



NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

READING EXPEDITIONS®

国 家 地 理

科学探索丛书

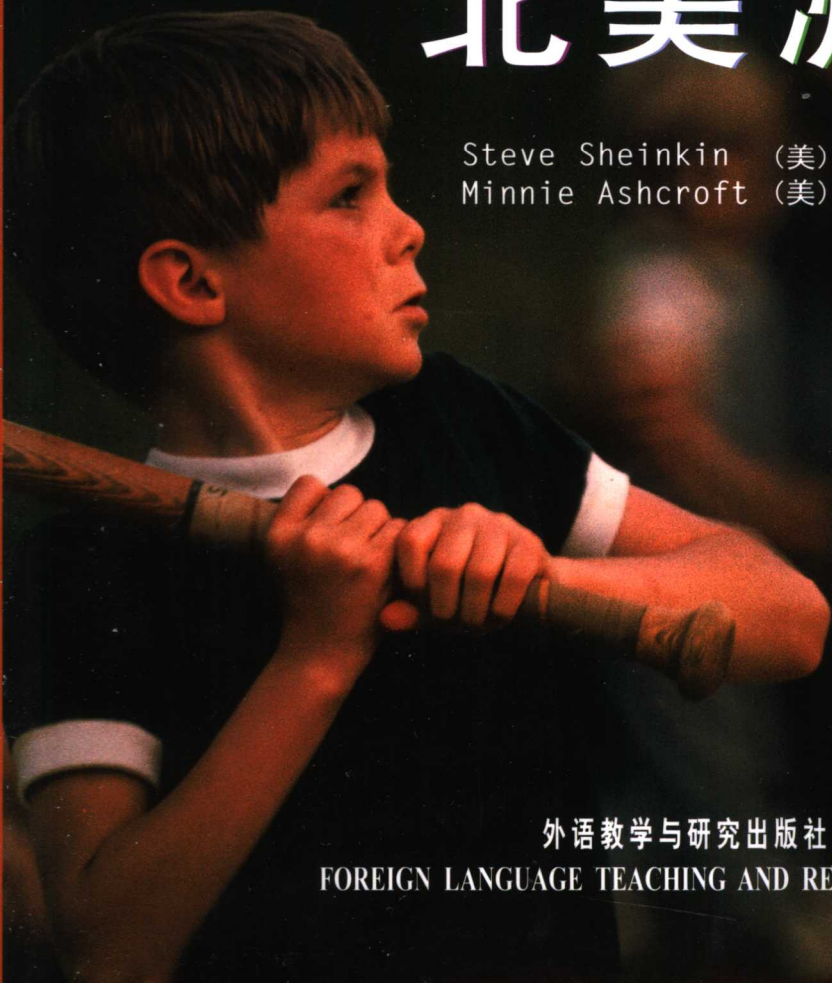
WORLD REGIONS & CULTURES

世界人文地理

North America

北美洲

Steve Sheinkin (美) 著
Minnie Ashcroft (美)



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

英文注释

京权图字: 01 - 2006 - 3782

Copyright © (2005) National Geographic Society. All Rights Reserved.

Copyright © (2006) (English-Chinese bilingual) National Geographic Society. All Rights Reserved.

国家地理科学探索丛书(英文注释版)由美国北极星-君红传媒有限公司与外语教学与研究出版社共同策划并授权外语教学与研究出版社在中华人民共和国境内(不包括香港、澳门特别行政区及台湾省)独家出版、发行。

本书所用地图审图号为 GS(2006)721 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

北美洲 = North America / (美)沙因克因(Sheinkin, S.), 阿什克罗夫特(Ashcroft, M.)著; 李静注. — 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 2006.6

(国家地理科学探索丛书: 英文注释. 世界人文地理)

ISBN 7 - 5600 - 5688 - 1

I. 北… II. ①沙… ②阿… ③李… III. ①英语—语言读物 ②北美洲—概况
IV. H319.4: K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2006) 第 062593 号

出 版 人: 李朋义

责任编辑: 余 军

美术编辑: 张成静

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京画中画印刷有限公司

开 本: 740×975 1/16

印 张: 7.5

版 次: 2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7 - 5600 - 5688 - 1

定 价: 21.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

制售盗版必究 举报查实奖励

版权保护办公室举报电话: (010)88817519

致读者

如果你希望在享受英语阅读乐趣的同时又能增长知识、开拓视野，由外语教学与研究出版社与美国国家地理学会合作出版的“国家地理科学探索丛书”（英文注释版）正是你的选择。

“国家地理科学探索丛书”（英文注释版）第三辑新推出了五个系列，共13本书，包含了“世界历史”、“世界人文地理”、“我们的地球”、“发现世界”和“今日美国”等全新的内容。

这套丛书秉承《国家地理》杂志图文并茂的特色，在书中配有大量精彩的图片，文字地道易懂、深入浅出，将科学性和趣味性完美结合，称得上是一套精致的小百科全书。特别值得一提的是本套丛书在提高青少年读者英语阅读能力的同时，还注重培养他们的科学探索精神、动手能力、逻辑思维能力和沟通能力。

