

2006

Encyclopedia Britannica Online Userguide

大英百科全书在线英文版

使用手册

<http://search.eb.com/>



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大英百科全书背景简介

大英百科全书，被认为是当今世界上最知名也是最权威的百科全书，是世界三大百科全书之一。大英百科全书诞生于 18 世纪苏格兰启蒙运动（Scottish Enlightenment）的氛围中。第一个版本的大英百科在 1768 年开始编撰，历时三年，于 1771 年完成共三册的大英百科全书。这套百科全书依英文字母编排，其主要优点为实用性(utility)。

在 1901 年美国出版商 Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc. 买下大英百科全书的版权后，出版与编辑工作逐步转移到美国；现在我们熟知的「大英百科全书公司」已是总部位于芝加哥的美国公司。1929 年，随着第 14 版的问世，大英百科更投入大量人力与物力，邀集近 140 个国家和地区的 4000 位学者专家参与撰述，大量收录欧洲以外地区的资料，完成全部二十四册的第十四版，确立了它在百科全书界中最崇高、最具权威的地位。

此外，大英百科公司在电子出版核心媒体发展上面也不落人后。在 1989 年出版第一个多媒体百科“康普顿多媒体百科全书”（Compton's Multimedia Encyclopedia）。1994 年公司推出大英百科全球网络版（Britannica Online），成为网络上的第一部百科全书。如今，虽然出版的媒介已改变，但大英百科全书的使命仍与 1768 年创立时一样：成为全球参考书、教育与学习的领导者！

大英百科在线英文版收录内容

- 4 部百科全书（Encyclopedia Britannica、Britannica Student Encyclopedia、Britannica Elementary Encyclopedia、Britannica Concise Encyclopedia），共整合：
 - ✓ 超过 124,000 篇文章
 - ✓ 超过 23,000 篇传记
 - ✓ 超过 27,000 篇的图解、地图、统计图等
 - ✓ 超过 3,300 段动画、影片
 - ✓ 可连结超过 150 种期刊，如 Buddhist - Christian Studies、Education Digest、USA Today Magazine 等
- 大英网络指南（Britannica Internet Guide）：可连结至超过 300,000 个大英精选的相关网站。
- 韦氏大学生辞典（Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary and Thesaurus）：超过 215,000 个词条、及 340,000 种词类变化，便利使用者实时字汇查询。
- 世界地图（World Atlas）：提供超过 215 个国家的地图、旗帜、统计资料、相关文章等。
- 大英主题（Spotlights）：提供深入且丰富的 19 种主题研究数据库，如：莎士比亚、诺曼底登陆等。
- 时间序列主题（Timelines）



- **NEW!** World Data Analyst Online
- **NEW!** New York Times、 BBC News 与 SBS World News 焦点新闻
- **NEW!** 经典文献 (Gateway to the Classics)
- **NEW!** 名人格言 (Merriam-Webster' s Dictionary of Quotations)
- **NEW!** 我的活页夹 (Workspace)
- **NEW!** Proquest 相关文章连结

大英百科在线英文版产品特色

1. **第一部全球信息网络上的百科全书。**
2. **最具权威性的综合性百科全书。**
大英百科全书自 1768 年第一版问世以来，集合超过 90 位诺贝尔得主等众专家学者的贡献而成，被认为是世界上收录最广泛的参考工具书。
3. **减少宝贵时间搜寻。**
大英百科全书提供可信赖、有组织性的搜寻结果，可节省时间搜寻。
4. **无广告的浏览环境。**
5. **Upgrade!** 大英百科在线英文版内容更加丰富。
收录超过 124,000 篇文章，包含 23,000 篇人物传记。
6. **Upgrade!** 新版使用接口更便于检索。
7. **Upgrade!** 最新杂志与新闻头条。
提供 New York Times、 BBC News 与 SBS World News 焦点新闻连结，及 EBSCO 与 Proquest 提供的 700 篇全文杂志与期刊内容。
8. **Upgrade!** 经典文献 (Gateway to the Classics)
提供历史、文学、哲学与科学经典文献简介。
9. **Upgrade!** 大英网络指南 (Britannica Internet Guide)
收录超过 166,000 个由大英编辑群筛选的 Web Site。
10. **Upgrade!** 生动的图片与多媒体影音



大英百科在线英文版首页介绍

The screenshot shows the homepage of Encyclopaedia Britannica Online Academic Edition. It includes a search bar, navigation links (HOME, WORKSPACE, GUIDED TOUR, HELP), and several content sections: RESEARCH TOOLS, BRITANNICA DAILY, and SPOTLIGHT ARCHIVE. Callout boxes point to the search bar (检索框), the Research Tools section (进阶浏览/研究工具), the Britannica Daily section (大英每日焦点), the Spotlight Archive section (主题数据库), and the News section (焦点新闻).

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首页功能	说明
搜寻列	输入需检索字句，可选择于 Encyclopaedia Britannica Online 或 Merriam-Webster Dictionary & Thesaurus 中搜寻字句
进阶浏览 研究工具	包含以下九类进阶浏览内容： 1. 索引 〈The Index〉 2. 外文浏览 〈A ~ Z Browse〉 3. 主题浏览 〈Subject Browse〉 4. 世界地图 〈World Atlas〉 5. 时间序列主题浏览 〈Timelines〉 6. 年鉴 〈Year in Review Browse〉 7. 世界资料 〈World Data〉 8. 名人格言 〈Notable Quotation〉 9. 经典文献 〈Gateway to the Classics〉
大英每日焦点	学习近期相关的主题及当日伟人传记与历史事迹 1. 大英焦点 (Britannica highlight)



