



NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

READING EXPEDITIONS™

国家地理

科学探索丛书

TRAVELS ACROSS AMERICA

美国之旅

The West

西部

ELSPETH LEACOCK (美) 著

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

(京)新登字 155 号

京权图字: 01-2003-3271

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

美国之旅 西部/(美)利科克(Leacock, E.)著;韩红侠注. —北京:外语教学与研究出版社,2003.9
(国家地理科学探索丛书·社会研究系列)

ISBN 7-5600-3350-4

I. 美… II. ①利… ②韩… III. 英语—语言读物 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 058736 号

Copyright © (2002) National Geographic Society. All rights reserved.

Copyright © (2003) (in English-Chinese bilingual) National Geographic Society. All rights reserved.

国家地理科学探索丛书(英文注释版)由美国北极星传媒有限公司策划并授权出版。

美国之旅

西部

ELSPETH LEACOCK (美) 著

韩红侠 注

* * *

责任编辑:何卓

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:北京瑞宝画中画印刷有限公司

开 本:740×975 1/16

印 张:2

版 次:2003 年 12 月第 1 版 2003 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

书 号:ISBN 7-5600-3350-4/H·1687

定 价:5.90 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 (010)68917826

版权保护办公室举报电话:(010)68917519

致读者

如果你希望读到地道的英语，在享受英语阅读乐趣的同时又能增长知识、开拓视野，这套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”正是你的选择。

“国家地理科学探索丛书”分为9个系列，内容涉及自然科学和社会研究，秉承《国家地理》杂志图文并茂的特色，书中配有大量精彩的图片，文字通俗易懂、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。

这套丛书以英文注释形式出版，注释由国内重点中学教学经验丰富的英语教师完成。特别值得推荐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。

本系列丛书介绍了有关美国的地理、经济和文化等方面，不仅是一种可以增长知识的阅读材料，也提供了一种认识和了解美国的新视角。希望广大中学生及英语爱好者能以客观审慎的态度，通过阅读获取有益的帮助。

 NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC

国 家 地 理
科学探索丛书

TRAVELS ACROSS AMERICA

美国之旅

The West

西部

ELSPETH LEACOCK (美) 著
韩红侠 注

外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

北京 BEIJING

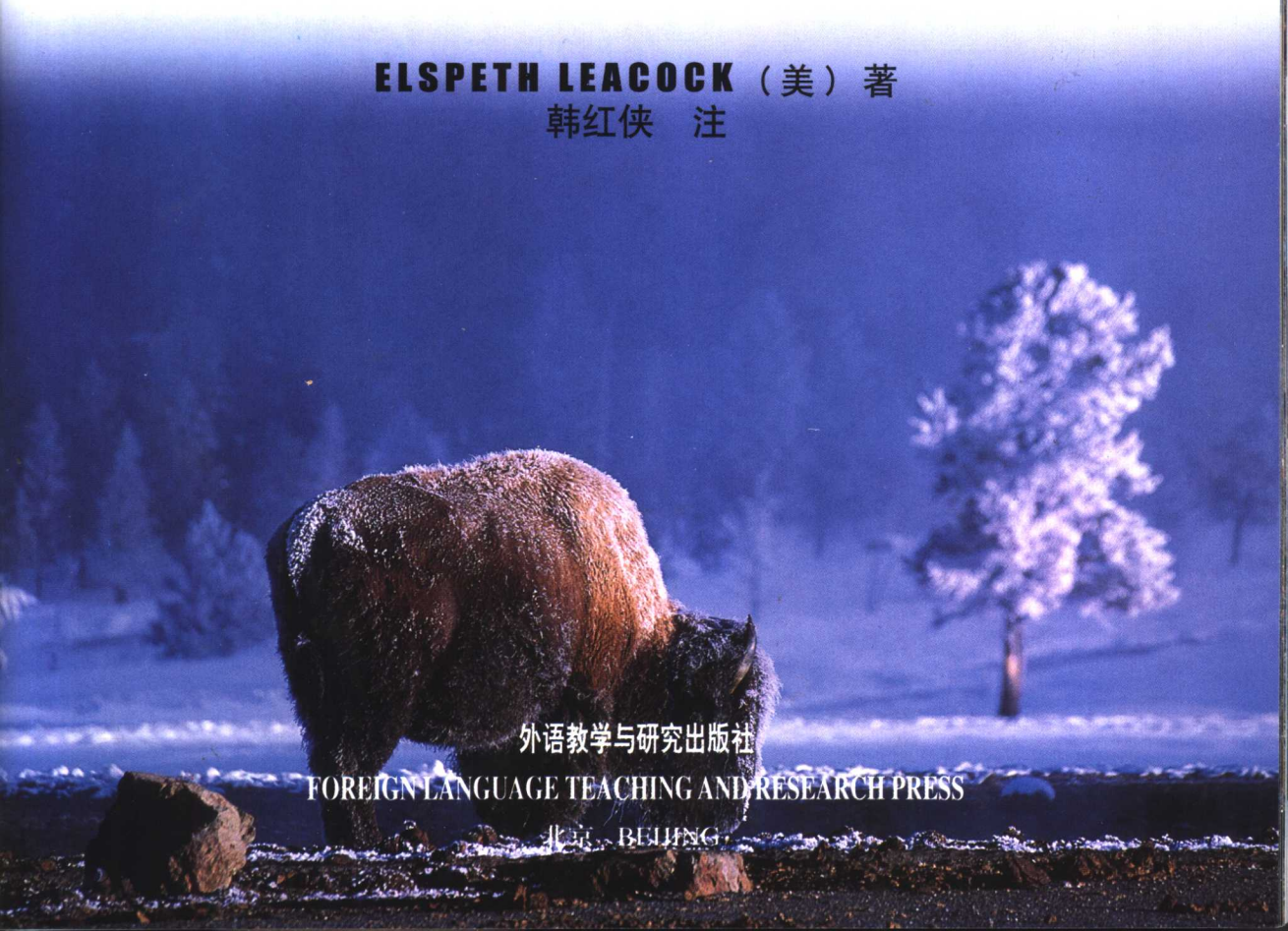
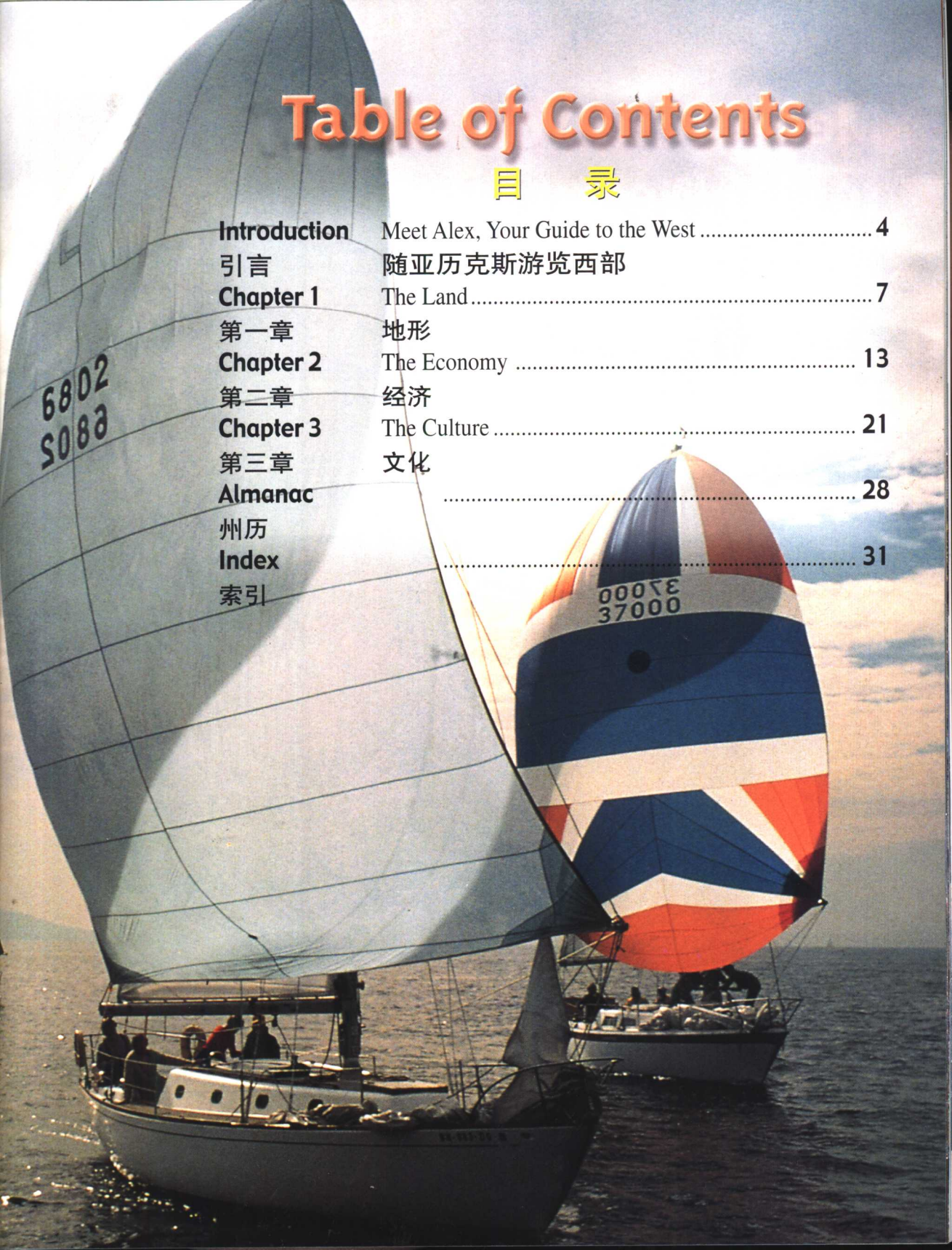




