

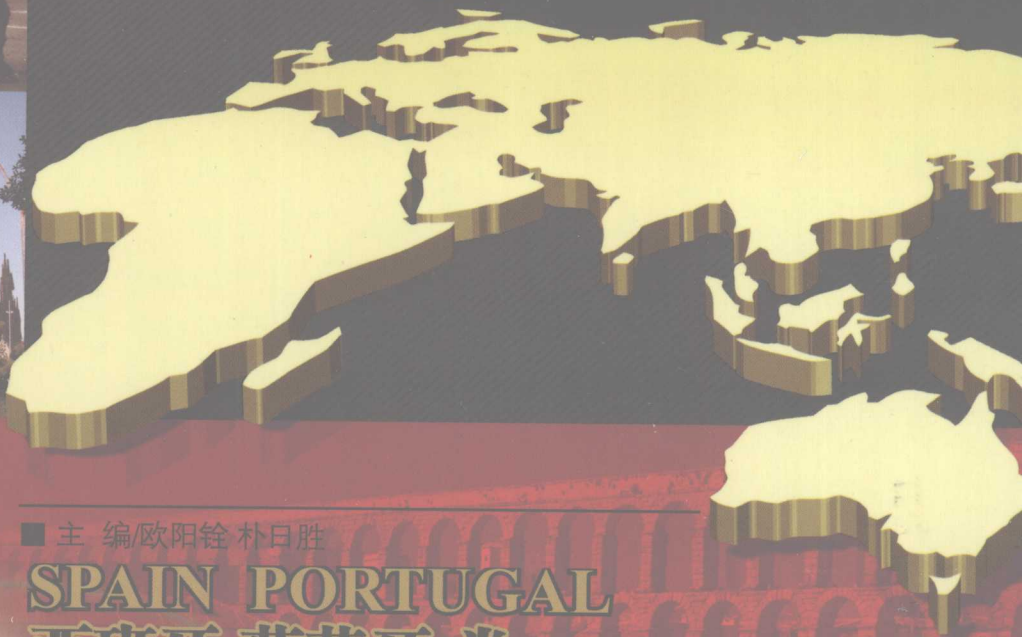
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英汉对照



放眼 WORLD OVERVIEW 看天下



主 编/欧阳铨 朴日胜

SPAIN PORTUGAL

西班牙 葡萄牙 卷



哈尔滨工程大学出版社
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WORLD OVERVIEW

SPAIN PORTUGAL 西班牙 葡萄牙 卷

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内 容 简 介

本书编集了西班牙、葡萄牙的最新资料,以中英文对照的形式全面地反映了西班牙、葡萄牙的地理、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西班牙、葡萄牙的社会和风土人情。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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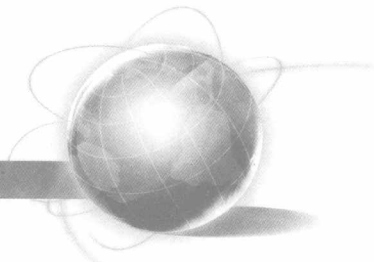
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前言



在欧洲,无论是从地理、民俗还是从历史、艺术上看,西班牙都是一个独一无二的国家,散发着热情活泼的醇厚魅力。西班牙面积约 50.6 万平方公里。位于欧洲西南部伊比利亚半岛,西邻葡萄牙,东北与法国、安道尔接壤,北临比斯开湾,南隔直布罗陀海峡与非洲的摩洛哥相望,东面和东南面濒临地中海,海岸线长约 7 800 公里。境内多山,是欧洲高山国家之一。全国 35% 的地区海拔 1 000 米以上,平原仅占 11%。主要山脉有坎塔布连、比利牛斯等。南部的木拉散峰海拔 3 478 米,为全国最高峰。中部高原属大陆性气候,北部和西北部沿海属海洋性温带气候,南部和东南部属地中海型亚热带气候。

