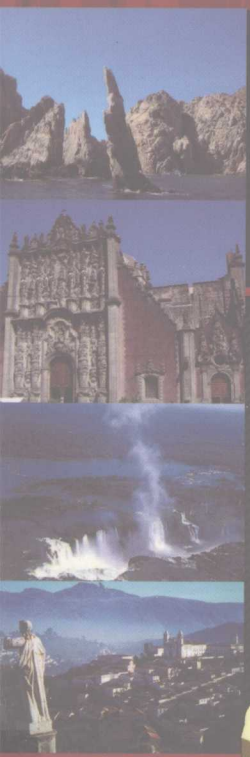
●周游各国 ●异域风情 ●双语互译 ●原汁原味

英汉对照……

放眼看天下

WORLD OVERVIEW



■ 主 编/王知津 于晓燕

BRAZIL MEXICO
巴 西 墨西哥 卷

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

英汉对照……

放眼看天下

WORLD OVERVIEW

BRAZIL MEXICO 巴西 墨西哥 卷

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

内容简介

本书编集了巴西、墨西哥的最新资料，以中英文对照的形式全面地反映了这两国的地理、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两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。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

放眼看天下. 巴西、墨西哥卷：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 978-7-81133-407-4

Ⅰ放… Ⅱ. ①王…②于… Ⅲ. ①世界-概况-英、汉②巴西-概况-英、汉③墨西哥-概况-英、汉 Ⅳ. K91

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 052256 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 787mm×960mm 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

巴西和墨西哥位于美洲。巴西是拉丁美洲最大的国家，约占南美大陆的一半，是世界上仅次于俄罗斯、加拿大、中国和美国的第五大国。巴西东邻大西洋，周围有10个邻国：北与法属圭亚那、苏里南、圭亚那、委内瑞拉和哥伦比亚为邻，南与阿根廷和乌拉圭接壤，西接巴拉圭、玻利维亚和秘鲁。在南美大陆，仅有厄瓜多尔和智利两国不与巴西接壤。墨西哥位于北美洲，是西半球第五大国，人口数量居拉丁美洲第二位，仅次于巴西，东西马德雷山系纵贯全国，北面完全与美国接壤，边界线长达3 100公里。

近年来，我国同巴西、墨西哥在政治、经济、文化、艺术、教育等方面的交流和往来日益频繁，需要了解这两个国家各个方面情况的人也越来越多。在这种形势下，很有必要编写一本能够反映上述两国全貌的英汉对照的小百科全书，本书就是为此而编写的。

本书广泛搜集了巴西和墨西哥的最新资料，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。全书内容涉及巴西和墨西哥的地理、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、体育与娱乐、公民与家庭和观光旅游等。可以说，本书全景式地介绍了这两个国家，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这两个国家概况的入门书，也可以作为出国人员和教学研究人员的参考书。

担任本书初译的是马旭玲、孙立立、宋正凯、贺婷婷，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。王秀香、王璐、严贝妮、陈婧、周贺来、张收棉、胡序、闫永君等为本书的编写搜集和整理了大量的文字资料和图片。

由于编者的学识水平有限，在选材和翻译过程中，疏漏与不足之处在所难免，敬请读者批评指正。

编　者

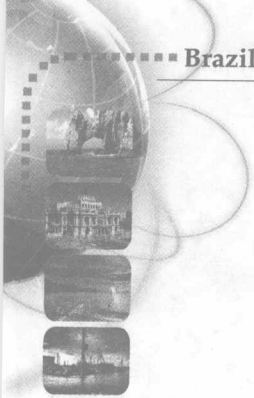
2009年1月于南开大学

目录 Contents

Brazil

Mexico

Brazil



I Country Overview

1. Geography

1) Overview

Brazil is the largest of the Latin American countries. Covering nearly half (47.3 percent) of the continent of South America, it occupies an area of 3,286,470 sq. miles (8,511,965 sq. km). It is the fifth largest country in the world after the Russian Federation, Canada, China, and the United States. Except for a small number of islands, Brazil consists of a single, unbroken land mass. On a map of the globe, it can be seen that the eastern bulge of Brazil conforms to the concave curve of the west coast of Africa. According to the theory of continental drift, this is no accident—Africa and South America once abutted each other, but drifted apart over millions of years. The Equator passes through the north of the country near Macapá, the Tropic of Capricorn passes through the south near Sǎo·Paulo. Brazil's greatest width, 2,684 miles (4,319.4 km), is almost the same as its greatest distance from north to south, 2,731 miles (4,394.7 km). Brazil has 10 neighbors: the Department of French Guiana and the countries of Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, and Colombia bound Brazil on the north. Uruguay and Argentina are on the south, and on the west are Paraguay, Bolivia, and Peru. Ecuador and Chile are the only two countries of continental South America that do not share a border with Brazil. The Atlantic Ocean extends along the entire eastern side of the country, giving it a coastline of 4,578 miles (7,367 km).