本套丛书既适合学生自学，又可用于课堂教学。丛书各个系列均配有一本教师用书，内容包括背景知识介绍、技能训练提示、评估测试、多项选择题及答案等详尽的教学指导，是对课堂教学的极好补充。

英文注释

NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

国家地理

科学探索丛书

WORLD REGIONS & CULTURES

世界人文地理

North America

北美洲

Steve Sheinkin (美) 著
Minnie Ashcroft (美)

李静 注

外语教学与研究出版社

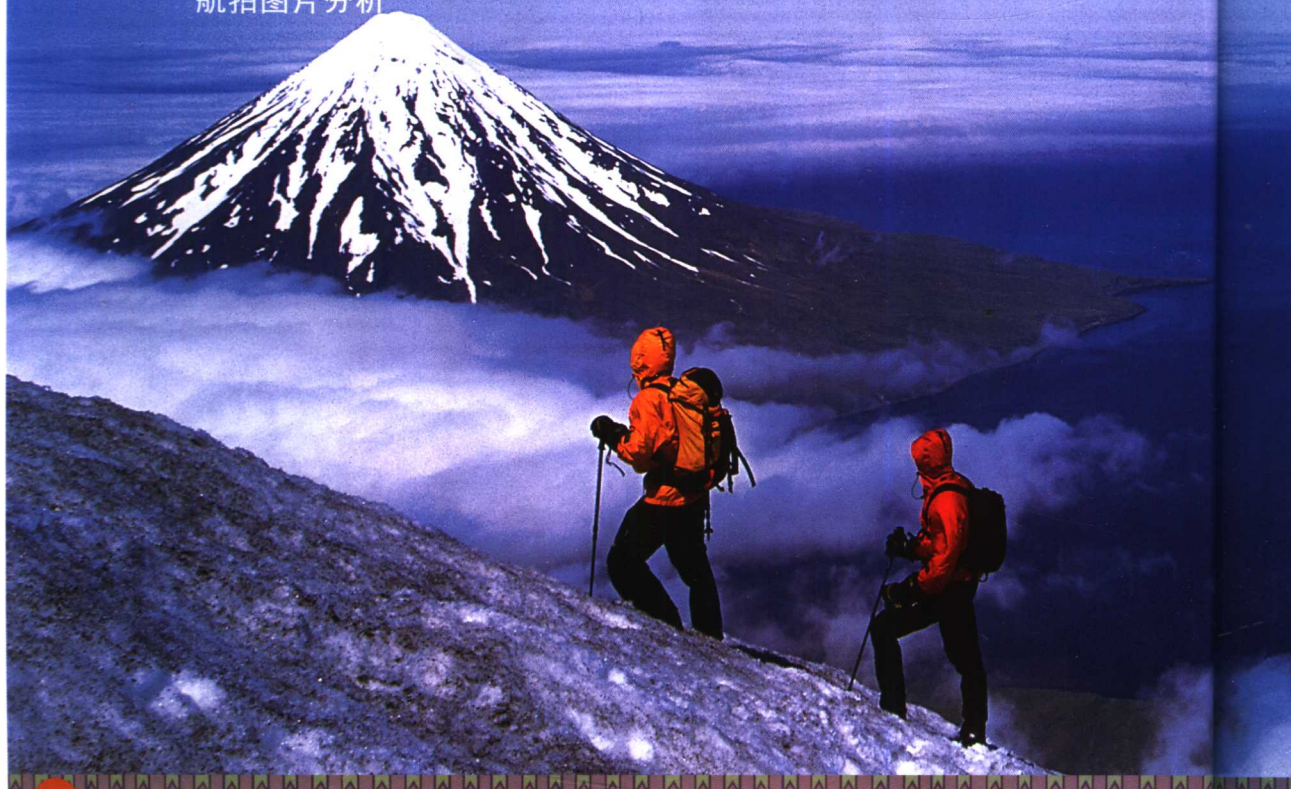
FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

