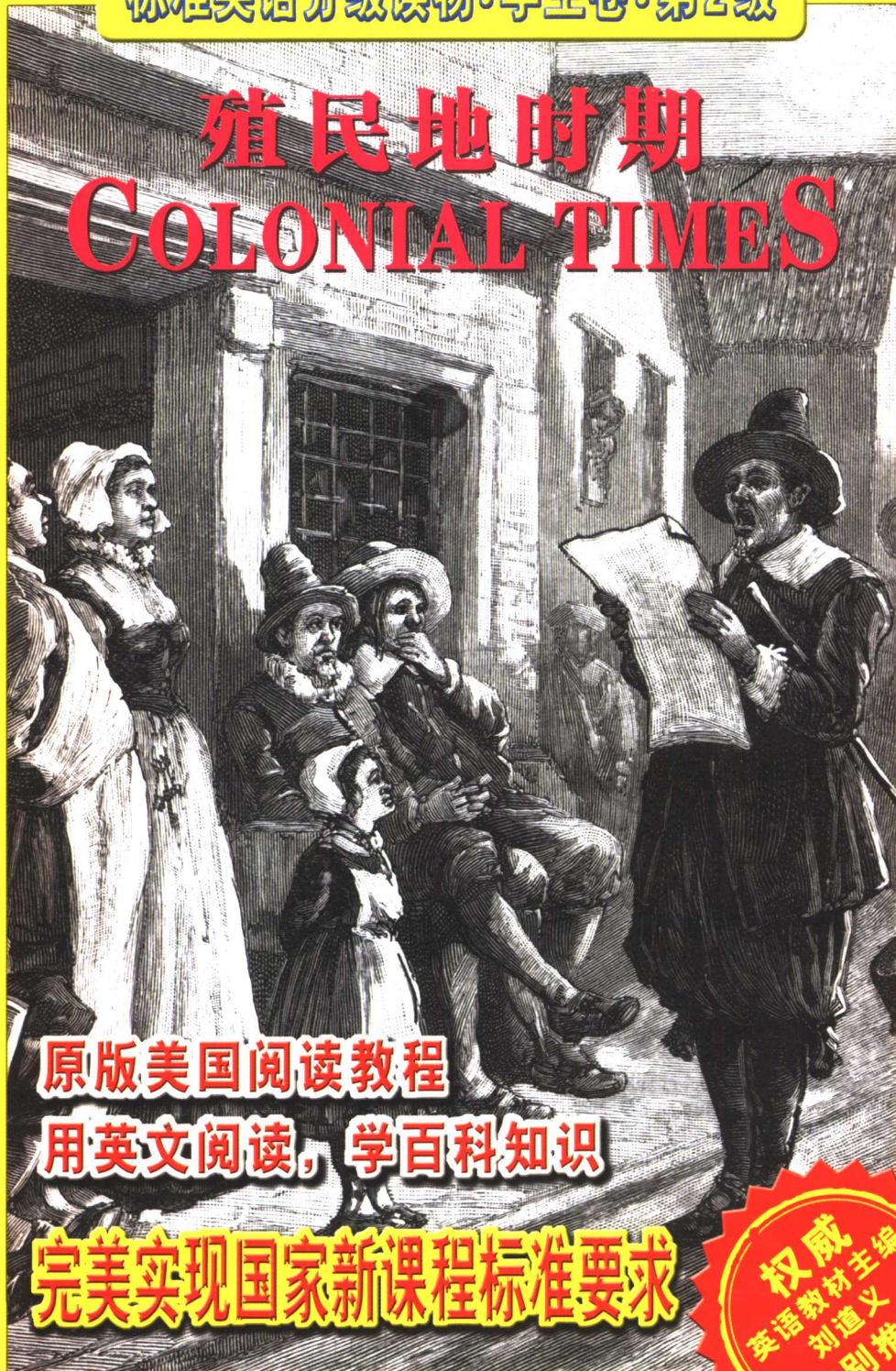


标准英语分级读物·学生卷·第2级

殖民地时期 COLONIAL TIMES



原版美国阅读教程

用英文阅读，学百科知识

完美实现国家新课程标准要求

童趣出版有限公司编译 人民邮电出版社出版

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殖民地时期

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最佳学习安排

训练正确阅读习惯，提高理解分析能力

- 第一步，正式的学习开始之前，请先认真阅读封面封底，以了解本书的特点。
- 第二步，在开始阅读某一本书时，首先阅读目录页，然后粗略翻阅全书各页，看一看照片的图表。根据以上粗读所获信息判断出本书的基本内容和主题。
- 第三步，想一想你已经掌握了多少关于本书主题的知识。
- 第四步，开始阅读。阅读的重点放在与主题相关的新知识上。哪些是你通过阅读本书获得的新知识，用简洁的方式做上标记。
- 第五步，边读边标出你有切身体会的地方，你喜欢或支持的观点或做法。
- 第六步，遇到当页注释中没有的生词，要尽量根据上下文猜出它的意思，而不要马上查词典，以免打断阅读。将这些生词标出来，读后查词典印证你的猜测。
- 第七步，读完后，总结文章主要讲的是什么，并在文中找出具体内容支持你的判断。

掌握地道英文写作，学习纯正英语表达

- 第八步，完成阅读后，分析本书文章的写作方法，写出本书提要。
- 第九步，与同学们就本书主题展开讨论，并提出自己的观点和结论。

重要提示

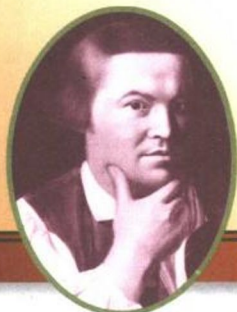
利用词汇注释巩固和扩充词汇量

为扩充学生词汇量，超出高中课本范围的词汇在读本各页中做了注释，并汇总在书后词汇表中，以方便学习和记忆。

利用音标学习单词发音

为规范本读物的音标标注方法，并更充分地体现美式发音的特点，本读物采用标准的 Jones 国际音标和 K.K 音标，Jones 在前，K.K 在后，同时标注同一个单词。此两种音标为目前使用最多的音标系统，而 K.K 音标又能充分体现美式发音的特点。音标查证以商务印书馆的《牛津高阶英汉双解词典》（第四版）为准。

Colonial Times



殖民地时期

BY JERI CIPRIANO

王金玉 李毅 注

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Colonial Times

Colonial times started in 1607, when people from England crossed the Atlantic Ocean to set up an English colony in what is now Virginia. They named it “Jamestown” after James I, the king of England.

colonial [kə'ləʊniəl, kə'lɒniəl] a. 殖民地的

colony ['kɒləni, 'kæləni] n. 殖民地

