

轻松学英语 快乐看世界

英汉对照典藏版

# 轻松走遍 加拿大

刘倩倩

[加] Oliver Smithies | 编著  
[加] Anthony Leggett

*An Enjoyable Glimpse  
of Canada*

感受最真实的加拿大  
学习最地道的英语



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中国宇航出版社

轻松走遍世界系列

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 中国旅游出版社

· 北京 ·

# 前言

## Preface

一个人口稀少的国家,但拥有着世界上第二广阔的土地;一个年轻的国家,但拥有着悠久的人类居住史;一个种族繁多的国家,但拥有着和谐的文化氛围。这就是枫叶之国——加拿大。

这块被大西洋、太平洋和北冰洋环抱的土地上,耸立着高山、蜿蜒着峡谷、覆盖着莽原、横贯着大川、仰卧着巨湖。这还是一块孕育着丰富的资源、物种及勤劳智慧的人民的沃土,处处荡漾的生机无不向人们彰显着这块神奇土地的魅力。

身为一个移民国家,加拿大积极倡导着文化的多元性。这种建立在接受文化上的多样性,而不是将多元性融为一元化的“马赛克文化”是加拿大的骄傲。如今,在这块历史上曾是穷人和受压迫者避难所的土地上,人们正过着富足、和谐、闲适的生活。

这个紧靠着美国的年轻工业化国家也在努力走出自己的特色。现代与传统在此交融,竞争与和谐在此碰撞,紧张与悠闲在此统一。热情、好客、随和的加拿大人不会让初来乍到的人们在这块空旷的土地上感到凄凉、寂寞和孤独。

这本书将带您了解加拿大的民族特色、运动休闲、节日庆典、魅力人物、生活方式、文化谐趣、旅游观光、名



校风采和留学资讯。本书共分为 9 个单元,每个单元包括 4、5 篇文章。每篇文章分为 3 个部分。包括焦点对话、难点解析和主题延伸。焦点对话针对口语,让您在了解加拿大的同时又能扩大词汇量,提高口语表达能力。难点解析针对语法,让您轻松记单词、快乐学语法。主题延伸针对文化,让您进一步了解加拿大的社会和文化。此外,本书还配有由北京外国语大学专家精心配音录制的 MP3 光盘,您在学习的时候可以模仿诵读,对口语和听力提高都有很大帮助。

现在,就请放松心情,幻想自己是一片风中的红叶,尽情感受加拿大的多元文化氛围,领略枫叶之国的旖旎风光,体会这个最适合人类居住的国家的独有风情吧!

编者

2010 年初夏于北京



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# Unit 1

## Ethnic Groups

### 民族特色

#### 1

## Indians Totem Pole

### 神秘的印第安图腾



Todd and Jim are talking on their way home after class.

T: Todd

J: Jim

- T: So what are you doing this weekend, Jim?
- J: I'm going to **Stanley Park**<sup>①</sup> with my friends on Sunday.
- T: Oh, cool, what's so special about this park? There are so many parks in Vancouver.
- J: Well, it's the largest urban park in the world. We can say that Stanley Park is the grand daddy of all parks in Greater Vancouver.
- T: Wow! Well, actually for people who are not familiar with Canada what can people do in that park?
- J: I don't know much about it either. We are suggested to **start off**<sup>②</sup> by doing a **loop**<sup>③</sup> around the park. We can either drive, or if we're feeling energetic, we can try walking. We can also rent a bike or **rollerblades**<sup>④</sup>. By circling the park we'll see many of the landmarks.
- T: Wow! Are there any interesting things to do other than enjoy the view?

① Stanley Park 斯坦利公园，离温哥华市区只有 15 分钟步行路程，是北美地区最大的市内公园，公园中耸立着原住民所制的图腾柱，手工精细，文化气息浓厚，是游客必到拍照留念的地方。

