

英语阅读文化背景词典

A DICTIONARY OF CULTURAL BACKGROUND
FOR
READING ENGLISH

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内 容 简 介

为了加深学生对英语词语、句子和整篇文章的理解,提高他们的英语阅读理解能力,《英语周报》社特组织国内有影响的专家和学者编辑出版了这本《英语阅读文化背景词典》(A DICTIONARY OF CULTURAL BACKGROUND FOR READING ENGLISH),供大中学生、英语教师和英语爱好者参考使用。

本词典是《英语阅读四功能系列词典》之二,该系列词典有以下功能:排除阅读障碍,欣赏对照读物,提供语言背景,介绍西方文化。本词典虽四功能齐全,但更侧重第三功能。本词典具有知识覆盖面广,释义详尽准确、文章可读性强、语言生动流畅等特点。它既是一部英语阅读理解工具书,又是一本现成的英语泛读教材;它既是一本难能可贵的英语百科知识集锦,又是一部丰富全面的资料信息储存精本。

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前 言

学习语言,不但要学习语言知识,而且还要了解英语国家的文化背景知识。为了帮助学生加深对英语词语、句子和整篇文章的理解,从而提高他们的阅读理解能力,《英语周报》社组织国内有影响的专家和学者编辑出版了这本《英语阅读文化背景知识词典》(*A Dictionary of Cultural Background for Reading English*),供大中学生、英语教师和英语爱好者参考使用。

本词典涉及的文化背景知识包括英语国家的历史、地理、政法、经济、军事、外交、科学、教育、文学、艺术、体育和社会生活等各个方面,另外还收集了古代希腊、罗马以及其他西方国家的文化背景材料。本词典是《英语阅读四功能系列词典》之二,该系列词典有以下四个功能:排除阅读障碍,欣赏对照读物,提供语言背景,介绍西方文化。本词典虽四功能齐全,但更侧重第三功能。与此系列已出的《英语阅读助读词典》相比,本词典侧重于“提供语言背景”,而前词典侧重于“排除阅读障碍”,这是其一;其二,本词典不涉及自然科学,前词典既包括自然科学又包括社会科学。

本词典对每个英语词条的解释,不是只给一个英语等同词,而是用一篇完整的英语短文对其内容进行详解,而且在短文后附有言简意赅,语言流畅的汉语译文,所以每个词条就是一篇完整的英汉对照读物。

本词典的词条按英语字母顺序排列,英语在前,汉语在后,如 ABC 美国广播公司, Aeolus 风神, Baltic Sea 波罗的海, Ballet 芭蕾, Bible《圣经》等。

本词典共收入各种词条 1434 个,其中英语国家的词条约占 80%。其查寻方法同一般英汉词典。为便于查寻书尾附有英汉对照索引。

本词典具有词条内容丰富,释义详尽准确,文章可读性强,语言生动流畅等特点,不失为一本较为理想的工具书。由于我们学识与水平有限,疏漏与差错之处,在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正。

席玉虎
2004. 8



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► Aberdeen 阿伯丁

It is a port town on the eastern coast of Scotland, capital of Aberdeen Section, bestriding Don River and Dee River. It has a population of 216,000. The harbour section on the entry of Dee River has been modernized and it is the main harbour and fishery hub in North Scotland. It has industry like ship-building, machinery, paper-making, chemistry, fertilizer, etc. Since 1970, it has grown up to be the largest base of developing British North Sea Oil Field. It is also a traffic hinge of highway, railway, sea transportation and navigation. It has many universities like Aberdeen University and technology college. Tourism is well developed.

阿伯丁是英国苏格兰东海岸港市,阿伯丁区首府,横跨东河和迪河,人口216 000。迪河河口港区已现代化,为苏格兰北部的的主要港口和渔业中心。主要工业有造船、机械、造纸、化学、化肥等。20世纪70年代起,迅速发展成为开发英国北海油田的最大基地,也是阿伯丁区公路、铁路、海运和航空交通运输枢纽。有阿伯丁大学、技术学院等高等学校多所。旅游业发达。