Table of Contents

目 录

Introduction	Meet Alex, Your Guide to the West	4
引言	随亚历克斯游览西部	
Chapter 1	The Land	7
第一章	地形	
Chapter 2	The Economy	13
第二章	经济	
Chapter 3	The Culture	21
第三章	文化	
Almanac	28
州历		
Index	31
索引		

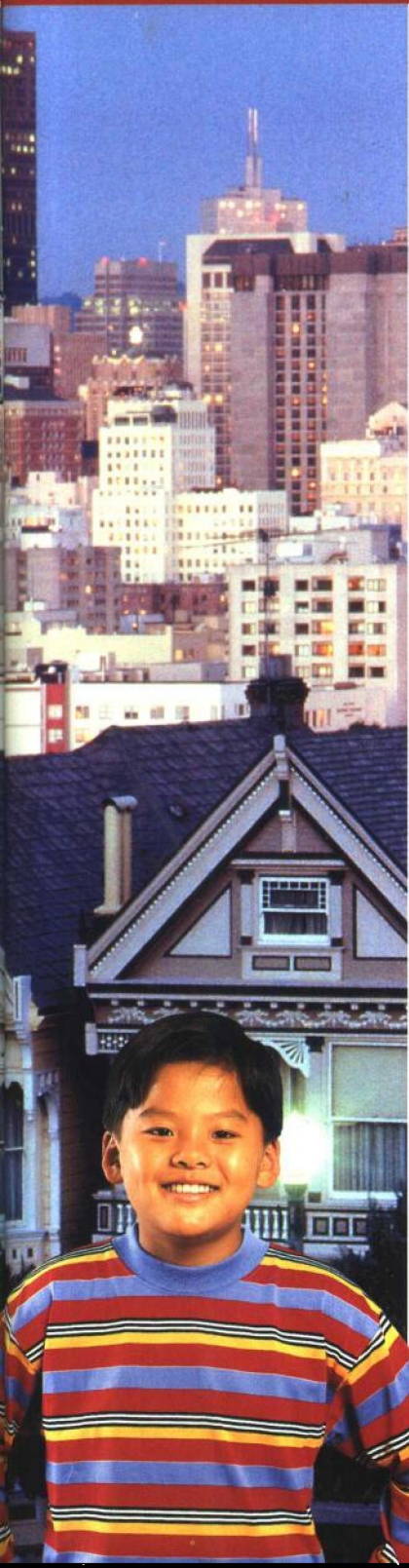


Meet Alex, Your Guide to the West

随亚历克斯游览西部

San Francisco¹, California²

1. San Francisco 旧金山
2. California 加利福尼亚州



Howdy!