2) Topography

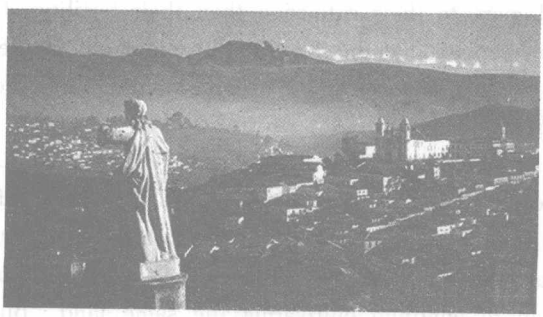
The landscape of Brazil is dominated by two prominent features, the Amazon River with its surrounding lowland basin of 1,544,400 sq. miles (4.000,000 sq. km) and the Central Highlands. Most of the Central Highlands consists of a tableland

I 国家概貌

1. 地　　理

(1) 概貌

巴西是拉丁美洲最大的国家，面积 3 286 470 平方英里(8 511 965 平方千米)，约占南美大陆的一半(47.3%)，是仅次于俄罗斯、加拿大、中国和美国的第五大国。除少数岛屿外，巴西由一块独立、完整的大陆块构成。在世界地图上可以看到，巴西东部凸起的部分和非洲西海岸凹入的部分可以拼为一体。根据大陆漂移学说，这不是偶然现象——非洲和南美曾经彼此毗邻，但是经过数百万年的漂移，二者分离。赤道穿越巴西北部的马卡帕州，南回归线穿越巴西南部的圣保罗。巴西东西跨度为 2 684 英里(4 319.4 千米)，与其南北跨度 2 731 英里(4 394.7 千米)相差不多。巴西有 10 个邻国：北与法属圭亚那、苏里南、圭亚那、委内瑞拉和哥伦比亚为邻，南与乌拉圭和阿根廷接壤，西接巴拉圭、玻利维亚和秘鲁。在南美大陆，仅有厄瓜多尔和智利两国不与巴西接壤。巴西东邻大西洋，海岸线长达 4 578 英里(7 367 千米)。



varying in altitude from 984 to 1,640 feet (300 to 500 meters) above sea level, broken by a number of low mountain ranges and cut by deep valleys. The highlands ascend steeply in the east forming an escarpment, where several peaks attain an altitude of 8,202 feet (2,500 meters) or more, and then drop precipitously to a narrow Atlantic coastal plain. A network of high mountain ranges runs from the south of the country to the northeast forming a continental divide between the Atlantic Ocean and the interior. Brazil's highest peak, Pico da Neblina, reaching 9,888 feet (3,014 meters), is in the north, close to the Venezuelan border.

3) Rivers

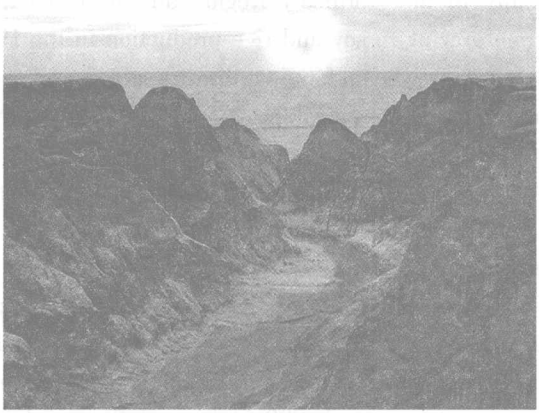
Brazil has one of the most extensive river systems in the world with eight drainage basins. The Amazon and the Tocantins basins in the north account for 56 percent of Brazil's total drainage area. The Amazon River, the world's largest river in volume of water and second longest after the Nile, is 4,087 miles (6,577 km) long, of which 2,246 miles (3,615 km) are in Brazilian territory. The river is navigable by ocean steamers as far as 2,414 miles (3,885 km) upstream, reaching Iquitos in Peru. The Paraná-Paraguai river system drains the area from the southwestern portion of the state of Minas Gerais southward until it reaches the Atlantic through the River Plate (Rio da Prata) near Buenos Aires, Argentina. Brazil's two southernmost states are drained through the Uruguay River also into the Prata. The São Francisco River is the largest river wholly within Brazil, flowing for over 1,000 miles (over 1,609 km) northward before it turns eastward into the Atlantic. It rises, like the Paraná and the Tocantins, in the Central Highlands of the country. The upper river is navigable for shallow draft riverboats in some areas, but only the last 172 miles (277 km) of the lower river is navigable for ocean-going ships.

