面向21世纪课程教材

英语国家社会与文化入门

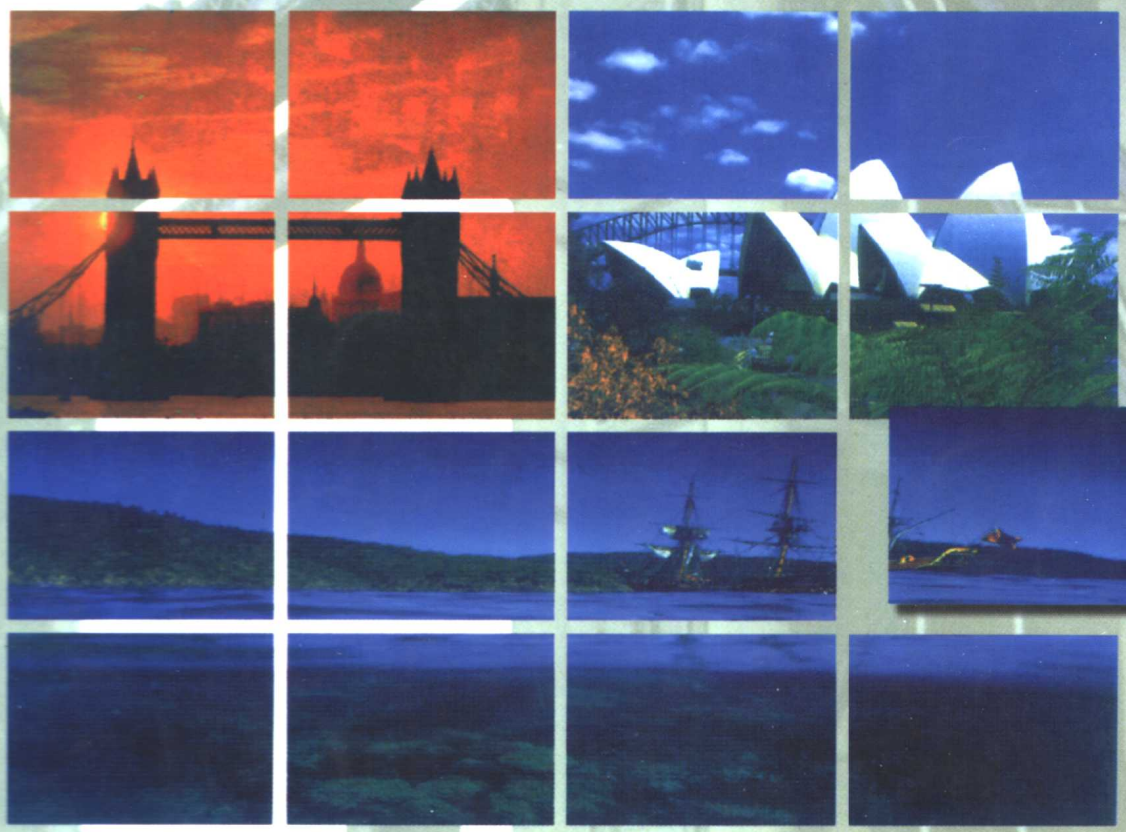
上册

Book One

THE SOCIETY AND CULTURE OF MAJOR ENGLISH-SPEAKING COUNTRIES

AN INTRODUCTION

朱永涛 主编



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英 语 国 家
社会与文化入门

（上册）

The Society and Culture of Major English-Speaking Countries
AN INTRODUCTION

(Book One)

朱永涛 （主编）
John Hill Ann Rogers
胡伏根 龚雁 李又文 编写

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内 容 提 要

《英语国家社会与文化入门》是一套关于主要英语国家(英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚及新西兰)的社会与文化背景的教科书,旨在帮助英语专业学生和英语自学者了解这些国家的社会与文化概貌,如地理、历史、政治、经济、社会生活和文化传统等方面的基本知识。同时,通过课文的学习和各种练习的实践,达到提高英语水平的目的。本书大部分课文由在中国有过教学经验的外国专家撰写,英语地道,内容新颖,通俗易懂,基本词汇量不超过2500个。全书版式设计独特,图片丰富,内容活泼,生词当页标注的编排方式便于学习阅读。全书分上、下两册,适用于各类大专院校(包括电大、成人教育学院)英语专业一、二年级学生及具有同等英语水平的自学者。

