

Wild and Wacky Fest

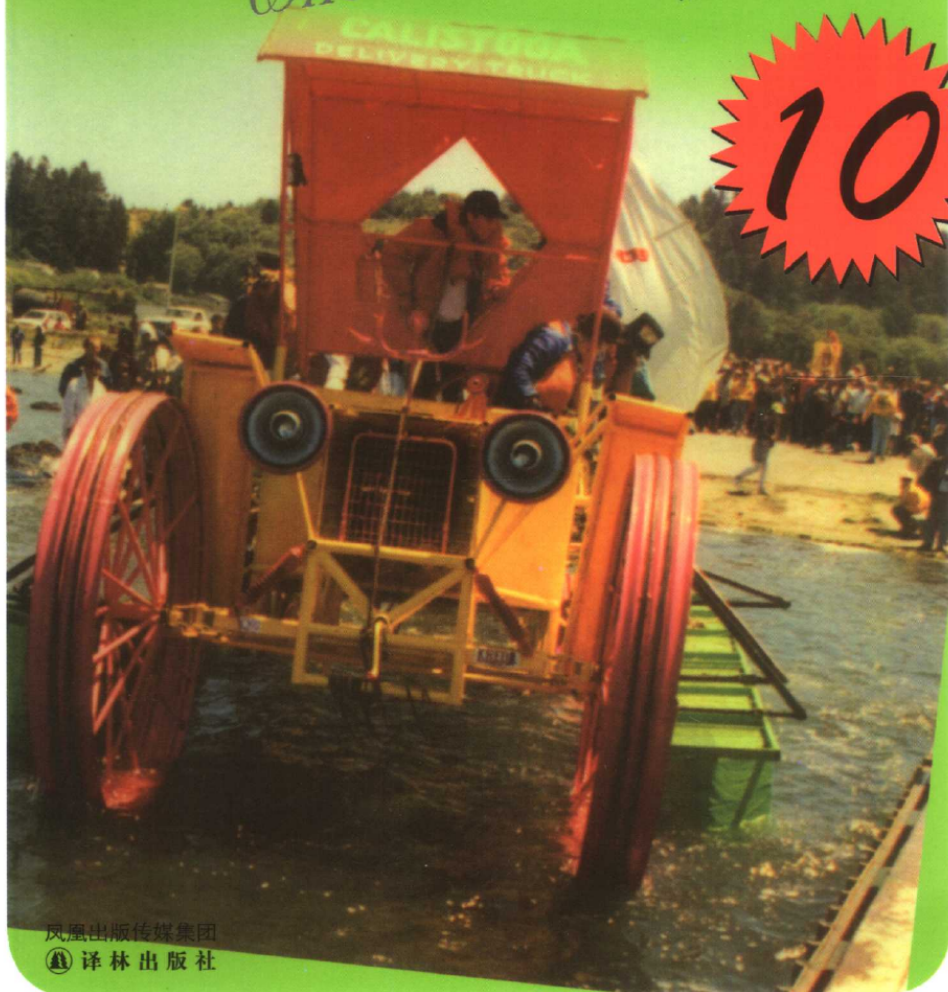
培生
英语阅读

非常节日

Wild and Wacky Festivals

◆ 杰克林·威廉斯 著

10



凤凰出版传媒集团

译林出版社

Wild and Wacky Festivals



By Jacklyn Williams

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

培生英语阅读. 第10辑. 非常节日/(美)威廉斯(Williams, J.)著. —南京: 译林出版社, 2006.8
ISBN 7-5447-0118-2

I. 培... II. 威... III. 英语—阅读教学—高中—课外读物
IV. G634.413

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2006)第097833号

Simplified Chinese/English edition copyright © 2006 by Pearson Education Asia Ltd. and Yilin Press

Original English language titles: *Wild and Wacky Festivals* by Jacklyn Williams, copyright © 2001

The Go-Boat by Jane Vecchio, copyright © 2001

The Mystery of the Spy's Diary by Charles Higgins & Regina Higgins, copyright © 2001

For A Better Life by Henrietta Schleif Pesce, copyright © 2001

How Mother Nature Got Her Job by Suzanne Weyn, copyright © 2001

All Rights Reserved.