4) Soils and Vegetation

Brazil's tropical soils produce 70 million tons of grain crops per year, but this output is attributed more to their extension than their fertility. Despite the earliest Portuguese explorers' reports that the land was exceptionally fertile and that anything planted grew well, the record in terms of sustained agricultural productivity has been generally disappointing. High initial fertility after clearing and burning usually is depleted rapidly, and acidity and aluminum content are often high. Together with the rapid growth of weeds and pests in cultivated areas, as a result of high temperatures and humidity, this loss of fertility explains the westward movement of the agricultural frontier and slash-and-burn agriculture, it takes less investment in work or money to clear new land than to continue cultivating the same land. Burning also is used

(2)地形

盆地和高地是巴西的两种显著地形,亚马孙河及其周围的盆地共1 544 400平方英里(4 000 000平方千米),高地主要分布在中部,大部分是由海拔在984~1 640英尺(300~500米)的高原构成,并有许多低山和深谷散布其间。这些高地在东部峭立形成绝壁,几个高处的山海拔达8 202英尺(2 500米)或者更高,然后急剧地下降至与大西洋沿海平原同一高度。南部至东北部高山横亘,形成大西洋与内陆的分水岭。北部的内布利纳峰位于巴西与委内瑞拉交界处,高达9 888英尺(3 014米),是巴西的最高峰。



(3)河流

巴西是世界上河流面积最广阔的国家之一,它拥有八大流域。北部有亚马孙河、巴拉那、托坎廷斯河三大流域,占巴西总流域的56%。亚马孙河是世界上存水量最大的河流,长4 087英尺(6 577米),是仅次于尼罗河的第二长河,其中,2 246英尺(3 615千米)位于巴西境内,上游有2 414英尺(3 885千米)适于远洋航行,沿河可到达秘鲁境内的伊基托斯。巴拉那-巴拉圭河系流经米纳斯吉拉斯州的西南部,然后汇入阿根廷首都布宜诺斯艾利斯附近的普拉塔河,在大西洋入海。乌拉圭河流经巴西最南部的两个州后,汇入普拉塔河。圣弗朗西斯科河是巴西境内最长的河流,像巴拉那和托坎廷斯河一样,当它流经中部高地地带时,海拔上升。它向北流经1 000多英里(1 609多千米),然后向东流入大西洋。河流上游的一些地区仅适合于吃水浅的内河船航行,下游也只有即将入海

traditionally to remove tall, dry, and nutrient-poor grass from pasture at the end of the dry season. Until mechanization and the use of chemical and genetic inputs increased during the agricultural intensification period of the 1970s and 1980s, coffee planting and farming in general moved constantly onward to new lands in the west and north. This pattern of horizontal or extensive expansion maintained low levels of technology and productivity and placed emphasis on quantity rather than quality of agricultural production.

The largest areas of fertile soils, called terra roxa (red earth), are found in the states of Paraná and Sao Paulo. The least fertile areas are in the Amazon, where the dense rain forest is. Soils in the Northeast are often fertile, but they lack water, unless they are irrigated artificially. In the 1980s, investments made possible the use of irrigation, especially in the Northeast Region and in Rio Grande do Sul State, which had shifted from grazing to soy and rice production in the 1970s. Savanna soils also were made usable for soybean farming through acidity correction, fertilization, plant breeding, and in some cases spray irrigation. As agriculture underwent modernization in the 1970s and 1980s, soil fertility became less important for agricultural production than factors related to capital investment, such as infrastructure, mechanization, use of chemical inputs, breeding, and proximity to markets. Consequently, the vigor of frontier expansion weakened.

