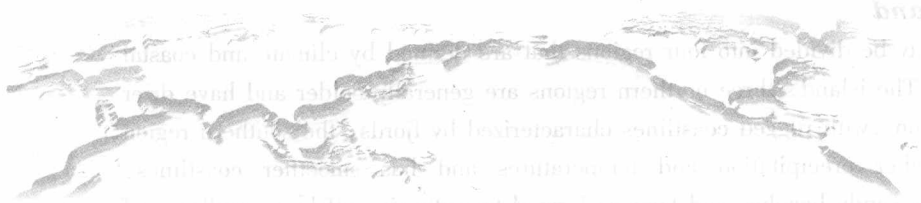
# Country Overview

## Geography

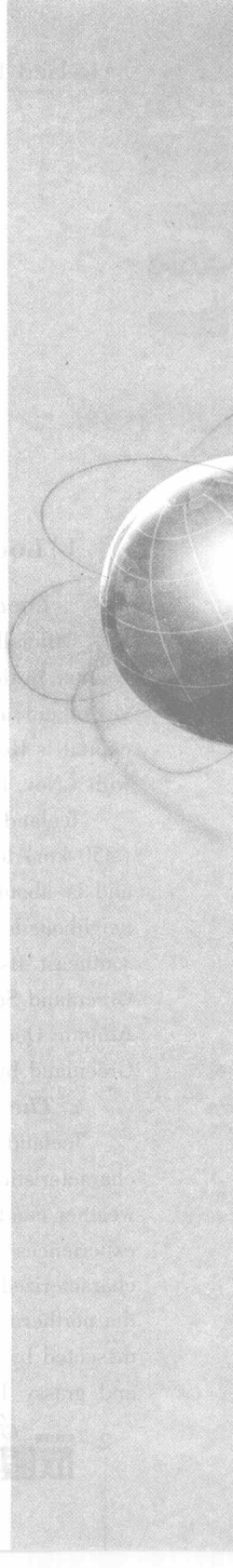
### Location and Land

# Iceland

Iceland is a North Atlantic island country, located in the North Atlantic Ocean, south of the Arctic Circle. It is the largest island in the North Atlantic and the second largest in the world. The island is roughly rectangular, with a length of about 486 kilometers (302 miles) and a width of about 486 kilometers (302 miles). The island is surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean to the north, west, and south, and the Arctic Ocean to the east. The island is situated about 1,800 kilometers (1,118 miles) north of the European continent, and about 2,000 kilometers (1,243 miles) west of the North American continent. The island is situated about 1,800 kilometers (1,118 miles) north of the European continent, and about 2,000 kilometers (1,243 miles) west of the North American continent.



The island is characterized by a rugged, mountainous terrain, with numerous fjords and inlets. The island is situated about 1,800 kilometers (1,118 miles) north of the European continent, and about 2,000 kilometers (1,243 miles) west of the North American continent.



# I Country Overview

## 1. Geography

### 1) Location and Land

#### Location

Officially REPUBLIC OF ICELAND, Icelandic LYDHVELDIDH ISLAND, island country in the North Atlantic Ocean, near the Arctic Circle, lying between Norway and Greenland, and covering an area of 39,699 square miles (103,000 square km). The capital is Reykjavik. Pop. (July 2008 est.): 304,367. Monetary unit: Icelandic krona, with (Nov. 15, 2008) a free rate of 135 krona to U. S. \$1.

Iceland is bounded by latitudes 66°30' and 63°15' N and is about 220 miles (350 km) long from north to south; it is bounded by longitudes 24°15' and 13°45' W and is about 335 miles (540 km) from east to west. Iceland's nearest European neighbour is Scotland in the United Kingdom, lying about 500 miles (800 km) to the southeast. Its rugged coastline, of more than 3,000 miles (4,800 km), meets the Greenland Sea and the Arctic Circle on the north, the Norwegian Sea on the east, the Atlantic Ocean on the south and west, and the Denmark Strait which separates it from Greenland by about 200 miles (320 km) on the northwest.