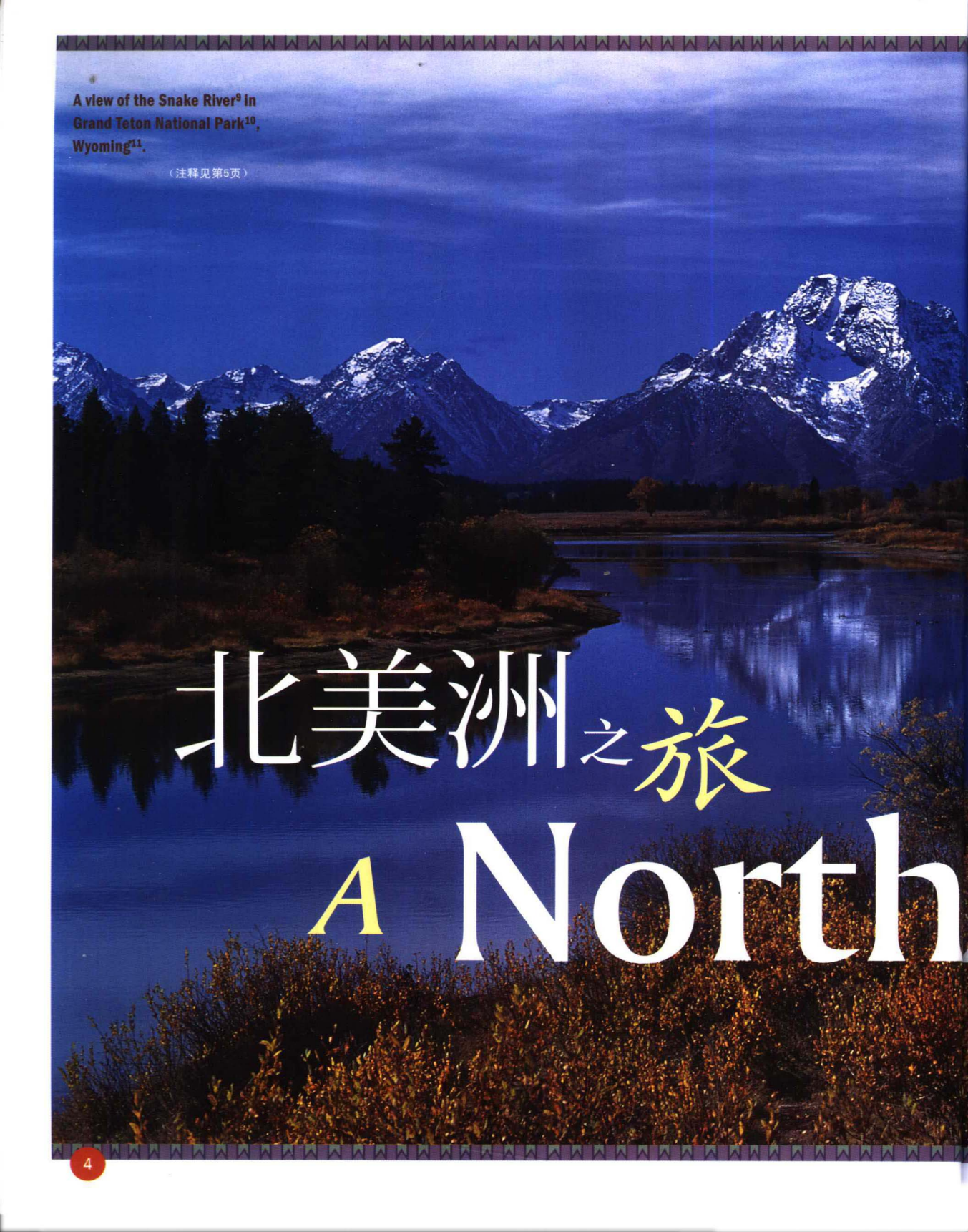
Contents

目录

A NORTH AMERICAN ADVENTURE	4
北美洲之旅	
ROCKY MOUNTAINS	8
落基山脉	
WARM WATERS	22
温暖的海洋	
GREAT LAKES	38
五大湖	
THE FAR NORTH	50
远北地区	
ANALYZING AN AERIAL PHOTOGRAPH	60
航拍图片分析	



WHAT IS CULTURE?	62
什么是文化?	
DIVERSITY IN THE UNITED STATES	66
美国人种的多样性	
MOVING TO MEXICO CITY	72
迁往墨西哥城	
COME TO THE FAIR	79
参观博览会	
FRENCH QUEBEC	84
讲法语的魁北克	
DIGGING UP THE PAST	89
发掘历史	
A CARIBBEAN WRITER	94
加勒比作家	
NAVAJO ART	96
纳瓦霍人的艺术	
A NEW HOMELAND IN NORTHERN CANADA	102
加拿大北部的新家园	
TOURISM IN HAVANA	108
哈瓦那的旅游业	
PLAY BALL!	113
打棒球!	
COMPARING POPULATION PYRAMIDS	118
比较人口金字塔	




A view of the Snake River⁹ in
Grand Teton National Park¹⁰,
Wyoming¹¹.

(注释见第5页)

北美洲之旅

A North



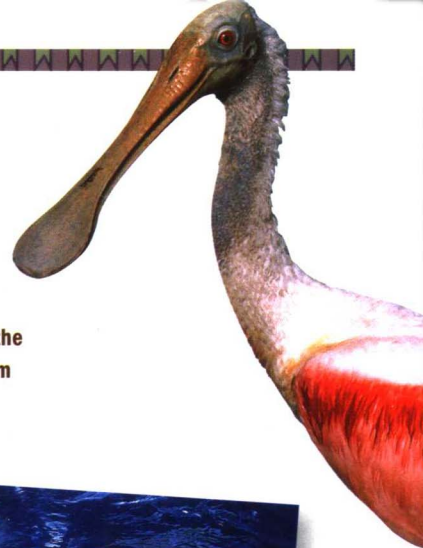
Scramble¹ to the top of the Rocky Mountains. Track² jaguars³ through a rain forest⁴ in Mexico. Visit a town in Canada where the sun doesn't set in summer. These are just a few of the stops on your North American adventure. How have high mountains and massive⁵ lakes affected⁶ life on this continent? Which valuable resources⁷ can be found in warm coastal waters and under frozen soil? And how can people use land and resources without harming fragile⁸ environments? Think about these questions as you explore North America.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|------|----------|
| 1. scramble | v. | 攀登 |
| 2. track | v. | 追踪 |
| 3. jaguar | n. | 美洲豹 |
| 4. rain forest | | (热带的) 雨林 |
| 5. massive | adj. | 大的 |
| 6. affect | v. | 影响 |
| 7. resource | n. | 资源 |
| 8. fragile | adj. | 易被破坏的 |
| 9. Snake River | | 斯内克河 |
| 10. Grand Teton National Park | | 大蒂顿国家公园 |
| 11. Wyoming | | 怀俄明州 |