Buenos Días! And Aloha!

There are many ways to say “hello” out here in the West. That’s because the West is home to many different groups of people. But you don’t have to take my word for it¹. I’ll show you. My name is Alex. I will be your guide² as we explore³ the westernmost region⁴ of the United States.

We will visit the states of Montana⁵, Wyoming⁶, Colorado⁷, Utah⁸, Idaho⁹, Washington¹⁰, Oregon¹¹, Nevada¹², California, Alaska¹³, and Hawaii¹⁴. Whew! That’s a lot of states, and some of them, such as Alaska, are big. Don’t worry! You won’t have to leave your family and friends. It’s your imagination¹⁵ that will do the traveling.

First, we will see what the land of the West looks like. Then, we’ll travel the highways, the seaways, and the railways to see what kind of jobs people have here in the West. Finally, we’ll visit some people who are friends of mine and fellow¹⁶ Westerners. So, come along! I hope that you enjoy the trip.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1. take one's word for it | 相信某人的话 | 9. Idaho | 爱达荷州 |
| 2. guide | <i>n.</i> 向导; 导游 | 10. Washington | 华盛顿州 |
| 3. explore | <i>v.</i> 探险; 探索 | 11. Oregon | 俄勒冈州 |
| 4. region | <i>n.</i> 地区 | 12. Nevada | 内华达州 |
| 5. Montana | 蒙大拿州 | 13. Alaska | 阿拉斯加州 |
| 6. Wyoming | 怀俄明州 | 14. Hawaii | 夏威夷州 |
| 7. Colorado | 科罗拉多州 | 15. imagination | <i>n.</i> 想像; 想像力 |
| 8. Utah | 犹他州 | 16. fellow | <i>adj.</i> 同类的 |

Bryce Canyon¹, Utah

(注释见第7页)



The Land

地形

The Tallest

The tallest tree in the world is the General Sherman Tree² in California's Sequoia National Park³. It is 368 feet tall and is 3,000 to 4,000 years old.

The Wettest

Mount Waialeale⁴ on the island of Kauai⁵, Hawaii, is the rainiest place in the world! It has an average⁶ yearly rainfall⁷ of 460 inches⁸.

The Highest and Lowest

- The Native Americans of Alaska call Mt. McKinley⁹ *Denali*, which means "The Great One" or "The High One." Mt. McKinley is as high as North America gets. Its peak¹⁰ rises 20,320 feet above sea level¹¹.
- Death Valley¹² in California is 20,602 feet lower than Mt. McKinley. With a little subtraction¹³ you can find just how far below sea level it is.



1. Bryce Canyon	布赖斯峡谷	7. rainfall	<i>n.</i>	(降)雨量
2. General Sherman Tree	谢尔曼将军树	8. inch	<i>n.</i>	英寸
3. Sequoia National Park	红杉国家公园	9. Mt. McKinley		麦金利山
4. Mount Waialeale	怀厄莱阿莱峰	10. peak	<i>n.</i>	山顶; 顶峰
5. island of Kauai	考爱岛	11. sea level		海平面
6. average	<i>adj.</i> 平均的	12. Death Valley		死谷
		13. subtraction	<i>n.</i>	减去; 减法



Old Faithful



Yellowstone National Park¹⁷

Would you like to see a cool hot spot? Visit Yellowstone National Park. It's in both Montana and Wyoming. Over 3 million people come to see its wonders every year. There are hot pools of bubbling¹⁸ mud, thousands of hot springs, and geysers¹⁹ like Old Faithful²⁰. It regularly shoots a blast²¹ of steaming hot water over 100 feet in the air!

Ring of Fire

I promised to show you the region's many attractions. So, how about starting with a great big ring of fire?

Most of the active volcanoes¹ on Earth are located in a great ring around the Pacific Ocean called the "Ring of Fire." Volcanoes are openings in the Earth's crust² through which lava³—that's melted rock—erupts⁴. Since four western states border the Pacific Ocean and one state is surrounded by it, they are good places to see volcanoes.

The Cascade Range⁵ in California, Oregon, and Washington have many volcanoes. Some of them are famous. Have you ever heard of Mount St. Helens⁶ in Washington? One Sunday morning in May, 1980, this volcano exploded. Within minutes, the top 1,300 feet of the mountain was blown away!