#### The Land

Iceland may be divided into four regions that are defined by climate and coastal characteristics. The island's three northern regions are generally colder and have drier weather conditions, with rugged coastlines characterized by fjords; the southern region experiences higher precipitation and temperatures and has smoother coastlines, characterized by sandy beaches and lagoons formed by extensive offshore sandbars. Of the northern regions, the northwestern region is a peninsular plateau that is heavily dissected by steep valleys; the north-central region is characterized by broad valleys and grassy lowlands; and the northeastern region has numerous fjords, providing

## 一、国家概貌

### 1. 地 理



#### (1) 位置、国土

##### ☞ 位置

冰岛共和国,是北大西洋中的岛国,接近北极圈,位于挪威和格陵兰岛之间,国土面积 39 699 平方英里(103 000 平方千米)。首都雷克雅未克。总人口(2008 年 7 月估计数据):304 367 人。货币单位:冰岛克朗,135 克朗相当于 1 美元(2008 年 11 月 15 日汇率)。

冰岛处于北纬  $66^{\circ}30'$  和  $63^{\circ}15'$  之间,南北长大约 220 英里(350 千米);位于西经  $24^{\circ}15'$  和  $13^{\circ}45'$  之间,东西长约 335 英里(540 千米)。冰岛最近的欧洲邻国



excellent harbours. The southern region is quite varied in its landscape, ranging from extensive lowlands to the country's highest peak.

Of Iceland's total land area, less than 1 percent is considered arable, and forests, even after reforestation programs in the decades of the 1960s and 1970s, amounted to only slightly more than 1 percent of the total land area. Grazing land, however, exists in practically every coastal valley and accounts for more than one-fifth of the land area. Most of the remainder is either glaciated, covered with peat bogs, or lava desert.

Geographic table of Iceland.

Total area: 103,000 sq km.

Cultivated: 1%.

Pastures: 20%.

Lakes: 2%.

Lavas: 11%.

Glaciers: 11%.

Sands: 4%.

Other non-arable land: 50%.

## 2) Terrain

Mostly plateau interspersed with mountain peaks and ice-fields; coast deeply indented by bays and fiords.

Geologically Iceland is a very young country, and the process of its formation is still going on. Iceland's interior consists entirely of mountains and high plateaus, devoid of human habitation. Its average height is 500 m above sea level.

### Volcanic Activity

Iceland has some of the most active volcanoes in the world. There are about 200 volcanoes, at least 30 of which have erupted since the country was settled in the 9th century AD. On the average there is an eruption every fifth year. Nearly every type of volcanic activity found in the world is represented in Iceland, the most common being fissure eruptions. One of these, the 30 km-long row of craters, Lakagíggar, with about 100 separate craters, erupted in 1783. The gases and ashes from this eruption poisoned the grasslands, causing tremendous damage in the countryside. It brought widespread famine and resulted in the deaths of tens of thousands of people through starvation. The lava flow from this eruption is the largest known in the world, covering 565 square km.

The most famous Icelandic volcano is Hekla. Since its first recorded eruption in 1104, which destroyed vast areas, Hekla has erupted 17 times in historic time continually bringing damage to the surrounding countryside.

是大不列颠联合王国的苏格兰,位于冰岛东南方 500 英里(800 千米)处。它长达 3 000 多英里(4 800 千米)的崎岖的海岸线,北接格陵兰海和北极圈,东临挪威海,南面和西面临大西洋,西北部有宽约 200 英里(320 千米)的丹麦海峡,将冰岛与格陵兰岛隔开。

### 国土

根据气候和海岸特征划分,冰岛可以分成四个地区。冰岛北部三个地区气候条件通常又冷又干,崎岖不平的海岸线上多港湾;南部地区降水量多且温度高,海岸线平缓,以沙滩和广阔海滨沙洲形成的潟湖为特征。在北部地区,西北部是一个半岛高原,被陡峭的峡谷所分割;中北部以广阔的谷地和多草的低地为特征;东北部有数量众多的海湾,可以作为优良的港口。南部地区的地形多变,分布着宽广的低地和这个国家的最高山峰。