本册介绍了英国、澳大利亚及新西兰的社会与文化背景。

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前　言

《英语国家社会与文化入门》是一套关于主要英语国家（英国、美国、加拿大、澳大利亚和新西兰）的社会与文化背景的教科书，旨在帮助英语专业学生和英语自学者了解这些国家的社会与文化概貌，如地理、历史、政治、经济、社会生活和文化传统等方面的基本知识。同时，通过课文的学习和各种练习的实践，达到提高英语水平的目的。本书分上、下两册，上册介绍英国、澳大利亚和新西兰，下册介绍美国和加拿大。本书适用于各类大专院校（包括电大、成人教育学院）英语专业一、二年级学生及具有同等英语水平的自学者。

本书主编在北京外国语大学英语系一年级授过数年美国历史课，参与了英语系二年级欧洲文化入门的授课和教科书的编写工作。这两门课均受到学生的欢迎。学生通过听课，阅读简易的英语课本，在扩大知识面和英语掌握上都有很大的收获。这一成功的教学经验再次说明，英语教学必须实行语言教学与文化知识课紧密相结合的原则，而且应从低年级开始有计划地逐步实施。只有这样，英语教学才能进一步深化。随着社会的进步和科技的高速发展，中外各种交流越来越密切，这种结合必将日益显得更加重要。本书的编撰正是基于这样的认识。

根据以上编撰宗旨和认识，本书在课文的编写及练习的设计上作了一些新的尝试。首先，本书力图符合中国学生的具体情况，适应他们的实际需要。英语学习刚刚起步的中国读者极需要一本大众化的英语国家文化背景教科书。为此，我们邀请了数位在中国有过教学经验的外国专家撰写了本书的大部分课文。这些专家来自英国、美国和加拿大。他们都有各自的特长，并从自己的国家带来了新鲜的思想，他们对中国学生的特点和需要有一定了解，因此，他们编写的课文通俗易懂，基本词汇量不超过2500个，英语地道，内容新颖。本书的中国编者是北京外国语大学英语系有着丰富教学经验的老师。他们根据中国学生的需要对难点作了精心注释，并设计了方便学生学习的练习。

其次，本书在编写中试图体现教学应以学生为中心，学生自己是学习的主人的教学思想。为了帮助学生理解课文，掌握英语，吸取知识，注释部分尽量做到详细、实用，希望能起到教师课堂引导的作用。注释的内容包括重大事件和人物的历史背景、典故、语言难点或学生不容易理解的地方等。每课编有重点内容提示 (Focal Points)，以助于学生掌握课文的组织结构和中心思想。每课课文后都设计了多项选择题、填空题及解释题，这些练习不仅可以帮助学生记忆各种信息，巩固和提高文化和语言知识，还可以帮助学生复习、归纳所学内容。书后附有练习题的答案，供学习者参考。此外，每章都编有思考题，供学生进行口语练习或用英语开展跨文化比较讨论时使用。

本册的英国部分由英国专家 John Hill 博士及加拿大专家 Ann Rogers 博士撰写。 澳大利亚和新西兰驻华大使馆为本书的编写提供了有关他们国家的书面材料。中央广播电视大学的鄂鹤年先生为本书的编写和出版作了大量的工作。北京外国语大学的熊德鋗教授、外交学院张益庭教授及国务院发展中心世界发展研究所吴晋研究员审阅了本书。主编谨向他们表示谢意。