Alaska has about 100 volcanoes, but it also has glaciers, giant pieces of ice that move slowly over land. Let's see why glaciers are such a popular tourist attraction⁷.

Floating Icebergs

We're here in Kenai Fjords National Park⁸ in Alaska, which is surrounded by glaciers. If you listen carefully, you can hear a groaning⁹ sound. That's the glacier moving very slowly downhill to the sea. You might also hear a booming¹⁰ sound. That's great chunks¹¹ of ice breaking off of the glacier and falling into the

ocean. That's how icebergs are formed. You can see many icebergs are floating around here.

The Rocky Mountains¹²

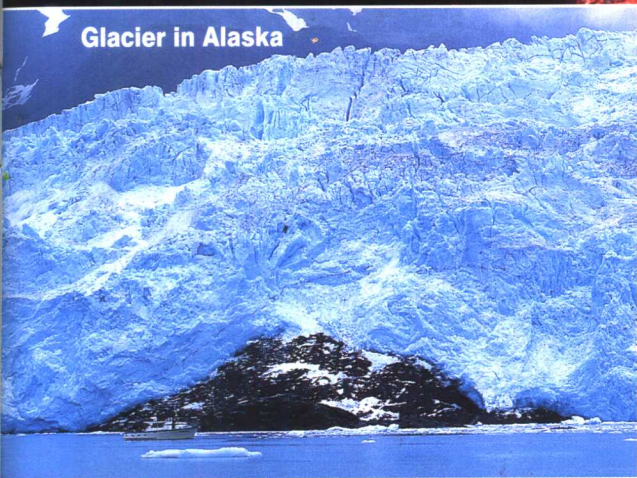
Now, let's explore the Rocky Mountains, the biggest mountain range¹³ in North America. A range is a row or group of mountains. These towering¹⁴ snow-capped mountains stretch 3,000 miles from Alaska all the way to New Mexico¹⁵.

Look at the map on page 6 and you can see why the Rockies are called the "backbone" of America. The mountains form a line called the Continental Divide¹⁶. On one side of the Divide, streams and rivers flow east to the Atlantic Ocean. On the other side, streams and rivers flow west to the Pacific Ocean.

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------|----------|
| 1. active volcano | | 活火山 |
| 2. crust | <i>n.</i> | 地壳 |
| 3. lava | <i>n.</i> | 熔岩 |
| 4. erupt | <i>v.</i> | 喷发; 爆发 |
| 5. Cascade Range | | 喀斯喀特山脉 |
| 6. Mount St. Helens | | 圣海伦斯山 |
| 7. tourist attraction | | 旅游胜地 |
| 8. Kenai Fjords National Park | | 基奈峡湾国家公园 |
| 9. groan | <i>v.</i> | 发吱嘎声 |
| 10. boom | <i>v.</i> | 发出隆隆声 |
| 11. chunk | <i>n.</i> | (厚)块 |
| 12. Rocky Mountains | | 落基山脉 |
| 13. mountain range | | 山脉 |
| 14. towering | <i>adj.</i> | 高耸的 |
| 15. New Mexico | | 新墨西哥州 |
| 16. Continental Divide | | 大陆分水岭 |
| 17. Yellowstone National Park | | 黄石国家公园 |
| 18. bubble | <i>v.</i> | 冒泡; 汩汩地流 |
| 19. geyser | <i>n.</i> | 天然喷泉 |
| 20. Old Faithful | | 旧费斯富尔 |
| 21. blast | <i>n.</i> | 一阵; 一股 |
| 22. Kilauea Crater | | 基拉韦厄火山口 |

Kilauea Crater²², Hawaii

(注释见第 8 页)



Glacier in Alaska



Continental Divide, Colorado



Top of Mt. Whitney¹⁴



IN THE OLD DAYS

Jim Bridger

On a bet¹¹, mountain man Jim Bridger explored the Bear River in a boat he made of wood and animal skins¹². When he reached the Great Salt Lake, he was convinced¹³ by the saltiness of the water that he had reached the Pacific Ocean! He was wrong, of course, but he was probably the first European American to discover the lake.