American Adventure

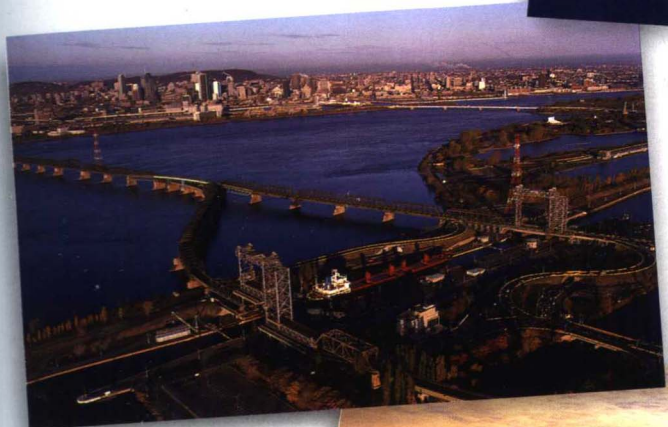


You'll explore different regions of North America in this book. Locate each region on the map before beginning your adventure.



◀ Climb, hike, and ski the Rocky Mountains from Canada to Mexico.

▶ Discover amazing¹ wildlife² in the waters³ of the Gulf of Mexico⁴ and the Caribbean Sea.



▶ Visit big cities and busy ports⁵ on the Great Lakes.

- | | | |
|-------------------|------|-------------|
| 1. amazing | adj. | 令人惊异的 |
| 2. wildlife | n. | 野生动植物 |
| 3. water | n. | [~s] 水体; 水域 |
| 4. Gulf of Mexico | | 墨西哥湾 |
| 5. port | n. | 港口 |
| 6. adapt | v. | 适应 |
| 7. extreme | adj. | 极度的 |
| 8. Arctic Circle | | 北极圈 |

▶ Find out how people and animals adapt⁶ to extreme⁷ cold in the Arctic Circle⁸.



ROCKY MOUNTAINS

落基山脉

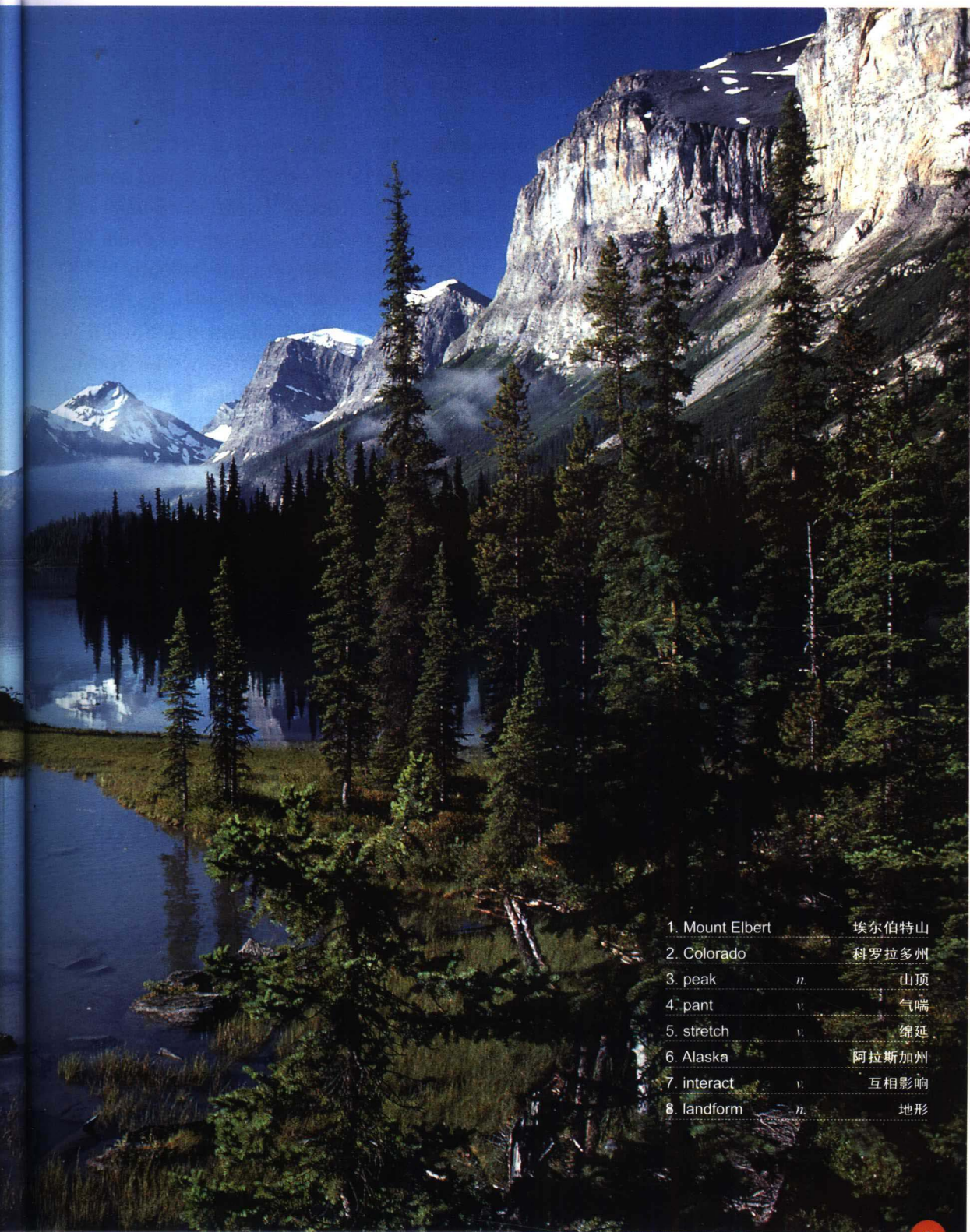
The sun burns hotter as you near the top of Mount Elbert¹ in Colorado². You scramble to the rocky peak³, panting⁴ in the thin mountain air. You look out at the lakes, forests, and mountains below you. You're standing on top of the Rocky Mountains.