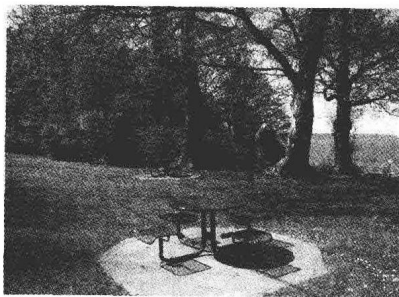
② start off 出发，动身，开始

③ loop *n.* 环路，环线

④ rollerblade *n.* 滚轴溜冰鞋，直排轮滑鞋



- J: It is said that the **aquarium**<sup>①</sup> is worth visiting. It will be very exciting when you dive down into the depths of the ocean and swim with the sharks. You can even wrestle with the **octopus**<sup>②</sup> and ride on a whale's back.
- T: That's really full of thrills if I'm brave enough!
- J: Stanley Park is also home to a wide variety of **monuments**<sup>③</sup> but there are none more visited than the totem poles displayed at Brockton Point. In fact, these totems are the most-visited tourist attraction in all of BC!
- T: So you're mainly intended to see the totem poles?
- J: Yes. These totem poles are wonderful pieces of BC First Nations **artistry**<sup>④</sup>. Four of the original totems were from Albert Bay on Vancouver Island; additional pieces were from the Queen Charlotte Islands and Rivers Inlet on the central coast of BC.
- T: You have done a lot of work on that!
- J: Of course! I'm a big fan of the Native Culture.
- T: Then, tell me what you know.
- J: OK! Because many of the original totems were carved as early as the 1880s, they have been sent to museums for preservation. The totems at Brockton Point today are new ones **commissioned**<sup>⑤</sup> or loaned to the park between 1986 and 1992.
- T: So that's how it is! I know that totems always carry some messages about their tribes.
- J: Yes. Totem poles tell a family's story and mark important events. The stories can be either real or **mythical**<sup>⑥</sup> in reality. They can also be a combination of the two.
- T: Interesting! I used to think they are just **fairy tales**<sup>⑦</sup>.
- J: Not all of them. Besides, when you look at these totems you will notice figures of eagles, whales, wolves and frogs and each one has a meaning.
- T: I have seen some from the Internet, but I cannot **figure out**<sup>⑧</sup> what they **stand for**<sup>⑨</sup>.
- J: Let me tell you. The eagle represents the kingdom of the air, the whale the lordship of



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① aquarium *n.* 水族馆  
② octopus *n.* 章鱼  
③ monument *n.* 历史遗迹, 遗址  
④ artistry *n.* 艺术才能  
⑤ commission *v.* 委托制作  
⑥ mythical *adj.* 神话般的  
⑦ fairy tale 神话故事  
⑧ figure out 弄清……的原因  
⑨ stand for 象征, 代表



the sea, the wolf the genius of land and the frog a link between the land and the sea.

T: Haha... The Indians are so imaginative!

J: En! But back in the 1880s they stopped carving totem poles because the **potlatch**<sup>①</sup> ceremony where the totems were raised became illegal in Canada. In 1951 this law was reversed and the First Nations began carving them again.

T: That's great! Those cultural treasures should be well preserved.

J: Yes, indeed.

T: I'm so lucky to hear about these things.

J: No big deal!

T: 吉姆，你这周末打算干什么呀？

J: 我和几个朋友星期天去斯坦利公园。

T: 噢，不错啊，这个公园有什么特别的吗？温哥华的公园可不少。

J: 哦，它是世界最大的城市公园，可以说斯坦利公园是大温哥华地区所有公园的祖父。

T: 哇！那么，对于不熟悉加拿大的人来说，到底能在那个公园里干些什么呢？

J: 其实我也不是特别了解。有人建议我们先绕着公园逛一圈。我们可以开车逛，如果有精力的话也可以尝试步行。我们还可以租自行车或直排轮滑鞋。绕公园一圈的过程中会游览到很多标志性的景点。

T: 哇！在那儿除了看风景以外还有什么有意思的事儿做吗？

J: 据说水族馆很值得参观一下。潜入大洋的深处和鲨鱼一同畅游一定会非常刺激，你甚至可以和章鱼摔跤，以及骑在鲸鱼的背上。

T: 如果我足够有勇气，那的确够刺激！

J: 斯坦利公园里还有多种多样的历史遗迹，不过没有什么比在布洛克顿角展示的图腾柱受到更多人观赏的了。事实上，这些图腾柱是整个不列颠哥伦比亚省被访问最多的旅游景点了！

T: 那么，你们主要是想去看图腾柱了？

J: 是的。这些图腾柱是不列颠哥伦比亚第一民族艺术才能的精彩展现。其中四根原始图腾柱是从温哥华岛的艾伯特湾弄来的，其余的是从不列颠哥伦比亚中部海岸的夏洛特皇后岛和里弗斯因莱特运来的。