James I 詹姆斯一世 (英国斯图亚特王朝第一代国王)

Jamestown ['dʒeɪmztaʊn] n. 詹姆斯敦

Soon, more Europeans crossed the ocean to the “New World” and settled colonies. Some came to start businesses. Others, like the Pilgrims, came for the freedom to practice their religions.

permanent ['pɜ:mənənt, 'pɛ mənənt] a. 永久的

pilgrim ['pilgrim, 'pilgrəm] n. 流浪者, 最初的移民

the Pilgrims 1620年移到美洲的英国清教徒



Jamestown, in Virginia, was the earliest permanent English settlement in North America.



THE THIRTEEN COLONIES

Thirteen English colonies were founded during the colonial period. Although they were thousands of miles from England, they were still under British rule.

On July 4, 1776, representatives from the thirteen English colonies signed the Declaration of Independence. After the colonists won the American Revolution, these colonies became the original thirteen states in the United States of America.



COLONY	FOUNDED
Massachusetts	1620
Rhode Island	1636
Connecticut	1635
New Jersey	1660
Delaware	1638
New Hampshire	1623
New York	1613
Pennsylvania	1681
Maryland	1634
Virginia	1607
North Carolina	1663
South Carolina	1663
Georgia	1733

Colonial times lasted from 1607 to 1783. In some ways, life then was similar to life today. Families lived together in homes, children went to school, and people worked for a living. But in other important ways, colonial life was very different from modern life.