主编　朱永涛

1997年6月

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The United Kingdom of
Great Britain and Northern Ireland
Orkney Islands
Shetland Islands
Outer Hebrides
Cape Wrath
Duncansby Head
998 m
North West Highlands
1,045 m
Moray Firth
Skye
Loch Ness
Cairngorm Mts.
1,311 m
SCOTLAND
1,154 m
Ben Nevis
1,343 m
Grampians
Mull
1,124 m
Loch Lomond
Forth
Islay
Lammermuir Hills
Tweed
Clyde
840 m
Southern Uplands
816 m
Cheviot Hills
North Sea
NORTHERN IRELAND
Arran
North Channel
843 m
Tyne
Mountains of Antrim
Lough Neagh
Lough Erne
Mourne Mountains
Slieve Donard
Solway Firth
Eden
893 m
Cumbrian Mountains
Scafell Pike
978 m
Tees
North York Moors
454 m
Isle of Man
704 m
Flamborough Head
Yorkshire Wolds
Morecambe Bay
Irish Sea
Ribble
Aire
Don
Anglesey
Mersey
636 m
Lincolnshire Wolds
Cheshire Plain
The Wash
Snowdon
1,085 m
Dee
892 m
Trent
Welland
Nene
The Fens
The Broads
ENGLAND
Cambrian Mountains
Severn
Avon
Great Ouse
WALES
Wye
330 m
Cotswolds
Chiltern Hills
886 m
Brecon Beacons
Thames
255 m
Berkshire Downs
Lea
North Foreland
Bristol Channel
Avon
Kennet
297 m
Hampshire Downs
North Downs
Medway
Mendip Hills
Salisbury Plain
294 m
The Weald
Lundy
Hartland Point
520 m
Exmoor
Parrett
South Downs
Exe
N. Dorset Downs
Beachy Head
Strait of Dover
419 m
Dartmoor
621 m
Bodmin Moor
Isle of Wight
Land's End
Isles of Scilly
English Channel
0 20 40 60 80 100 km
0 20 40 60 miles

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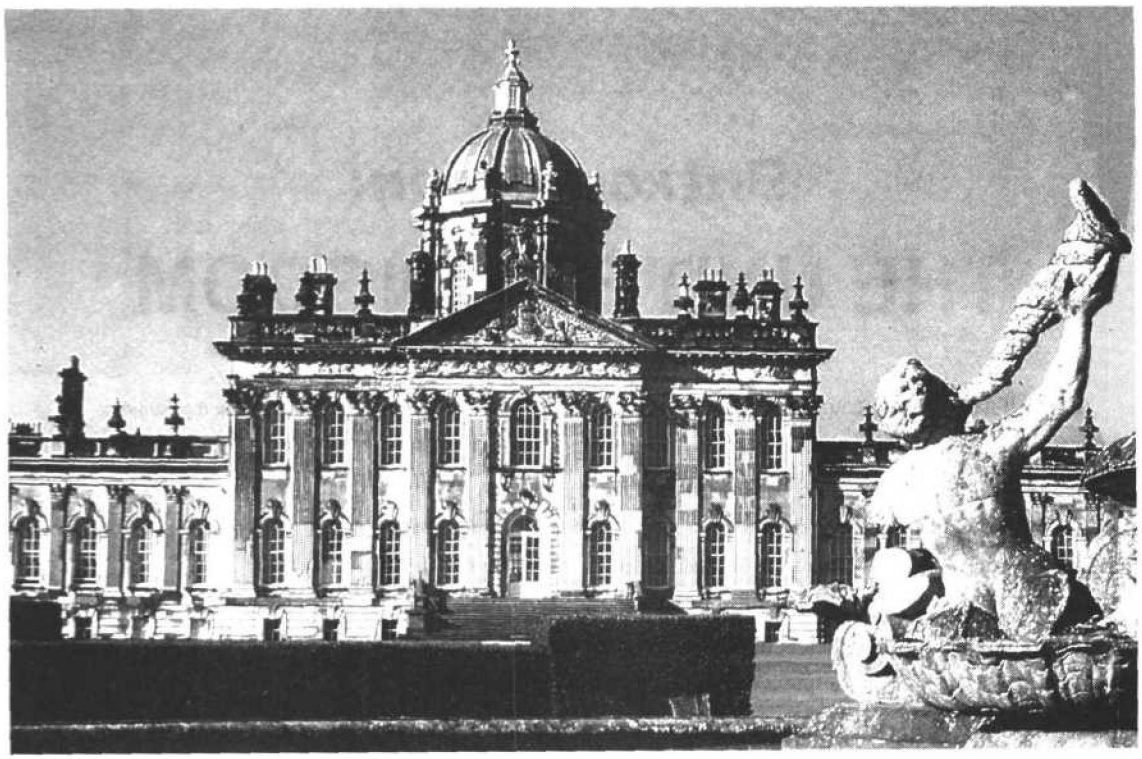

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Introduction:
THE UNITED KINGDOM

The full name of the country we are studying is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.[1] It is a complicated name for what is in many ways a complicated country. Most people know something about it because its huge overseas empire gave it an important international role which only came to an end in the years following the Second World War. However, the things that people know about the UK (which they will probably call simply Britain or, wrongly, England) may have little to do with how most real British people live their lives today.