► Abolition Movement in the United States 美国废奴运动

It was a movement that the people of the north of America requested to abolish the slavery. The movement rose in the 1830's. In the era of colony, America carried out the slavery. After independence, along with the capitalistic development and awakening of black people, the abolition movement developed rapidly. In the 1830's, the Convention for Promoting Abolition of Slavery was founded in all parts of America. The Convention set up more than two thousand branches in the whole country, and actively propagandized the idea of abolition of slavery. The "Underground Railroad", which was a secret organization of the movement of abolition of slavery, came into existence in 1838, and helped many slaves to get freedom. In 1852, the novel, *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, was published, and promoted the development of the movement of abolition of slavery. In 1859, John Brown launched a rebellion, and pushed the movement of abolition of slavery to climax. In the War between the States, Lincoln issued *Emancipation Proclamation*, which declared the victory of the movement of abolition of slavery.

美国废奴运动是19世纪30年代在美国北部兴起的要求彻底废除奴隶制的群众运动。美国在殖民地时代,实行黑人奴隶制。美国独立后,随着资本主

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义的发展和黑人的觉醒,“废奴运动”迅速发展。19世纪30年代,美国各地出现了“废奴协会”。协会在全国各地设立了两千多个分会,积极开展废除奴隶制的宣传活动。1838年,全国性秘密组织“地下铁路”成立,帮助奴隶获得自由。1852年小说《汤姆叔叔的小屋》出版,有力地促进了废奴运动的发展。1859年的约翰·布朗起义把运动推向高潮。南北战争中,林肯颁布《解放宣言》,宣告废奴运动的胜利。

► access (card) 通用信用卡(便捷信用卡)

It is a major type of credit card issued by a group of banks including Lloyds, Midland, National Westminster, the Clydesdale Bank and the Royal Bank of Scotland.

通用信用卡是由劳埃德银行、麦德兰银行、国家威斯敏斯特银行、克莱德斯戴尔银行和皇家苏格兰银行联合发行的主要的一种信用卡。

► Act of Settlement 王位继承法

It is an act of succeeding to the throne after 1701 which was regulated by Parliament of Great Britain and passed in June 1701. The act was necessitated by the death of the last surviving child of the heir apparent, Anne in 1700. It provided that the crown was to pass to the granddaughter of James I, the Sophia of Hanover, or her Protestant heirs. The act was supported by both Whigs and Tories. In addition to fixing the successor, the act attempted to limit the sovereign's authority and prevent foreign influence. Future monarchs were to join in common with the Anglican church and were forbidden to travel abroad or use English revenue for defence of their foreign territory without Parliament's consent. Foreigners were barred from any high office or pension in Houses of Parliament, the Privy Council, and any other important department. Judges appointed by the crown were to hold office based on good behaviour rather than at the sovereign's pleasure.

王位继承法是英国议会规定的1701年以后王位继承的法案,1701年6月通过。1700年,王位继承人安妮失去独子,从而需要这样一个法案。王位继承法规定:王位由汉诺威家族詹姆斯一世的孙女索菲娅或其信奉新教的后嗣继承。辉格党和托利党都支持该法案。除了安排继承人,该法案还努力限制君主的权力,阻止外国对其影响。法案规定,凡登上英国王位者均加入英国国教,禁止出国旅行,未经议会同意不得利用国家收入为保卫非英格兰领土而进行战争。外国人不得在议会、枢密院和任何重要部门担任职务或领取恤金。由国王任命的法官主要看其公正廉洁,而不以国王的好恶为定。

► Adam 亚当

The Lord God made the earth and the heavens, but there were no bush and tree in the earth, and no herb of the field before it grew, for the Lord God had not caused it to rain upon the earth, and there was not a man on the ground. But there went up a mist from the earth, and watered the whole face of the ground. And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground, and breathed the breath of life into his nostrils, and man became a living soul. The Lord God named the man Adam. And the Lord God built a garden eastward in Eden, and there he settled the man whom he had formed.

耶和华神创造了天地,但是野地还没有草木,田间百草还没有长起来,因为耶和华神还没有降雨在地上,地上也没有人。但有雾气从地上腾起,滋润遍地。于是耶和华神用地上的尘土造人,把生气吹到他的鼻孔里,使他有了生命,并将他命名为亚当。耶和华在东方的伊甸建造了一个花园,把所造的男人安置在伊甸园里。

► **Adams, John 约翰·亚当斯 (1735—1826)**

John Adams, a Federalist, the 2nd President of the United States, was born in 1735. He graduated from Harvard University, and then had been a lawyer. He had been a delegate of the first and second Continental Congress from 1774 to 1777, and was one of draftsmen of the *Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America*. He had successively held the post of commissioner to France, the minister to Britain, and the vice-president. He took part in signing the *Peace Treaty of Paris* in 1783. He was on the post of President in 1797. During his tenure of President, he ratified four item decrees, enlarged the power of President, and strengthened the centralization of state power. He left his post of President in 1801. He had written the *Some Ideas on Government*, and died in 1826.