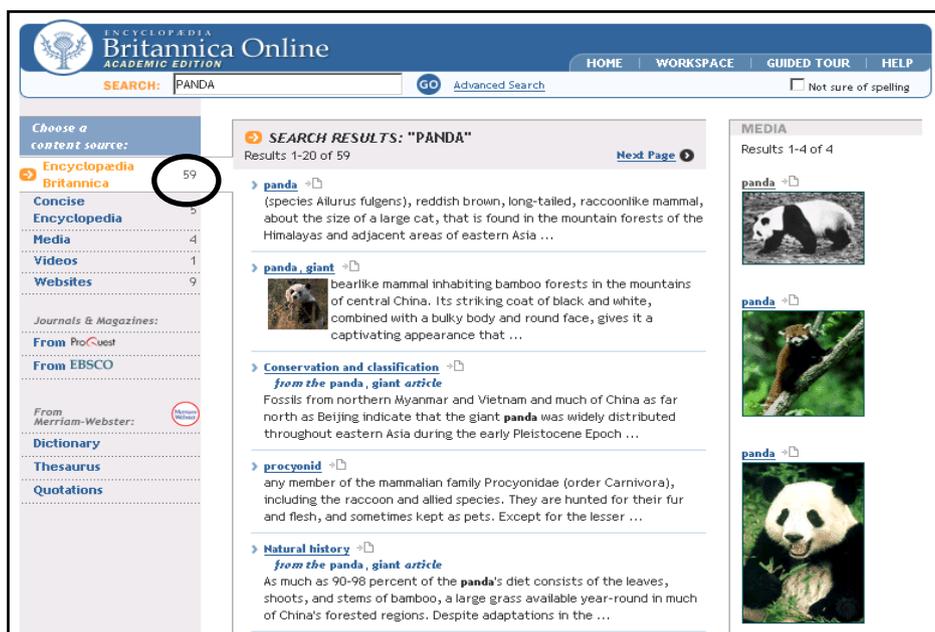
	2. 今日传记 (Biography of the day) 3. 历史上的今天 (This day in history)
焦点新闻	提供当日 The New York Times 与 SBS WORLD NEWS 的焦点新闻连结
主题数据库	提供更深入的主题探讨内容



范例说明：检索区

在检索区中输入所需检索的字、词、或问题，接着选择所需搜寻的百科数据来源，最后点选“Go”即可。

在搜寻栏中，输入所需寻找的字句，接着点选“Go”即可开始搜寻，见下图：



在搜寻结果页面左边字段中，可依个人需求点选数据类别：大英百科〈Encyclopædia Britannica〉、大英简明百科〈Concise Encyclopædia〉、图片〈Media〉、影片〈Video〉或网站信息〈Websites〉，其后面的数字表数据的比数。另外，也可进阶浏览 Proquest 与 EBSCO 的相关主题文章。及韦氏〈Merriam-Webster〉字典、辞典及格言等。



范例说明：进阶浏览/研究工具

外文浏览（A~Z Article Browse）

主要依据英文字母 A~Z 排列搜寻。以寻找“clay”为例。首先点选“C”，接着点选“Cla”，页面会出现所有 CLA 为前缀的英文字，接着依序寻找，即可找到“clay”。详见下图。

Step 1: 先找出 C 开头的字母

Step 2: 次找出 “Cla” 字符

Step 3: 最后再依序找出 “clay” 所在。

↓ 点选 “clay” 后的页面，如下图所示

clay
Encyclopædia Britannica

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CITE ARTICLE | E-MAIL ARTICLE | PRINT ARTICLE | PRINT PAGE

soil particles the diameters of which are less than 0.005 millimetre; also a rock that is composed essentially of clay particles. Rock in this sense includes soils, ceramic clays, clay shales, mudstones, glacial clays (including great volumes of detrital and transported clays), and deep-sea clays (red clay, blue clay, and blue mud). These are all characterized by the presence of one or more clay minerals, together with varying amounts of organic and detrital materials, among which quartz is predominant. Clay materials are plastic when wet, and coherent when dry. Most clays are the result of weathering.

No other earth material has so wide an importance or such extended uses as do the clays. They are used in a wide variety of industries. As soils, they provide the environment for almost all plant growth and hence for nearly all life on the Earth's surface. They provide porosity, aeration, and water retention and are a reservoir of potassium oxide, calcium oxide, and even nitrogen.

Expand your Research:
 Journals And Magazines
 The Web's Best Sites



年份浏览 (Year in Review Browse)

每一年，大英百科会出版前一年值得纪念的人物及事件，使用者可依年份作为搜寻的依据，此外年份下又区分：日期 (Dates)、人物 (People) 及事件 (Events) 三种分类。主要年份浏览页面见下图：

Year in Review
Encyclopædia Britannica

Each year, Britannica publishes an annual review covering the notable people and events of the previous year. Select a year to begin browsing these articles.

- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2004](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2003](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2002](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2001](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 2000](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1999](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1998](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1997](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1996](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1995](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1994](#)
- [Year in Review: Covering the events of 1993](#)

以搜寻 2001 年发生的“911”为例：

Step 1: 点选“Year in Review: Covering the events of 2001”，见下图。可选择浏览的方式共三种，日期 (Dates of 2001)、人物 (People of 2001) 及事件 (Events of 2001)。

Year in Review
Encyclopædia Britannica

- Dates of 2001
 - [Chronology](#)
 - [Disasters](#)
- People of 2001
 - [Nobel Prizes](#)
 - [Biographies](#)
 - [Obituaries](#)
- [World Affairs of 2001](#)
- Events of 2001
 - [Agriculture and Food Supplies](#)
 - [Anthropology and Archaeology](#)
 - [Architecture and Civil Engineering](#)
 - [Art, Antiques, and Collections](#)
 - [Computers and Information Systems](#)
 - [Earth Sciences](#)
 - [Economic Affairs](#)
 - [Education](#)
 - [Environment](#)
 - [Fashions](#)
 - [Health and Disease](#)
 - [Law, Crime, and Law Enforcement](#)
 - [Libraries and Museums](#)
 - [Life Sciences](#)
 - [Literature](#)
 - [Mathematics and Physical Sciences](#)
 - [Media and Publishing](#)
 - [Military Affairs](#)
 - [Performing Arts](#)
 - [Religion](#)
 - [Social Protection](#)
 - [Sports and Games](#)

Step 2-1: 使用日期 (Dates of 2001) 搜寻，点选“月份排序 (Chronology)”后，即可看到搜寻目标“Special Report:9-11”，见下图：



Calendar of 2001

- [JANUARY](#)
- [FEBRUARY](#)
- [MARCH](#)
- [APRIL](#)
- [MAY](#)
- [JUNE](#)
- [JULY](#)
- [AUGUST](#)
- [SEPTEMBER](#)
 - [SPECIAL REPORT: 9-11](#)
- [OCTOBER](#)
- [NOVEMBER](#)
- [DECEMBER](#)