representative [ˌreprɪˈzɛntətɪv,ˌreprɪˈzɛntətɪv] n.代表，代理人

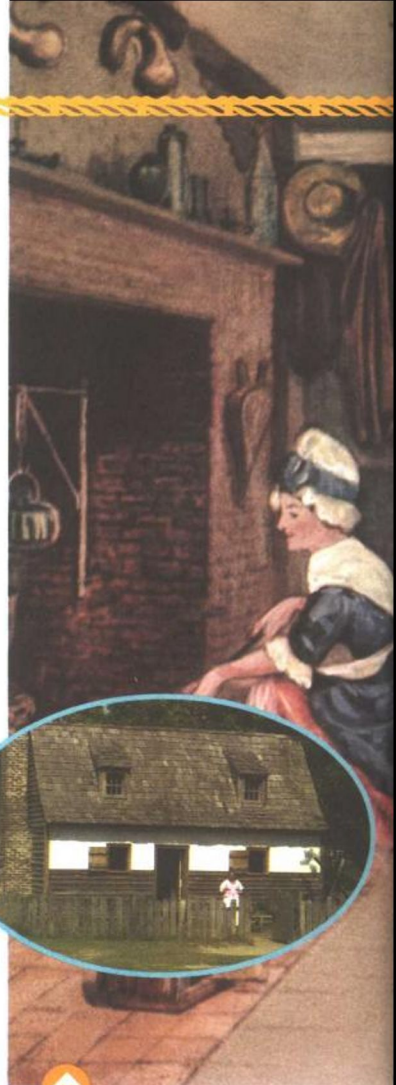


At Home

Life in colonial times was busy. People had to build their own houses, grow their own food, and make their own clothes and other things, including soap and candles.

Many colonists had large families. In some families, there were as many as ten or fifteen children. Just about every member of the family worked. Even children as young as six years old had chores to do, such as gathering berries or firewood.

chore [tʃɔ:(r),tʃɔr] n. 家庭杂务



This is an example of a colonial house.



This colonial woman is reading a book as she spins cloth to make clothes for her family.





**It's a
FACT!**

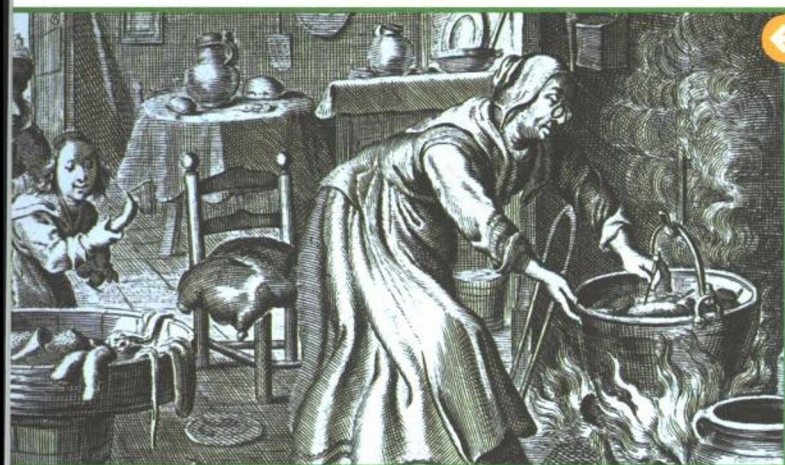
Early colonial homes were small wooden houses with dirt floors. Tiny windows let in little light. The family spent most of its time in one room, called the keeping room. This room was the busiest place in the house. It was also the warmest. There was a large fireplace used for heat and for cooking. At night, the older children climbed into the attic to sleep.

Glass windows were rare in colonial homes. Instead, most windows were covered with cloth or paper that was rubbed with fat to let in some light.

attic ['ætik, 'ætik] n. 顶楼, 阁楼

keeping room 起居室, 客厅





← A colonial woman works in her kitchen while her children do chores.

Meals had to be made from scratch. Bread had to be baked. Butter had to be churned. Chickens or pigs had to be killed and cleaned before they were cooked.

baking soda 小苏打, 碳酸氢钠

chill [tʃɪl, tʃɪl] v. 使(某物)冷却

churn [tʃɜːn, tʃɜːn] v. 搅拌

cinnamon [ˈsɪnəməɪn, ˈsɪnəməɪn]

n. 桂皮

from scratch 从头做起

recipe [ˈresəpi, ˈresəpi] n. 烹饪

法, 食谱

sheet [ʃi:t, ʃɪt] n. 干烘平锅

shortening [ˈʃɔːtnɪŋ, ˈʃɔːtnɪŋ]

n. 起酥油

sift [sɪft, sɪft] v. 筛, 过滤

stir [stɜː(r), stɜː] v. 搅动

tartar [ˈtɑːtə(r), ˈtɑːtə]

n. 酒石 (可用于制焙烤粉)

vanilla [vəˈnɪlə, vəˈnɪlə] n. 香草香精

walnut [ˈwɔːlnʌt, ˈwɔːlnʌt] n. 胡桃

SNACK TIME

Snickerdoodles were a popular colonial cookie. People still make them today. Try this modern recipe for snickerdoodles at home.