The Rockies are the longest mountain chain in North America, stretching⁵ from Alaska⁶ and northern Canada all the way south to the United States-Mexico border. For centuries people have been drawn to the scenic beauty and rich resources of the Rocky Mountains.

(注释见第9页)



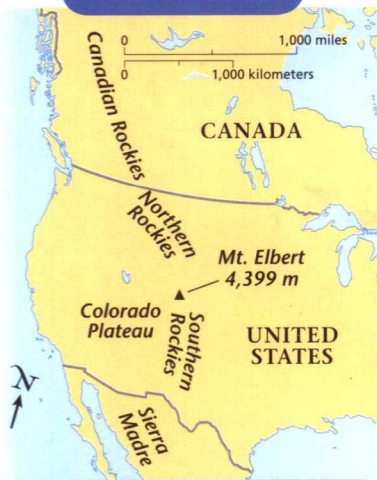
How do people interact⁷ with the landforms⁸ and environment of this mountainous region?



- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-------|
| 1. Mount Elbert | | 埃尔伯特山 |
| 2. Colorado | | 科罗拉多州 |
| 3. peak | <i>n.</i> | 山顶 |
| 4. pant | <i>v.</i> | 气喘 |
| 5. stretch | <i>v.</i> | 绵延 |
| 6. Alaska | | 阿拉斯加州 |
| 7. interact | <i>v.</i> | 互相影响 |
| 8. landform | <i>n.</i> | 地形 |