For one thing, the days of empire are now long enough ago that only old people remember it as anything of any importance in their lives.[2] Britain is no longer an imperial country, though the effects of its imperial past may be often encountered in all sorts of ways; not least in the close relationships which exist with the fifty or more countries which used to be a part of that empire, and which maintain links through a loose (and voluntary) organisation called the Commonwealth of Nations[3]. But more important today in Britain's international relations is the European Union,[4] of which the UK has been a member since 1973, and it is more useful when considering modern Britain to emphasise its role as a European nation, rather than its membership of the Commonwealth. It remains a relatively wealthy country, a member of the Group of Seven large developed economies.

One other obvious effect of that old imperial role lies in the make-up of the British population itself. Immigration from some of those Commonwealth countries, which was encouraged in the 1950s and 1960s, has produced a population of which 1 in 20 are of non-European ethnicity. They themselves, or their parents or grandparents, were born in India or Pakistan, the countries of the Caribbean, to name only the most common.[5]

This introduces what is the key theme of the chapters about the United Kingdom: as is the case for most, or all, countries, it is not pos-

complicated /'kɔmplikeitid/ *a.* 复杂的；难懂的
empire /'empaiə/ *n.* 帝国
imperial /im'piəriəl/ *a.* 帝国的
encounter /in'kauntə:/ *vt.* 遇到；受到
emphasise /'emfəsaiz/ *vt.* 强调
immigration /ˌimi'greiʃən/ *n.* 移居
ethnicity /ˌeθ'nisiti/ *n.* 种族
Pakistan /ˌpɑ:kis'tɑ:n/ *n.* 巴基斯坦
Caribbean /ˌkærə'bi:ən/ *n.* 加勒比海

sible to sum up the British people with a few simple phrases. Many people who think of Britain think of the English gentleman. But this is just a stereotype which never applied to the majority of the British people, and really has little validity today. The UK is one nation, with a single passport, and a single government having sovereignty over it all, but as the full name of the nation suggests, it is made up of different elements. It includes 4 parts[6] within the one nation-state: the island of Great Britain is made up of England, Scotland and Wales, and Northern Ireland, a province on the neighbouring island of Ireland, completes the set[7]. So when discussing Britain and the British some consideration has to be made of these differences: for example a woman from Scotland would not be pleased if we were to call her an "English gentleman"! She is Scottish and female, and sees her identity as different from that of men and separate from the English.

But this distinction between the 4 constituent countries is only one, and perhaps the simplest, of the differences which divide the United Kingdom. It has been already pointed out that the UK is now a multiracial society, and these quite recent groups of immigrants have brought aspects of their own cultures with them which sit side by side with more traditionally British ways of life, for example, many are Muslims, while most British people (in name at least) are Christians. And clearly involved in my example of the Scottish woman is the fact that men and women do not have the same experience of life in Britain. Also Britain is divided economically: it is a society with a class-structure.[8] It is possible to exaggerate the importance of this class-structure, because of course most countries have some kind of class-system, but it is true to say that the class structure of UK society is relatively obvious. The culture of a factory worker whose father was a factory worker may be quite different from that of a stockbroker whose father was a stockbroker: they will tend to read different newspapers, watch different television programmes, speak with a different accent, do different things in their free-time, and have different expectations for their children.