约翰·亚当斯是联邦党人,美国第二任总统,1735年出生。哈佛大学毕业,曾为律师。1774至1777年为第一、第二届大陆会议代表,《独立宣言》的起草人之一。历任驻法专员、驻英公使及副总统等职。1783年参加签订《巴黎和约》。1797年就任总统。总统任期内,颁布四项法令,扩大总统权力,加强中央集权。1801年卸任,著有《关于政府的若干想法》一书,1826年去世。

► **Adelaide 阿德莱德**

It is an important industrial and commercial city and port, and the capital of State of South Australia, Australia. It is located in the south of Australian Continent, on the eastern coast of Saint Vincent Bay. The industries of the city include automobile-manufacturing, steel-rolling, oil-refining, machine-building, food-processing and so on, which distribute in the port area and the satellite towns



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newly-built in northeast of the city. Adelaide is also an important centre of railway, highway, sea-shipping and air-express in the southern Australia.

阿德莱德是澳大利亚南澳大利亚州首府,主要工商业城市和港口。位于澳大利亚大陆南部圣文森特湾东岸。工业部门有汽车制造、轧钢、石油炼制、机器制造、食品加工等,主要分布在港区和市东北新建的卫星城镇。阿德莱德也是澳大利亚南部重要的铁路、公路、海运和航空运输中心。

► **Adelbert, Doisy Edward** 多伊西·爱德华·阿德尔伯特(1893—1986)

Doisy Edward Adelbert was born in 1893, and died in 1986. He won the Nobel Prize for Medicine in 1943 because of his discovery of the chemical feature of vitamin K.

多伊西·爱德华·阿德尔伯特生于1893年,卒于1986年。他是1943年诺贝尔医学奖得主,因为他发现了维生素K的化学特性。

► ***Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, the*** 《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, sequel to *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, is the masterpiece of famous American writer Mark Twain. It was a success from its first publication in 1884 and has always been regarded as one of the greatest books of western literature and western civilization. "All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called *Huckleberry Finn*" wrote Ernest Hemingway.

The setting of the novel is pre-industrialized America around the 1830's—1840's. The heroes, Huckleberry Finn, and Jim, a runaway slave, go in company down the Mississippi on a raft and start their adventures. After several struggles with himself, Huck, instead of informing the authorities of Jim's whereabouts, makes up his mind to help the slave get freedom. Through their adventures Huck and Jim see various figures and various incidents which in fact form a moving panorama of American society. Huck is not only a rebel but also a real hero. From him Americans learn their history, find some identity of themselves, and enrich their understanding of their country.

In writing this novel Mark Twain makes full use of comic jargon and dialect and he creates a genuine American style—easy, informal, unaffected as well as humorous.

《汤姆·索耶历险记》的姊妹篇《哈克贝利·费恩历险记》是美国著名作家马克·吐温的代表作。1884年它第一次出版时即获得巨大成功,也一直被认为是西方文学与西方文明最优秀的作品之一。海明威是这样评价它的:

“一切现代美国文学都来自一本马克·吐温的著作《哈克贝利·费恩》”……

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小说以19世纪三四十年代工业革命前的美国为背景。主人公哈克贝利·费恩和逃跑的黑奴吉姆一起乘着木筏,沿着密西西比河进行他们的历险。多次的自我斗争之后,哈克不仅没有向当局告发吉姆,反而决定要帮助他获得自由。历险过程中,哈克和吉姆见到了各种各样的人与事,这些人与事实际上就是美国社会的生动画卷。哈克不仅是一个反抗者,还是一个真正的英雄。从他身上,美国人了解了他们的历史,找到了他们自己的影子,加深了对自己祖国的了解。