THE MIGHTY¹ ROCKIES

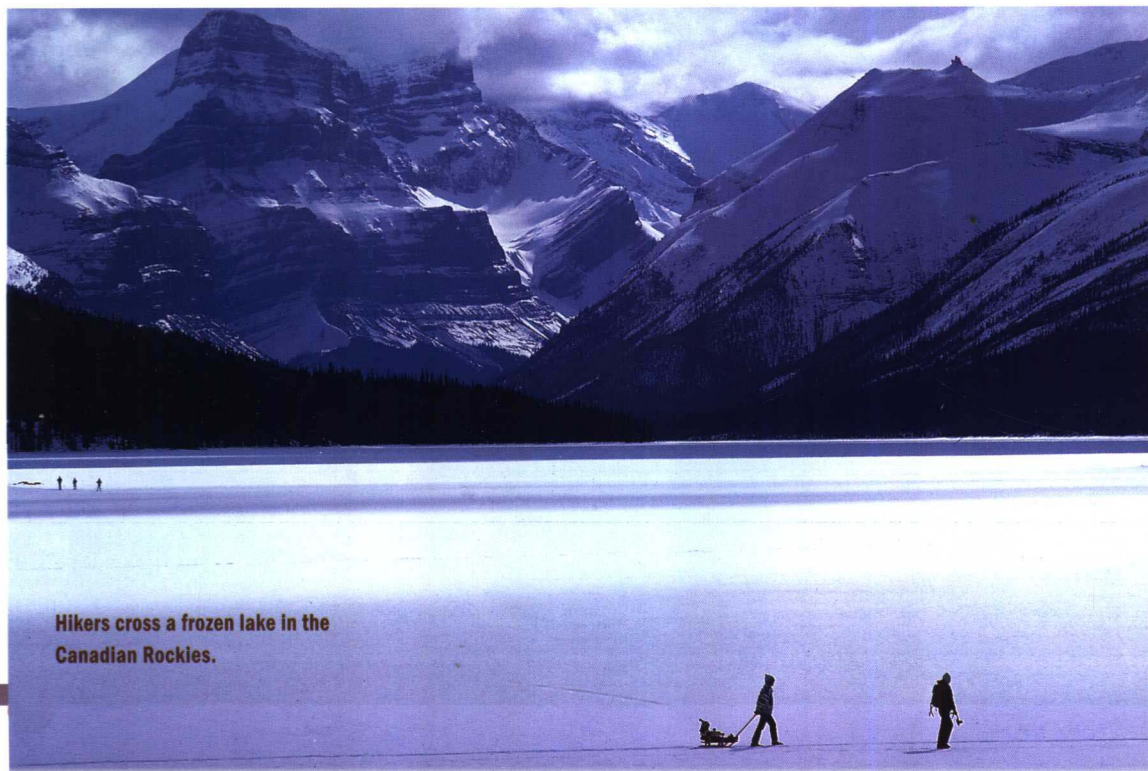
THE ROCKIES



What would it be like to hike from one end of the Rocky Mountains to the other? You would need plenty of time. The Rockies extend more than 4,800 kilometers from north to south. The only mountain range² in the world that's longer is the Andes³ in South America.

Suppose you set off on this 4,800-kilometer trek⁴. You'll climb snowy peaks and hike through desert canyons⁵. You'll walk past modern cities and through ancient forests. You'll splash⁶ across streams⁷ that flow into some of North America's great rivers. Keep an eye out⁸ for eagles, bears, wolves, and mountain lions. Even at these high elevations⁹, there's a variety of living things to see.

1. mighty	adj.	巨大的	6. splash	v.	蹚水
2. mountain range		山脉	7. stream	n.	小溪；小河
3. Andes		安第斯山脉	8. keep an eye out		当心；警惕
4. trek	n.	长途跋涉	9. elevation	n.	海拔
5. canyon	n.	峡谷			



Hikers cross a frozen lake in the Canadian Rockies.

Young Mountains

What caused this range of high peaks to rise in North America? That question takes you deep underground, to the huge pieces of Earth's crust¹ called tectonic plates². Two of these plates—the Pacific Plate³ and the North American Plate—come together near the western coast of North America. When these plates collided⁴ millions of years ago, land above the North American Plate was thrust⁵ upward, forming mountains.

Geologists⁶, scientists who study the formation of Earth and its landforms, think the Rockies were formed about 70 or 80 million years ago. That makes them young for a mountain range. By comparison, the Appalachian Mountains⁷ in eastern North America are about 250 million years old.

Over the course of millions of years, ice, wind, and water have eroded⁸, or worn down⁹, the peaks of mountains. The Appalachians have been exposed to erosion for a much longer period of time than the Rockies. As a result, the Appalachians are lower and rounder than the rugged¹⁰ Rockies.



In North America, the Pacific and North American Plates collided with great force, causing the Rocky Mountains to rise.

1. crust	<i>n.</i>	地壳
2. tectonic plate	(地壳) 构造板块	
3. the Pacific Plate	太平洋板块	
4. collide	<i>v.</i>	碰撞
5. thrust	<i>v.</i>	挤
6. geologist	<i>n.</i>	地质学家
7. Appalachian Mountains		阿巴拉契亚山脉
8. erode	<i>v.</i>	侵蚀
9. wear down		磨蚀
10. rugged	<i>adj.</i>	崎岖的
11. Vermont		佛蒙特州
12. Green Mountains		格林山
13. effect	<i>n.</i>	影响; 结果



Vermont's¹¹ Green Mountains¹² show the effects¹³ of millions of years of erosion. These rounded mountains are part of the Appalachian range.

The Continental Divide¹

Picture rain falling on the pointed roof of a house. The water has to flow down one side or the other, right? The same thing is true of rain and melting² snow in the Rocky Mountains. The water flows down from the mountains, forming streams and rivers.

If you think of the Rocky Mountains as a very long, steep³ roof, think of the Continental Divide as the top of the roof. The Continental Divide is a high ridge⁴ running along the top of the Rockies. On the western side of the Continental Divide, rivers flow west toward the Pacific Ocean. On the eastern side, rivers flow east to the Mississippi River⁵ or the Gulf of Mexico.

Hiking in the Grand Canyon⁶ is almost like looking back in time. Each colorful layer of rock was formed during a different period of Earth's history. The oldest rocks are at the bottom of the canyon.

