

●周游各国 ●异域风情 ●双语互译 ●原汁原味



英汉对照



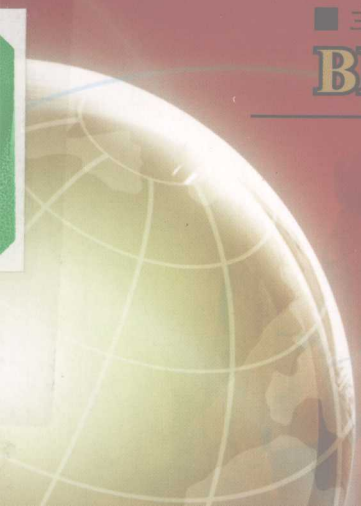
放眼 WORLD OVERVIEW 看天下



■ 主 编/黄铁聚

BRITAIN

英国卷



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

英汉对照.....



放眼者天下

WORLD OVERVIEW

BRITAIN 英国卷

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内 容 简 介

本书编集了英国的最新资料,以中英文对照的形式全面地反映了英国的地理、历史、经济、产业、资源、人文、家庭、风俗等方面内容,全方位系统地介绍英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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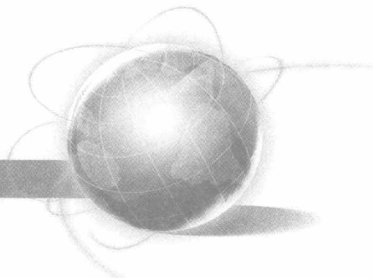
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前言



没有一个国家在近代历史上比它更显赫与辉煌，没有一个国家在人类的进步中比它更先进，影响全球。它，就是昔日的日不落国——英国。尽管地处欧洲的边缘海角，可是26个字母符号却使全球交往通畅；尽管人口不足6千万，可是蒸汽机的马达声却吹响了全世界工业革命的号角！

《放眼看天下——英国》的编者怀着极为振奋的心情尽力将这个伟大国家的各种壮举浓缩在一本30余万字的小书里，向读者介绍其国家的美丽、人民的勤劳与智慧、丰富多彩的历史生涯、带给人类启蒙的科学技术、发明创造、资产阶级革命与工业革命给世界建立起开先河的典范、严谨、领先于世的教育体系、动人的音乐、一代大师莎翁、乔叟等文化巨匠、在二战中顶天立地抗击法西斯的光辉形象。当然，历史上它在战争中的脚步，也常常碾落和平的花环。

看完这本书你再去大不列颠学习和游览，那时的感受会更深刻，为什么一个小小的英国球会踢转大地球，这是人类智慧的结晶，科学技术永远是人类前进的最大动力！

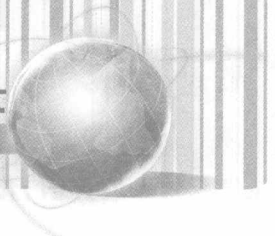
心有余而力不足，编写之中错漏的地方和使大家不满意之处，恳请帮助指正。

编者

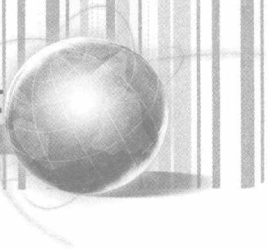
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Overview

Introduction

Physical Features

Britain

Britain is a large island in the north-western part of Europe. It is separated from the continent by the English Channel. The island is divided into three main parts: Great Britain, Northern Ireland, and the Channel Islands. Great Britain is the largest part of the island and is divided into four countries: England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. The Channel Islands are a group of islands in the English Channel, south of the coast of Normandy, France. They are not part of the United Kingdom but are under the protection of the British Crown.

The climate of Britain is temperate, with mild winters and cool summers. The weather is often changeable, with frequent rain and wind. The highest point in Britain is Ben Nevis, a mountain in the Scottish Highlands, which reaches a height of 4,412 feet (1,345 metres). The lowest point is the English Channel, which is 26 feet (8 metres) deep at low tide.

Britain has a long history and has been inhabited since prehistoric times. It was one of the first countries to be ruled by a monarch. The British Empire was one of the largest empires in the world, and it played a major role in the development of the modern world. Today, Britain is a major power and a member of the European Union.

Britain is a diverse country with a rich cultural heritage. It has a long tradition of literature, art, and music. The British people are known for their sense of humour and their love of tea. The country is also famous for its beautiful scenery, including the Lake District, the Scottish Highlands, and the English Coast. Britain is a country of many contrasts, from the bustling cities of London and Manchester to the quiet villages of the countryside.