在冰岛所有的陆地中,仅有不到 1% 的土地适合耕种和植树,甚至在 20 世纪 60 年代和 70 年代开展重新造林运动几十年后,仍然只占全部国土面积的 1% 多一点。然而草地几乎存在于每个沿海谷地,超过国土面积的五分之一。其余的地区或者是冻结成冰、覆盖着泥炭的沼泽,或者是熔岩沙漠。

冰岛陆地面积构成如下。

总面积:103 000 平方千米。

可耕地:1%。

牧地:20%。

湖:2%。

熔岩:11%。

冰川:11%。

沙地:4%。

其他不可耕地:50%。

## (2) 地形

冰岛大部分是由山峰和冰原点缀着的高地,海岸被海湾和峡湾深嵌。

从地质来说,冰岛是很年轻的国家,并且其地质形成过程还在进行之中。内



### ☞ **Geothermal Activities**

Iceland is richer in hot springs and high-temperature geo-thermal activity than any other country in the world. Low-temperature areas with hot springs are found all over Iceland. There are about 250 geothermal areas of this type with a total of about 800 hot springs.

The largest hot spring in Iceland, Deildartunguhver in Borgarfjorour, has a flow of about 250 litres of boiling water per second. Some of the hot springs are spouting springs or geysers, the most famous of which is the Great Geysir in Haukadalur in South Iceland, from which the international word geyser is in fact derived. It has been known to eject a column of hot water to a height of about 60 meters.

Hot springs are one of the country's major natural resources; Reykjavik, for example, is heated entirely by hot water piped from nearby geothermal springs.

### **3) Climate**

It is influenced by the location of the country on the broad boundary between two contrasting air currents, one of polar and one of tropical region. The climate is affected also by the confluence of two ocean currents, the Gulf Stream, from near the Equator, and the East Greenland Polar Current. The latter sometimes carries Arctic drift ice to Iceland's northern and eastern shores.

The weather in Iceland is on the whole quite changeable and depends mostly on the tracks of the atmospheric depressions crossing the North Atlantic. The passage of a depression some distance south of Iceland causes relatively cold and dry weather, while one passing northeastward between Iceland and Greenland brings mild weather, moderately dry in the north. Although its northernmost tips nearly touch the Arctic Circle, Iceland is much warmer than might be expected.

Mean annual temperatures for Reykjavik, on the west coast, for Akureyri, in the north, and for Vik, in the south, are, respectively, 41°F (5°C), 39°F (4°C) and 42°F (6°C). Mean January and July temperatures for the same locations are 31°F (0°C) and 52°F (11°C), 29°F (-2°C) and 52°F, and 34°F (1°C) and 52°F. In the northwest, snow falls on about 100 days a year; in the southeast, on about 40. Annual precipitation ranges from 16 inches (410 millimetres) on some high northern plateaus to more than 160 inches on the southern slopes of some ice-capped mountains. In the south it averages more than 80 inches. Gales are frequent, especially in winter, and occasionally heavy fogs may occur, but thunderstorms are rare. Reykjavik averages a bit more than 1,300 hours of bright sunshine a year. Often the aurora borealis appears, especially in fall and early winter.