The variety of climates, soils, and drainage conditions in Brazil is reflected in the range of its vegetation types. The Amazon Basin and the areas of heavy rainfall along the Atlantic coast have tropical rain forest composed of broadleaf evergreen trees. The rain forest may contain as many as 3,000 species of flora and fauna within a 2.6-square-kilometer area. The Atlantic Forest is reputed to have even greater biological diversity than the Amazon rain forest, which, despite apparent homogeneity, contains many types of vegetation, from high canopy forest to bamboo groves.

In the semiarid Northeast, caatinga, dry, thick, thorny vegetation, predominates. Most of central Brazil is covered with a woodland savanna, known as the cerrado (sparse scrub trees and drought-resistant grasses), which became an area of agricultural development after the mid-1970s. In the South (Sul), needle-leaved pinewoods (Paraná pine or araucaria) cover the highlands; grassland similar to the Argentine pampa covers the sea-level plains. The Mato Grosso swamplands is a Florida-sized plain in the western portion of the Center-West (Centro-Oeste). It is covered with tall grasses, bushes, and widely dispersed trees similar to those of the cerrado and is partly submerged during the rainy season.

Brazil, which is named after reddish dyewood (pau brasil), has long been famous for the wealth of its tropical forests. These are not, however, as important to

的172英里(277千米)适合于远洋航行。

(4)土壤和植被

巴西的可耕种热带土壤面积广,但土壤并不肥沃,每年能生产70 000 000吨谷类粮食。尽管早期葡萄牙探险者声称这里的土地极其肥沃,任何植物都能很好的生长,但是巴西土壤的可持续生产力令人失望。原本肥沃的土壤在撂荒和燃烧过后很快就衰竭了,而且酸和铝的含量很高。在种植区内,高温、高湿、野草丛生、害虫扩散快,使得土壤日益贫瘠,导致农业区逐渐西移,刀耕火种式农业盛行。在干燥季节后期,人们常用燃烧的方法将牧场上高的、干的、无养分的杂草去除,因此从劳动力和金钱投入上看,开发一块新土地比继续耕种原有土地成本要少。咖啡种植园也不断向西部和北部的新土地上转移,这种现象一直持续到20世纪七八十年代,这种横向的、扩张型的农业模式,技术含量低,生产力低下,只强调农业数量而无视生产效率。此后,随着农业机械化及化学、遗传学在农业生产中的推广使用,农业集约化程度加强。

圣保罗和巴拉那州拥有的红土面积最大且土壤肥沃。亚马孙有浓密的热带雨林,但土壤却是最贫瘠的。东北部的土壤肥沃,但降雨量少,需要灌溉。到了20世纪80年代,投资增加使灌溉成为可能,尤其是在东北部地区和南里奥格兰德州,他们在20世纪70年代已经从放牧转到大豆和水稻生产上了。通过酸性改良、施肥、作物育种和喷洒灌溉,热带土壤也可以用来种植大豆。20世纪七八十年代期间,农业现代化逐步实现,与基础设施、机械化、化学药品使用、培育和市场化等资本投资因素相比,土壤肥力已经变得不那么重要了。因此,农业拓荒趋势减弱。

巴西植被类型多样,反映了其气候、土壤和水域条件的多样性。亚马孙盆地和大西洋沿岸降雨量大,有阔叶常绿树林立的热带雨林。在2.6平方千米的雨林内,大约有3 000种动植物。尽管亚马孙雨林也拥有乔林、竹林等多种植被,但是大西洋雨林因有更为丰富的植被类型而闻名于世。

由于雨量稀少,干燥、厚实、带刺的卡庭加植被遍布巴西东北部。巴西大部分中部地区是被称为"塞拉多"的稀树草原,20世纪70年代中期后,成为农作物发展区。在南部,针叶林(巴拉那松树或南洋杉属树)覆盖着高原,平原与海平面

world markets as those of Asia and Africa, which started to reach depletion only in the 1980s. By 1996 more than 90 percent of the original Atlantic forest had been cleared, primarily for agriculture, with little use made of the wood, except for araucaria pine in Paraná.