Britain is a country of many firsts. It was the first country to have a steam locomotive, the first motor car, and the first airplane. It was also the first country to have a television and a computer. Britain is a country of many achievements and it continues to be a country of many firsts.





I Overview



1. Geography

1) Physical Features

The UK constitutes the greater part of the British Isles. The largest of the islands is Great Britain, comprising three parts: England in the South, Scotland in the North, and Wales in the Southwest. Western Scotland is fringed by the large island chains known as the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and to the north of the Scottish mainland are the Orkney and Shetland Islands. The next largest is Ireland, comprising Northern Ireland, which is part of the UK, and the Irish Republic.

The United Kingdom is a small nation in physical size. With an area of about 243,000 square kilometers (93,000 square miles), excluding inland water, the UK is just under 1,000 kilometers (about 600 miles) from the south coast to the extreme north of the Scottish mainland and just under 500 kilometers (about 300 miles) across at the widest point, with a highly irregular coastline, about 12,429 km long.

England is the largest, most populous, and wealthiest division of the United Kingdom. It makes up 130,410 sq km (50,352 sq mi) of the United Kingdom's total 244,110 sq km (94,251 sq mi), namely 53.4 percent of the whole country. The area of Scotland is 78,790 sq km (30,420 sq mi), 32.3 percent; the area of Wales is 20,760 sq km (8,020 sq mi), 8.5 percent; and the area of Northern Ireland is 14,160 sq km (5,470 sq mi), 5.8 percent.

Despite its small area, the island of Great Britain can be divided into two major natural regions: the highland zone, an area of high hills and mountains in the north and west; and the lowland zone, a south and east area consists mostly of rolling plains. Highland Britain, containing all the mountainous terrain, comprises Scotland, the Lake District and the Pennines in Northern England. The lowland zone has a milder climate and better soils for farming. Historically, most people in Britain have lived in the

一、概 况

1. 地 理

(1) 地理特征

英国占大不列颠群岛的大部分。其中,不列颠岛最大,三个组成部分分别为:南,英格兰;北,苏格兰;西南,威尔士。苏格兰西部被内外赫布里底群岛所包围,西北则与奥克尼和雪特兰岛屿相邻。爱尔兰为第二大岛,包括北爱尔兰和爱尔兰共和国。

从国土面积上来说,英国并非一个大国。除去内陆水域,英国国土仅243 000平方千米(93 000平方英里),从南部海岸到苏格兰大陆最北处的距离仅为1 000千米(约600英里),东西方向最宽也只有500千米(约300英里)。英国的海岸线极不规则,总长12 429千米。

英格兰是全英面积最大,人口最多,也最富有的部分。在英国含内陆水域在内的244 110平方千米(94 251平方英里)的国土中,英格兰占130 410平方千米(50 352平方英里),即英国领土的53.4%。苏格兰占78 790平方千米(30 420平方英里),32.3%;威尔士占20 760平方千米(8 020平方英里),8.5%;北爱尔兰占14 160平方千米(5 470平方英里),5.8%。

大不列颠岛尽管面积很小,还可以根据地形分为两个自然区域:高地区,即西北的丘陵山区地带;低地区,东南起伏的平原地带。高地区包括所有的高山地形,主要含苏格兰、大湖区,以及苏格兰北部的奔宁山脉。低地区气候相对温和,土壤肥沃非常适合耕种。长久以来英国人口主要聚集在低地区。



lowland zone rather than in the harsher highland zone.

2) Climate and Weather

The Atlantic Ocean has a significant effect on Britain's climate. Like the rest of northern Europe, it is warmed by the Gulf Stream flowing up from the Caribbean past Britain. Characterized by a small range of annual and daily temperatures and by variable weather patterns, the climate, in general, is mild for its latitude, chilly, and often wet. There are few extremes of temperature, which rarely rises above 32 °C (90 °F) or falls below -10 °C (14 °F). There are frequent weather changes through the seasonal cycle of winter, spring, summer and autumn. The winter months from December to February are the coldest, with the shortest hours of daylight. Temperature is highest during the summer months from June to August.

Winds blowing off the Atlantic Ocean bring clouds and large amounts of moisture to the British Isles. Rainfall occurs throughout the year, there being no marked dry season. Average annual precipitation is more than 1,000 mm (40 inch), varying from the extremes of 5,000 mm (196 inch) in the western Highlands of Scotland to less than 500 mm (20 inch). The western part of Britain rains year-round, and in the winter the rain may change to snow, particularly in the north. It snows infrequently in the south, and when it does it is likely to be wet, slushy, and short-lived. Southern Britain has experienced episodes of drought in recent years, although historically these are rare occurrences. Some regard these episodes as indicators of global climatic changes.