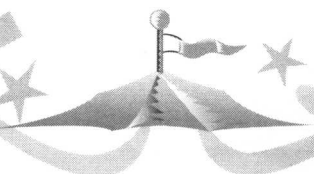
Published by arrangement with the original publisher, Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Modern Curriculum Press

This edition is authorized for sale only in the People's Republic of China (excluding the Special Administrative Region of Hong Kong and Macau)

登记号 图字: 10-2005-148 号

书 名	培生英语阅读10·非常节日
作 者	杰克林·威廉斯
习题编写	张茹芳
责任编辑	唐晓萌 张彦 赵薇
封面设计	侯海屏
出版发行	凤凰出版传媒集团 译林出版社(南京湖南路47号 210009) yilin@yilin.com http://www.yilin.com
电子信箱	
网 址	
集团网址	凤凰出版传媒网 http://www.ppm.cn
印 刷	江苏淮阴新华印刷厂
开 本	880 × 1230毫米 1/32
印 张	1.625
版 次	2006年8月第1版 2006年8月第1次印刷
标准书号	ISBN 7-5447-0118-2/G·56
定 价	(共6本) 30.00 元

本书若有印装错误可与出版社联系
(联系电话: 025-83242790)



Contents

Chapter 1

America Celebrates page 5

Chapter 2

Playing With Food page 11

Chapter 3

Pumpkins and Fruitcakes page 17

Chapter 4

Wacky Races page 22

Chapter 5

Make It or Break It page 31

Chapter 6

Snow, Ice, and Sand page 36

Chapter 7

Starring the Animals page 42

Exercises page 48

Index page 52



**To children across America
with nothing to do**


Chapter 1

America Celebrates

All across America, people have invented all kinds of fun activities. Some of these activities are special parties called celebrations or festivals. In this book you will read about some of the wild and **wacky** festivals that people hold. Then you may even have an idea for your own celebration or special party.



Young girl dressed up
for a parade



Kids march in
a Fourth of
July parade.

Anytime a community **gathers** together to celebrate something, it's called a festival. Festivals have been around since ancient times. You have probably been to one or more festivals.

The yearly Fourth of July celebrations in small towns and big cities all across America are a good example. The celebrations might **start off** with a parade. This is often followed by a picnic, games, and contests. Then there might be fireworks at the end of the celebration.

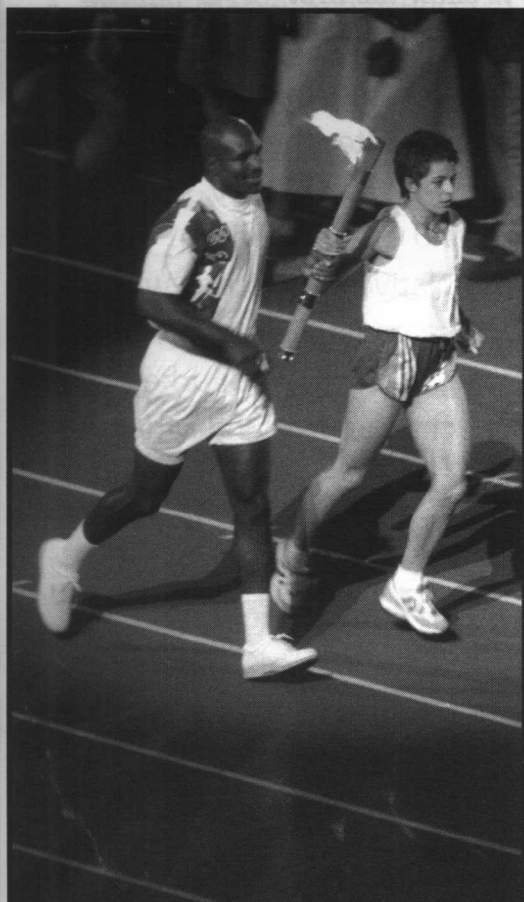
Thousands of people might **attend** some of these events. Only a few people may go to others. What makes an event a festival is that people are there to celebrate the same thing.



Festivals can **center on** all kinds of things. In many cultures the planting and harvesting of crops have been times for huge parties. Some festivals honor special holidays. Other festivals celebrate famous historic events or sports contests.