September 11
Year in Review 2002

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[CITE ARTICLE](#) | [E-MAIL ARTICLE](#) | [PRINT ARTICLE](#) | [PRINT PAGE](#)

by Robert G. Kaiser



Expand your Research:

- [Journals And Magazines](#)
- [The Web's Best Sites](#)

For years we said we lived in a global village. On Sept. 11, 2001, **terrorists** bent on wreaking havoc in **New York City** and **Washington, D.C.**, proved that this was so. Never before had the world so intimately shared the same tragic disaster. Because the attacks occurred in the morning on the **U.S.** East Coast, perhaps 90% of the Earth's population was awake when two airplanes flew into the **World Trade Center** and another crashed into the **Pentagon**. Transported to New York by some of the most powerful images ever conveyed by **television**, billions of people vicariously experienced the horror. (For flight paths of the planes, see [Map](#).)

Step 2-2: 或可使用事件（Events of 2001）搜寻，点选“军事事件（Military Affairs）”后，即可看到搜寻目标“Special Report:9-11”，见下图：

• Events of 2001

- [Agriculture and Food Supplies](#)
- [Anthropology and Archaeology](#)
- [Architecture and Civil Engineering](#)
- [Art, Antiques, and Collections](#)
- [Computers and Information Systems](#)
- [Earth Sciences](#)
- [Economic Affairs](#)
- [Education](#)
- [Environment](#)
- [Fashions](#)
- [Health and Disease](#)
- [Law, Crime, and Law Enforcement](#)
- [Libraries and Museums](#)
- [Life Sciences](#)
- [Literature](#)
- [Mathematics and Physical Sciences](#)
- [Media and Publishing](#)
- [Military Affairs](#)
- [Performing Arts](#)
- [Religion](#)
- [Social Protection](#)
- [Sports and Games](#)

Military Affairs
Year in Review 2002

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[CITE ARTICLE](#) | [E-MAIL ARTICLE](#) | [PRINT ARTICLE](#) | [PRINT PAGE](#)

Expand your Research:

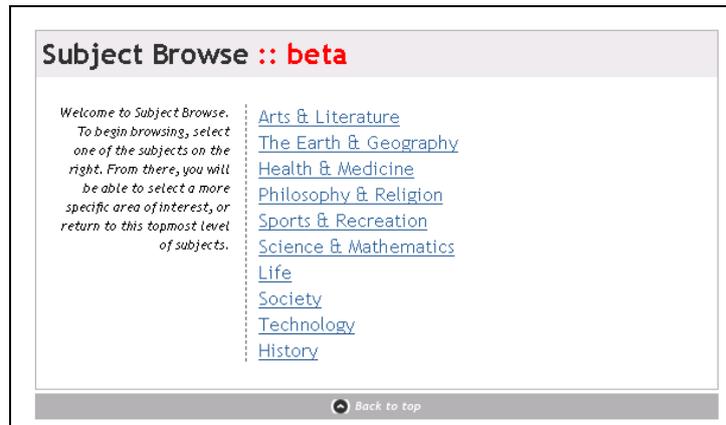
- [Journals And Magazines](#)
- [The Web's Best Sites](#)

The devastating aerial attacks by terrorists in the United States on Sept. 11, 2001, caused untold chaos and horror and initiated a flood of events that affected all aspects of life in all corners of the world. The United States declared a "war on terrorism" and promptly focused on the international al-Qaeda group and its Taliban protectors in Afghanistan. (Al-Qaeda ["the Base"] started as an umbrella organization for guerrillas who fought against the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan in the 1980s but later broadened its membership and goals to oppose all non-Islamic governments.) The antiterrorist coalition included contributions from Germany and Japan, countries that were largely able to overcome their post-World War II angst about deploying armed forces abroad.

主题浏览（Subject Browse）

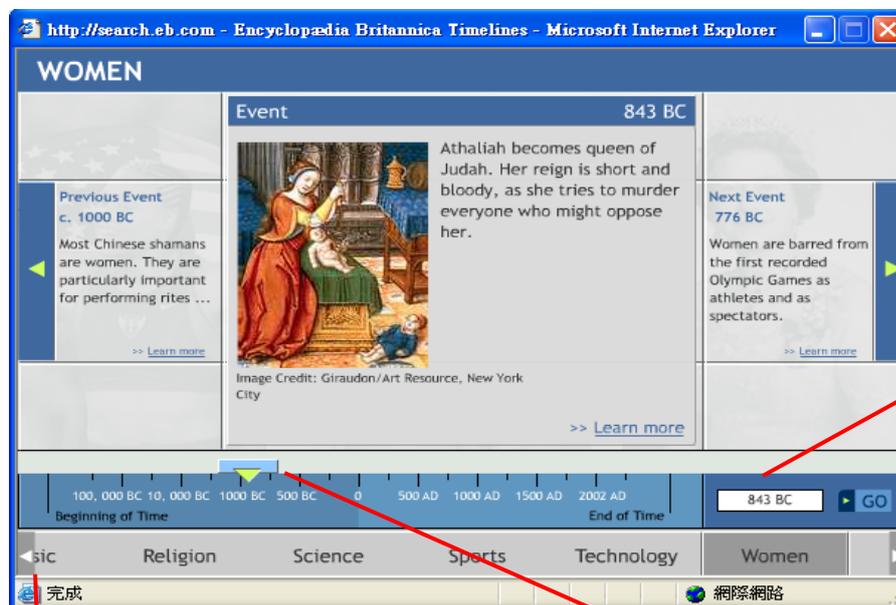
主要区分为 10 种类别，依序为艺术与文学（Arts & Literature）、地球与地理（The Earth

& Geography)、健康与医学 (Health & Medicine)、哲学与宗教 (Philosophy & Religion)、运动与休闲娱乐 (Sports & Recreation)、科学与数学 (Science & Mathematics)、生活 (Life)、社会 (Society)、科技 (Technology)、与历史 (History)。



时间序列浏览 (Timeline Browse)