葡萄牙堪称西班牙的姊妹篇。葡萄牙面积为 92 072 平方公里(2005 年 12 月)。位于欧洲伊比利亚半岛西南部。东、北与毗邻西班牙,西南濒临大西洋。海岸线长 800 多公里。地形北高南低,多为山地和丘陵。北部是梅塞塔高原;中部山区平均海拔 800~1 000 米,埃什特雷拉峰海拔 1 991 米;南部和西部分别为丘陵和沿海平原。主要河流有特茹河、杜罗河(流经境内 322 公里)和蒙特古河。北部属海洋性温带阔叶林气候,南部属亚热带地中海式气候。平均气温 1 月 7~11℃,7 月 20~26℃。年平均降水量 500~1 000 毫米。

为便于有关读者阅读和使用本书,本书采用英汉对照方式编排,书中内容涵盖了西班牙和葡萄牙各个方面的英文资料及其汉文翻译,为了满足我国读者的需求,书中翻译部分力求准确,流畅。本书还在相关内容部分配有该国家的具有代表性的图片。

全书内容涉及西班牙和葡萄牙的地理、经济、语言文字、科技、文化教育、体育娱乐、文学艺术、风俗习惯、主要节假日及观光旅游等,可以说,本书较为全面的介绍了西班牙和葡萄牙,内容丰富,包罗万象。相当于一本反映西班牙和葡萄牙概况的小百科全书。本书可作为我国读者了解西班牙和葡萄牙的入门书,也可作为出国人员和教学研究人员参考用书。

由于编者知识水平有限,在选材和翻译的过程中,疏漏及缺点在所难免,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

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Spain





1. Geography

1) Location and land

Spain (in Spanish, España), officially Kingdom of Spain, constitutional monarchy in south-west Europe, occupying the greater part of the Iberian Peninsula, and bordered on the north by the Bay of Biscay, France, and Andorra; on the east by the Mediterranean Sea; on the south by the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean; and on the west by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. The British dependency of Gibraltar is situated at the southern extremity of Spain. The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean and the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Africa are governed as provinces of Spain. Also, Spain administers two small exclave in Morocco—Ceuta and Melilla—as well as three island groups near Africa. The area of Spain, including the African and insular territories, is 505,990 sq km (195,364 sq mi). Madrid is the capital and largest city.

2) Surface Features

Most of Spain's boundary is water; Spain occupies about 85 percent of the Iberian Peninsula and is bounded by water for about 88 percent of its periphery; its Mediterranean coast is about 1,660 km (1,030 mi) long, and its Atlantic coast is about 710 km (440 mi) long. The long, unbroken mountain chain of the Pyrenees, extending about 435 km (270 mi) from the Bay of Biscay to the Mediterranean Sea, forms the border with France on the north; in the extreme south the Strait of Gibraltar, less than 13 km (8 mi) wide at its narrowest extent, separates Spain from Africa. Although the affiliation of Gibraltar continued to be a contentious issue between Spain and Britain in the late 1980s, there were no other disputes over land boundaries, and no other country claimed the insular provinces of the Balearic Islands and the Canary Islands.

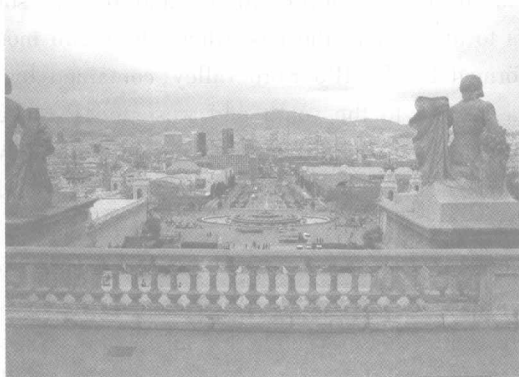
The country can be divided into ten natural regions or subregions: the dominant Meseta Central, the Cordillera Cantabrica and the northwest region, the Iberico region, the Pyrenees, the Penibetico region in the southeast, the Andalusian Plain, the Ebro Basin, the coastal plains, the Balearic Islands, and the Canary Islands. These are commonly grouped into four types: the Meseta Central and associated mountains, other



1. 地 理

(1) 位置与国土

西班牙,官方又称西班牙王国,西南欧议会君主制国家;位于伊比利亚半岛,北邻比斯开湾、法国及安道尔;东濒地中海;南邻地中海及大西洋;西邻葡萄牙及大西洋。英属直布罗陀位于西班牙的最南端。地中海的巴利阿里群岛及大西洋非洲海岸的加那利群岛也是西班牙的两个省份。此外,西班牙在摩洛哥还拥有两飞地——休达及梅利利亚;在非洲附近拥有 3 个群岛。西班牙领土,包括非洲及岛屿,总面积为 505 990 平方公里 (195 364 平方英里),其首都及最大城市为马德里。



