

略看美国各州 通晓各州代言



# 美国各州

## 小知识 (三)

佛罗里达州

乔治亚州

夏威夷州

爱达荷州

41

(注释版)

杜洪 程程 主编

远方出版社

课外英语

(注释版)

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## 前 言

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英语,作为国际化的语言,有着非同寻常的地位。单纯的为了学习英语而学习,这样不仅让我们在心理上有排斥和逆反情绪,久而久之,它也会成为一种负担。这就违背了语言作为交流共同发展和进步的初衷。学习英语的目的只有一个:同交流,共进步;而学习英语的方法和手段却是多样化的。当然,书籍依然是这些途径当中的首选。在这里,我们将这套《课外英语》推荐给大家,一起分享这美好的课外时刻。

您将在本套书中欣赏到:美国各州的小知识,七彩缤纷的音符,优美好看的小散文,开心时分的短文,经典流传的寓言,超级高效的短句,实际有用的词汇等等。在这些书中,备有单词解释,相关简介,或中文翻译,便于同学们更好的阅读和理解,真正进入文字的内涵当中,准确地和文字进行交流。从课堂走到课外,同学们的视野要开放,而我们的每一本书都有启迪和想像的空间。因此,阅读过程中,同学

要尽量做到先独立阅读英文部分,将不太理解的地方做上记号,再参阅相关的简介或译文。相信这次的课外之旅,一定会让您从中得到意外的收获。

由于编写的内容只是亿万之一,加之编者水平有限,不足之处,愿大家批评和指正。

编 者



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# Florida

## 佛罗里达州

佛罗里达州小档案:

人口:约 1700 万

面积:约 151670 平方公里,排名第 22 位

州府:塔拉哈西 Tallahassee

佛罗里达州的名称来自西班牙语 Florida,其意义是“多花的地方”。

1 万多年以前,印地安



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人来本州之内居住。1513 年,西班牙人首先来到本州。后来,法国人与英国人也向此地殖民,均未成功。1821 年列入美国领土。1845 年 3 月 3 日成为美国第 27 州。1861 年退出,1868 年又重新加入美国。以橘花作为州花。州的别名叫做“阳光之州”Sunshine State。本州箴言:“信赖上帝”In God We Trust。

本州交通甚便,有 200 个多飞机场,本州最著名的都市是迈阿密,差不多都是崭新的建筑物。最大都市是杰克逊维尔 Jacksonville。本州州府叫做塔拉哈西 Tallahassee,位于本州西北部。坦帕 Tampa 是半岛西部墨西哥湾岸大港,主要输出品是磷灰岩。

本州有 9 所大学。其中以佛罗里达大学为最大,创于 1853 年,位于根斯维 Gainesville,在本州中部。

本州特征有三:第一,它是美国大陆最偏南之州。州的南端已具有热带气候性质;中部及北部是副热带气候,温暖无冬。出产蔬菜、文旦、柚,所产柑橘超过加州,列第 1 位。

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第二,年产磷灰岩 2 千多万吨,在各州之中也列第 1 位。磷灰岩是制造磷肥的主要原料。第三,本州中部东岸之肯尼迪角 Cape Kennedy,是美国太空人飞往月球的基地。也就是人类把地与月两个天体初步联络的大站。第四,本州人口增加的百分比最高。近年来,依然迅速增加。因为它是美国东岸各州之避寒胜地。退休之后的老年人,喜欢来此地居住。



本州气候,冬暖夏热,雨量丰沛,植物繁茂,多天然森林。除有飓风灾害外,一年四季,都可以旅游。每年旅业收入之多,可达 50 亿美元,为本州一大收入。

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## Introduction

### 简介

People first reached Florida at least 12,000 years ago. The rich variety of environments in prehistoric Florida supported a large number of plants and animals. The animal population included most mammals that we know today. In addition, many other large mammals that are now extinct (such as the saber-tooth tiger, mastodon([古生]乳齿象, 庞然大物), giant armadillo(犛犛), and camel roamed the land.

Written records about life in Florida began with the arrival of the Spanish explorer and adventurer Juan Ponce de Leon in 1513. Sometime between April 2 and April 8, Ponce de Leon waded(跋涉)ashore on the northeast coast

of Florida, possibly near present-day St. Augustine. He called the area la Florida, in honor of Pascua florida (“feast of the flowers”), Spain’s Eastertime celebration. Other Europeans may have reached Florida earlier, but no firm evidence of such achievement has been found.

On another voyage in 1521, Ponce de Leon landed on the southwestern coast of the peninsula, accompanied by two-hundred people, fifty horses, and numerous beasts of burden. His colonization(殖民)attempt quickly failed because of attacks by native people. However, Ponce de Leon’s activities served to identify Florida as a desirable(合意的, 悦人心意的)place for explorers, missionaries(传教士), and treasure seekers.

In 1539 Hernando de Soto began another expedition in search of gold and silver, which took him on a long trek through Florida and what is now the southeastern United

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States. For four years, De Soto's expedition wandered, in hopes of finding the fabled wealth of the Indian people. De Soto and his soldiers camped for five months in the area now known as Tallahassee. De Soto died near the Mississippi River in 1542. Survivors of his expedition eventually reached Mexico.

No great treasure troves awaited the Spanish conquistadores(西班牙征服者, 征服者) who explored Florida. However, their stories helped inform Europeans about Florida and its relationship to Cuba, Mexico, and Central and South America, from which Spain regularly shipped gold, silver, and other products. Groups of heavily-laden Spanish vessels, called plate fleets, usually sailed up the Gulf Stream through the straits that parallel Florida's Keys. Aware of this route, pirates preyed on the fleets. Hurricanes created additional hazards, sometimes wreck-



ing the ships on the reefs(暗礁, 收帆)and shoals(浅滩, 鱼群, 大量)along Florida's eastern coast.

In 1559 Tristan de Lunay Arellano led another attempt by Europeans to colonize Florida. He established a settlement at Pensacola Bay, but a series of misfortunes caused his efforts to be abandoned after two years.

Spain was not the only European nation that found Florida attractive. In 1562 the French protestant(新教徒) Jean Ribault explored the area. Two years later, fellow Frenchman Ren Goulaine de Laudonnière established Fort Caroline at the mouth of the St. Johns River, near present-day Jacksonville.

French response came two years later, when Dominique de Gourgues recaptured San Mateo and made the Spanish soldiers stationed there pay with their lives. However, this incident did not halt the Spanish advance.