主要以时间序列呈现公元前后的主题浏览。区分为 14 种类别：建筑 (Architecture)、艺术 (Art)、儿童时期 (Childhood)、每日生活 (Daily Life)、生态学 (Ecology)、探险 (Exploration)、文学 (Literature)、医学 (Medicine)、音乐 (Music)、宗教 (Religion)、科学 (Science)、运动 (Sports)、科技 (Technology)、与女性历史 (Women)。主要接口使用见下图说明：



年份检索：亦可选择直接输入所需检索年份做检索。

共 14 种主题：点选两旁白色的箭头，即可点选所需要浏览主题区块。

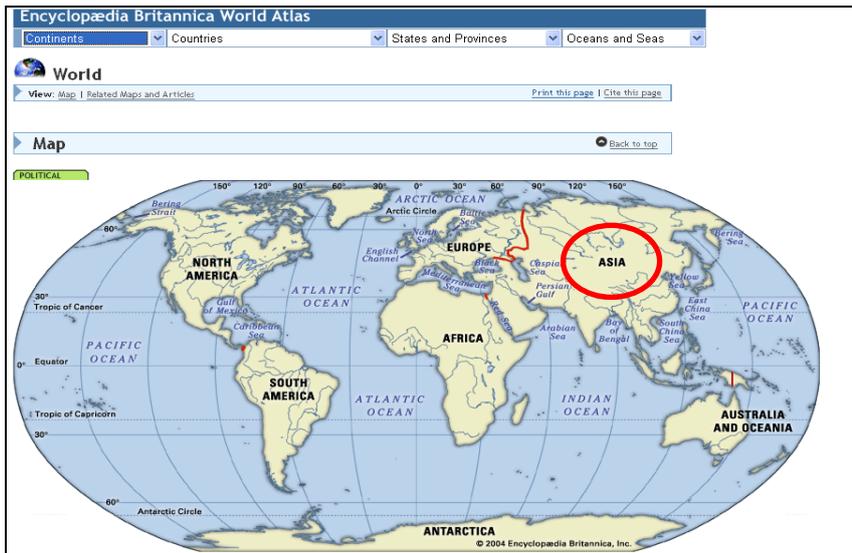
时间序列拉杆：可直接使用拉杆，选择所需搜寻的年份。



世界地图 (World Atlas)

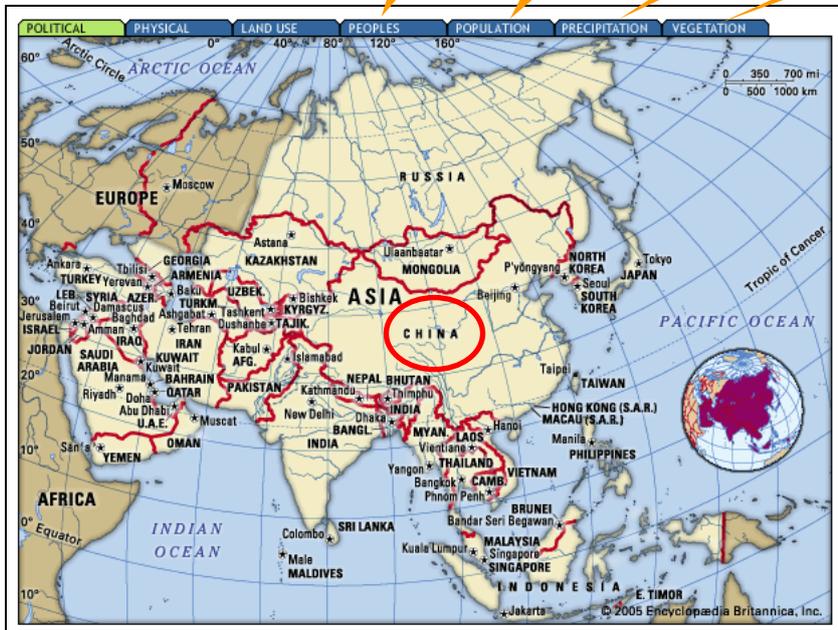
透过世界地图，可迅速了解各国国情、人民等信息。主要将全球区分为七大区块：亚洲(Asia)、非洲(Africa)、欧洲(Europe)、北美洲(North America)、南美洲(South America)、南极 (Antarctic) 及澳洲与大洋洲 (Australia and Oceania)。主要浏览原则为：先选“洲”，次选“国籍”，最后选“省分/州”。 以寻找“Shanghai”为例：

Step 1: 先点选 ASIA



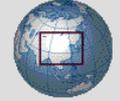
Step 2: 再点选 “CHINA”

- 种族
- 人口分布
- 降雨量
- 植被



Step 3: 點選 CHINA 后，页面不仅会呈现中国地图，且包含中国的基本数据。接下来再點選 “Shanghai”。

Profile Back to top

 	Official name Chung-hua Jen-min Kung-ho-kuo (People's Republic of China)
	Form of government single-party people's republic with one legislative house (National People's Congress [2,985'])
	Chief of state President
	Head of government Premier
	Capital Peking (Beijing)
	Official language Mandarin Chinese

Step 4: 點選 “Shanghai” 后，会呈现有关于上海的相关信息及影片。

Encyclopædia Britannica Shanghai

Encyclopædia Britannica Article

[Article](#) [Images](#) [Index Entry](#) [Multimedia](#) [Tables](#) [Yearbooks](#)