You'll need:

1 cup shortening

2 eggs

2 ¾ cups sifted flour

1 teaspoon baking soda

2 tablespoons sugar

1 ½ cups sugar

1 teaspoon vanilla

2 teaspoons cream of tartar

½ teaspoon salt

2 teaspoons cinnamon



- Stir the shortening and sugar together in a bowl. Add eggs and vanilla.
- In separate bowl, sift together the flour, cream of tartar, baking soda, and salt.
- Combine flour mix with shortening mix. Chill for ½ hour. Shape dough into walnut-size balls and roll in mixture of sugar and cinnamon. Place 2 inches apart on ungreased sheet. Bake at 400° Fahrenheit for 7-8 minutes or until lightly browned but still soft.

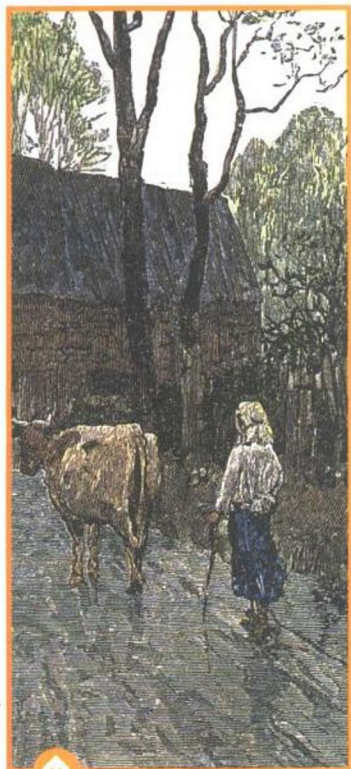




These colonists are harvesting their crops.

Native Americans taught the colonists how to plant corn and how to cook it. Every household had dozens of corn recipes. The people also planted and cooked squash, beans, and pumpkins. They learned how to get maple sap from maple trees. Then they made maple sugar and maple syrup to sweeten their food.

The men and boys fished. Often, they'd hunt wild turkeys, rabbits, or deer. Some families raised chickens and hogs so that they could have eggs and meat.



This colonial woman tends her family's farm animals.

bean [bi:n,bin] n. 豆子

hog [hɒg,hɔg] n. 猪 (尤指长足的食用猪)

maple ['meɪpl,'mepɫ] n. 槭树, 枫树

maple sugar 槭糖

maple syrup 槭糖浆

pumpkin ['ʌmpkin,'ɒmpkin] n. 南瓜

sap [sæp,səp] n. 树液

squash [skwɒʃ,skwɔʃ] n. 南瓜, 倭瓜, 西葫芦

syrup ['sɪrəp,'sɪrəp] n. 糖浆





A colonial girl helps her family by peeling apples.

The colonists had to work hard when the weather was warm so that they would have enough food during the cold winters. Families smoked or salted meat. They peeled, sliced, and hung up fruits to dry. There were not many cows in early colonial days, so there was not much milk. Many people drank cider made from apples and other fruits.