Another difference which marks British society is that of region. Even within each of the four countries there are different regions: the difference between the "highland" and "lowland" Scots has a long historical significance, for example: north and south England are also considered to be culturally distinct, though the boundary between them is not marked on any map, and exists only as a rather unclear mental attitude. Nevertheless, there is some basis to the distinction in economic terms as the south is on average more wealthy than the north.

to sum up
总结
stereotype /'stiəriəutaip/ *n.*
陈规，旧框框
sovereignty /'sɔvrinti/ *n.*
主权
distinction /dis'tiŋkʃən/ *n.*
差别；特征
constituent /kən'stitjuənt/ *a.*
组成的；构成的
multiracial /ˌmʌlti'reiʃəl/ *a.*
多种族的
exaggerate /ig'zædʒəreit/ *vt.*
夸张
stockbroker /'stɔkbrəukə/ *n.*
股票（证券）经纪人
tend /tend/ *vi.*
倾向（于）；趋向（于）

Part of the reason for that economic difference between north and south is found in another distinction which marks British society, a distinction which can be seen in many societies but is perhaps particularly obvious in the UK, that is, the difference between the capital and the provinces. London is in the south of the country, and is dominant in the United Kingdom in all sorts of ways. It is by far the largest city in the country, with about one seventh of the nation's population; it is the seat of government;[9] it is the cultural centre, home to all the major newspapers, TV stations, and with far and away the widest selection of galleries, theatres and museums. Also it is the business centre, headquarters of the vast majority of Britain's big companies; it is the financial centre of the nation, and one of the three major international financial centres in the world. As such it combines the functions of Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou, or New York, Washington and Los Angeles, in one city. And given its long-standing historical role in the UK, perhaps Xi'an too! London is a huge weight in Britain's economic and cultural life, and to some extent the rest of the country lives in its shadow.

gallery /'gæləri/ *n.*
画廊；美术馆

We shall look at many of these differences, along with other issues, in later chapters, but in the first two chapters we shall discuss just the most obvious: the four nations of the United Kingdom.

Notes

1. **the United Kindom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:** 大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国。联合王国由英格兰、苏格兰、威尔士及北爱尔兰四部分组成。全国面积为244 000平方公里。
2. **the days of empire... in their lives:** 现在，帝国的时代已过去很久了，只有老人们还记得，但在他们的生活中已不重要了。 anything of any importance：一点儿也不重要。
3. **the Commonwealth of Nations:** 英联邦。由英国和独立前的英帝国殖民地或附属国组成。原称“英帝国”，第一次世界大战后改用现名。英联邦未设立任何权力机构，英国国王为联邦的象征和元首。各成员国政府首脑定期举行会议，但其结果对成员国没有约束力，英国和联邦成员国互派高级专员以保持联系。
4. **the European Union:** 欧洲联盟，是在欧洲共同体基础上发展起来的。欧共体创始国为法国、联邦德国、意大利、荷兰、比利时和卢森堡6国。经四次扩大，使欧盟成员国增至15国。 1991年底，欧共体在荷兰马斯特里赫特市举行首脑会议，通过了以建立欧洲经济货币联盟和欧洲政治联盟为目的的《欧洲联盟条约》。1993年11月欧洲联盟条约生效，欧共体改称欧洲联盟。欧盟是世界上一支重要的经济力量，也是世界上最大的贸易集团。
5. **to name only the most common:** 仅举出几个最具有代表性的国家和地区。指前面所提到的印度、巴基斯坦、及加勒比海国家。
6. **It includes 4 parts within the one nation-state:** 它（指大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国）包括四个区域。one nation-state：单一民族国家，这里指英国。
7. **and Northern Ireland ... completes the set:** …北爱尔兰是与大不列颠岛临近的爱尔兰岛上的一个省，即前面提到的大不列颠岛上的三个区域再加上北爱尔兰组成一个完整的国家。to complete the set：指 the set of the nation，完整的国家。
8. **Also Britain is divided ... with a class-structure:** 而且英国社会是根据经济状况来划分的，即它是有阶级结构的

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社会。

9. **It is the seat of government:** 伦敦是（英国）政府所在地。seat：场所；所在地

Focal Points

a complicated country with a complicated name
the effects of its imperial past
a member of the European Union
a multiracial society
remarkable class, regional and economic differences
a significant role of London

Exercises

I. Explain the following in English:

1. London

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The full name of the United Kingdom is _____ and _____.
2. The island of Great Britain is made up of _____, _____ and _____.
3. The United Kingdom has been a member of _____ since 1973.
4. Britain is now a _____ society which produces a population of which 1 in 20 are of _____ ethnicity.
5. London plays a significant role in _____economic and cultural life. It's not only the financial _____ of the nation, but also one of _____ major international financial centres in _____.