[Print Page](#) [Print Article](#) [E-Mail Article](#) [Cite Article](#)

also spelled *Shang-hai*



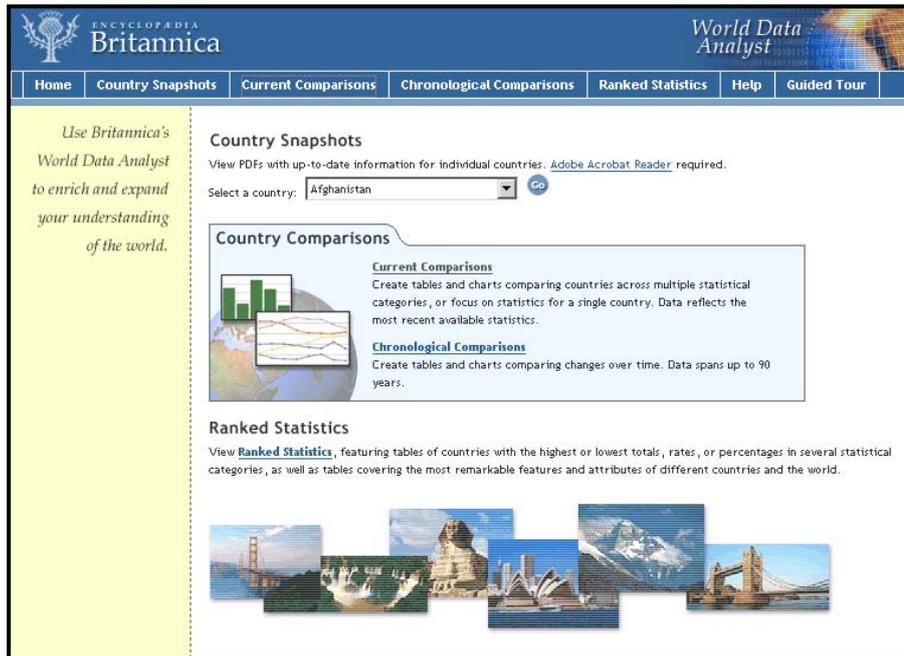
© Viewnet of Shanghai, China
Copyright © 2004 AIMS
Multimedia
(www.aimsmultimedia.com)

city, and province-level *shih* (municipality), east-central China. It is one of the world's largest seaports and a major industrial and commercial centre of China. The city is located on the coast of the East China Sea between the mouth of the Yangtze River to the north and the bays of Hangchow and Yü-p'an to the south. The municipality's area includes the city itself, surrounding suburbs, and an agricultural hinterland; it is also China's most populous urban area.

Shanghai was the first Chinese port to be opened to Western trade, and it long dominated the nation's commerce. Since the communist victory in 1949, however, it has become an industrial giant whose products supply China's growing domestic demands. The city has also undergone extensive physical changes with the establishment of industrial suburbs and housing complexes, the improvement of public works, and the provision of parks and other recreational facilities. Shanghai has attempted to eradicate the economic and psychological legacies of its exploited past through physical and social transformation to support its major role in the modernization of China. Area Shanghai municipality, 2,400 square miles (6,200 square km). Pop (2003 est.) city, 10,030,800; (2002 est.) Shanghai municipality, 16,250,000.

世界资料 (World Data)

提供世界各国的国家简介与统计资料，主要可区分为：国家数据 (Country Snapshots)、国家比较 (Country Comparisons)、统计数据 (Ranked Statistics)。



国家资料 (Country Snapshots) 主要提供为世界各国的地理、人口、经济、交通、教育、贸易与健康等议题，以 PDF 档案格式呈现，如下图：

Canada
Official name: Canada.
Form of government: federal multiparty parliamentary state with two legislative houses (Senate [105]; House of Commons [301]).
Chief of state: Queen of Canada (British Monarch).
Representative of chief of state: Governor-General.
Head of government: Prime Minister.
Capital: Ottawa.
Official languages: English; French.
Official religion: none.
Monetary unit: 1 Canadian dollar (Can\$) = 100 cents; valuation (Sept. 8, 2003) 1 U.S.\$ = Can\$1.57; 1 £ = Can\$2.18

Provinces	Capitals	area		population
		sq. mi.	sq. km.	2002 estimate ¹
Alberta	Edmonton	255,541	661,848	3,113,600
British Columbia	Victoria	364,764	944,735	4,141,300
Manitoba	Winnipeg	250,116	647,797	1,150,800
New Brunswick	Fredricton	28,150	72,908	756,700
Newfoundland and Labrador	St. John's	196,433	405,212	531,600
Nova Scotia	Halifax	21,345	55,384	944,800
Ontario	Toronto	415,599	1,076,395	12,068,300
Prince Edward Island	Charlottetown	2,185	5,660	136,900
Quebec	Quebec	595,391	1,540,036	7,455,200
Saskatchewan	Regina	251,367	651,036	1,011,800
Territories				
Northwest Territories	Yellowknife	519,735	1,346,006	41,400
Nunavut	Iqaluit	808,185	2,093,190	28,700
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse	196,272	482,443	29,900
TOTAL		3,855,103	9,984,670	31,414,000

Demography
Population (2003): 31,590,000.
Density (2003)²: persons per sq. mi 8.9, persons per sq. km 3.5.
Urban-rural (2001): urban 78.9%; rural 21.1%.
Sex distribution (2002): male 49.51%; female 50.49%.
Age breakdown (2002): under 15, 18.5%; 15-29, 20.3%; 30-44, 24.1%; 45-59, 20.2%; 60-74, 11.2%; 75 and over, 5.7%.
Population projection (2010) 33,174,000; (2020) 35,277,000.
Ethnic origin (2000): Anglo-Canadian 45.5%; French-Canadian 23.5%;

Major causes of death per 100,000 population (1998): diseases of the circulatory system 214.8; malignant neoplasms (cancers) 183.5; diseases of the respiratory system 55.7; accidents and violence 29.0 (including suicide 12.0).

Social indicators
Educational attainment (2001). Percentage of population age 15 and over having: incomplete primary education 2.2%; complete primary education 7.6%; some secondary and complete secondary 49.5%; postsecondary 25.3%; university degree 15.4%.

Distribution of income (1996)
percentage of household income by quintile

	1	2	3	4	5 (highest)
	8.1%	11.9%	17.4%	24.0%	40.6%

Quality of working life. Average workweek (2000): 31.6 hours. Annual rate per 100,000 workers for (1997): injury, accident, or industrial illness 1,330; death 2.7. Average days lost to labour stoppages per 1,000 employeeworkdays (2001): 0.7. Average duration of journey to work (2001): n.a.; mode of transportation: automobile 80.7%, public transportation 10.5%, walking 6.6%, other 2.2%. Labour force covered by a pension plan (2000): 33.8%.
Access to services. Proportion of households having access to: electricity (2002) 100.0%; public water supply (1996) 99.8%; public sewage collection (1996) 99.3%.
Social participation. Eligible voters participating in last national election (November 2000): 61.2%. Population over 18 years of age participating in voluntary work (2000): 26.7%. Union membership in total workforce (1999): 32.9%. Attendance at religious services on a weekly basis (2001): 20.0%.
Social deviance (2000). Offense rate per 100,000 population for: violent crime 981, of which assault 758.9, sexual assault 78.2, homicide 1.6; property crime 4,067, of which auto theft 521, burglary 954.
Leisure (1998). Favourite leisure activities (hours weekly): television (2001) 21.2; social time 13.3; reading 2.8; sports and entertainment 1.4.
Material well-being (1999). Households possessing: automobile 64.4%; telephone 98.2%; cellular phone 31.9%; colour television 99.9%; refrigerator 99.6%; central air conditioner 34.0%; cable television 73.3%; video recorder 88.6%; microwave oven 89.4%; home computers 49.8%; Internet access 33.1%.