All over the world Britain is notorious for its fogs, particular London. However, this is not due much to the weather. The ordinary damp mists which afflict all parts of the country from time to time are no worse than similar mists in many other countries. The smoke-fog (smog) of the big towns used to develop in wintertime. A Clean Air Act was passed by Parliament in 1956, giving local councils power to control smoke in designated areas; the effects of this excellent plan have been very noticeable. The really bad smoke-fogs have passed into the realm of myth, and the visibility during the foggy day is much better than before in Britain.

3) Rivers and Lakes

Britain has numerous rivers. Fed by the frequent rain, rivers in central and eastern Britain tend to flow slowly and steadily all year long. Many have been navigable. The Highlands act as a divide and determine whether rivers flow west to the Irish Sea or east to the North Sea. Rivers and streams moving westward down from the Highlands tend to be swift and turbulent, rivers flowing eastward tend to be long, graceful, and

(2) 气候

英国气候受北大西洋影响。同其他的北欧国家一样,加勒比海的海湾暖流流经英国,导致其气温较暖。因而就其纬度来说,英国气候温和,气温适中,但天气变化较多。英国很少出现极冷或极热的天气,通常最高温度 32 ℃ (90 ℉),最低温度 -10 ℃ (14 ℉)。气候的季节性变化比较明显。英国的冬季为 12 月到次年 2 月,日照时间最短,最寒冷;夏季从 6 月到 8 月,气温最高。

由于受大西洋海风影响,英国气候湿润。英国一年四季几乎都是阴雨天气,没有明显的干燥季节。年降水量超过 1 000 毫米(40 英寸),降雨量极高的苏格兰高地地区西部降水量 5 000 毫米(196 英寸),而最少的地区,有时不足 500 毫米(20 英寸)。西部终年降水,冬季时北方多降雪。南方很少下雪,偶尔下雪也不大。以前几乎从来没有发生过的是,南部近年来出现了几次干旱。有人认为这是全球气候变化的征兆。

英国,尤其是伦敦,以其大雾闻名于世。然而,这并不能完全归结于气候原因。实际上,一直困扰英国的潮湿雾气并不比其他国家严重多少,因为冬天每个城市都容易产生烟雾。议会早在 1956 年通过了空气净化条例,给予地方委员会控制烟污染的权力,这一举措取得了明显收效,烟雾散了,城市能见度明显提高了。



(3) 河流湖泊

英国的大小河流不计其数。由于终年降雨,中部及东部的河流全年流势平缓。这为航船提供了可能。高地决定了河流是向西流入爱尔兰海,还是向东汇



gentle, with slowly moving waters.

The Thames and the Severn are the longest rivers in Britain and are almost equal in length. The Severn flows south out of the mountains of central Wales to the Bristol Channel at Bristol. It is 290 km (180 miles) long.

The Thames, 338 km (210 miles) long, flows eastward out of the Cotswold Hills and weaves through the metropolis of London. The Thames provides water to the city of London and is used to carry commercial freight. Other important rivers in England are the Mersey, which enters the Irish Sea at Liverpool, the River Humber on the east coast, into which the Trent River and several other rivers flow, and the Tyne River in northern England, which flows past Newcastle upon Tyne to the North Sea.

The important rivers in Scotland are the Clyde, a river of southwest Scotland flowing about 171 km (106 miles) northwest to the Firth of Clyde, an estuary of the North Channel. The river is navigable to Glasgow for oceangoing vessels. The Forth, a river of south-central Scotland flowing about 187 km (116 miles) eastward to the Firth of Forth, a wide inlet of the North Sea. The Lagan is the most important river in Northern Ireland, running through the capital city Belfast.

Most of the large lakes in the United Kingdom are located in the upland areas of Scotland and northern England, although Lough Neagh (381 square km, 147 sq miles) in Northern Ireland is the largest lake in the United Kingdom. Loch Lomond, on the southwestern edge of the Highlands of Scotland, is the largest on the island of Great Britain, measuring 37 km (23 miles) long and from 1.6 to 8 km (1 to 5 miles) wide. Lake Windermere is the largest of the 15 major lakes in the famous Lake District of northwestern England. It is about 1.6 km (1 miles) wide and more than 16 km (10 miles) long.