在小说的语言上,马克·吐温运用了大量滑稽幽默的土语和方言,创造了美国文学自己的风格——轻松,自然,毫不矫揉造作而又幽默风趣。

► *Adventures of Tom Sawyer, The* 《汤姆·索耶历险记》

The Adventures of Tom Sawyer is one of the most popular works among readers. As the first real novel of Mark Twain, it is not only an immortal book for children, but also a classic piece of work. The story takes place along the Mississippi River. The hero, Tom Sawyer, is a clever and daring boy who is discontented with the life imposed upon him and yearns for freedom and adventures. The novel tells us many stories about Tom and his friend Huck. In the end, they become rich by discovering treasures and Huck is adopted by a wealthy widow. The novel not only sings praises of the innocence and naivety of the childhood, but also describes the serene idyllic life in the small towns along the Mississippi which has gone forever before the Civil War.

《汤姆·索耶历险记》是最受读者喜爱的作品之一。它是马克·吐温第一部真正的小说,是不朽的儿童读物,也是一部经典著作。故事发生在密西西比河沿岸。主人公汤姆·索耶是一个机智勇敢的少年,他不满意强加于他的生活方式,渴望自由与冒险。小说讲述了汤姆和他的伙伴哈克的许多故事。最后汤姆与哈克发现了宝藏而致富,哈克也被一个有钱的寡妇收养。这部小说既歌颂了童年时代的天真无邪,又生动地描写了内战前一去不复返的密西西比河边小镇的田园式的宁静生活。

► *Aesop's Fables* 《伊索寓言》

Aesop was a slave in ancient Greece. It was said that he was ugly and deformed. He had a great talent for telling stories, and because of this he was not only set free by his master but also was invited to live in the court of Croesus, King of Lydia, which was not far from Greece. Aesop knew some of the most famous and wise men of Athens, and enjoyed their respect.

Aesop's fables are all about animals and each fable is instructive and pregnant



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with meaning. Among the well-known fables of Aesop are *The Fox and the Grapes*, *The Boy Who Cried "Wolf"*, *The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing*, and *The Tortoise and the Hare*.

伊索是古希腊的奴隶,据说他长相丑陋,体形难看。他善于讲故事,并因此不但被主人给予自由,而且被邀请到离希腊不远的吕底亚国王克里萨斯的宫廷里居住。伊索结识了雅典一些最著名和最有智慧的人,并赢得了他们的尊敬。

伊索寓言都是有关动物的,每个寓言都有寓意和教育意义。其中最著名的寓言是《狐狸与葡萄》、《狼来了》、《披着羊皮的狼》和《龟兔赛跑》。

► **AGM-88A HARM high-speed anti-radiation missile** “哈姆”AGM-88A 高速反雷达导弹

The HARM missile is a second-generation anti-radiation missile developed by USN. It was used to equip the army after 1980. The missile body is 4.17 metres long and weighs 362 kilograms. The warhead weighs 66 kilograms. This missile can locate a target, and memorise it automatically. It has the capability of resisting the enemy's radar frequency hopping, flashing and automatically shutting-down. The airborne missile can be launched from any height. Even though the target is out of sight, it still can hit the target accurately according to its memory. It is one of the most advanced anti-radiation missiles in the world.

它是美国海军研制的第二代反辐射导弹。1980年以后装备部队。“哈姆”导弹弹体长4.17米,弹重362千克,弹头重66千克。该导弹能够自动锁定目标,记忆目标,并具有对抗敌方雷达跳频、闪烁以及关机的功能。机载导弹可从任意高度上发射,即使目标不在视野范围内,也可凭记忆功能准确击中目标。是目前世界上最先进的反辐射导弹之一。

► **AH-1 Super Cobra helicopter** AH-1“超级眼镜蛇”直升机

AH-1 developed by American Bell Helicopter Incorporation (BHI) is an attack helicopter that is fully capable of performing ground attack missions. Later many upgrades were produced. AH-1 Super Cobra is a later modification, used for United States Marine Corps (USMC). In the Gulf War, about 1,170 US Super Cobra helicopters entered the war, launching attacks again and again, achieving an amazing victory and proving its reliability in adverse conditions.