National economy
Gross national product (2001): U.S.\$681,600,000,000 (U.S.\$21,930 per capita).

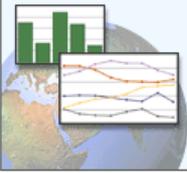
Structure of gross domestic product and labour force

	2002		labour force	% of labour force
	in value Can\$'000,000 ¹	% of total value		
Agriculture	19,822	2.0	602,000	3.6
Mining	36,517	3.7		
Manufacturing	164,765	16.0	2,326,200	13.0

国家比较 (Country Comparisons): 主要提供国家的地理、经济、贸易、教育、健康、

军事等议题比较。可依使用者偏好选择近期比较〈Current Comparisons〉或年代序列比较〈Chronological Comparisons〉筛选数据类别。

Country Comparisons



Current Comparisons
Create tables and charts comparing countries across multiple statistical categories, or focus on statistics for a single country. Data reflects the most recent available statistics.

Chronological Comparisons
Create tables and charts comparing changes over time. Data spans up to 90 years.

近期比较〈Current Comparisons〉：主要提供收录内容中最近期的数据。见下图：

Current Comparisons

▶ [Switch](#) the rows and columns of this table.
▶ [Print](#) this page.
▶ [E-mail](#) this page.
▶ [Close](#) this window.

	Internet users ('000)	Year
Canada	13500	2000
United States	142823	2001

... not available
- none, negligible, or not applicable

Click on a country to view the corresponding *Britannica Concise Encyclopedia* article.

年代序列比较〈Chronological Comparisons〉：主要提供依年份排列的国家主题数据比较。

Chronological Comparisons

Personal computers ('000)

▶ [Switch](#) the rows and columns of this table.
▶ [Print](#) this page.
▶ [E-mail](#) this page.
▶ [Close](#) this window.

Year(s)	Canada	United States
1988	1900	45080
1989	2300	49400
1990	2900	54200
1991	3500	59000
1992	4100	64500
1993	4900	70200
1994	5700	77500
1995	6400	86300
1996	7300	96600
1997	8200	109000
1998	10000	124000
1999	11000	141000
2000	12900	161000
2001	14200	178000
2002	15300	190000

... not available
- none, negligible, or not applicable

统计数据〈Ranked Statistics〉：提供前十大、前百大〈Highest Rankings〉或后十大、后百大〈Lowest Rankings〉、及特别收入〈Special Attributes〉等排列方式，方便使用



者编辑所需数据。见下图说明：

Highest Rankings

Step 1: Select a Number
Choose the number of countries to rank.
Highest 10

Step 2: Select a Region
Choose the geographical region to be included.
The World

Step 3: Select a Statistic
Choose a statistic to be displayed. Note: You cannot select the category titles (Demography, etc.).
Demography

Create a Table >

Lowest Rankings

Step 1: Select a Number
Choose the number of countries to rank.
Lowest 10

Step 2: Select a Statistic
Choose a statistic to be displayed. Note: You cannot select the category titles (Demography, etc.).
Demography

Create a Table >

Special Attributes
Select a category of major natural or man-made features:
Largest islands of the world

Go

以寻找“预测 2010 年世界前十大人口的国家”为例：

Highest Rankings

Step 1: Select a Number
Choose the number of countries to rank.
Highest 10

Step 2: Select a Region
Choose the geographical region to be included.
The World

Step 3: Select a Statistic
Choose a statistic to be displayed. Note: You cannot select the category titles (Demography, etc.).
Population projection for the year 2010 ('000)

Create a Table >



Ranked Statistics

Population projection for the year 2010 ('000), highest 10 in the world

Print this page. | E-mail this page. | Close this window. | You can export the table data to a spreadsheet.

Rank	Country	Population projection for the year 2010 ('000)	Year
1	China	1344786	2010
2	India	1173806	2010
3	United States	310489	2010
4	Indonesia	238374	2010
5	Brazil	192879	2010
6	Pakistan	169480 (1)	2010
7	Nigeria	147677	2010
8	Bangladesh	147253	2010
9	Russia	142689	2010
10	Japan	127920	2010