T: 你对此下了很大的功夫啊！

J: 那是当然！我可是土著文化的忠实粉丝。

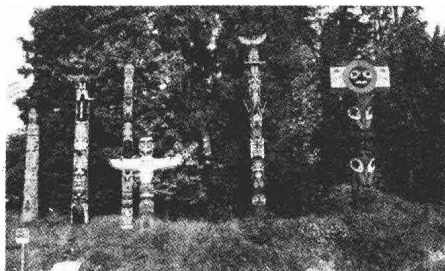
T: 那你跟我讲讲你所知道的吧。

---

① potlatch *n.* 冬季赠礼节（美洲印第安人冬季的一个节日）



- J: 没问题! 因为很多原始的图腾都是雕刻于 19 世纪 80 年代, 它们都被送去博物馆保存了。现在布洛克顿角的图腾都是在 1986 至 1992 年间委托新制作的或借给公园的。
- T: 原来如此! 我知道图腾通常承载了很多有关其部落的信息。
- J: 是的。图腾柱讲述的是一个氏族的故事, 也记录了一些重要的事件。这些故事或真或假, 也可能半真半假。
- T: 有意思! 我以前总以为它们都只是神话故事。
- J: 并不是所有的。此外, 看着这些图腾你会注意到一些鹰、鲸、狼和青蛙的形象, 每个形象都是有含义的。
- T: 我在网上看到过一些, 不过搞不清楚它们都代表什么。
- J: 我来告诉你吧, 鹰代表天空的领域, 鲸代表对海洋的统治, 狼是陆地上的精英, 青蛙是陆地和海洋的纽带。
- T: 哈哈……印第安人还真是想象力丰富!
- J: 嗯! 不过由于竖立图腾柱的冬季赠礼仪式在加拿大被列为是非法的, 他们在 19 世纪 80 年代停止了雕刻图腾柱。该法律在 1951 年被废除后印第安人又开始雕刻了起来。
- T: 那太好了! 这些文化遗产应该得到很好的保护。
- J: 的确是。
- T: 能听到这些我真是幸运啊。
- J: 这算不了什么!



## 1 We are suggested to start off by doing a loop around the park.

start off 意思有:

(1) 出发, 动身, 启程

➤ He started off across the desert.  
他开始穿越沙漠。

➤ They started off on their journey at dawn.  
黎明时他们踏上了旅途。

(2) 用作……的开始, (使) 开始

- He started at the show off with a lively song.  
演出开始他先唱了一首轻松的歌曲。
- I want to start off thanking my voters for their support.  
首先我要感谢选民们对我的支持。

## 2 It is said that the aquarium is **worth** visiting.

worth 与 worthy 的区别:

(1) worthy 可作定语; worth 不能, 只作表语

- He lived a worthy life.  
他过着有意义的生活。

(2) worth 可接表示价值的名词或短语, worthy 不能

- The house is worth 100,000 pounds.  
这栋房子价值 10 万英镑。

(3) worth 可接名词作宾语, worthy 须加 of 才能接名词

- The matter is worth (worthy of) consideration.  
这件事值得考虑。



### Canada Totem Pole

“Totem pole” is the name given by Europeans to the carved wooden **pillars**<sup>①</sup> made by Indian villages of the Northwest coast. The basic idea is that the differences existing in nature are used to identify or stand for groups of people most likely families. Totem poles were never objects of **worship**<sup>②</sup>. The association with “idol worship” was an idea from local Christian missionaries, who would have seen their association with **Shamanism**<sup>③</sup> as being an **occult**<sup>④</sup> practice.

The history of the Canada totem pole goes back for generations. The totems had multiple Northwest Native figures carved on tall, western cedar poles. It was intended to have each figure represent a meaning. Overall, a totem pole told a real life or mythical story.

① pillar *n.* 柱子

② worship *v.* 崇拜, 拜神

③ Shamanism *n.* 萨满教

④ occult *adj.* 神秘的, 不可思议的

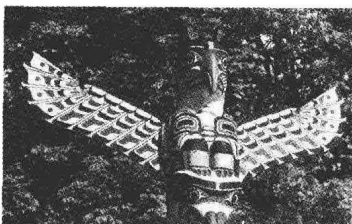




Sometimes the figures also represented a Northwest Native family's **crest**<sup>①</sup> or coat of arms recording their family history.