它是美国贝尔直升机公司研制的一种具有强大对地作战能力的武装直升机。后经不断改进形成多个型号,“超级眼镜蛇”AH-1就是较晚改型的一种型号,供美国海军陆战队使用。在海湾战争中,美国参战的“眼镜蛇”直升机约1170架。战争中,这些“超级眼镜蛇”频频出击,取得了令人瞩目的战果。并且

证明了它在恶劣环境中使用的可靠性。

► **AH-64 Apache attack helicopter** AH-64“阿帕奇”武装直升机

AH-64 Apache is an advanced attack helicopter developed by American McDonnell Douglas. The Apache is designed to carry out anti-tank missions during either day or night time in adverse weather. It has a very strong fighting, lifesaving and survival ability. AH-64 includes many variants: AH-64A, AH-64B, AH-64C and AH-64D. AH-64B, the advanced version of AH-64A, equipped with the Global Positioning System (GPS), is able to connect to targets; AH-64C is another advanced version of AH-64A; AH-64D Longbow Apache, fitted with Longbow radar, can carry a fire-and-forget radio frequency (RF) Hellfire missile.

AH-64“阿帕奇”是美国麦道公司研制的先进攻击直升机。该机能在恶劣气象条件下昼夜执行反坦克任务,并有很强的战斗、救生及生存能力。AH-64现有AH-64A、AH-64B、AH-64C和AH-64D多个型别。AH-64B是AH-64A的改进型,装备全球定位系统(GPS),具有目标交接能力;AH-64C是AH-64A的另一改进型;AH-64D“长弓阿帕奇”,装有“长弓”雷达,可携带射频导引头的“海尔法”导弹。

► **AIM-9 Sidewinder air-to-air missile** AIM-9“响尾蛇”空对空导弹

It is an infrared homing air-to-air missile developed by US Navy for fleet air defence. All kinds of Sidewinders have an infrared homing guidance system except that AIM-9C has a semi-active radar homing guidance system. After being launched, it can keep trace of the target automatically until it hits the target. AIM-9 can fight in all-directions, all-altitudes and all-weather conditions, and is a relatively advanced weapon. The AIM-9 Sidewinder is without doubt the most important heat-seeking missile of the last three decades. Its services could be seen in every engagement between Western powers and their adversaries since 1950.

这是美国海军为舰队防空研制的一种红外制导空对空导弹。各型“响尾蛇”导弹(除C型为半主动雷达制导外)都采用红外制导,发射后导弹可自动跟踪目标飞行,直至击中目标。该型导弹可以全方向、全高度、全天候作战。是一种比较先进的武器。“响尾蛇”导弹无疑是近三十年来最重要的寻热导弹。自从1950年以来,每次西方大国与敌国作战都要使用“响尾蛇”导弹。

► **Airborne Express** 运通航空公司

Airborne Express is a full-service global transportation and logistics partner to businesses and government agencies around the globe. As one of the world's most trusted shipping companies, it has built its company by listening to its customers,

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understanding their needs, and delivering dependable, cost-efficient solutions for their distribution needs. It is one of today's fastest-growing air express delivery companies, serving every ZIP code in US and over 200 countries worldwide with reliable shipping solutions. More than 60% of the *Fortune 500* depend on it to speed their shipments and documents around the world.

运通航空公司是向全球商业和政府的交通和后勤机构提供全面服务的。作为全球最值得信赖的物流公司之一,其凭借善于倾听客户建议,理解客户所需以及为分布所需提供可靠而节省开支的解决方案,成为当今发展速度最快的航空运输公司之一。借助其可靠的运输模式,服务于美国的各个区域以及全世界 200 多个国家。财富 500 强中有 60% 以上依靠其在全球快速输送货物及文件材料。

► **Aircraft carrier Ark Royal “皇家方舟”号航空母舰**

The Ark Royal is the flagship of the British royal navy. It is 210 metres long and has a displacement of 20,600 tons. There are 26 officers, 260 crew, and 685 navy airmen on the ship. It has a maximum speed in excess of 30 knots. The ship is equipped with various missiles, jet fighters and helicopters. In the middle of September 2002, the Ark Royal, carrying 1,000 officers and men and nine Harrier Vertical Takeoff and Landing (VTOL) planes, left Portsmouth in Britain for the Mediterranean. When US declared war on Iraq, the Ark Royal entered the war against Iraq directly.