4) Resources

Soils

Britain's soil quality varies greatly. In northern areas the soils are thin, lying right above rock formations, while the south possesses areas of rich loam and heavy clay soils are very productive. 77 percent of the land is used for agriculture, but only 26 percent of this land is used to grow crops. Almost all of the rest is used as grazing land. Only 10.7 percent of the United Kingdom is forested, roughly 3 million hectares (6 million acres).

The most widespread wild vegetation is the heather, grasses, gorse and bracken of the moorland in the highland region. Common trees include oak, beech, ash and in Scotland, pine and birch. Wild animal life comprises mainly species of smaller mammals (such as badgers, foxes and rodents), birds and insects.

入北海,并且把它们分隔开来。向西流的河流和小溪多湍急汹涌,而向东流的则缓缓长流。

泰晤士河和塞文河是英国最长的河流,它们的长度相近。塞文河发源于威尔士中部的山麓,南流汇入布里斯托尔海峡,全长 290 千米(180 英里)。

泰晤士河长 338 千米(210 英里),发源于科茨沃尔德丘陵,向东迂回流经伦敦市区。泰晤士河为伦敦市提供了水源及商用航道。此外,英格兰还有一些重要的河流,如在利物浦流入爱尔兰海的默塞河,位于东海岸由特林特等河流汇集而成的亨伯河,以及英格兰北部经纽卡斯尔市入北海的泰恩河。

苏格兰最重要的河流有两条——克莱德河和福思湾河。前者流经苏格兰西南,流程约 171 千米(106 英里),向西北流至北海海峡的一个港湾——克莱德河口,海船可以从此河口航至格拉斯哥。后者在苏格兰中南部,向东 187 千米(116 英里)流至福思湾河口,是北海的宽阔入口。北爱尔兰最重要的河流是流经北爱尔兰首府贝尔法斯特的拉根河。

虽然北爱尔兰的内伊湖(381 平方千米,147 平方英里)是英国最大的淡水湖,但英国绝大多数湖泊都位于苏格兰及北英格兰的高地。苏格兰高地西南边缘的罗克·罗蒙德湖,是大不列颠岛第一大湖,长 37 千米(23 英里),宽 1.6 到 8 千米(1 到 5 英里)不等。英格兰西北著名的湖泊地区有 15 个主要湖泊,其中温德米尔湖最大,长超过 16 千米(10 英里),宽约 1.6 千米(1 英里)。

(4) 资源

☞ 土地

英国各地土壤质量差异较大。北部岩层较多,土壤贫瘠。南部黏土层较厚,肥沃多产。77% 的土地用于发展农业,但耕地只占 26%,其他全部都是牧场。其森林覆盖率为 10.7%,即 300 万公顷(600 万亩)。

英国分布最广的野生植物为石南、荆豆、稻科植物、高地区沼泽地蕨类等。常见树木有橡树、白蜡木、苏格兰的松树、桦树。野生动物主要种类为小型哺乳动物(如獾、狐狸等啮齿类动物),飞禽及昆虫。

☞ 矿物资源

长期以来,英国的矿物资源十分重要,锡矿、小铁矿及大量的煤矿储备曾一



Mineral Resources

Britain's mineral resources were historically important, and it was once noted for its tin mines, small deposits of iron and rich deposits of coal, but today most of these resources are either exhausted or produced in small quantities. For long coal was mined extensively, providing the primary source of energy in Britain, and exported. Today production is less than a sixth of that in its peak time, 1913, when more than 300 million tons were mined and Britain imports much more coal than it exports.

Today Britain relies on imports almost all minerals used for industrial production, although small amounts of iron, zinc, and copper are still produced.

Britain is full of raw materials for construction. Limestone, sand, gravel, rock, sandstone, clay, chalk, salt, silica sands, gypsum, potash, and fluorspar are all quarried.

Energy Resources

Britain has the richest energy sources in the European Union (EU), and its abundant oil and natural gas resources both in its land and offshore fields make it the world's eighth largest producer of crude oil and natural gas liquids. Refined oil products are one of Britain's major exports today, most of which are sold to European nations.

Britain also has a number of nuclear energy facilities. Britain meets 28 percent of its energy needs through nuclear energy. Recently much research has been devoted to developing bio-fuels-energy from wastes, landfill gas, and crops—as well as to developing solar energy, wind power, and waterpower.