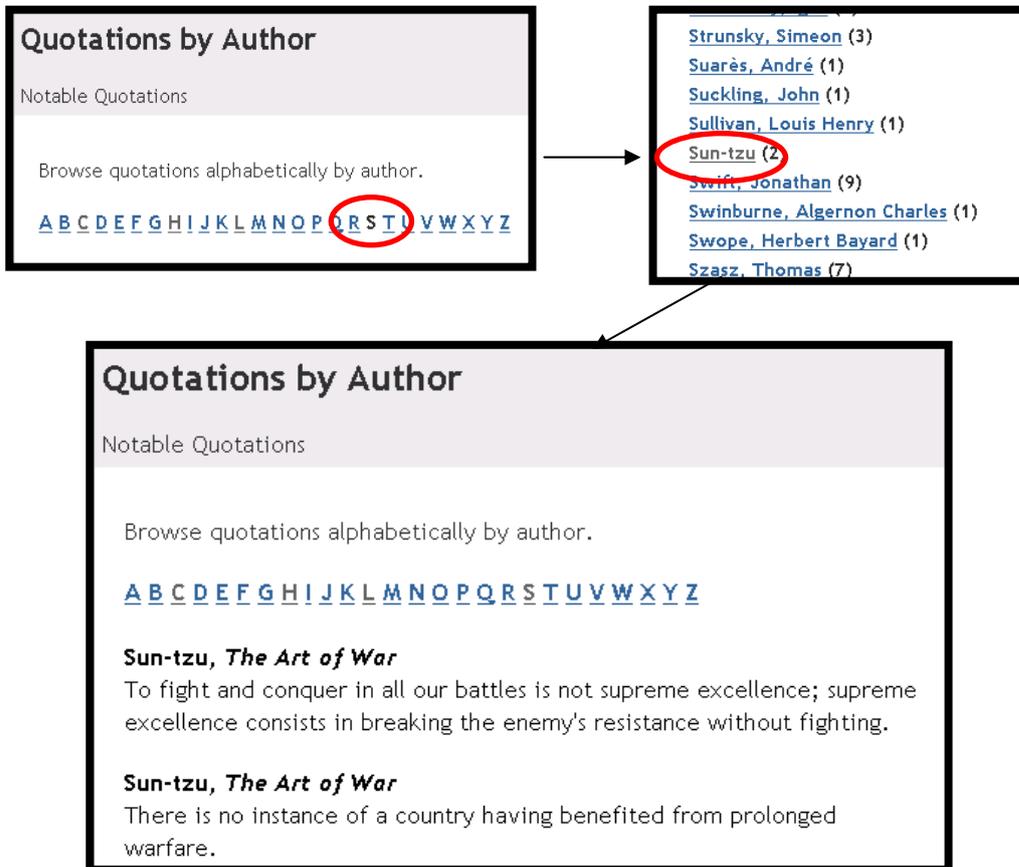
1) Excludes Afghan refugees(2003: 1.5 million) and the area (32,494 sq km [84,159 sq mi]) and population (2003: 4.3 million) of Pakistani-occupied Jammu and Kashmir.

... not available
- none, negligible, or not applicable

Click on a country to view the corresponding *Britannica Concise Encyclopedia* article.

名人格言 (Notable Quotation)

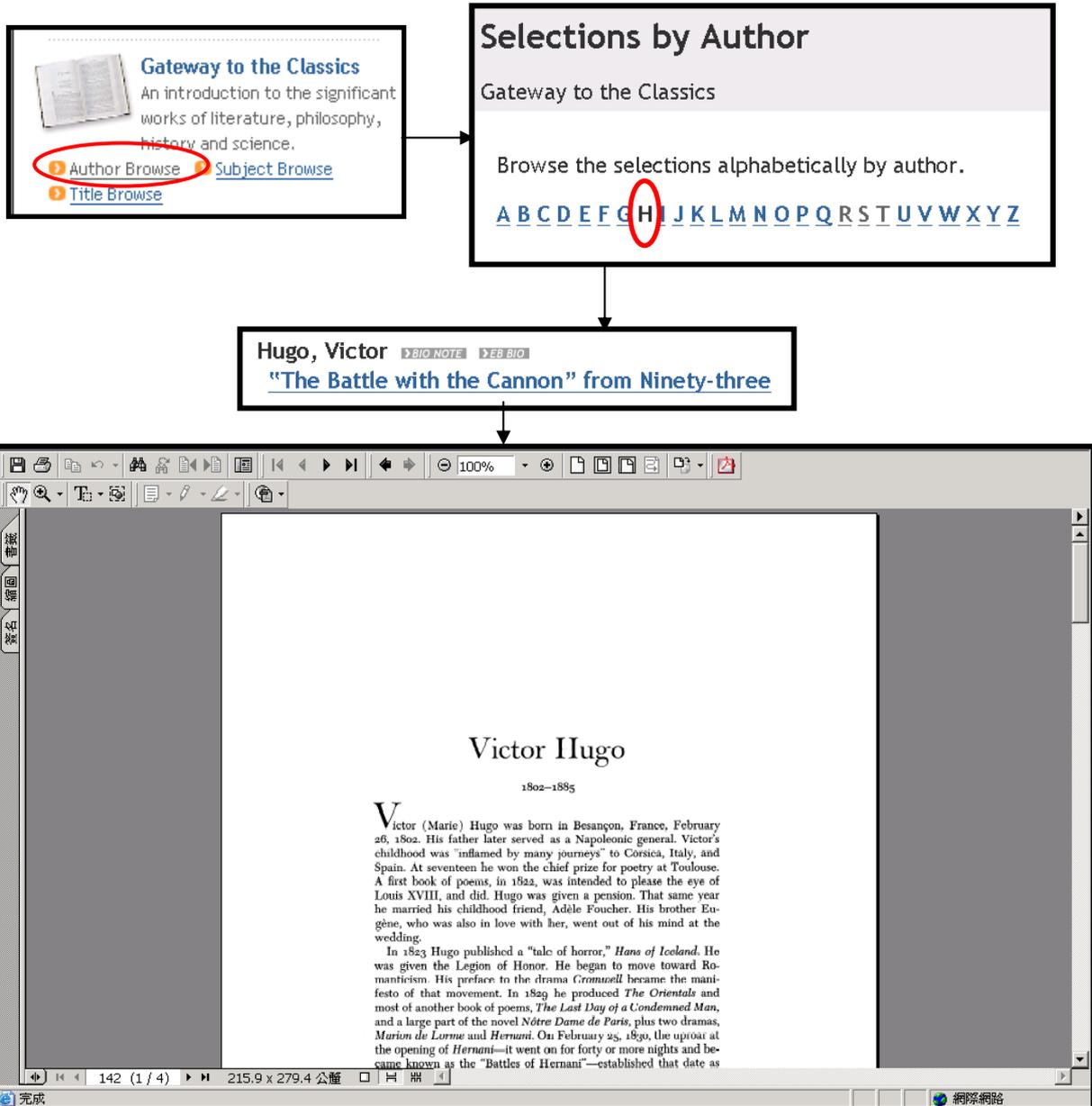
主要提供古今中外名人格言，可自行选择依主题或作者浏览。以搜寻“孙子(Sun-tzu)”为例：





经典文献〈Gateway to the Classics〉

提供文学、科学、历史与科学等主题经典文献简介。可依作者〈Author Browse〉、主题〈Subject Browse〉或标题〈Title Browse〉作浏览，以 PDF 档案格式呈现。以搜寻雨果 Hugo 的作品为例：