(2) 地形

西班牙边界大多邻海。西班牙占伊比利亚半岛的 85%,而且 88% 的边界均邻海;其中地中海海岸线长达 1 660 公里 (1 030 英里),大西洋海岸线长达 710 公里 (440 英里)。连绵不断的比利牛斯山系,从比斯开湾到地中海横亘 435 公里 (270 英里),形成北部与法国的边界;最南端的直布罗陀海峡,最窄处不足 13 公里 (8 英里),将西班牙与非洲隔开。尽管直布罗陀的归属权问题仍然是 20 世纪 80 年末西班牙与英国边界问题的争论焦点,但是在陆地边界尚无争议;现在并无其他国家要求索回巴利阿里群岛及加那利群岛。



mountainous regions, lowland regions, and islands.

The most important topographical feature of Spain is the great, central plateau, called the Meseta, sloping generally downwards from north to south and from east to west, and with an average elevation of about 610 m (2,000 ft) above sea level. The tableland is divided into northern and southern sections by irregular mountain ranges, or sierras. Between many of the mountains are narrow valleys, drained by rapid rivers. Other landforms include narrow coastal plains and some lowland river valleys. The coastal plain is narrow, rarely as much as 32 km (20 mi) wide and, in many areas, broken by mountains that descend to the sea to form rocky headlands, particularly along the Mediterranean coast, where the sole excellent harbour is Barcelona. The north-western coastal area has several good harbours, particularly along the Galician coast.

The major lowland regions are the Andalusian Plain in the southwest, the Ebro Basin in the northeast, and the coastal plains. The Andalusian Plain is essentially a wide river valley through which the Rio Guadalquivir flows. The river broadens out along its course, reaching its widest point at the Golfo de Cadiz. The Andalusian Plain is bounded on the north by the Sierra Morena and on the south by the Sistema Penibetico; it narrows to an apex in the east where these two mountain chains meet. The Ebro Basin is formed by the Rio Ebro valley, contained by mountains on three sides—the Sistema Iberico to the south and west, the Pyrenees to the north and east, and their coastal extensions paralleling the shore to the east. Minor low-lying river valleys close to the Portuguese border are located on the Tagus and the Rio Guadiana.

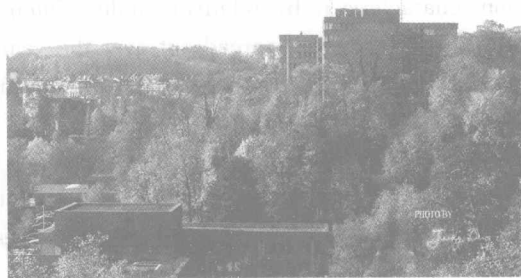
The principal rivers of Spain flow west and south to the Atlantic Ocean. The Douro, Mina, Tagus, and Guadiana rivers rise in Spain and flow through Portugal to the Atlantic. The Guadalquivir, flowing through a fertile plain in the south, is the deepest river in Spain and the only one navigable for any extent. The Ebro, in north-east Spain, flows into the Mediterranean Sea, and is navigable by small craft for part of its course. Most Spanish streams are too small for interior navigation, and, with courses below the general ground level, are of little use for irrigation. The rivers are, however, a good source of power.

Of the roughly 1,800 rivers and streams in Spain, only the Tagus is more than 960 kilometers long; all but 90% extend less than 96 kilometers. These shorter rivers carry small volumes of water on an irregular basis, and they have seasonally dry river beds; however, when they do flow, they often are swift and torrential. Most major rivers rise in the mountains and flow westward across the plateau through Portugal to empty into the Atlantic Ocean. One significant exception is the Rio Ebro, which flows eastward to the Mediterranean. Rivers in the extreme northwest and in the narrow