The modern Olympics is one of the biggest sports festivals in the world. The Olympic Games began over 2,700 years ago in ancient Greece. Today hundreds of athletes from all over the world come together for several days. They compete in

different athletic events. Special ceremonies **mark** the beginning and the end of the Olympics. All these things **add up to** make this event very important.



Athletes carry a torch to open the Olympic Games.



People wear costumes to show the first Thanksgiving at Plimoth Plantation.

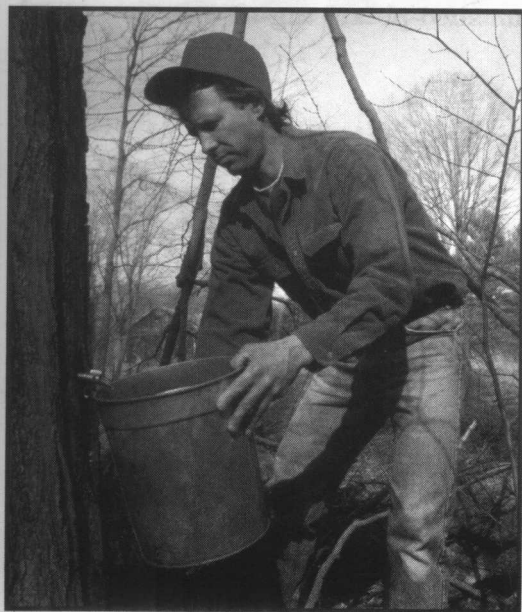


Another very old celebration most people are familiar with is Thanksgiving. After the Pilgrims brought in their first harvest in 1621, they celebrated with **feasting** and other activities. They shared their food with the Native Americans who lived nearby. Hundreds of years later, Americans still celebrate this event. Many people have a turkey dinner, and then go to special parades and other festivities.

Thanksgiving and the Fourth of July are both American celebrations that everyone knows about. One celebrates a harvest. The other **recalls** an important historical event. There are also special days and festivals that are **unique** to their local communities.

Some towns hold a festival every 100 years. They celebrate the **anniversary** of when the town was first started. Other towns or regions may celebrate a certain kind of fruit or vegetable grown in the area or a certain product made locally. Regional festivals are as different as the many areas where they take place.

Vermont is famous for its **maple** trees and the maple **syrup** made from the tree sap. Every year in April the town of St. Albans, Vermont, holds its annual Maple Sugar Festival. People can watch how maple syrup is made. Then visitors can eat all kinds of food made with maple syrup. There are candies, pies, and even maple-cured bacon and ham.



Harvesting sap
from a sugar maple
tree for the Maple
Sugar Festival

Idaho is famous for its potatoes. So every September the town of Shelley, Idaho, **hosts** Idaho Spud Day. All kinds of food made with potatoes are **featured**. There is a spud-picking contest and a mashed-potato tug-of-war. The loser gets pulled through a pile of mashed potatoes.



The end of the mashed-potato tug-of-war

Festival Fun

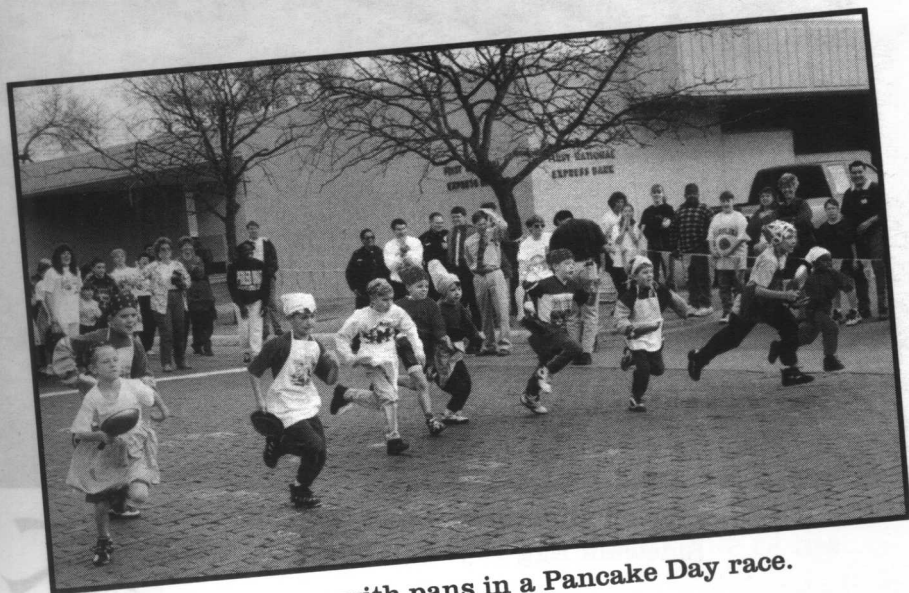
The first Thanksgiving feast was only supposed to last one day. Everyone had such a good time eating and playing games that the “day” ended up lasting for three days.