陆地区完全是山和高原,无人居住,平均海拔 500 米。

#### ☞火山活动

冰岛有一些世界上最活跃的火山。大约有 200 座,自从冰岛在公元 9 世纪建立以来,至少其中的 30 座已爆发过。平均每五年爆发一次。几乎世界上已发现的任何一种火山活动在冰岛都有,最普通的是爆裂喷发。其中,有成排的火山口的 30 千米长的拉卡吉加尔火山,有大约 100 个单独的火山口,它在 1783 年爆发。这次爆发喷出来的气体和灰烬破坏了草原,给农村带来了巨大损失。它带来了大范围的饥荒,并导致成千上万的人死于饥饿。这次喷出的熔岩是世界上所有火山喷发中最大的,覆盖面积达 565 平方千米。

冰岛最有名的火山是赫克拉火山。自从有记载的 1104 年的第一次喷发(此次喷发破坏了大片地区),赫克拉火山先后又喷发 17 次,不断地给周围的乡村带来损失。

#### ☞地热活动

冰岛比世界上其他国家都要富有温泉和高温地热活动。低温区温泉遍及全国。大约有 250 个这种地热区,共有大约 800 个温泉。

冰岛最大的温泉是博尔卡菲约杜尔的代尔达尔顿居赫韦尔温泉,沸水流量每秒钟 250 升。有一部分温泉是断续的喷泉或间歇泉,其中最有名的是冰岛南部赫伊卡谷地的大间歇泉,事实上国际上通用的单词 gryser 就由此而来。它以能喷出高达 60 米的热水柱而闻名。

温泉是冰岛主要的天然资源之一,例如,雷克雅未克完全是通过地热温泉的热水来取暖的。

### (3) 气候

冰岛的气候受到地理位置的影响,它位于两个对比强烈的气团的交界地带,一股来自极地,一股来自“热带”。冰岛的气候还受两个洋流汇流处的影响,一股是墨西哥湾暖流,来自赤道附近,另一股是东格陵兰极地寒流。后者有时会将北极的浮冰带到冰岛的北部和东部沿海。

总体上,冰岛的气候多变,这种气候主要受横过北大西洋的低气压的影响。





## 4) Mountain, Rivers and Lakes

### Mountain and Glaciers

The country's highest peak is Mount Hvannadals, which rises to an elevation of 6,952 feet (2,119 m). The peak is situated on the southern edge of Vatna Glacier.

Among the most distinctive features of Iceland are its glaciers that cover about 11,260 square km, 11% of the total area of the country.

Almost all types of glaciers are found in Iceland, ranging from the small cirque glaciers to extensive glacier caps reminding one of the inland ices of Greenland. These latter are drained by broad lobe-shaped outlets or by valley glaciereies of the alpine type.

By far the largest of the glacier caps is Vatnajökull in southeast Iceland with an area of 8,300 square km, equal in size to all the glaciers on the European mainland put together. It reaches a thickness of 1,000 m.

The Icelandic glaciers are exciting goals for hard adventurers, but many of them are dangerous to cross owing to rifts and crevasses in the ice.

### Rivers and Lakes

Rivers are numerous in Iceland and relatively voluminous due to the heavy rainfall and abundant glacial meltwater, none of them has been considered navigable owing to swift currents. But in the last few years rafting has become very popular. Most of the rivers originate from the glaciers and are consequently heavily laden with debris, which make them turbid and often yellowish-brown in colour. The longest river, Jórsú in the south, is 230 km long and has an average discharge of 390 cubic meters per second.

Lakes in Iceland are abundant, but most of them are rather small. Some of these lakes are formed by subsidence, other fill glacier-eroded basins, still others are lava-dammed, while a few are ice-dammed. The five biggest lakes in Iceland are Singvallavatn (83 sq km), which is 114 m deep, Sórisvatn (70 sq km), Lgurinn (52 sq km), the lagoon lake Hóp (45 sq km), and Myvatn (38 sq km). Lake Myvatn is world renowned for its fascinating scenery and incredibly rich bird life.

## 5) Drainage and Soils

Heavy rainfalls feed the numerous rivers and lakes in the glaciated landscape. Many of the lakes are dammed by lava flows or glacial ice. The presence of numerous waterfalls is typical of the young, geologically faulted landscape. The rivers are mainly debris-laden streams of glacial origin or clear streams formed by springs from underground water. In the regions not drained by glacier rivers (with their heavy loads