Clear Rivers and Salty Lakes

Did you know that in the mountains it can start to snow in August? It snows through the fall and winter. Then, in spring, when all that snow melts, water tumbles¹ down the mountainsides. Streams form and come together to form rivers. Let's follow one of the rivers in Utah.

The Bear River² begins nearly 13,000 feet up in the mountains. It ends only 90 miles away, but it will have dropped about 9,000 feet first! The most surprising thing about this river is where it ends.

If you look at a map, you will see that nearly all rivers eventually³ empty into the sea. But not the water of the Bear River. This river flows into the Great Salt Lake⁴, the largest lake in the West. The rivers and streams that flow into the lake bring with them about two million tons of salt each year. And no fresh⁵ water drains⁶ away from the lake. Instead, the summer sun evaporates⁷ the fresh water, leaving the salt behind. The lake water is so salty that you can't sink⁸ in it, no matter how hard you try!

Now find the Great Basin⁹ on the map on page 6. A basin is land drained by a river and the streams that flow into the river. The Great Basin is a large desert region. In this region, streams and rivers either dry up or empty into a lake where the water evaporates. Do you see a connection¹⁰ between the Great Salt Lake and the Great Basin?

- 1. tumble v. 跌落
2. Bear River 贝尔河
3. eventually adv. 最后
4. Great Salt Lake 大盐湖
5. fresh adj. 淡的; 无盐的
6. drain v. 排去; 放水
7. evaporate v. 蒸发
8. sink v. 下沉
9. Great Basin 大盆地
10. connection n. 联系
11. bet n. 打赌
12. skin n. 皮
13. convince v. 使确信
14. Mt. Whitney 惠特尼山



Hottest, Driest, and Highest

We're off to Death Valley in sunny southern California! It is trapped¹ between two towering mountain ranges. There sure is a lot of sunshine here. Let's take a look around.

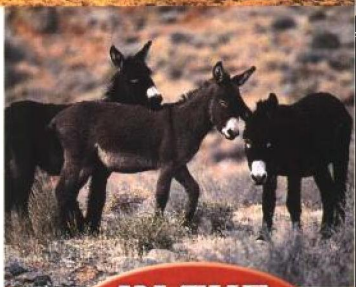
Native Americans call this valley "ground on fire." That's a good name for a place that can reach over 115 degrees. On a summer day the air is usually around 100 degrees in the shade. To top it off², the average rainfall is less than two inches a year.

You would think that nothing could live here, but that's not true. At night, when the temperature goes down, you can see coyotes³, owls⁴, and snakes. This place is too hot and dry for me. I know a cold place. Let's go there!

On top of Mt. Whitney there is usually snow on the ground even in the middle of summer. Back in Death Valley it was too dry for trees to grow. Here it's too high for trees to grow. That means that the top of the mountain is above the timberline⁵. It is 14,494 feet above sea level. This is the highest mountain peak in the contiguous⁶ states. That means the states that border each other. Can you name the two states that are not part of the contiguous United States?

On our tour of the West, we have seen some dramatic⁷ scenery. We've toured the rivers, lakes, valleys, and mountains. It is time to see how the people use the land and the region's other natural resources⁸ to make a living.

- | | | | | | |
|----------------------|-------------|----------------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. trap | <i>v.</i> | 使陷于困境 | 9. burro | <i>n.</i> | 驴子(用来驮货的小毛驴) |
| 2. to top it off | | 加之; 最糟糕的是 | 10. tough | <i>adj.</i> | 顽强的 |
| 3. coyote | <i>n.</i> | 丛林狼; 郊狼 | 11. thorny | <i>adj.</i> | 有刺的; 多刺的 |
| 4. owl | <i>n.</i> | 猫头鹰 | 12. cactus | <i>n.</i> | (pl/cacti)仙人掌 |
| 5. timberline | <i>n.</i> | 林木线(山区或高纬度地区树木生长的上限) | 13. priest | <i>n.</i> | 牧师 |
| 6. contiguous | <i>adj.</i> | 邻近的 | 14. end up | | 结束; 死 |
| 7. dramatic | <i>adj.</i> | 引人注目的 | 15. prospector | <i>n.</i> | 采矿者 |
| 8. natural resources | | 自然资源 | 16. pack animal | | 驮畜 |



Burros⁹ have been in Death Valley a long time. Burros are tough¹⁰ animals that can eat the thorny¹¹ cactus¹² that grow here. Long ago, priests¹³ and explorers from Spain brought burros to the Southwest. Burros ended up¹⁴ in Death Valley because gold prospectors¹⁵ used them as pack animals¹⁶.