西班牙可分为 10 个天然地区或次天然地区: 占主导地位的马斯塔中央高原; 科迪勒拉肯塔布雷卡及北部地区; 埃巴瑞卡地区; 比利牛斯山脉; 盘尼百梯科地区; 安达卢西亚山脉; 埃布卢盘地区及沿海平原; 巴利阿里群岛及加那利群岛。上述各地区通常被划分为四类: 马斯塔中央高原及相关山脉; 其他山脉; 低地地区及岛屿。

西班牙最重要的地形特征是广大的中央高原——马斯塔中央高原。马斯塔中央高原, 地势由高到低, 从北向南, 从东向西不断倾斜, 平均海拔为 610 米 (2 000 英尺)。高原被不规则的山系分成南北两部分。众多的山地之间有许多峡谷与湍急的河流。其他地形包括狭窄的沿海平原及低地河谷。沿海平原多半狭窄, 最窄处只有 32 公里 (20 英里), 而且许多地区都有山脉延伸到大海, 形成岩石岬角, 这种现象在地中海海岸尤为常见, 其中最重要的港口是巴塞罗那。此外, 西北部海岸地区也有几个重要港口, 特别是沿加利西亚海岸。

主要的低地地区在西南部的安达卢西亚平原, 东北部的艾不罗盆地及沿海平原。安达卢西亚平原实际上是里奥瓜达基维尔河流经的一个宽阔河谷。河流一路渐宽, 在高尔夫得卡第兹达到顶点。安达卢西亚平原北部边界是西艾拉莫拉纳, 南部边界是萨斯塔马艾波雷卡, 在东部两座山脉的汇合处达到最窄。艾不罗盆地是由里奥艾不罗山谷形成的, 它三面环山——西南面是萨斯塔马艾波雷卡, 东北面是比利牛斯山脉; 东面延伸与海岸线平行。少数河谷低地在葡萄牙边界附近的塔格斯与里奥瓜第纳。



西班牙主要河流由西南流向大西洋。杜埃罗河、米纳河、塔哥斯河与瓜得亚纳河源于西班牙, 流经葡萄牙, 注入大西洋。瓜达基维尔河流经南部肥沃的平原, 是西班牙最深的河流, 在某种程度上也是西班牙唯一的航道。位于西班牙东北部的埃布罗河流入地中海, 部分河道可以行船。西班牙大多数河流对于内陆



northern coastal plain drain directly into the Atlantic Ocean.

3) Climate

Peninsular Spain experiences three climatic types: continental, maritime, and Mediterranean. The locally typical continental climate covers the majority of peninsular Spain, influencing the Meseta Central, the adjoining mountains to the east and the south, and the Ebro Basin. A continental climate is characterized by wide diurnal and seasonal variations in temperature and by low, irregular rainfall with high rates of evaporation that leave the land arid. Annual rainfall generally is thirty to sixty-four centimeters; most of the Meseta region receives about fifty centimeters. The northern Meseta, the Sistema Central, and the Ebro Basin have two rainy seasons, one in spring (April—June) and the other in autumn (October—November), with late spring being the wettest time of the year. In the southern Meseta, also, the wet seasons are spring and autumn, but the spring one is earlier (March), and autumn is the wetter season. Even during the wet seasons, rain is irregular and unreliable. Continental winters are cold, with strong winds and high humidity, despite the low precipitation. Except for mountain areas, the northern foothills of the Sistema Iberico are the coldest area, and frost is common. Summers are warm and cloudless, producing average daytime temperatures that reach 21 °C in the northern Meseta and 24 °C to 27 °C in the southern Meseta; nighttime temperatures range from 7 °C to 10 °C. The Ebro Basin, at a lower altitude, is extremely hot during the summer, and temperatures can exceed 43 °C. Summer humidities are low in the Meseta Central and in the Ebro Basin, except right along the shores of in the Rio Ebro where humidity is high.

A maritime climate prevails in the northern part of the country, from the Pyrenees to the northwest region, characterized by relatively mild winters, warm but not hot summers, and generally abundant rainfall spread out over the year. Temperatures vary only slightly, both on a diurnal and a seasonal basis. The moderating effects of the sea, however, abate in the inland areas, where temperatures are 9 °C to 18 °C more extreme than temperatures on the coast. Distance from the Atlantic Ocean also affects precipitation, and there is less rainfall in the east than in the west. Autumn (October through December) is the wettest season, while July is the driest month. The high humidity and the prevailing off-shore winds make fog and mist common along the northwest coast; this phenomenon is less frequent a short distance inland, however, because the mountains form a barrier keeping out the sea moisture.