范例说明：大英每日焦点

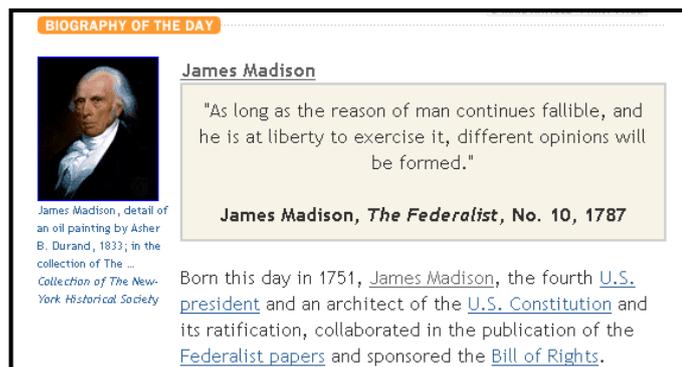
大英焦点（Britannica highlight）

主要提供最深度的内容予使用者，并运用超级链接，方便使用者进一步了解。见下图说明：



今日传记（Biography of the day）

主要提供使用者当日出生的伟人传记。另可点选超级链接，进一步阅读相关内容。见下图说明：



历史上的今天 (This day in history)

主要提供历史上的今天发生的事件。使用者亦可点选超级链接, 进一步了解相关信息。
见下图说明:

The image shows a user interface for the 'This Day in History' feature. On the left is a summary card with a red circle around the 'Learn More' link. An arrow points from this link to a larger, detailed view on the right.

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

1968: My Lai Massacre
On this day in 1968, during the [Vietnam War](#), U.S. soldiers dispatched on a search-and-destroy mission killed as many as 500 unarmed villagers in the hamlet of [My Lai](#), considered a stronghold of the [Viet Cong](#).

Vietnamese citizens photographed during the My Lai Massacre, March 16, 1968. Ronald S. Hoebert—Time Life Pictures/Getty Images

More events on this day

1945: U.S. Marines captured the Japanese island of [Iwo Jima](#) during World War II.

1926: American inventor [Robert H. Goddard](#) launched the first successful [liquid-propellant rocket](#).

1921: The [Treaty of Moscow](#) established friendly relations between the [nationalist government of Turkey](#) and the Soviet Union.

1850: American author [Nathaniel Hawthorne's](#) *The Scarlet Letter* was published.



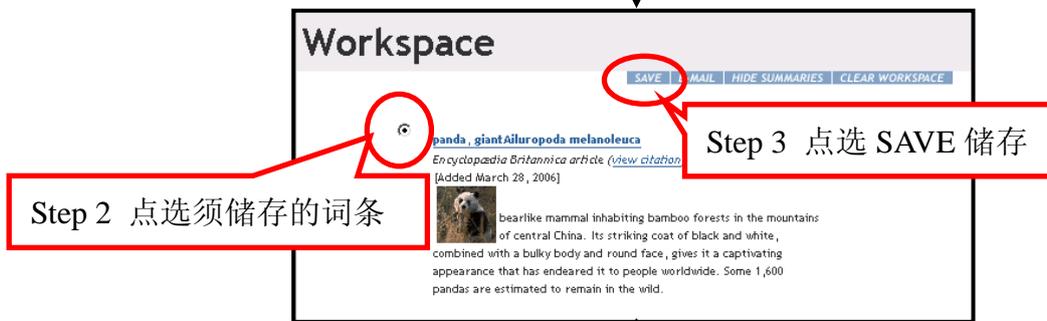
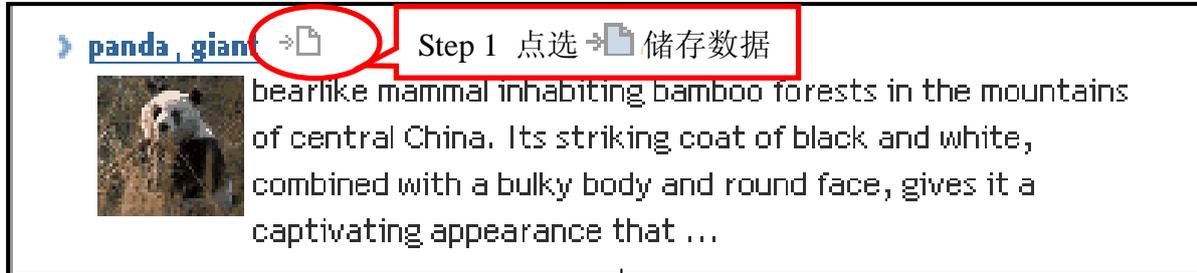
大英主题数据库 (Spotlights)

提供更深入且丰富的主题研究数据库，内容包含从远古时代的恐龙，到诺曼底登陆、铁达尼号，甚至于奥斯卡、美国总统全集，收录主题包罗万象。共提供 19 种主题数据库：

- Encyclopedia Britannica's Guide to Black History
- Encyclopedia Britannica Profiles: The American Presidency
- All About Oscar
- Head Sounds: Psychedelic Rock
- Women in American History
- Normandy 1944
- Shakespeare and the Globe: Then and Now
- Discovering Dinosaurs
- Titanic: A Special Exhibit
- Best Moves: Olympic Sports Animated
- Reflections on Glory: A Look Back at the Summer Games
- The Britannica Guide to the Nobel Prizes
- Roller Coasters: Inventing the Scream Machine
- Clockworks: From Sundials to the Atomic Second
- Underwater Eden: Encountering the Great Barrier Reef
- Thunderstorms Tornadoes
- Worlds Apart: The Roots of Regional Conflicts
- Books of Hope: Thoughts for a New Millennium
- Britannica Heritage

客制化服务功能介绍：WORKSPACE

大英百科全书依账号提供检索记录追踪（Workspace），以利使用者纪录重要词条，方便日后的查询。储存步骤如下图：



当同一使用者要查询上次的检索纪录时，先点选 Workspace 后，在窗口左边“Retrieve a saved workspace”字段输入当初注册的使用者名称，即可浏览所储存的词条。



而若需要清除储存纪录，则只需要先点选要清楚的词条，再点选“clear the Workspace”即可。

