

阅读空间 • 英汉双语主题阅读





阅读室间・英汉双语主题阅读





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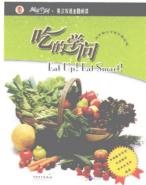
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Editor's Message 编辑手记

作。可能认为既然英国和美国语言相同,两个国家肯定非常相似。但是,去一趟英国,你就会改变这种错误印象。英美两国有着截然不同的风俗习惯、政府机构以及社会和文化特点。

英国最为显著的特点就是它的地理位置。英国是一个岛国,或者确切

地说,是一个岛屿的一部分。大不列颠岛主要由英格兰组成,此外,这包括苏格兰和威尔士。独特的地理环境型造了英国的人民、历史和文化。尽管和欧洲大陆仅一水之隔,而且海峡也仅为20英里宽,但是英国认为自己与欧洲大陆是分离的,并逐渐形成了一种独立感。



几千年前,为了寻找土地,人们纷纷从欧洲大陆来到英国。从那些早期垦殖者起,英国就一再受到"入侵",其中既有武力的冒犯,也有和平的迁徙。不管属于哪一种,踏上这个岛国的人都是为了寻找更好的混合体,这里既有早期移民的后代,还

有数量更庞大的来自世界不同地区的新移民。

英国是一个十分推崇传统的国家,在英国,无论走到哪里都会让人 联想起她的辉煌的过去。

去英伦漫游! 去了解这个大西洋 岸边的岛国的过去、现在和未来!







也理位置: 英国是位于欧洲西部的岛国。由大不列颠岛(包 话英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士)、爱尔兰岛东北部和一些小岛组 面积; 总面积 24.36 万平方公里(包括内陆水域),其中英格兰 的陆界与爱尔兰共和国接壤 多佛尔海峡、 At a Glance 英国一番 式。隔北海、

地区13.04万平方公里, 苏格兰7.88万平方公里, 威尔士2.08万 属海洋性温带阔叶林气候,终年温和湿润。通常最高气 平方公里, 北爱尔兰 1.36 万平方公里。海岸线总长 11 450 公里。 長高点: 本尼维斯山峰,海拔 1343 米。

北部和西部山区的年降水量超过2000毫米, 中部和东部则少 于800毫米。每年2-3月最为干燥,10月至来年1月最为湿 月13-17°C。多雨雾, 秋冬尤甚。年平均降水量约1000毫米。

闰。英国多雨的名声主要是基于下雨频率而非雨量

人口:约5884万,其中英格兰4918万人,威尔士290万 民族: 英国人口主要为盎格鲁-撒克逊人后裔 (约95%) 人, 苏格兰 506 万人, 北爱尔兰 169 万人(2001 年中) **主要河流**:泰晤士河、塞文河、特伦特河 首都:伦敦

宫方语言: 官方和通用语均为英语, 威尔士北部还使用威尔 上语, 苏格兰西北高地及北爱尔兰部分地区仍使用盖尔语。 国人和孟加拉人。

西印度群岛人、

巴基斯坦、

其余5%为印度人、

英吉利海峡与欧洲大陆相望。

亦称长老会,有成年教徒66万)。另有天主教会和佛教、印 居民多信奉基督教新教,主要分英格兰教会(亦称英 国国教圣公会,其成员约占英成人的60%)和苏格兰教会 度教、犹太教及伊斯兰教等较大的宗教社团。 货币: 英镑 温不超过32°C,最低气温不低于0°C,平均气温1月4-7°C,7

独特的英格兰侠客

he story of Robin Hood, outlaw who stole from the rich and gave to the poor, originated in the hollowed section of a tree in Sherwood Forest. Legend says that Robin Hood used the secret space in the Major Oak to stash his goods and men. Robin Hood himself is believed to have hidden in the trunk to escape the Sheriff of Nottingham.

During the 16th century, many of the forest's trees were cut down. Fortunately, the Major Oak was spared. The 600-year-old oak is believed to be one of the oldest and largest oaks in the world. The tree is 100 feet high. The diameter of the trunk is 33 feet. The crown's circumference is 260 feet. The hollowed trunk in the middle can house ten men.

Today, scientists continually monitor the tree. Supports have been erected under its heavy branches to keep them upright and the base has been fenced off to keep tourists from damaging its roots. Tourists in search of Robin's hiding place gather at the Major Oak, which sits majestically on a little rise in the middle of an area planted with silver birch trees.

With a little imagination, one can picture Robin and his band of Merry Men hiding from the sheriff in the trunk. Robin hoarded deer meat, berries, and treasures that he had stolen from the rich to give to the poor. A daring outlaw, Robin was renowned for his archery skills. He was always a step ahead of the sheriff, whose life pursuit was to catch Robin.

