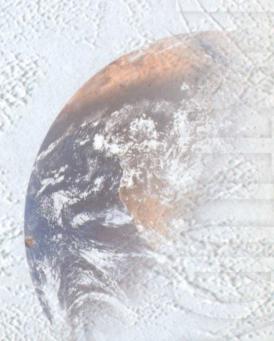
英语学习背景知识

美国加拿大 (第三版)

Cultural Background for English Study:

America and Canada (The Third Edition)

孟继有 编注



北京大学出版社

英语学习背景知识:

美国加拿大

(第三版)

Cultural Background for English Study: America and Canada

孟继有 编注

北京大学出版社北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语学习背景知识:美国加拿大/孟继有编注. - 北京:北京大学出版社,2001.6

ISBN 7-301-02229-8

I. 英··· Ⅱ. 孟··· Ⅲ. 英语- Ⅳ. H315

书 名: 英语学习背景知识(美国加拿大部分)

著作责任者: 孟继有 编注

责任编辑: 汪晓丹 xdw@pup.pku.edu.cn

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-02229-8/G·200

出 版 者:北京大学出版社

地 址:北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

网 址: http://cbs.pku.edu.cn

电 话: 出版部 62752015 发行部 62754140 编辑部 62752028

电子信箱: zpup@pup.pku.edu.cn

排 版 者: 兴盛达打字服务社 62549189

印刷者:中国科学院印刷厂

发 行 者:北京大学出版社

经 销 者:新华书店

850×1168 大 32 开本 11.5 印张 300 千字 2001 年 6 月第 3 版 2004 年 8 月第 5 次印刷

定 价: 17.00元

内容简介

本书介绍美国和加拿大的历史、地理、政治以及文化、教育、宗教、生活习俗等人文背景方面的基本情况,尤其是美国近50年来发生的一些重大事件。对文中涉及的许多背景知识和语言难点,做了较详细的注解。全书语言标准、规范,且风格各异。读者在提高英语阅读水平的同时,可以一览美国和加拿大两国的概况以及现代国际社会的风云。

东西总达特 五经免 陈素风 生,把施利 范围。 经互单限 皮海黄素

AMA 19 A 前 言

《英语学习背景知识》分为美国、加拿大和英国、澳大利亚两部分。本书为美国、加拿大部分。

本书自1984年以出版以来,一直受到广大读者的欢迎。1993年作者对该书进行了较大的修改。在第二版中增加了许多新内容,尤其是注意反映有影响的重大历史事件,如珍珠港事件、朝鲜战争、古巴导弹危机、越南战争、尼克松访华、水门事件、海湾战争等,以及加拿大的多元文化问题和复杂的宗教问题。这些事件对当代国际政治产生了重要影响,有的甚至影响了世界历史的进程,在某种程度上改变了世界的面貌与格局。

2001年,作者根据读者的要求,在第二版的基础上又对本书进行了修改。在第三版中增加了美国人的性格、婚姻状况、日常生活、宗教活动、饮食、礼节、假日和业余活动、移民状况、公民的权利和义务等内容。附录部分增加了美国历任总统介绍,美国五十州概况,美国各州的主要大学,加拿大历任总理介绍,加拿大行政区域以及加拿大的主要大学等。

《英语学习背景知识》出版以来近 20 年间,世界形势和格局发生了许多变化,越来越多的人们要求了解世界,尤其渴望了解以英语为主要语言国家的种种情况。学习英语的人们也只有在了解各有关国家的重要情况和国际局势的发展变迁过程中,才能更有效地掌握和应用英语。适应这种需要就是我们出版《英语学习背景知识》的目的所在。

英语学习背景知识》中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中中

本书在选材上注意语言流畅、地道和规范。对文中涉及的背景知识和语言难点,尽可能做详细的注解。

北京大学英语系教授 孟继有 2001年3月

今日 別区 ニュー・エントロー 引き者 こっかいり 変形 養養薬

Tarri Ta

我没是在1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,1000年,

면 많이 되는 것으로 보고 있는 것으로 함께 있는 그 그 생각으로 있어요. 다음 사람이 함께 다른 편 할 것 같아. 그런 그 그 그 그 그 사람들이 되는 것으로 보고 있는 것으로 되었다.