ale [eɪl,eɪ] n. 浓啤酒

brew [bruː,bru] v. 酿造酒

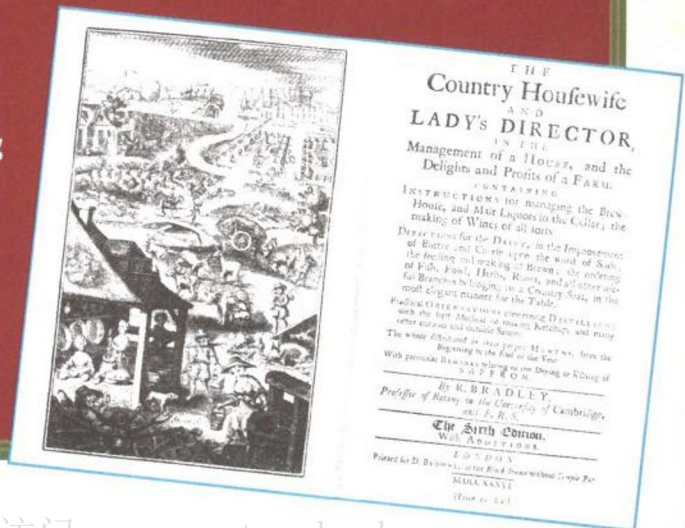
cider ['saɪdə(r), 'saɪdə] n. 苹果汁

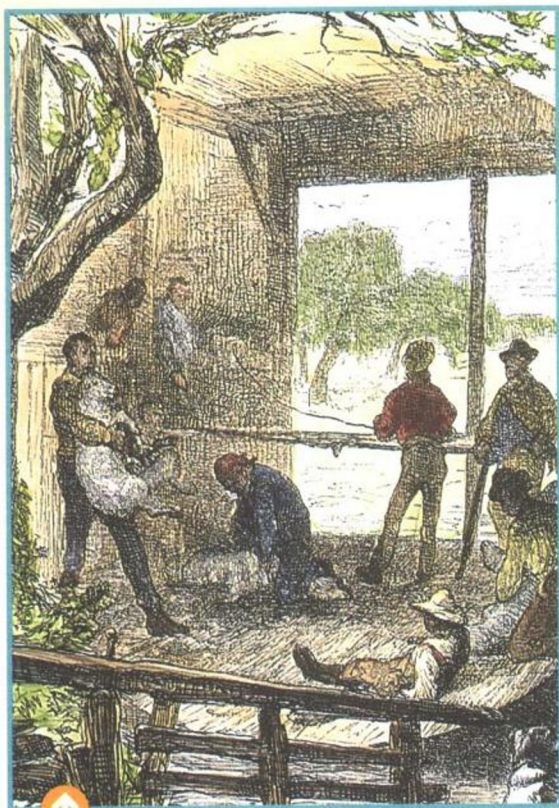
peel [piːl,pil] v. 剥 (皮)

slice [slaɪs,slaɪs] v. 把……切成薄片

A HOW-TO GUIDE FOR COLONIAL LIVING

The Country Housewife, a book first published in London, gave instructions for preparing meats, growing and preserving vegetables and brewing beer and ale. Many colonists brought this book with them from England when they moved to the colonies.





These men are shearing sheep to collect wool.

This colonial family works together to spin wool into cloth.



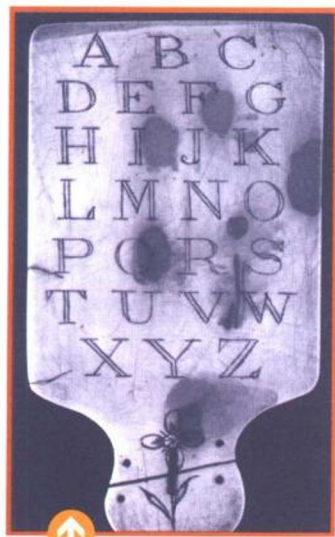
People raised sheep for wool. First, the wool had to be shorn, or cut, from the sheep. Then it was carded, or combed, before being spun into cloth on the spinning wheel. Young girls learned how to weave wool into cloth. Women dyed the cloth different colors by using the juices of wild berries. Then they cut and sewed the cloth to make clothing.

card [kɑ:d, kɑ:d] v. (用硬刷或刷子) 刷, 梳(毛)

shorn [ʃɔ:n, ʃɔ:n] (shear的过去分词) v. 剪……的毛



At School



a colonial hornbook

Not all children went to school. Those who did started in what was called a dame school. The teacher of a dame school was a woman. Children went to her house to learn to read and write. Because books were very expensive, young children often learned their letters from a hornbook. A hornbook was a piece of wood with the alphabet on one side and usually a story on the other side. When children could read on both sides of the hornbook, they were finished with dame school.

dame [deɪm, dem] n. 大人, 女人 dame school (由年长妇女开办的) 家庭小学
 hornbook ['hɔːnbʊk, 'hɒnbʊk] n. 角贴书 (指印有字母, 数字等的纸页, 裱在有柄的木板上, 上面覆盖透明角片, 供儿童认字, 识数等用)





This drawing shows a New England common school during the 1700s. The entire school was one room.