“皇家方舟”号航空母舰是英国皇家海军的旗舰。该舰长度 210 米,排水量 20 600 吨。舰上有军官 26 人,船员 260 人,海军航空兵 685 人。最大时速超过 30 节。舰上配备有各种导弹、喷气式战斗机和直升机。2002 年 9 月中旬,“皇家方舟”号航空母舰运载着 1 000 名官兵和 9 架“鹞”式垂直起降飞机从英国的朴次茅斯港出发,开赴地中海。当美国对伊拉克宣战时,“皇家方舟”号航空母舰直接参加了对伊作战。

► **Alabama 亚拉巴马州**

It lies in the south of US and on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. It has an area of about 134,600 square kilometres and a population of 4,319,200. The capital, Montgomery, is the birthplace of Shakespeare Festival of Alabama State and has become a monument to the American Human Rights Movement. The heavy industry is developed here. Birmingham, a mid-northern city, is the largest centre of iron and steel industry in the south of US. In the north, the fascinating landscape makes its tourism prosperous. In Mobile, the large port of the southwestern seashore, trade with Latin America has been greatly successful. Cotton is the main agricultural



product.

亚拉巴马州地处美国南部和墨西哥湾沿岸。面积约为 13.46 万平方千米,人口 431.92 万。首府蒙哥马利是亚拉巴马州莎士比亚节的发源地,也是美国人权运动的纪念地。该州重工业发达,中北部的伯明翰是美国南部最大的钢铁工业中心。北部景色迷人,旅游业兴盛。西南海滨的大港口莫比尔,同拉丁美洲贸易甚盛。棉花是该州最主要的农产品。

► **Alaska 阿拉斯加州**

Lying in the northwest of North America, Alaska is the largest state of US, with an area of 1,530,700 square kilometres and a population of 619,000. The mineral resources are abundant, especially petroleum and natural gas. Mining industry is the main economic department. Juneau, the capital, is a fine ice-free port.

阿拉斯加州位于北美大陆的西北角,是美国最大的一个州。面积 153.07 万平方千米。人口 61.9 万。阿拉斯加矿产资源丰富,尤以石油和天然气为主,矿业是这里最主要的经济部门。首府朱诺为一驰名的不冻港。

► **Alberta University 艾伯塔大学**

Alberta University is one of the five largest integrated universities with scientific research as their main jobs in Canada, which comes out top in the scientific research level.

All of the equipments in Alberta University is advanced and perfect. The main campus covers 8.9 square kilometres, and the place for scientific research out of the university covers an area of 500 square kilometres. The vast campus holds 400 scientific research labs, including the most powerful Laser Lab in Canada, the most advanced Scan Electronic Microscope Lab, two sets of NMR equipments and some agricultural scientific research spots. The university library is the second largest one in scientific research, with the first place in the average quantity of library books for each student in Canada. There are the newest and the best equipments for drama teaching and learning in the Tams Art Centre. There are all kinds of recreation equipments in or outside the PE Recreational Centre. It is very convenient and comfortable for the students to lodge in the students' apartments connected with the shops.

The Alberta University was founded in 1908 with an over 90-year history of brilliant academic achievements. Because of its enterprising spirit in teaching and learning, scientific research and services for society, it attracts thousands of students at home and abroad to study in it.

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艾伯塔大学是全加拿大五所最大的以科研为主的综合性大学之一,其科研水平居加拿大大学队伍的前列。

艾伯塔大学校园内的各种设施十分完备先进。主校园占地 8.9 平方千米,还有 500 平方千米校外科研用地。广阔的校区容纳了 400 个科研实验室,包括全加拿大最有实力的激光实验室,最居前沿的扫描电子显微镜实验室,两套核磁共振 NMR 设施和一些农业科研站点。大学图书馆是加拿大第二大科研图书馆,学生人均图书拥有量居全加拿大第一。Tams 艺术中心拥有国内最新最好的戏剧教学设施。体育娱乐中心兼有室外与室内的多种娱乐设施。学生公寓与商场相连,是方便、舒适的生活场所。

始建于 1908 年的艾伯塔大学至今已有 90 多年的辉煌学术成就史,该校在教学、科研及服务社会等方面精益求精的进取精神吸引了海内外的莘莘学子前来就读。

► **Aleutian islands** 阿留申群岛

Aleutian islands, situated in the North Pacific Ocean, belongs to Alaska with an area of 18,000 square kilometres. Most of its islands are volcanic islands. The climate is cold, wet and foggy. It's famous for fishery and animal taming. It is the naval and air base of US.