III. Choose the correct answer from the options given:

1. Which of the following is NOT considered a characteristic of London?
   A. The cultural centre.
   B. The business centre .
   C. The financial centre.
   D. The sports centre.
2. Which of the following is NOT true about the characteristics of Britain?
   A. Economic differences between north and south.
   B. Differences of social systems between Scotland and Wales.
   C. Class differences between a white-collar worker and a blue-collar worker.
   D. Cultural differences between immigrants and the British.
3. Which of the following can NOT be found in London?
   A. Teahouses.
   B. Galleries.
   C. Museums.
   D. Theatres.
4. Which of the following is NOT true about Britain?

A. It used to be an imperial country in the world.

B. It plays an active role as a member of European Union.

C. It is a relatively wealthy and developed country.

D. It used to be one of the superpowers in the world.

Questions for Thought

1. What was the British Empire? What do you know about it? In what way is the "Empire" still felt in Britain and in the international field?
2. Why does the author say that it is not possible to sum up the British people with a few simple phrases?

Chapter 1

GREAT BRITAIN

England

Population (1994) 48.7 million (UK total 58.4 million)
Area 130 423 km² (UK total 241 752 km²)

England is a highly urbanized country, with 80% of its population living in cities, and only 2% of the population working in agriculture. Its largest city is the capital, London, which is dominant in the UK in all fields: government, finance, and culture. England is physically the largest of the four nations, and it has by far the largest population. This dominance in size is reflected in a cultural and economic dominance too, which has the result that people in foreign countries sometimes make the mistake of talking about England when they mean the UK. Significantly, people in England sometimes make that mistake too, but people in the other three nations would not: they might call themselves British (as might the English), or they might call themselves Scottish or Welsh or Irish, but they certainly wouldn't call themselves (or like to be called) English. So oddly, of the four nations, the English feel most British, and therefore have the weakest sense of themselves as a separate "English" culture within Britain.

British history has been a history of invasions. Before the first century AD Britain was made up of many tribal kingdoms of Celtic people: a powerful culture originating in central Europe. Then in 43AD Britain was invaded by the Roman empire [1], and England and Wales (though not Scotland or Ireland) became a part of the Roman empire for nearly 400 years. As the Roman empire came under threat from the east, the Roman armies and Roman protection were withdrawn from Britain, and Britain was again divided into small kingdoms, and again it came under threat from outside, this time from Germanic peoples: the Angles, and the Saxons.

One of the best-known English legends derives from this time. In

urbanized /'ɔ:bənaizd/ *a.*
都市化的
by far
更，显然地
Welsh /welʃ/ *a.*
威尔士人的；威尔士语
Celtic /'keltik/ *a.*
凯尔特人的；凯尔特语
originate /ə'ridʒineit/ *vi.*
开始；起始于某地
Angles /'æŋglz/ *n.*
盎格鲁人（5世纪由德国北部移居英国）
Saxon /'sæksn/ *n.*
撒克逊人（原住德国，一部分于5世纪中叶至6世纪上半叶移居英国）
derive /di'raiv/ *vi.*
由来

In the market place at Wantage is a statue of King Alfred, a native of the town

the fifth century AD it is said that a great leader appeared, united the British, and with his magical sword, Excalibur, drove the Saxons back. This is the story of King Arthur[2], and has been embellished by singers, poets, novelists and even filmmakers ever since.

Although King Arthur's real existence is in doubt, you can visit places associated with his legend, such as the cliff-edge castle at Tintagel in Cornwall. According to legend Arthur gathered a company of knights to him, who sat together at Arthur's castle at Camelot (possibly the real hilltop fort at Cadbury Hill in Somerset). Conflict between his knights led to Arthur creating the famous "round table" at which all would have equal precedence[3]. Perhaps this could be seen as an indicator of the way in which the English have wished to see their monarch as something other than a remote dictator, and have in fact managed to gradually bind the monarchy into a more democratic system, rather than completely rejecting it[4].

