

略看美国各州 通晓各州代言

课外英语
Spare English

美国各州 小知识(二)

加州

科罗拉多州

肯塔基州

路易斯安那州

40

(注释版)

杜洪 阳程◎主编



远方出版社

课外英语

(注释版)

美国各州小知识(二)

杜洪 阳程/主编



远方出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

美国各州小知识. 2/杜洪, 阳程主编. —呼和浩特: 远方出版社, 2006

(课外英语)

ISBN 7-80595-981-1

I. 美... II. ①杜... ②阳... III. ①英语—汉语—对照读物 ②美国—概况 IV. H319.4:K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 078745 号

课外英语

美国各州小知识(二)

编 者	杜 洪 阳 程
出 版	远方出版社
社 址	呼和浩特市乌兰察布东路 666 号
邮 编	010010
发 行	新华书店
印 刷	北京市朝教印刷厂
开 本	787×1092 1/32
印 张	396
字 数	5960 千
版 次	2006 年 9 月第 2 版
印 次	2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	2000
标准书号	ISBN 7-80595-981-1/G·342
总 定 价	1248.00 元(共 50 册)

远方版图书, 版权所有, 侵权必究。

远方版图书, 印装错误请与印刷厂退换。



前言

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



CONTENTS

目录

California	1
加州.....	1
Introduction	
简介.....	4
Governor	
州长	14
State Bird	
州鸟	19
State Flower	
州花	24

State Flag	
州旗	29
Song State	
州歌	32
Facts and Trivia	
相关资料	35
Colorado	45
科罗拉多州	45
Introduction	
简介	49
Governor	
州长	58
State Bird	
州鸟	64
State Flower	
州花	69
State Flag	
州旗	74
State Song	
州歌	78

Facts and Trivia	
相关资料	81
Other Information	
话里话外	93
Kentucky	121
肯塔基州	121
Introduction	
简介	124
Governor	
州长	138
State Bird	
州鸟	142
State Flower	
州花	146
State Flag	
州旗	150
State Song	
州歌	155
Facts and Trivia	
相关资料	158

Louisiana	168
路易斯安那州	168
Introduction	
简介	171
Governor	
州长	181
State Bird	
州鸟	186
State Flower	
州花	191
State Flag	
州旗	195
State Song	
州歌	197
Facts and Trivia	
相关资料	202
Other Information	
话里话外	212

California

加州

加州小档案:

人口:约 3400 万

面积:约 411,013 平方公里,排名第 3 位

州府:萨加缅度 Sacramento

加利福尼亚州简称加州,它的名称取自西班牙传说中一个岛的名称。

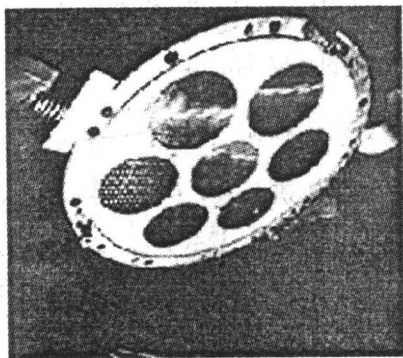
1850 年 9 月 9 日成为



Ko
Ko
Ying
Ju



美国第 31 州。以金罌粟花 Golden poppy 为州花。本州别名叫做“昌盛之州” Golden State。本州箴言：“我已找到它啦” I Have Found It。州府是萨加缅度，在纵谷北部，萨克拉门多河下游。本州大都市为洛杉矶、旧金山、圣地亚哥、奥克兰、长堤及圣荷塞。本州大专院校有 200 多所。其中最著名的是加州大学、南加州大学及斯丹福大学 Stanford University。加州大学创于 1868 年，地点在伯克来 Berkeley，学生人数有 10 万多，设 9 个分校。南加州大学在洛杉矶，创于 1880 年。斯丹福大学在斯丹福 Stanford（在旧金山之南），创于 1891 年。



美国各州小知识(二)

本州特征有六：第一，它是美国都市人口百分比最高的一州。第二，美国人口最多之州。在 50 州内，列第 1 位。第三，作物产值方面，在 50 州中，列第 1 位。水果产量最丰富。葡萄、桃、李、杏、梅、柠檬、柿子、石榴及甜菜，产量为各州之冠。柑橘仅次于佛州。第四，养鸡之多，超过美国任何一州。此外，乳牛、肉牛产量亦多。第五，矿产丰富。硼、钨、石膏及石棉的产量，均超过任何一州。石油产量列第 3 位，仅次于德克萨斯及路易斯安二州，为本州主要富源。第六，自然方面有许多奇景。