阿留申群岛位于北太平洋,属阿拉斯加州。总面积 1.8 万平方千米。大部分为火山岛屿。气候冷湿多雾。以渔业和驯养皮毛兽闻名。它是美国的海、空军基地。

► **Alexander, the Great** 亚历山大大帝(356 BC—323 BC)

Alexander, the Great, who was born in 356 BC, was the son of Phillip II and the King of Macedonia. He learned from Aristotle in his youth, and adored the heroes of Homeric epics. He enthroned in 336 BC, and suppressed the anti-Macedonia movement of Greek city-states. He invaded Asia Minor in 334 BC. He defeated Persia in 333 BC. He occupied Egypt in 332 BC and founded Alexander City. He advanced on Western-Asia and Middle-Asia in 331 BC. He invaded the valley of India River in 327 BC, and withdrew army from India in 325 BC, because the soldiers detested the war. He had founded the Alexander Empire. He died in 323 BC, with that the Empire collapsed.

亚历山大大帝,马其顿国王,公元前 356 年出生,菲力普二世之子。少年时从师于哲学家亚里士多德,崇拜荷马史诗中的英雄。公元前 336 年即位,镇压希腊各城邦的反马其顿运动。公元前 334 年,侵入小亚细亚。公元前 333 年击败波斯。公元前 332 年占领埃及,建立亚历山大城。公元前 331 年进兵西亚和中亚。公元前 327 年入侵印度河流域,因士兵厌战,公元前 325 年从印



度撤军。他建立了亚历山大帝国。公元前 323 年病死,随即帝国瓦解。

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► **Alfred, the Great 阿尔弗雷德大王(848—899)**

Alfred the Great was born in 848 and passed away in 899. He was a famous king of Wessex in England in the Middle Ages. He ruled Wessex from 871 to 899. The Danes went all out to attack Britain in his youth period. He supported his elder brother, Ethelred I, to defeat the Danes, who had got into Britain in his early years. He succeeded the throne in 871. He concluded a peace treaty with the Danes in 878. The content of the treaty ruled that Wessex governed southwest England and the Danes held northeast. In order to fight against the Danes in a long run, he strengthened the navy and increased cavalry. He advocated cultural and academic research. He ordered and arranged translating Latin writings into ancient English. He gave order to compile statute books and historical records.

阿尔弗雷德大王生于 848 年,899 年去世。他是中世纪英格兰威塞克斯著名的国王。从 871 年至 899 年他统管威塞克斯达 28 年。阿尔弗雷德青年时期,丹麦人大举进攻不列颠,早年,他支持其兄埃塞尔雷德一世打击进入不列颠的丹麦人。871 年继承王位。878 年,迫使丹麦人订立和约,规定威塞克斯统治英格兰西南部,丹麦人占领东北部。为了和丹麦人长期作战,他加强海军,扩大骑兵。他还提倡文化和学术研究,组织人员把拉丁文著作译为古英语,下令编纂法典和史籍。

► **Algeria 阿尔及利亚**

Algeria is located by the Mediterranean Sea in the northwest of Africa. With an area of 2,381,741 square kilometres, it's the second biggest country next to Sudan in Africa. It has 29,500,000 people. Petroleum and natural gas industries are the pillar of its economy. The other industries include steel, machinery, electrical power, foodstuff, textile and so on. Its folk handicraft industry is famous for the processing of carpet, wool, carpentry and jewellery. Wheat, grape, olive, tobacco and so on are its main agricultural products. The yields of grape wine and Alpha grass stand in the world's forefront. Its capital, Alger, is one of the biggest ports on the south coast of the Mediterranean Sea.

阿尔及利亚位于非洲西北部地中海沿岸。面积 2 381 741 平方千米,是非洲仅次于苏丹的第二大国。人口 2 950 万。石油和天然气工业为经济支柱。另有钢铁、机械、电力、食品和纺织等工业部门。民间手工业以地毯、羊毛、木器和珠宝加工著名。农产品主要为小麦、葡萄、橄榄、烟草。葡萄酒和阿尔法草产量居世界前列。首都阿尔及尔是地中海南岸最大的港口之一。