Whatever Arthur's success, legend or not, it did not last, for the Anglo-Saxons did succeed in invading Britain, and either absorbed the Celtic people, or pushed them to the western and northern edges of Britain. Despite the fact that contemporary English people think of King Arthur as their hero, really he was fighting against them, for these Anglo-Saxon invaders were the forefathers of the English, the founders of "Angle-land" or "England" as it has become known.

Two more groups of invaders were to come after the English: from the late 8th century on, raiders from Scandinavia, the ferocious Vikings[5], threatened Britain's shores. Their settlements in England grew until large areas of northern and eastern England were under their control. By then the English heroes were truly English (Anglo-Saxon), such as King Alfred the Great[6], who turned the tide in the south against the Vikings. There remains to this day a certain cultural divide between northerners and southerners in England, which,while not consciously "Saxon" versus "Dane", may have its origins in this time[7]. The richer southerners tend to think of northerners as less sophisticated than themselves, while northerners think southerners arrogant and unfriendly. They are also marked by having distinctly different accents.

The next invaders were the Normans, from northern France, who were descendants of Vikings. Under William of Normandy (known as "William the Conqueror"[8]) they crossed the English Channel in 1066, and in the Battle of Hastings, defeated an English army under King Harold[9]. This marks the last time that an army from outside the British Isles succeeded in invading. William took the English throne, and became William the First of England. The Tower of London[10], a castle in

Excalibur /eks'kælibə/ *n.*
亚瑟王之魔剑
embellish /im'beliʃ/ *vt.*
传颂；歌颂
legend /'ledʒənd/ *n.*
传说；神话
Tintagel /tin'tædʒəl/ *n.*
廷塔哲岬（在英格兰西南部，传说中的 King Arthur 诞生处）
Cornwall /'kɔ:nwəl/ *n.*
康瓦尔（英国西南部之一郡，首府 Bodmin）
knight /nait/ *n.*
（中古时的）骑士；武士
Camelot /'kæmilɔt/ *n.*
传说中 Arthur 王之宫殿朝廷所在地
Somerset /'sʌməsit/ *n.*
索美塞得郡（英格兰西南部一郡）
conflict /'kɔnflikt/ *n.*
冲突
precedence /pri'si:dənz/ *n.*
上席；较高位置
monarch /'mɔnək/ *n.*
君主；帝王
contemporary /kən'tempərəri/ *a.*
当代的
Scandinavia /,skændi'neivjə/ *n.*
斯勘的纳维亚（北欧国家的原称，指：瑞典、挪威、丹麦、芬兰、冰岛）
ferocious /fə'rəuʃəs/ *a.*
凶残的；野蛮的
versus /'və:səs/ *prep.*
对（多用于诉讼或竞技等之中，缩写作 v. 或 vs.）
sophisticated /sə'fistikeitid/ *a.*
世故的；城府深的
arrogant /'ærəgənt/ *a.*
骄傲自大的，傲慢的
throne /θrəun/ *n.*
帝王的宝座

the centre of London which he built, still stands today.

The Normans did not settle England to any great extent: rather they imported a ruling class. The next three hundred years may be thought of as a Norman (and French-speaking) aristocracy ruling a largely Saxon and English-speaking population. It is this situation which produced another of England's heroic legends. This is the legend of Robin Hood[11], the Saxon nobleman oppressed by the Normans, who became an outlaw, and with his band of "merry men" hid in the forest of Sherwood in the north midlands of England. From this secret place, armed with their longbows, they then went out to rob from the rich to give to the poor. This early English socialist[12] (!) has featured in many television series and films, both British and American. Some writers have seen in the popularity of this legend of a rebellion hidden in the green wood a clue to the English character: a richly unconventional interior life hidden by an external conformity[13]. But, like all stereotypes, this one has its weaknesses, as many English people, especially young people, like to display their unconvenionality externally—for example English punk rockers with their vividly dyed spiky hair[14]. But it is certainly true that the lifeless fronts of many English houses conceal beautiful back gardens. Gardening is one of the most popular pastimes in England, and the back garden provides a place where people's outdoor life at home can go on out of the public gaze. This may contrast with people from other countries whose outdoor life might be more social—sitting on the front porch watching passers-by.