Memorial poles were often placed in front of houses **in honor of**<sup>②</sup> deceased chiefs. There were also **mortuary**<sup>③</sup> poles made in the nineteenth century which **housed**<sup>④</sup> at the top, the remains of important individuals.

In addition to free standing totem poles, there were also poles at the front of houses which also served as doorways. Poles decorated with West Coast art were also made inside houses to support roof beams.



The first Northwest Coast Native tribes who made totems as part of West Coast art were the Haida, Tlingit and Tsimshian in BC and southeast Alaska in the early 1800's. Their use spread to other tribes in the Northwest region over the years.

There were ceremonies referred to as potlatches whenever new totem poles were raised. However, these potlatches were made illegal in Canada during the late 1800s. As a result, most Northwest Native tribes stopped making totem poles but still carved small models of poles for tourists. This anti-potlatch law was dropped in 1951 and the Northwest Native people **resumed**<sup>⑤</sup> carving totem poles.

Today a number of successful native artists carve totem poles **on commission**<sup>⑥</sup>, usually taking the opportunity to educate apprentices in the demanding art of traditional carving and its **concomitant**<sup>⑦</sup> joinery. Such modern poles are almost always executed in traditional styles, although some artists have **felt free to**<sup>⑧</sup> include modern subject matter or use non-traditional styles in their execution. The commission for a modern pole ranges in the tens of thousands of dollars; the time spent carving after initial designs are completed usually lasts about a year, so the commission essentially functions as the artist's primary means of income during the period.

Totem poles have become one of the key symbols for the Northwest Native people. Many totem poles have been specially commissioned in recent times and erected in both public locations as well as in private West Coast art collections around the world. Foreign locations have

① crest *n.* 饰章

② in honor of 纪念……; 向……致敬; 祝贺……

③ mortuary *adj.* 丧葬的, 殡葬的

④ house *v.* 把……嵌入

⑤ resume *v.* 重新开始, 继续

⑥ on commission 取佣金, 被委托

⑦ concomitant *adj.* 相伴的, 伴随的

⑧ feel free to 随意

included as far away as Japan and Germany. Totem poles made in BC have also been installed in some Canadian **embassies**<sup>①</sup> abroad to represent one of Canada's cultural icons.

## 加拿大图腾柱

欧洲人将西北海岸的印第安村民制作的木雕柱命名为“图腾柱”，基本含义是用自然界中存在的不同事物来作为一群人，最有可能是氏族的标志。图腾柱从来也不是用来膜拜的对象。它们跟“偶像崇拜”之间的联系是当地基督教传教士的想法，他们可能把图腾柱和萨满教之间的联系看成了一种很神秘的举动。

加拿大图腾柱的历史要向前追溯好几代。图腾是雕刻在高高的西部松木柱上的多种西北的土著形象，每个形象都代表了一种含义。总地来说，图腾柱讲述的或是现实生活，或是神话故事。有时，这些形象也代表西部本土人的族徽或盾徽，用以记录他们的家族历史。

纪念柱通常被放在屋前，以纪念逝去的首领。还有一种制作于 19 世纪的葬礼柱，上面镶嵌着一些重要人物的遗物。

除了独立的图腾柱，有些立于屋前的柱子也当做门使用。以西海岸艺术进行装饰的柱子也被放在屋内以支撑屋顶的横梁。

海达人、特林吉特人和钦西安人是 19 世纪最先将图腾视为西海岸艺术一部分的不列颠哥伦比亚和东南阿拉斯加的西北海岸土著氏族。多年来，他们将这项艺术的应用传播到了西北地区的其他氏族。

每当树立新的图腾柱时，都会举行被称为炫财冬宴的仪式。然而，19 世纪末期这些庆宴在加拿大被定为是违法的。因此，大多数西北海岸的土著部落停止了制作图腾柱，但仍旧为游客雕刻一些小的图腾柱模型。这项反对炫财冬宴的法律在 1951 年被废止了，西北海岸的土著居民又重新开始雕刻图腾柱。

如今，很多成功的土著艺术家收取佣金来雕刻图腾柱，往往也借此机会教授学徒们这项需要技能的传统雕刻艺术和与之相伴随的细木工手艺。尽管一些艺术家随意融入了现代的题材或在制作中使用非传统的式样，这些现代的柱子大部分还是按传统风格制作的。制作现代图腾柱的佣金在几千几万美元之间变化；在最初的设计之后用于雕刻的时间通常要长达一年左右，所以实质上佣金就是艺术家在这期间基本的收入。