本州南北长达 1 千公里，地势又多高低变化，气候南北不同，作物种类十分复杂。有冬小麦、棉、稻、蔬菜、水果。饲牧方面有鸡、火鸡、肉牛、乳牛、羊、猪。工业发展迅速。工业产品总值，仅次于纽约州，列第 2 位。饮食品工业最重要。其次为飞机制造及火箭等工业。本州渔业产值列第一位。主要鱼类是鲑鱼。

Ke
To
Yi
ng
Ji



Introduction

简介

California is unique. It has been shaped, in part, by its geography. California has four main regions. The temperate[(气候)温和的]coastal region, the Central Valley, once an inland sea(内海), the desert, and the mountain region. The imposing Sierra Nevadas caused California to develop in relative isolation from the rest of the nation. After Americans began to settle in California in large numbers during the nineteenth century, it would usually be weeks before news would arrive from the East.

Four flags have flown in earnest over California. Russia, Spain, Mexico, and the United States.

The first settlers to arrive in California after the Native Americans were Spanish, and later Mexican. Spaniard Hernando de Soto, in 1541, was among the early European explorers to visit the territory, but it was a Frenchman, Henri de Tont. Russia had some small settlements for the purpose of whaling and fur trapping in Northern California, but Russia didn't attempt to colonize (拓殖, 殖民) the area except in very isolated areas. Spanish priests were sent to California to convert the Indians to Christianity. Spain hoped to make the California native population into good Spaniards (西班牙人), loyal to Spain. Spain was becoming alarmed that the Russians and English were encroaching [(逐步或暗中) 侵占, 蚕食] on lands claimed by Spain.

The fight for California began almost 500 years ago with Queen Elizabeth I. She sent Sir Francis Drake to

Ke
No
Yi
ng
Ji



harass and raid the Spanish galleons(大型帆船). England was beginning to realize the value of California. England did not want Spain claiming more land in the new world, upsetting the balance of power between the super powers of the time. Tensions[紧张(状态)] were already high between Spain and England. Henry VIII, Elizabeth's father, had divorced his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, a Spanish princess. In order to accomplish(达到, 实现)the divorce, England severed ties with Catholicism and Henry had instituted protestantism as the State religion. Henry and Jane Seymore's son had assumed the throne after Henry's death and continued Henry's policies. But when Edward the IV died at the age of 16, Mary I came to the throne. She was the daughter of Henry and his first wife, Catherine. Her ties to both Spain and Catholicism were strong. Elizabeth was suspected of plotting to overthrow

Ke
No
ing
ju

(打倒) Mary and was imprisoned in the Tower. After “bloody Mary” died and Elizabeth I became monarch, the power struggle between catholics and protestants did not end. Eventually, Elizabeth had Mary, Queen of Scots, executed(处死) for treason(叛逆,背信,叛国罪). Mary was her greatest threat to the throne since Mary claimed it as her right by way of England’s ties with the French throne. Even though Mary had abdicated(放弃) her rights, she still remained a threat to Elizabeth since Spain and France could use Mary as a cause to move against England. With the death of Mary Queen of Scots, England had secured protestantism and Elizabeth’s reign, but was short on allies. In order to build new European allies, England had to remain a power to be reckoned(估计, 依赖) with. Spanish settlement along the west coast of North America could bolster(支持) Spanish power. This

King



was the last thing England wanted.

California had come from obscurity (身份低微) to statehood because of the Gold Rush which started in earnest in 1849. Even though California was now part of the United States, coming to California was no small feat (壮举). If settlers on wagon trains made it over the Rockies (洛矶山脉) safely, they were often stopped by the hostile (敌方的) Sierra Nevadas. Winter comes early and savagely and many settlers lost their lives like the Donner party.

The most common method of travel for those that could afford the passage was by ship. Settlers would leave the East Coast and have to travel South all the way around the tip of South America. Since it is so close to the South Pole at that point, ships would have to skirt (环绕) ice bergs (冰山). The only short cut was through the Straits of Magellan [麦哲伦海峡 (在南美洲大陆南端和火