A theme hotel¹ in Las Vegas², Nevada

1. theme hotel
2. Las Vegas

主题旅馆
拉斯维加斯



The Economy

经济

Number One

- Idaho is the number one state for growing potatoes.
- Nevada is the fastest growing state. From 1990 to 2000, its population climbed from 1.2 to over 1.8 million.

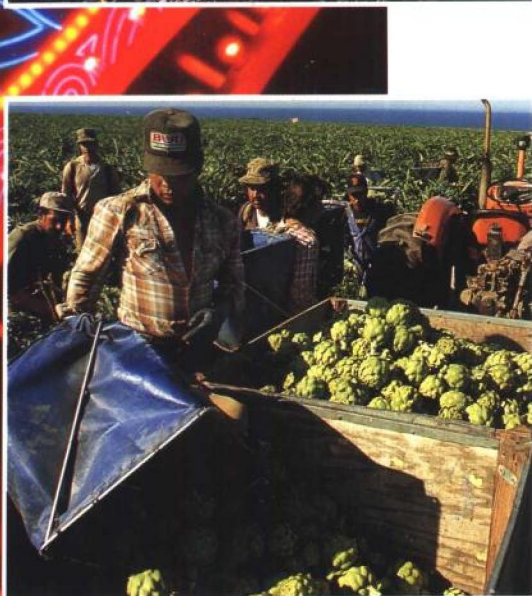
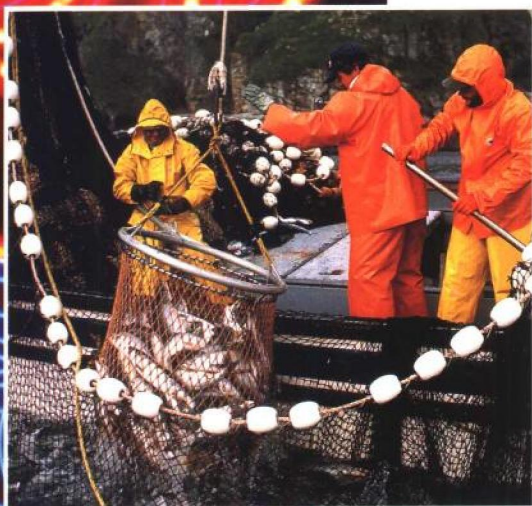
The Most

- More fish and shellfish¹ each year come from the Pacific Coast states than from any other region—about 5.8 billion pounds valued² at about \$1.4 billion.
- More fruits, nuts, and vegetables are grown in the West than in any other region. California is number one in lettuce³, broccoli⁴, cantaloupes⁵, grapes, strawberries⁶, peaches, almonds⁷, figs⁸, nectarines⁹, lemons¹⁰, and plums¹¹.

The Biggest

Redmond¹², Washington, is home to the biggest personal computer software¹³ company in the world, Microsoft¹⁴.

1. shellfish	<i>n.</i>	贝类	8. fig	<i>n.</i>	无花果
2. value	<i>v.</i>	估价	9. nectarine	<i>n.</i>	油桃
3. lettuce	<i>n.</i>	叶用莴苣; 生菜	10. lemon	<i>n.</i>	柠檬
4. broccoli	<i>n.</i>	绿花椰菜	11. plum	<i>n.</i>	李子
5. cantaloupe	<i>n.</i>	甜瓜	12. Redmond		雷德蒙德
6. strawberry	<i>n.</i>	草莓	13. software	<i>n.</i>	软件
7. almond	<i>n.</i>	杏仁	14. Microsoft		微软公司





Boeing¹, the largest aircraft² manufacturer³ in the world, is one of Seattle⁴'s most important employers⁵.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------|
| 1. Boeing | 波音 |
| 2. aircraft | 飞行器, 飞机 |
| 3. manufacturer | 制造商 |
| 4. Seattle | 西雅图 |
| 5. employer | 雇主 |

此为大试, 需要完整