1. Continental Divide 大陆分水岭

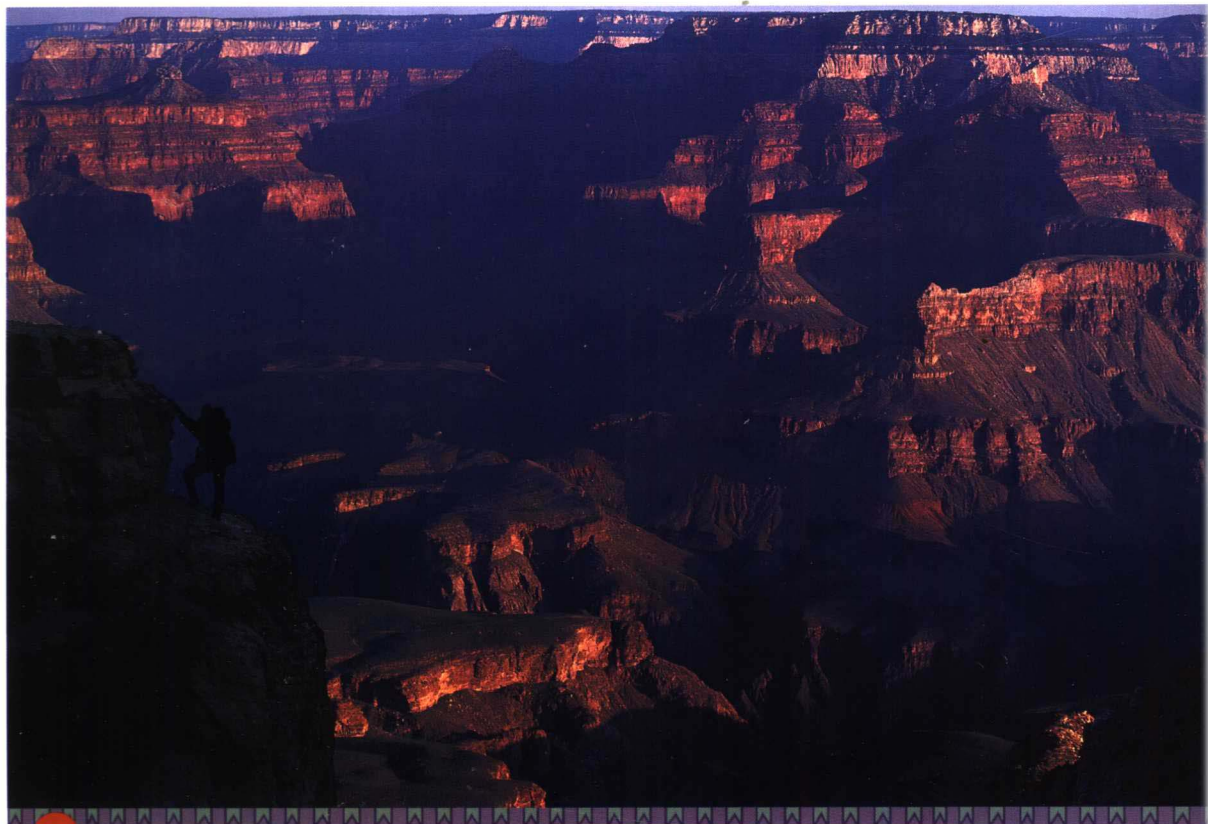
2. melting *adj.* 融化的

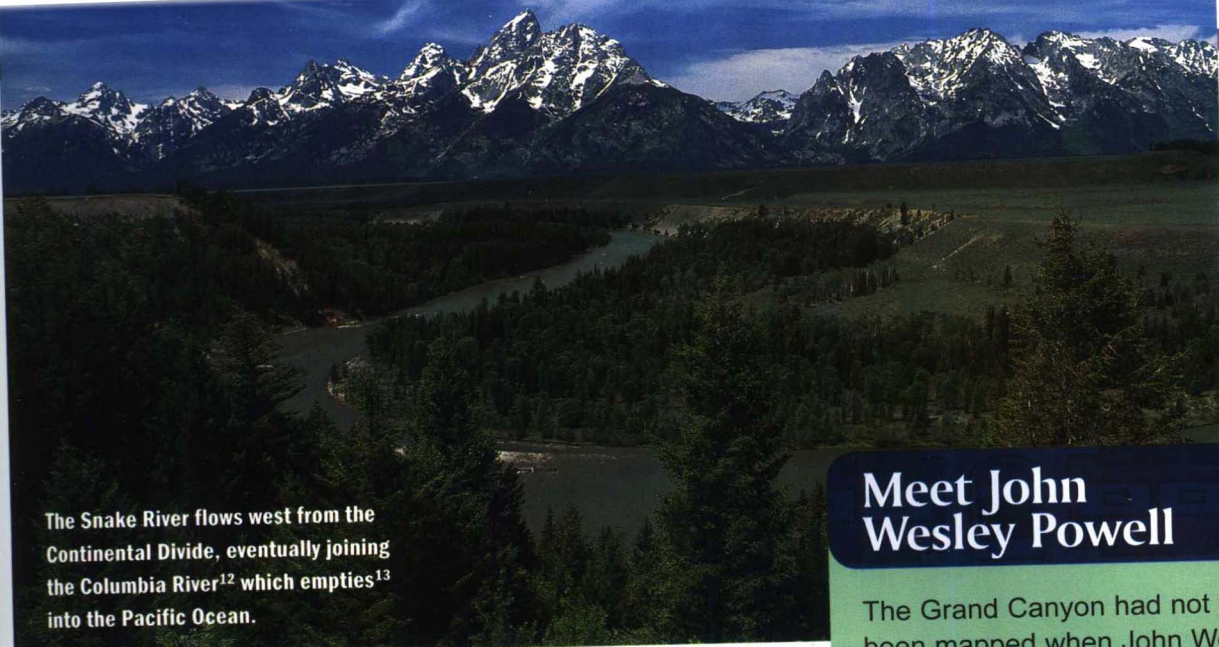
3. steep *adj.* 陡峭的

4. ridge *n.* 山脊

5. Mississippi River 密西西比河

6. Grand Canyon 大峡谷





The Snake River flows west from the Continental Divide, eventually joining the Columbia River¹² which empties¹³ into the Pacific Ocean.