Towns with more than fifty families were required to build common schools so that boys could continue their education. In some colonies, girls could attend common school, too. In others, they stayed home and learned household duties.

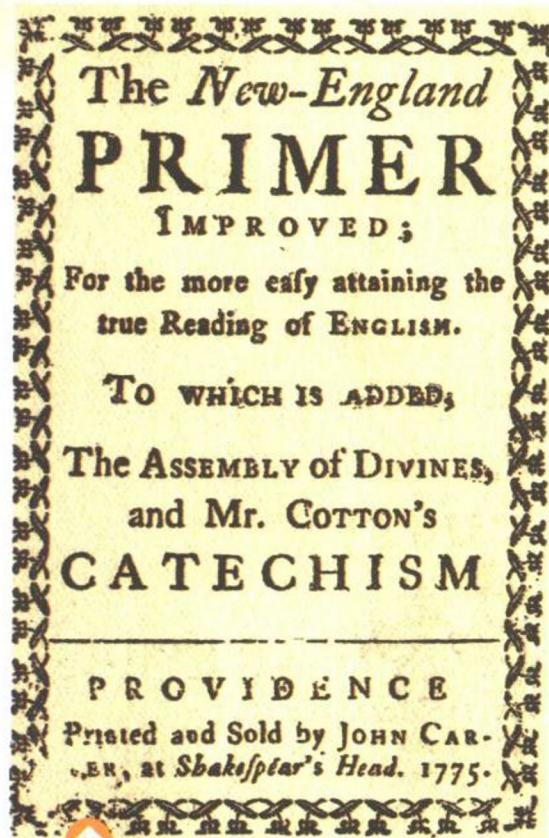
Common schools had only one room. During the cold winter, a single fireplace provided the only heat. Every student had to bring in wood for the fire. If a student did not bring wood, he had to sit far from the fire's warmth.



This painting shows a New England dame school in the 1700s. The children are practicing writing their letters.

common school 公立学校





There was only one schoolbook—the *New-England Primer*.

The common-school teachers were usually men. Students' families were responsible for paying the teacher, who was called the schoolmaster. Some families paid with money. Others paid with food supplies.

The only schoolbook was called the *New-England Primer*. It used prayers and rhymes to teach the letters of the alphabet.

Paper was expensive, so the students wrote on peelings of birch bark. They wrote with lumps of lead or used goose-feather pens dipped in homemade ink.

birch [bɜ:tʃ, bɜ:tʃ] n. 桦木
 inkwell ['ɪŋkwel, 'ɪŋkwel] n. 墨水池
 lump [lʌmp, lʌmp] n. 块, 团
 prayer [preə(r), prɛr] n. 主祷文
 primer ['praɪmə(r), 'prɪmə] n. 初级读本, 入门书
 quill pen n. 羽毛笔
 rhyme [raɪm, raɪm] n. 韵文, 押韵的诗

quill pens and inkwells





Harvard University in Massachusetts was founded in 1636.



The boy standing in the corner (top right) is wearing a dunce cap.

Schoolmasters were strict. If a student wasn't paying attention, the schoolmaster might hang a sign around his neck that read "Idle Boy." A student who didn't know his lessons would have to sit on a dunce stool and wear a dunce cap.

At the age of eleven, when most boys finished their studies, they went to work. However, boys from wealthy families often had private tutors and went to college.

dunce cap [dʌns,dʌns] (旧时学校中给成绩差的学生戴的) 圆锥形纸帽
tutor ['tju:tə(r), 'tutə] n.私人教师, 导师

Think

it

over!

How would you feel if you had to sit in school wearing a dunce cap? Write about it.



At Work

Factories and shopping malls did not exist in early colonial times. Instead, individual craftspeople made and sold furniture, tools, and utensils.

craftspeople ['kra:fts'pi:pl, 'kræfts'pipl]

n. 手艺人, 工匠

glassblower ['glɑ:s, bləʊə(r), 'glæs, bloə]

n. 吹玻璃工人

Glassblowers made a variety of glassware.

glassware ['glɑ:sweə(r), 'glæsweə]

n. 玻璃制品

shopping mall 购物中心

utensil [ju:'tensl, ju'tensl] n. 器皿, 用具

wheelwright ['hwi:lraɪt, 'hwilraɪt]

n. 造车轮的人

Wheelwrights made and repaired wooden wheels.