在1960年 1967年 - 1967年 -日子演员第子主诉了。1967年 - 1967年 - 1967年

建加工设计 人物的名词复数过去的过去式和过去分词

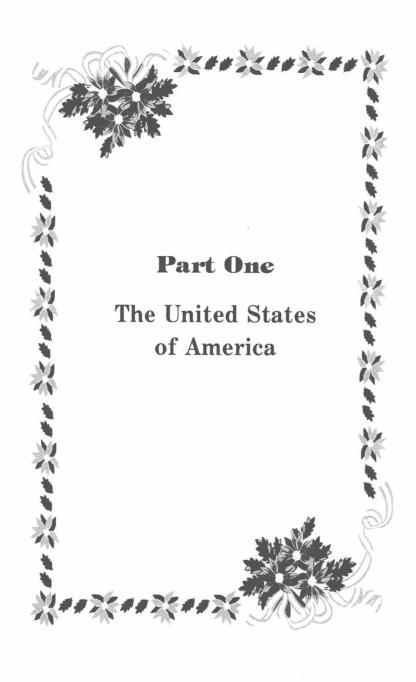
Contents

Part One The United States of America

0.12
The Main Regions 3
2. The Climate
3. Early America ······ 21
4. The Government
(1) General principles 35
(2) State Constitutions 43
(3) The Federal Coustitution 51
5. The Parties 56
6. The Colour Problem 63
7. The Higher Education 75
(1) Higher Education
(2) University Methods 86
8. The Communications 96
(1) Public Transport 96
(2) The Motor Car
(3) Posts and Telephones 111
(4) Radio, Television and the Press
9. The People
(1) Character
(2) Marriage

(3) Family life ·····	140
(4) D-1:-:	151
(5) Faring	158
(6) D:	169
(7) 1	178
(Q) Wassing	189
(0) I : T : A :	200
(10) Citizenship ·····	
10. Pecent Major Events	
(1) Tradgedy at Pear Harbor	
(2) The Korean War ····· 2	
(3) The Cuban Missile Crisis and the Test Ban	
Treaty 2	
(4) Antiwar Protest ····· 2	
(5) Nixon's Initiatives Abroad ····· 2	
(6) Watergate	
(7) Women's Liberation Movement	
(8) The Desert Storm	
E [*] that is a second state of the second section (1.1)	00
Part Two Canada	
Tart 1-wo Canada	
1. The Way of Life 27	
2. Early Canada	
(1) New France 28	
(2) War with the English	
(3) British Canada	
(4) Self-Government and confederation	
3. The Canadian Nation 28	9

	- 1. D. : (:	290
	(1) Building the Canadian Pacific	291
	(2) The Northwest Rebellion of 1885	
	(3) Hard Times	291
	(4) The Golden Age of Wilfrid Laurier	292
	(5) Depressionm War, and Peace	293
4.	The Covernment of Canada	296
	(1) The Evecutive	296
	(2) The Legislature	299
	(2) Provincial and Territorial Government	302
	(4) Municiple Government	303
5.	The Deeple	304
J.	(1) Multiculturalism	304
	(2) Multiculturalism Programmes	305
	(3) Official Languages	306
	(4) Commissioner of Official Languages	307
	(5) Religion ·····	308
	(6) Education ·····	313
	(6) Education	
	Part Three Appendix	
1	. American Presidents ·····	· 325
2	All about the 50 States	• 328
2	Some Universities in USA	. 335
		. 352
4	Prime Ministers of Canada Canada's Ten Provinces and Two Territories	
5	6. Some Universities in Canada	. 356
6	o. Some Universities in Canada	



Sur One The United States 1

此为试读,需要完整PDF请访问: www.ertongbook.com

1. The Main Regions

orth America belongs to people who came there across the Atlantic, Most from Europe, some as slaves from Africa. So when we look at this vast country there is good reason for beginning with the east coast, where the first and later immigrants landed. Beginning with the north we have first the area known as New England[®], which runs from the Canadian shore to New York, with a coastline 800 kilometres long (in direct line) and stretching inland for 300 kilometres at its widest point². This area is about the same size as England and Wales, and resembles old England in many ways. Some of the earliest settlement was here, and on the whole the country is small-scale, long established and urban. In character we can divide New England roughly into two parts. The southern section, consisting of the states of Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, is the most "English". The ten million people of these states are as crowded as the English³, and most live in towns—a quarter of them in and round Boston and another fifth (or nearly so) in the outer parts of the great sprawl that runs up

① New England: 新英格兰, 美国东北部 Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island 和 Connecticut 六个州的总称。

② with a coastline... point:海岸线长达 800 公里(直线距离),(新英格兰)向内陆伸展, 最宽处达 300 公里(即东西的宽度)。

³ as the English; as the English people living in England

④ sprawl [spro:l]:指无计划地扩展的地区。

the coast from New York City. Boston already had a quarter of a million people 100 years ago, and in its central part many streets are well over 100 years old. In this old-established part the scenery is rather English, with flat country near the coast and hills up to 1,000 metres inland.

Northern New England is rather different, emptier, wilder, more picturesque. The states of Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont together have only two million people in an area as big as England. The southern parts of New Hampshire and Maine are suburban, but everywhere else^①, with lakes and hills up to 1, 300 metres in Vermont, spectacular rocky coasts in Maine, this is more than anything^② an attractive holiday country for the town-dwellers further south: country for enjoyments like yachting, swimming, fishing, skiing and enjoying rural peace—particularly in the "fall" (autumn)^③, when the colours are glorious.