Carving¹ the Grand Canyon

One of the major rivers flowing west out of the Rockies is the Colorado River. The Colorado carries water to the dry lands of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. It has also carved one of the great natural wonders of the world. Over millions of years, the Colorado River's rushing water has slowly eroded deep channels² in the Colorado Plateau³. In this way, the Colorado River carved the Grand Canyon.

The Grand Canyon really is grand. This 446-kilometer long canyon is more than 1.6 kilometer deep in many places. The canyon is so deep that there are different kinds of weather at different levels. At the bottom of the canyon, the Colorado River flows through a hot desert, where temperatures can soar⁴ to 49°C. Temperatures are cooler at the top of the canyon's North Rim⁵, which is 2,438 meters above sea level.

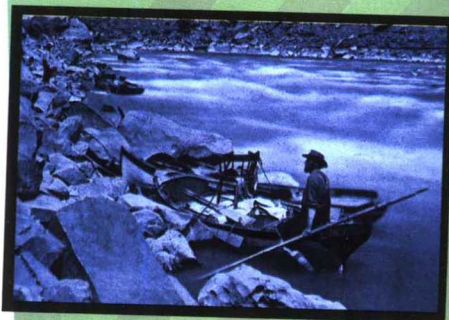
1. carve	v.	雕刻; 塑造
2. channel	n.	海峡; 水道
3. Colorado Plateau		科罗拉多高原
4. soar	v.	骤升
5. North Rim		北线; 北缘
6. rapid	n.	[~s] 急流
7. gloomy	adj.	阴暗的

8. glide	v.	滑行
9. roar	n.	怒号; 呼啸
10. peer	v.	凝视
11. winding	adj.	蜿蜒的
12. Columbia River		哥伦比亚河
13. empty	v.	流出

Meet John Wesley Powell

The Grand Canyon had not yet been mapped when John Wesley Powell explored the region in 1869. In his journal, Powell described the danger of riding his boat over Colorado River rapids⁶ into an unknown canyon.

"Down in these grand, gloomy⁷ depths we glide⁸, ever listening, for the mad waters keep up their roar⁹; ever watching, ever peering¹⁰ ahead, for the narrow canyon is winding¹¹ and the river is closed in so that we can see but a few hundred yards, and what there may be below we know not."





Loggers¹⁶ (left) cut down pine trees¹⁷ in Montana¹⁸. Before gold was found in the Rockies, few people lived in these mountains. The gold nuggets¹⁹ shown below are from South America.



TREASURES OF THE ROCKIES

In the winter of 1859, a young man named George Jackson found gold in an icy Rocky Mountain creek¹. News of the discovery spread in all directions, and thousands of hopeful miners rushed to the Rockies. Tiny towns grew into booming² cities. Businesses flourished³ and railroads were built. Denver⁴, Colorado, quickly became the biggest city in the Rocky Mountains. The gold rush⁵ changed the mountains forever.

Rocky Mountain Resources

Natural resources are still an important part of the Rocky Mountain economy⁶. Gold, silver, copper, and lead⁷ are mined in the Rockies today. The region is also rich in fossil fuels⁸, such as oil, natural gas, and coal. These fuels were formed from the remains⁹ of plants and animals that were buried¹⁰ under the mountains for millions of years. People use fossil fuels to make electricity, power cars, and heat homes.

Rocky Mountain forests and meadows¹¹ are also valuable resources. Trees from the forests are cut into lumber¹² to build houses. Ranchers¹³ graze¹⁴ their cattle and sheep on the grasses of mountain pastures¹⁵.

1. creek	<i>n.</i>	小溪; 小河
2. booming	<i>adj.</i>	急速发展的
3. flourish	<i>v.</i>	兴旺; 繁荣
4. Denver		丹佛 (科罗拉多州首府)
5. gold rush		淘金热
6. economy	<i>n.</i>	经济
7. lead	<i>n.</i>	铅
8. fossil fuel		矿物燃料
9. remains	<i>n.</i> [复]	遗体; 残余
10. bury	<i>v.</i>	埋葬
11. meadow	<i>n.</i>	草地; 牧场
12. lumber	<i>n.</i>	木材
13. rancher	<i>n.</i>	牧场工人
14. graze	<i>v.</i>	放牧
15. pasture	<i>n.</i>	牧场
16. logger	<i>n.</i>	伐木工人
17. pine tree		松树
18. Montana		蒙大拿州
19. gold nugget		天然金块