When the king's men rode through Sherwood Forest, Robin would appear in their path carrying a

宾汉是个劫富济贫的绿林好汉, 他的故事起源于谢伍德 森林的一棵空树干。据传说, 罗宾汉用这棵"大橡树"的 树洞藏他劫来的财物和他的手下人, 他本人为了逃避诺 丁汉的郡长, 也在树干里躲藏过。

16世纪,森林中很多树木被伐倒,"大橡树"幸 免于难,这棵生长了600年的树被认为是世界上最老、 最大的橡树之一。这棵树有100英尺(1英尺合0.3 米) 高,树干直径33英尺,树冠周长260英尺,中 空的树干可以容纳10个人。

现在,科学家一直都在监测这棵树。粗大的树枝 都被支架支撑着,四周也围着护栏,以免游人损伤其 根部。很多寻访罗宾汉藏身地的人都来参观这棵大橡 树。在一片种着白桦树的高坡上,它像国王一样挺立 在中间。

稍许想象一下, 你就会仿佛看到罗宾汉和他的一帮快 乐汉们为了躲避郡长而藏在树干里的情景。罗宾汉藏着从富



large bow and arrow and wearing a green pointed cap topped with a feather. Robin would kindly invite the unsuspecting guest to a dinner of stolen venison. After the meal, he would ask the guest, "How much money do you have?" If the guest had money and answered truthfully, he was left alone. If the guest had no money then Robin gave him some. If the guest lied, Robin took his cash and later gave it to a needy person.

Robin Hood was born in the 12th century, but no one is quite sure how or when he died. One tale suggests that he is buried somewhere in Sherwood Forest, where many of his adventures took place.

人那里偷来的鹿肉、浆果和财宝,要分给穷人。这个勇敢的绿林好汉箭法出众,而且总是比郡长快一步,而这个郡长一辈子的愿望就是逮住罗宾汉。

国王的臣民骑马穿过谢伍德森林的时候,罗宾汉会出现在他们面前,手里拿着大号的弓箭,头上戴着一顶绿色的尖角帽,帽子上插着一根羽毛。罗宾汉会很友好地邀请不令他起疑的人吃饭,吃的却是偷来的鹿肉。吃完饭以后,他会问客人:"你有多少钱?"如果客人有钱而且如实回答的话,他就不再追问。如果客人没钱,罗宾汉会给他一些。如果客人撒谎,他会抢走他的钱,以后送给需要的人。

罗宾汉生于 12 世纪,但是没有人确切知道他是什么时候去世的,又是如何死的。有个故事说,他被埋在了谢伍德森林的某个地方,他一生的许多冒险都发生在这个森林里。

In the Know 走知为快

British Isles(不列颠群岛): Group of islands located off the northwestern coast of Europe that includes Great Britain, Ireland, and several smaller islands.

English Channel (英吉利海峡): Located between southern England and western France, the English Channel joins the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean at the Strait of Dover. Its width is between 20 and 100 miles (30 and 160 kilometers) and it is 350 miles (564 kilometers) long.

Great Britain (大不列颠): Island off the western coast of Europe that consists of England, Scotland, and Wales.

Londinium (古伦敦): Name of camp set up by the Romans in the 1st century A.D. at the site of present-day London. Londinium was Rome's most important port and commercial site in Britain.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国): Commonly called Great Britain, the country is made up of England, Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland.

英国人的构成

by Jane A. Beem

ong ago, a land bridge connected the British Isles to the European continent. Historians believe hunters walked across in order to hunt. By the time the islands separated from the continent, about 20,000 people lived there. They used tools and had formal burials. They hunted, gathered, and farmed, but left no written record.

人以前,一座大陆桥把英伦三岛和欧洲大陆连在一起。历史学家认为,为了打猎,猎人徒步穿过了这座桥。英伦三岛和大陆分离时,岛上大约有20000居民。这些人使用工具,死后有正式的坟墓。他们从事打猎、采集和农业活动,但是没有留下文字记载。









GELTIG BRITAIN

Celtic people crossed over from the continent about 1000 B.C. These fierce, tall, muscular warriors painted their faces blue and wore horned helmets and long mustaches. They rode horses and used chariots for battle. They were called Britons. They had their own laws and nobility and organized themselves into small kingdoms. They honored their storytellers and skilled craftsmen. They wore brightly colored clothing. Only their religious leaders, the Druids, could read and write. By the 1st century A.D., the estimated population of Britain was more than a million people. The Celtic language has survived among small groups as Brythonic in Wales and Gaelic in Scotland and Ireland.

ROMAN BRITAIN

The Romans learned of Britain through trade with

凯尔特人时代的英国

大约公元前 1000 年,凯尔特人从欧洲大陆穿越海峡来到英国。这些武士生性凶猛、身材魁梧、体格健壮,他们把脸涂成蓝色,头上带着有角的头盔,留着长长的胡子。他们平时骑马,打仗时用战车。他们被称作布里吞人,有自己的法律和尊卑等级,并形成一些小的王国。他们尊崇会讲故事的人和技艺精湛的手艺人,喜欢穿颜色亮丽的衣服。德鲁伊特教士是他们的宗教领袖,只有这些人才能看书写字。据估计,到公元1世纪,不列颠人口有一百多万。凯尔特语只在一小群人中保留了下来,例如威尔士的布力吞人以及苏格兰和爱尔兰的盖尔人。

罗马统治时期的英国

罗马人在和凯尔特贵族做生意的过程 中了解了不列颠。公元43年,罗马皇帝克 Celtic noblemen. In A.D. 43, the Roman emperor Claudius gained control over much of Britain. Some Britons welcomed the Romans, hoping the Romans would protect them. The Romans established laws, built towns, and introduced new farming methods. Their road system connected towns and helped them control the territory. Towns had a water supply, underground sewage, and streets laid out in blocks. The Romans also introduced Christianity. During the 400 years they controlled Britain, they wanted life to be peaceful, hoping the warlike Britons would prefer peace to fighting. The Romans' Latin language did not survive as a spoken language in Britain.