2. History

1) The Origins of a Nation

The Early Settlement

The first immigrants to Britain were Iberians. They came from Iberian Peninsular about five thousand years ago. They landed in the region of present Cornwall and Devon. Most of them settled on Salisbury Plain, but some of them went further north. The only evidence of their existence were the stone monuments, and the biggest one of the stones was the Stonehenge in Salisbury Plain, which was built by the Iberians about 3,500 years ago. There were more direct evidence of the social structure of the Iberians on Salisbury Plain in the southwest of England and that is the barrow always over 200 feet in length. These barrows which were buried under places proved that the

度尤为著名,但是目前这些资源大部分已被用尽或者生产数量骤减。过去很长时间内,英国大规模开采煤矿,作为本国最主要能源供给的同时,还对外出口。而今,其产量连其顶峰时期 1913 年产量——3 亿吨的六分之一都达不到。英国当前进口煤多于出口。

现在,尽管英国本国仍能出产少量的铁、铜、锌等矿产,但是工业生产所用矿物原料几乎全部依赖于进口。

英国建筑用原材料方面毫不匮乏,可开采大量的石灰岩、沙砾、黏土、白垩、盐、硅石、石膏、氢氧化钾和氟石。

☞ 能源

英国是欧盟中能源资源最丰富的国家。其内陆及海洋丰富的石油和天然气储备使其成为世界第八大原油及液化天然气生产大国。原油提纯产品是英国主要出口产品,大部分销往其他欧洲国家。

英国拥有多座核能源设施。目前,核能解决了全国 28% 的能源需求。最近英国还致力于对新能源的研究开发,除太阳能、风能、水能外,还包括来自废物、沼气、植物的生物燃料能源。



2. 历史

(1) 国家的起源

☞ 早期定居者

到达英国的第一批居民是古代伊比利亚人,大约在五千年以前他们来自伊比利亚岛。他们的登陆区域位于现在的康沃尔和德文郡。其中的一些人继续北上,但大多数人定居在索尔兹伯里平原。他们曾经存在的唯一迹象是石头纪念碑,其中最大的一块是英国索尔兹伯里平原上的史前巨石柱,它是在大约 3 500 年前由伊比利亚人建造的。在英格兰西南部的索尔兹伯里大平原上存在伊比利亚社会结构的更为直接的证据,那就是总长度为 200 英尺的手推车。这些埋葬在地下的手推车证实伊比利亚人中存在鲜明的等级区分。人们终于发现了伊比



existence of marked class divisions among Iberian. Eventually, people find the evidence of the Iberian culture which can show Iberian' unwarlike. Few objects have been unearthed and also can be differentiated as weapons. These findings were at an earlier date than the first Celtic invasions in about 700 B. C.

It was after 700 B. C. that the Celts with the red hair and blue eyes from upper Rhine land of northwest Europe came to settle on the Isles. They were tall and very strong. The first group of Celtic invaders was the Gaels, whose language is still spoken in Scotland now. From about 500 B. C. another group of the Celts called Brython came and drove the Gaels to the north and west. The English name for Britain came from the word Brython. A third group of invaders was Belgae from Northern Gaul. They arrived about 100 B. C. and occupied the greater part of what are now known as the Home Counties.

Roman Britain

It was the close relation of Britain to Gaul that first attracted the notice of the Romans (Having conquered Gaul, Caesar soon heard tales of the pearls and corn in which the island was reputed to be rich). At the same time the export of tin from Cornwall, which had begun possibly as early as 2000 B. C. still continued. Caesar's invasions were, however, dictated by strategical rather than by economic motives. Britain was a center from which Gallic resistance to Roman power was maintained, British warriors crossed the Channel to help their Gaulish kinsmen, and rebels from Gaul found a refuge and encouragement among the British tribes. It is unlikely that the conquest of Britain was contemplated at this time, but some sort of punitive expedition was necessary before the Roman occupation of Britain could be regarded as assured.

Between 55 and 54 B. C. Julius Caesar, the Roman commander in Gaul, came to Britain twice, but he made no really attempt to conquer the island, Caesar's two invasions were little more than reconnaissance in force.

The Romans were determined to conquer the whole islands which were now known as Wales and Scotland. Welsh had collapsed from its resistance by AD 77; but the Romans tried unsuccessfully for 130 years to conquer the Caledonians in Scotland. In the Pennine the Picts and Scots frequently revolted against the Romans. In AD 122—126, in order to keep back the Picts and Scots, the Romans built a wall of defense, called Hadrian's Walls. It was from the Solway to the Tyne, and today people can still see the remains.

From AD 43 to 407, the Roman occupation of Britain lasted nearly 400 years. They brought Christianity to England. Many of their army bases are the important cities nowadays: Gloucester, Worcester, Chester, Winchester and others. All these names are formed from the Roman word "castra" that means an armed camp. There were Roman