The inverse situation existed with regard to clearing for wood in the Amazon rain forest, of which about 15 percent had been cleared by 1994, and part of the remainder had been disturbed by selective logging. Because the Amazon forest is highly heterogeneous, with hundreds of woody species per hectare, there is considerable distance between individual trees of economic value, such as mahogany and cerejeira. Therefore, this type of forest is not normally cleared for timber extraction but logged through high-grading, or selection of the most valuable trees. Because of vines, felling, and transportation, their removal causes destruction of many other trees, and the litter and new growth create a risk of forest fires, which are otherwise rare in rain forests. In favorable locations, such as Paragominas, in the northeastern part of Pará State, a new pattern of timber extraction has emerged: diversification and the production of plywood have led to the economic use of more than 100 tree species.

Starting in the late 1980s, rapid deforestation and extensive burning in Brazil received considerable international and national attention. Satellite images have helped document and quantify deforestation as well as fires, but their use also has generated considerable controversy because of problems of defining original vegetation, cloud cover, and dealing with secondary growth and because fires. Public policies intended to promote sustainable management of timber extraction, as well as sustainable use of non timber forest products (such as rubber, Brazil nuts, fruits, seeds, oils, and vines), were being discussed intensely in the mid-1990s. However, implementing the principles of sustainable development, without irreversible damage to the environment, proved to be more challenging than establishing international agreements about them.

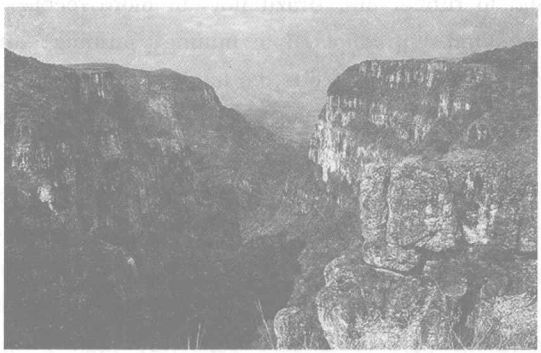
5) Geographic Regions

Brazil's twenty-six states and the Federal District (Distrito Federal) are divided conventionally into five regions—North (Norte), Northeast, Southeast, South, and Center-West. In 2006 there were 5, 581 municipalities, which have municipal governments. Many municipalities, which are comparable to United States counties, are in turn divided into districts, which do not have political or administrative autonomy. All municipal and district seats, regardless of size, are considered officially to be urban. For purely statistical purposes, the municipalities were grouped in 1990 into 559 micro-regions, which in turn constituted 136 meso-regions. This

持平，与阿根廷的南美大草原类似。马托格罗索沼泽地位于中西部区域的西部，是一个和佛罗里达一样大的草原，草原上长满了高草、矮树丛，与稀树草原相似，在雨季，一部分矮树将被淹没。

以红木的名字命名的巴西，因热带雨林遍布早已名扬天下。然而，对于世界市场来说，巴西雨林不像在20世纪80年代就濒临耗损殆尽的亚洲和非洲的热带雨林那样重要，到1996年，除了在巴拉那州的南洋杉属树林外，90%多的大西洋原始森林已经被砍伐，主要用于农业生产，很少一部分用于林业。

虽然砍伐亚马孙热带雨林树木作为木材的局面逆转了，但是到1994年为止，15%的雨林已被砍伐，余下的部分树木仍遭到选择性伐木的破坏。因为亚马孙森林树木种类繁多，每公顷就有几百种树木，所以具有经济价值的同种树木间隔较远，例如桃花心木和赛洛捷洛木。因此，这种森林通常不被用作木材挑选地，而被用作选择性开采地，或者用来选择最有价值的树木。由于树藤、砍伐和运输的原因，运输树木也破坏了许多其他树木，而且干草树叶和新栽植物很容易引起森林火灾（其他方式引发的雨林火灾很少见）。在帕拉州东北部的帕拉戈米纳斯等一些令人赞许的地方，一种新的木材开采模式出现了：多样化和胶合板的生产促进了100多种树木的合理使用。



自从20世纪80年代末以来，严重的森林采伐和大面积的火灾烧毁引起了巴西国内外的广泛关注。卫星云图已经证实并确定了森林砍伐及火灾的数量，但是，由于界定原始植被、云量和二次种植、火灾等问题的存在，卫星云图的使用也引起了广泛争议。公共政策意在提倡可持续的树木开采管理方法，正如20世纪90年代中期热议的非木材林木产品的可持续使用一样（例如橡胶、巴西果、水

grouping modified the previous micro-regional division established in 1968, a division that was used to present census data for 1970, 1975, 1980, and 1985.