图腾柱成为了西北海岸土著居民主要的象征物之一。目前，很多图腾柱都是受专门的委托而制作并被安放在公共场所和全世界的西海岸艺术品私人收藏地点。海外的安放场所远至日本和德国。在大不列颠哥伦比亚制作的图腾柱也作为加拿大的一个文化符号被安放在了加拿大的一些海外使馆里。

① embassy *n.* 大使馆



## 2

## Anglo Canadians

### 加拿大的英伦风情



#### 焦点对话

Tony and Clare are talking about the difference between England and Canada.

T: Tony

C: Clare

T: Clare, you're from Canada.

C: That's right.

T: How would you compare England and Canada? It seems that they are quite similar in many aspects.

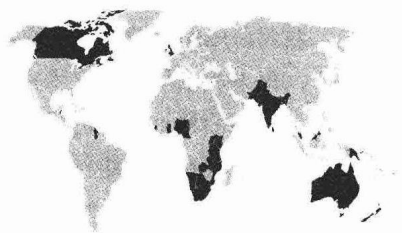
C: Well, I think it's not as simple as it seems to be. **As far as**<sup>①</sup> I see there is still tons of British influence in Canadian life. We are members of the **British Commonwealth of Nations**<sup>②</sup>, and we even still sing "**God Save the Queen**"<sup>③</sup> sometimes. We **follow**<sup>④</sup> what happens with the royal family. Many of us watch the BBC for world news and we understand them. We feel closer to the queen than we do to the US president.

T: Sounds like another piece of UK.

C: No, Canada and UK are two totally different countries. The UK is a beautiful country. Your education and **health care**<sup>⑤</sup> are better but cost of living is higher.

T: What about Canada?

C: Canada has a better quality of life. There is much more room in Canada. You cannot say the weather is harsher in Canada because it really depends on where you go in Canada.



① as far as 就……而言

② British Commonwealth of Nations 英联邦，是英国队联邦其他成员国在政治、军事、经济和文化上施加影响的组织，不是一个国家。

③ God Save the Queen 《上帝保佑女王》，是英国的国歌及英联邦的皇室颂歌。

④ follow v. 密切关注

⑤ health care 医疗保健



Some areas are much harsher and others would be milder.

T: It was stated before that Canada was owned by the UK.

C: That is not true! Canada is an independent country of its own.

T: OK, I see.

C: As Canada has become more multi-cultural, the British influence **lessens**<sup>①</sup>. For an instance, Canadian English has changed a lot since British brought English into this land. Its spelling is a mixture of American and British, while its pronunciation is very close to American pronunciation, with some **remnants**<sup>②</sup> of British pronunciation in certain regions.

T: After all, you still maintain an important connection to the UK.

C: Yes. And certain aspects of Canada are not as good as UK. You can't even compare higher education in the two countries. The UK has a lot more **prestigious**<sup>③</sup> universities than Canada.

T: So that's the reason you come here.

C: Part of. In addition, Canada doesn't have that huge and unique civilization, culture, and history behind it. I'm here to search for the root of Western civilization.

T: But I do admire your **multiculturalism**<sup>④</sup>. You are willing to take in any culture and make it part of your own.

C: That's true. We are so proud of this policy. In Canada, you can find almost any major ethnic group in the world. Unlike Americans, who were absorbed into one American identity in the so called "**melting pot**<sup>⑤</sup>", Canadian government encourages each of its ethnic groups to maintain its culture and tradition and share them with other groups.

T: It is said that the British and the French are two founding ethnic groups in Canada. Is there any conflict between them?

C: As the saying goes, one nation can't have two queens. British Canadians have dominated Canada, but French Canadians have maintained their own language and culture in the populous Province of Quebec. In the 1960s the sizable French minority pressured the government to prevent the French language and culture from being absorbed by the Anglophone society. In response, the government began to consider ways of preventing

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① lessen *v.* 变小, 缩小

② remnant *n.* 残余, 剩余

③ prestigious *adj.* 有威望的, 有声望的

④ multiculturalism *n.* 多元文化主义, 根植于加拿大, 主张所有的种族和文化群体在保留其原有特色的前提下相互尊重、和平共处、共同合作的一种文化发展理论。

⑤ melting pot 大熔炉