The Mediterranean climatic region extends from the Andalusian Plain along the southern and eastern coasts up to the Pyrenees, on the seaward side of the mountain ranges that parallel the coast. Total rainfall in this region is lower than in the rest of

航运来说都太小,河道经常位于地面以下,对于灌溉来说意义也不大。然而,河流可以说是一种不错的能源。

在西班牙约 1 800 条河流中,只有塔哥斯河全长超过 960 公里,其余 90% 以上全长不足 96 公里。这些很短的河流一般流量较小,并不规则,它们也会季节性干涸;然而,一旦流淌,经常河水湍急。大多数主要河流发源于山地,向西流经马斯塔中央高原与葡萄牙,注入大西洋。其中也有一个特例——里奥埃布罗河,它向东注入地中海。西北部及狭长的东部平原的河流一般直接注入大西洋。

(3) 气候

西班牙大陆有三种气候类型:大陆性气候、海洋性气候及地中海式气候。当地典型的大陆性气候占半岛绝大部分,它影响到马斯塔中央高原及其东面南面相邻的山脉,以及艾不罗盆地。大陆性气候的主要特征是气温昼夜及季节温差大;降雨量少而不规则,蒸发旺盛,土地干旱。西班牙年降雨量为 30 至 64 厘米;马斯塔中央高原大部分地区降雨量只有 50 厘米。马斯塔中央高原北部,萨斯塔马中央高原及艾不罗盆地有两个雨季,一个在春季(4~6 月),另一个在秋季(10~11 月)。晚春是一年中最为湿润的季节。在马斯塔中央高原南部,雨季是在春秋两季,但春季更早一些(3 月);而秋季雨水更多。即使在雨季,雨水也不规则。大陆性气候冬季寒冷多风,尽管降雨量少,但湿度很高。除了山脉地区,萨斯塔马艾波雷卡北部山麓气候最冷,普遍结霜。大陆性气候夏季温暖无云,日平均气温在马斯塔中央高原北部为 21 摄氏度,南部为 24 至 27 摄氏度;夜平均气温在 7 至 10 摄氏度。艾不罗盆地由于纬度较低,整个夏季炎热,气温甚至超过 43 摄氏度。在夏季,马斯塔中央高原及艾不罗盆地气温很低,而在里奥艾不罗沿海地区,气温很高。

海洋性气候在国家北部较普遍,从比利牛斯山脉一直延续到西北地区,其特征是冬夏相对温和,全年降水充沛,昼夜及季节性温差变化很小。然而这种受海洋影响气候温和的现象在内陆逐渐减弱;内陆地区的温度一般比沿海地区最高高出 9 到 18 摄氏度。与大西洋距离的远近同样影响降雨量,东部降雨量少于西部;秋季(10~12 月)是降水最丰沛的季节,而 7 月则是最干旱的月份。高湿度及海岸风使得西北海岸通常有雾,尽管这种现象在内陆并不常见;因为山脉阻挡了海上的湿润空气。

地中海式气候区从安达卢西亚平原开始沿东部及南部海岸延伸到比利牛斯



Spain, and it is concentrated in the autumn-winter period. Generally, rainfall is slight, often insufficient, irregular, and unreliable. Temperatures in the Mediterranean region usually are higher in both summer and winter, and diurnal temperature changes are more limited than those of the continental region. Temperatures in January normally average 10 °C to 13 °C in most of the Mediterranean region, and they are 9 °C colder in the northeastern coastal area near Barcelona. In winter, temperatures inland in the Andalusian Plain are slightly lower than those on the coasts. Temperatures in July and August average 22 °C to 27 °C on the coast and 29 °C to 31 °C farther inland, with low humidity. The Mediterranean region is marked by hot, dry, easterly or southeasterly air currents that originate over North Africa. These winds, which sometimes carry fine dust, are most common in spring. A cooler easterly wind, the Levant, funnels between the Sistema Penibetico and the Atlas Mountains of North Africa.