Each of the five major regions has a distinct ecosystem. Administrative boundaries do not necessarily coincide with ecological boundaries, however. In addition to differences in physical environment, patterns of economic activity and population settlement vary widely among the regions. The principal ecological characteristics of each of the five major regions, as well as their principal socioeconomic and demographic features, are summarized below.

☞***North***

The equatorial North, also known as the Amazon or Amazônia, includes, from west to east, the states of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará, Amapá, and, as of 1988, Tocantins (created from the northern part of Goiás State, which is situated in the Center-West). Rondônia, previously a federal territory, became a state in 1986. The former federal territories of Roraima and Amapá were raised to statehood in 1988.

With 3,869,638 square kilometers, the North is the country's largest region, covering 45.3 percent of the national territory. The region's principal biome is the humid tropical forest, also known as the rain forest, home to some of the planet's richest biological diversity. The North has served as a source of forest products ranging from "backlands drugs" (such as sarsaparilla, cocoa, cinnamon, and turtle butter) in the colonial period to rubber and Brazil nuts in more recent times. In the mid-twentieth century, non forest products from mining, farming, and livestock raising became more important, and in the 1980s the lumber industry boomed. In 1990, 6.6 percent of the region's territory was considered altered by anthropic (man-made) action.

In 1996 the North had 11.1 million inhabitants, only 7 percent of the national total. Its share of Brazil's total had grown rapidly in the 1970s and early 1980s as a result of interregional migration, as well as high rates of natural increase. According to the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics published in 2007 population data showed that the northern part of Brazil's relatively high birth rate. The largest population concentrations are in eastern Pará State and in Rondônia. The major cities are Belém and Santarém in Pará, and Manaus in Amazonas. Living standards are below the national average. The highest per capita income, US $2,888, in the region in 1994, was in Amazonas, while the lowest, US $901, was in Tocantins.

☞***Northeast***

The nine states that make up the Northeast are Alagoas, Bahia, Ceará, Maranhão, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Piauí, Rio Grande do Norte, and Sergipe. The former federal

果、种子、石油和蔓生植物等)。然而,如果破坏的环境可以得以治理,那么贯彻可持续发展原则实际上比建立有关国际协议更有挑战性。

(5)地理区域

通常将巴西的26个州和联邦特区域划归5个地区——北部、东北部、东南部、南部和中西部。2006年,巴西拥有5 581个自治市,它们均有自治市政府,类似于美国的县,市下又设区,但区没有行政自主权。所有的市和行政区,无论面积大小,都被官方视为市区。为了便于统计,1990年这些市被合并成599个小区,这599个小区又组成了136个大区。这种分组方法改变了1968年建立的曾用于1970,1975,1980,1985年的人口普查工作中小区划分方法。

各个区行政上边界与生态边界并不完全相符,5个地区的生态系统各具特色。除了自然环境的差异,不同地区的经济活动和人口居住模式也有很大的不同。现将每个地区的主要生态特征、社会经济特征和人口特征总结如下。

☞北部地区

靠近赤道的北部,因亚马孙地区而著名,从西到东包括:朗多尼亚州、阿克里州、亚马孙州、帕拉州、阿马帕州和1988年设立的托坎廷斯州(源于北部的戈亚斯州,位于中西部)。朗多尼亚州以前是联邦特区的领土,1986年独立为州。罗赖马州和阿马帕州原来隶属于联邦特区,1988年升级为州。

北部地区面积达3 869 638平方千米,是巴西最大的地区,占全国总面积的45.3%。该地区的主要生物群落区是潮湿的热带雨林,它是地球上生物物种最丰富的热带雨林之一。北部地区被视为森林产品的源泉,在近现代出产殖民时期使用的"内陆药品"(例如菝葜、可可、肉桂、海龟油等)及橡胶和巴西果。20世纪中叶,采矿业、农业、家畜业等非森林产品日益重要。20世纪80年代采伐业兴起,到1990年,该地区6.6%的土地已被人为改变了。

1996年,北部地区有11 100 000名居民,仅占全国人口的7%。然而,在20世纪70年代至80年代初,由于地区间移民和自然增长率的快速增长,北部地区在巴西总产值中所占的份额也在迅速增长。人口最密集的地区是东部的帕拉州和朗多尼亚州。主要的城市是帕拉州的贝伦、山达练和亚马孙州的马瑙斯。该区的生活标准低于全国平均水平。1994年,该区人均收入最高的地区是亚马孙