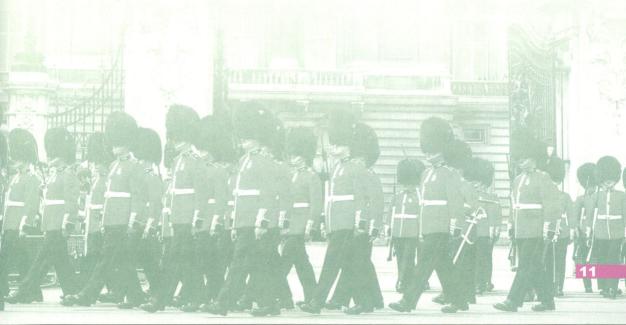
ANGLO-SAXON BRITAIN

Roman soldiers left in A.D. 410 to protect territories on the continent. Some Germanic warriors and their families were already in Britain. They received land in payment for protecting the Britons from the invading Picts, who came down from the north. Others came as invaders when they heard of the excellent land. These invaders were Angles, Saxons, and others from northern Europe. They drove most Britons into the hills and formed small kingdoms on

劳狄亚斯率军占领不列颠的大部分国土。 一些英国人欢迎罗马人的到来,希望能够 得到罗马人的保护。罗马人制定法律、建立 城镇、也带来了新的耕作方式。他们的道路 系统将各城镇连接起来,这有助于罗马人 对整个地区的控制。城镇有供水系统和地 下排污管道,道路横竖交错。罗马人还带来 了基督教。在罗马人占领英国的 400 多年 里,他们希望和平的生活,希望好战的英国 人能够爱好和平,而不是战争。但是,罗马 人的拉丁语在英国没能够成为一门口头语 言流传下来。

盎格鲁-撒克逊人时期的英国

罗马士兵为了保护其在欧洲大陆的领地,于公元410年撤离英国。此时,一些日尔曼武士和他们的家人已经在英国居住生活。北方的皮克特人总来侵扰,日尔曼武士为英国人提供保护,作为回报,英国人把土地赠予他们。还有一些日尔曼人是作为侵略者来到英国的,因为他们听说这里有肥沃的土地。这些侵略者中有盎格鲁人、撒克逊人,还有来自欧洲北部的其他民族。他们把大部分英国本土人赶进山区,在最好的





the best land. Some Britons stayed and lived among the Anglo-Saxons as they had with the Romans. Like the Celts, the Anglo-Saxons traded with continental Europe. In A.D. 497, the pope sent missionaries to England to christianize the Anglo-Saxons. A few kingdoms grew as stronger warlords conquered weaker ones. Their language, Old English, is the basis for our modern-day English.

VIKING DANELAW

In the ninth century, Viking raiders attacked and plundered monasteries and killed their victims. People feared their cruelty. The Vikings were famous for their skillfully built ships. Their longship was fast and held up to 200 warriors. Many Vikings — mostly Norwegians and Danes — settled in England and became farmers, town builders, and traders. With their families, farmers left their homeland's thin soil for the rich soil in England. The Vikings controlled only part of England, called the Danelaw. Some Anglo-Saxons submitted to the Vikings' rule. Others fled. The Vikings' language was similar to

土地上建立小王国。像以前罗马人占领时期一样,也有一些本地人和盎格鲁-撒克逊人生活在一起。盎格鲁-撒克逊人也像凯尔特人一样,和欧洲大陆进行贸易往来。公元497年,教皇派传教团前往英国,为盎格鲁撒克逊人施洗。随着强国征服弱国,一些王国变得强大起来。盎格鲁-撒克逊人的语言就是古英语,这是现代英语的基础。

北欧海盗的丹麦法地区

公元9世纪,北欧海盗袭击了英国的修 道院,洗劫了财物,杀死了俘虏。人们非常 害怕这些海盗的残忍。北欧海盗以他们精 湛的造船术而闻名于世,他们的战船速度 快,而且可以运载近200名武士。很多海盗, 大部分是挪威人和丹麦人,留在了英国,成 为农民、建筑工匠和商人。他们携带家眷, 离开故乡贫瘠的土地,到英国寻找肥沃的 农田。北欧海盗控制的仅是英国的一部分, 称为(施行)丹麦法(律的)地区。一些盎 格鲁—撒克逊人屈服于北欧人的统治,另外