4) Resources and Environment

The most valuable natural resource of Spain is the soil. The country also has many mineral resources, including coal, petroleum, cobalt, copper, iron ore, lead, lignite, manganese, mercury, potash, salt, silver, sulphur, tin, and zinc.

Although Spanish soils need careful irrigation and cultivation, they are a rich and valuable resource. Semi-arid chestnut-brown soils cover the central plateau, and red Mediterranean soils cover the southern area and the north-eastern coastal region. A grey desert soil, often saline, is found in the south-east. The forest of northern Spain has grey-brown forest soils.

Only a small part of Spain is wooded, and forests are located mainly on mountain slopes, particularly in the north-west. A common Spanish tree is the evergreen oak. Cork oak, from which the bark may be stripped every ten years, is abundant. Poplar trees are grown throughout the country and the cultivation of olive trees is a major agricultural activity. Other Spanish trees include the elm, beech, and chestnut. Shrubs and herbs are the common natural vegetation on the central plateau. Grapevines flourish in the arid soil. Sugar cane, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, and chestnuts are grown on the Mediterranean coast.

The Spanish fauna includes the wolf, lynx, wildcat, fox, wild boar, wild goat, deer, and hare. Among the more famous domesticated animals are the bulls bred near Seville and Salamanca for bullfighting, the Spanish national sport. Birdlife is abundant, with varieties of birds of prey. Mountain streams and lakes teem with such fish as tench, and trout.

The mostly mountainous, semi-arid land of Spain is home to more than 5,000 species of plants. Forests cover 17 percent (1995) of the country, although this figure

山,通常在平行于海岸的靠海山脉一侧。这个地区的降雨量比西班牙其他地区要低,而且多集中在秋冬季节。通常来说,降雨量很少,既不充足又不规则。地中海式气候冬夏季气温高,昼夜温差变化与大陆性气候相比更小。在大多数地中海式气候区,1月平均气温在10~13摄氏度之间,比东北部巴塞罗那附近的沿海地区低9摄氏度。冬季,安达卢西亚平原内陆气温比沿海稍低。7、8月平均气温在沿海为22至27摄氏度,在内陆为29至31摄氏度,而且湿度很低。地中海式气候的特征是雷范赤风——源于北非向东或东南吹过的干热气流。这些风有时会带来细小的尘埃,在春天很普遍。凉爽一些的雷范特风则在萨斯塔马盘尼百梯科与北非的阿特拉斯山脉之间穿过。



(4) 资源与环境

西班牙最珍贵的自然资源是土壤。此外,国家还拥有许多矿产资源,包括煤炭、石油、钴、铜、铁矿石、铅、褐煤、汞、钾碱、盐、银、硫磺、锡与锌。

尽管西班牙的土地需要灌溉与耕作,它们不失为一种丰富而珍贵的资源。半干旱的栗褐色土壤覆盖着中央高原;红色的地中海土壤覆盖着南部与东北部的沿海地区。灰色含盐的沙漠土覆盖着东南部,灰褐色的森林土则覆盖着西班牙的北部。

西班牙只有一小部分土地被森林覆盖,这些森林多位于山坡,特别是山麓的西北坡。西班牙最普通的树种是常青栎树,其中栓皮栎的树皮可以每十年剥一次。杨树在西班牙也很普遍,种植橄榄树正成为一种主要的农业活动。西班牙的其他林木包括:榆树、山毛榉与栗树。中央高原的典型自然植被是灌木与草本植物,在干旱的土地上也常见到葡萄藤。甘蔗、柑橘、柠檬、无花果、杏仁与栗子



includes plantations of pine and eucalyptus grown for soil stabilization and paper pulp. Farmland makes up about 53 percent of the country. Protected areas in Spain include nine national parks, game reserves, and many smaller sites of special conservation status, representing a total of about 8.4 percent (1997) of the land.

Spain generates its power from hydroelectricity, coal, and nuclear energy. Nuclear plants supply more than one third of the country's energy, although the government is committed to reducing the country's dependence on nuclear energy by developing alternative power sources.