The next few hundred years following the Norman invasion can be seen as a process of joining together the various parts of the British Isles under English rule, so that any English identity eventually became swamped by the necessity of adopting a wider British identity, both to unite the kingdom internally, and to present a single identity externally as Britain became an imperial power. At the same time power was gradually transferred from the monarch to the parliament. Charles the First's attempt to overrule parliament in the 1640s led to a civil war in which parliamentary forces were victorious, and the king was executed. After a gap of eleven years in which England was ruled by parliament's leader, Oliver Cromwell[15], the monarchy was restored. Further conflict between parliament and the king led to the removal of the Scottish house of Stuart[16] from the throne, and William and Mary[17] were imported from Holland to take the throne, thus finally establishing parliament's dominance over the throne.

aristocracy /ˌæris'tɔkrəsi/ *n.*
贵族；贵族阶层
outlaw /'autlɔ:/ *n.*
被流放者；罪犯
interior /in'tiəriə/ *a.*
内部的
display /dis'plei/ *vt.*
展示
externally /eks'tə:nəli/ *ad.*
外表；外貌
punk /pʌŋk/ *n.*
朋克，小阿飞，小流氓
dyed /daid/ *a.*
染色的
spiky /'spaiki/ *a.*
竖起的；直立的
conceal /kən'si:l/ *vt.*
隐瞒
porch /pɔ:tʃ/ *n.*
门廊
identity /ai'dentiti/ *n.*
特征
eventually /i'ventjəli/ *ad.*
最后；终于
execute /'eksikju:t/ *vt.*
处决
overrule /ˌəuvə'ru:l/ *vt.*
推翻

Scotland

Population: 5.111 million
Area: 77 080km²

Scotland is the second largest of the four nations, both in population and in geographical area. It is also the most confident of its own identity because alone amongst the non-English components of the UK it has previously spent a substantial period of history as a unified state independent of the UK. Thus it is not a big leap for the Scottish to imagine themselves independent again.

Physically, Scotland is the most rugged part of the UK, with areas of sparsely populated mountains and lakes in the north (The Highlands), and in the south (The Southern Uplands). Three-quarters of the population lives in the lowland zone which spans the country between these two highland areas. The largest city is Glasgow, in the west of this zone. Scotland's capital city is Edinburgh, on the east coast forty miles away from Glasgow. It is renowned for its beauty, and dominated by its great castle on a high rock in the centre of the city. Both cities have ancient and internationally respected universities dating from the 15th century.

Scotland was not conquered by the Romans, though they did try to, and for a while occupied as far as the edge of the northern highland zone. But the difficulty of maintaining their rule there caused them to retreat to a line roughly equivalent to the contemporary boundary between England and Scotland. Along this line, from sea to sea, they, like the Chinese, built a wall to mark the northern edge of their domain, and to help defend it. It is called "Hadrian's Wall"[18] after the Emperor of Rome at the time of its building, and although ruined, lengths of it can still be seen and walked along.

Nor was most of Scotland conquered by the Anglo-Saxons, although an Angle Kingdom was established in the southeast—hence Edinburgh's Germanic name. British celts displaced from the south by Saxon invasion occupied the area around what is now Glasgow, and in this same period (around the sixth century AD) people from northern Ireland invaded the south-west. They were called the Scots, and it is they that gave the modern country of Scotland its name. The original Scottish celts, called the Picts, were left with the extensive but unproductive highland Zone. The division between highland and lowland Scotland remains a cultural divide today, in much the same way as north and south England see themselves as different from each other. There are even areas in the highlands where (in addition to English) people speak

component /kəm'pəunənt/ *n.*
组成部分
substantial /sʌb'stænʃəl/ *a.*
相当（长）的
rugged /'rʌgid/ *a.*
崎岖的；不平坦的
sparsely /'spɑ:sli/ *ad.*
稀少地
span /spæn/ *vt.*
跨越
retreat /ri'tri:t/ *vi.*
撤回
equivalent /i'kwivələnt/ *a.*
相等于
domain /də'mein/ *n.*
领土；领地

A statue of Robert Burns is overlooked by the spire of Greyfriars Church in Dumfries, where the poet spent the last five years of his life.

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