Chapter 2

Playing With Food

Feasting is a big part of most festivals. So it's not surprising that quite a few festivals are centered on a specific food. What people do with these foods is often surprising. People have found funny ways to **have fun with** their food.



Kids run with pans in a Pancake Day race.

Have you ever heard someone say, "It's hot enough outside to fry an egg on the sidewalk"? In Oatman, Arizona, it really is hot enough. Summer temperatures in this historic mining town can get up to 115 degrees Fahrenheit.



**Eggs fry on aluminum foil in Oatman's
Sidewalk Egg-Frying Contest.**



Every Fourth of July Oatman holds its annual Sidewalk Egg-Frying Contest. The festivities begin with a Grand Parade at 11 A.M. Then things really start cooking at noon, when the sun shines the hottest.

The eggs are cooked by teams of three people. There are one cook and two **assistants**. Each team is given 15 minutes to cook its egg sunny-side up on the sidewalk. "Sunny-side up" means an egg cooked on one side only. The yellow yolk looks a little bit like a sun. The winner is the team whose egg **is closest to** being completely cooked. There are also prizes for other categories, such as costume and **showmanship**.

Contestants are not allowed to use a stove or a frying pan. The rules do allow use of mirrors, magnifying glasses, and aluminum foil. These things reflect more of the sun's rays onto the egg. Not long ago a boy of 8 or 9 was the big winner. He used a magnifying glass to **concentrate** the rays of the sun. His egg was completely black by the time he was finished.

Contestants don't just have to worry about cooking their eggs. Oatman is home to wild burros that roam its streets. The burros have been known to eat some of the entries right in the middle of the contest.

Another fun food festival takes place in the town of Liberal, Kansas. Although the festival's **official** name is International **Pancake** Day, it is actually a four-day event.

Pancake Day has been celebrated in Kansas for over 50 years. It got started because of something funny that happened in the town of Olney, England, over 500 years ago. In 1445, a woman was cooking a pancake when she heard the church bell ringing. She was **in such a hurry** to get to church in time that she forgot to put down the pan. She arrived at the church holding her pan with the freshly made pancake inside it.

People in Olney found this story funny. It was told over and over until it became a popular folk tale. Year after year, women in Olney ran the famous race as a friendly contest. It was also a way to remember a funny part of local history. Each woman held a pancake in a pan and raced to see who could get to church first.

In 1950, people in Liberal, Kansas, heard about the annual Olney race. They decided to have a Pancake Day, too. Ever since February 21, 1950, the Pancake Day race is held both in Olney, England, and in Liberal, Kansas.

The rules for the race follow the old tradition. The **course** is 1,245 feet long. It **curves** in the shape of the letter S. Each racer carries a pancake in a pan. The pancake is flipped at the start of the race and again at the end. Some runners race to win. Others race just to be part of the fun.

course

A. route

B. lesson

C. space



Women run in Olney, England's Pancake Day race.

Key: A

Besides declaring a winner in each race held in Olney and in Liberal, judges also **keep track of** race times. Then they compare the two winners to see which one ran the race in the shortest time.

Festival Fun

During the Pancake Day festival, there are also pancake eating and pancake flipping contests. Here is the recipe used in Liberal, Kansas, to make pancakes for a thousand people.

- 280 pounds of pancake mix
- 10-1/2 dozen eggs • 7 cups of sugar
- 7 pinches of salt • 7 cups of cooking oil
- 35 gallons of water • 14 capfuls of vanilla