Spain participates in the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, with 17 sites designated, and in the World Heritage Convention, with two national parks recognized as World Heritage Sites. Fourteen biosphere reserves have been set aside under the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Man and the Biosphere Program. Spain has ratified international environmental agreements on air pollution, the Antarctic-Environmental Protocol and Antarctic Treaty, biodiversity, climate change, endangered species, environmental modification, hazardous wastes, marine dumping, marine life, nuclear test ban, ozone layer, ship pollution, tropical timber, and whaling. Regionally, Spain has designated several protected areas for wild birds as part of the European Wild Bird Directive and six protected marine sites under the Mediterranean Action Plan.

5) Population and Language

The Spanish people are essentially a mixture of the indigenous peoples of the Iberian Peninsula with the successive peoples who conquered the peninsula and occupied it for extended periods. These added ethnologic elements include the Romans, a Mediterranean people, and the Suevi, Vandals, Visigoths (Goths), and Teutonic peoples. Semitic elements are also present. The populations of several regions in Spain have kept a separate identity, culturally and linguistically. These include the Basques, who number about 2.1 million and live chiefly around the Bay of Biscay; the Galicians (about 2.5 million), who live in north-western Spain; and the Catalans of eastern and north-eastern Spain. The nomadic Spanish Roma (Gypsies), who are also called Gitanos, are a separate ethnic group.

Spain has a population of 40,280,780 (2004 estimate). The overall population density is about 81 people per sq km (209 per sq mi). Spain is increasingly urban with 78 percent of the population living in towns and cities.

Spanish (or "Castilian") is the primary official language, but many regional Spanish languages are also official languages in their respective regions. Catalan is spoken in the north-east and other areas; Galician (between Portuguese and Spanish,

产自地中海海岸。

西班牙的动物包括狼、猞猁、野猫、野猪、野山羊、鹿与野兔。著名的家畜是饲养在赛维利亚与萨拉蒙萨用于斗牛——西班牙全国性的体育运动的公牛。西班牙鸟类数量众多而且种类繁多。山间的溪流湖泊中有许多丁鲑与鳟鱼。

西班牙多山,半干旱的土地是 5 000 多种植物的家园。1995 年国家森林覆盖率为 17%,尽管这一数字包括用于加固土壤及提取纸浆而栽种的松树及桉树。农地占全国的 53%。西班牙的保护区包括 9 个国家公园,猎物保护区及许多面积小一些的特殊保护区;这些约占全国土地的 8.4% (1997 年统计)。

西班牙以水电,煤炭及核能作为能量来源。核电占全国能源的 1/3 强;现在政府正致力于发展其他能源以削减国家对于核能的依赖。

西班牙参加了在外特兰德举行的雷姆萨大会,有 17 个地方及两个国家公园在世界遗产大会上被定为世界遗产。14 个生态保护区被划定为联合国教科文组织人与生态项目的一部分,西班牙已经签署了国际环境反空气污染条约,南极洲环境保护议定书和南极洲合约,在下列项目上与国际组织达成一致:生物多样性,气候变化,濒危物种,环境改善,危险废物,海底倾倒垃圾,海洋生物,禁止核试验,臭氧层,船舶污染,热带林木,捕鲸。地方来说,西班牙已经划定了五六个野生鸟类自然保护区作为欧洲野生鸟类保护区的一部分,并划定了 6 个海洋保护区作为地中海合约计划的一部分。

(5) 人口与语言

西班牙人主要是伊比利亚半岛的当地居民与后来征服半岛的统治者后裔的结合。这些后来加入的民族包括罗马人、地中海人、苏埃伟人、完达尔人、西哥特人(哥特人)、图特尼克人,闪米特人现在依然存在。西班牙少数几个地区的人口已经保留了各自的民族、文化及语言特色。其中包括巴斯克人,人口大约 210 万,主要居住在比斯开湾;伽里西安人,人口大约 250 万,主要居住在西班牙西北;此外还有居住在东部及东北部的卡塔兰人。流浪的吉普赛人,又称作吉塔诺斯人,也是西班牙一个独立的少数民族。

西班牙拥有 40 280 780 人口(2004 年统计)。人口密度为每平方公里 81 人(每平方英里 209 人)。西班牙有 78% 的人口居住在城镇,这个国家正越来越向城市化迈进。

西班牙语(又称作卡斯蒂利亚语),是西班牙主要的官方语言;但是许多地方