The southern end of New England merges into the suburbs of New York City, and to the west the great state that takes its name from the city at its southernmost tip. ⁴ Some say that New York is the world's biggest "town", but it is rather pointless to argue whether or not it is bigger than Tokyo. It all depends how many areas which are more or less attached are included. Manhattan Island includes every-

① but everywhere else: in every other place, 是副词短语, 修饰下句 this is more...。

② more than anything:特别是

③ in the fall (autumn):在秋季。英国把秋季称作 autumn, 美国称作 the fall。fall 前一般要加定冠词。

④ The southern end of... tip:新英格兰的南端和纽约市的郊区相连,在西面则和一个大州接壤,这个州是以它最南端的一个城市命名的(这里指的是纽约州)。 and to the west the great state = and to the west New England merges into the great state

thing that most people think of when they say "New York": Wall Street and the office skyscrapers clustered around it, Fifth Avenue running up the centre of the island, with Broadway slanting from it, the Empire State Building, Rockefeller Centre, the United Nations Building, the museums and central shops, Central Park (where at times it is dangerous to walk alone), the Negro quarter of Harlem, the docks and the slums behind them; but Manhattan has only around two million residents. New York City is composed of five boroughs immediately. Manhattan, Brooklyn (on the south of Long Island), the Bronx, Richmond and Queens. Immense bridges join the boroughs with each other and with the suburbs in New Jersey across the Hudson. The city population of nearly eight million has not changed much for a long time, but the area of continuous town can be taken to include in addition about seven million people in New York State, New Jersey and southern Connecticut. In the mid-1970s the population fell rapidly.

Eastern New York State is really the same thing as the valley of the Hudson River, but the State extends 500 kilometres to the west to Lakes Ontario[®] and Erie[®] and Canada, and finally Niagara Falls. The state is as big as England. Half of its eighteen million people live in or near New York City, while the rest are mainly concentrated in the line of Hudson valley towns and near the Great Lakes, leaving much of the hill and lake country empty. It has sometimes been argued that New

① five boroughs:纽约市的五个行政区,即 Manhattan [mæn'hætən]曼哈顿(纽约市中心区)、Brooklyn ['brukln]布鲁克林、Bronx [brəŋks]布朗克斯、Richmond ['ritfmənd]里士满、Queens [kwi:nz]昆斯。

② Ontario [ənˈtɛəriəu]:安大略湖

③ Erie ['iəri]:伊利湖

York City might as well be a state on its own. To the south of the state is Pennsylvania, which also spreads out to the borders of the middle west, with well-separated areas of coal mining and heavy industry among its hills. Philadelphia, well up the Delaware River, is the metropolis of Pennsylvania, with five million people in its "metropolitan area", or city plus suburbs. In the western part of the state the steel area around Pittsburgh is already across the mountains and on the Ohio River; water flows south to the Gulf of Mexico. Pennsylvania is the main part of the mid-Atlantic area, which includes New Jersey and Maryland, bounded at the south by the Potomac River. This is the clearest dividing line in the United States, because across the river is the south.

It was on this border that the founding fathers chose the site for the national capital city of Washington. They set apart for it a square territory which they called the District of Columbia, ³ taken out of the states of Maryland and Virginia to form the national capital territory, outside the jurisdiction of any state and subject only to the control of the Federal Congress.

The whole of New England and the mid-Atlantic states together can conveniently be regarded as a single section of the United States, comprising eleven states together with the District of Columbia. This is the base from which America was built, and it still has more than a

① might as well be a state on its own:自己就很可以算是一个州。

② mid-Atlantic area:美国中部濒临大西洋地区。一般指纽约、新泽西和滨夕法尼亚三个州,广义上还包括特拉华和马里兰两个州。因濒临大西洋,且位居新英格兰和南方之中间而得名。

③ They set apart... of Columbia:他们为华盛顿划分出一块他们称之为哥伦比亚特区的地带。

quarter of the whole population, in one-fifteenth of the land area.

The north-east as a whole is slightly smaller than France in area but larger in population. More than half of its fifty-five million people are concentrated in the coastal area of early settlement. The train from Boston through Providence^①, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore^② to Washington travels between buildings for most of the way, and the part from Philadelphia to New York, and a good way beyond in each direction, is almost solidly built up. With good roads and universal car ownership^③ each of the big cities in this string spreads out its suburbs towards its neighbour, and people talk of this as megalopolis^④.

It hardly seems sensible to talk of Boston and Washington as parts of a single urban complex, when they are 600 kilometres apart, but this area contains the political capital of the United States as well as the commercial capital and most of the established centres of culture.

On southwards down the Atlantic coast are the tobacco and cotton states, with Washington on the border between south and north. This was slave-owning country before the civil war, and has not prospered much since then. Economically these south-eastern states are notoriously backward, with much rural poverty surviving among whites as well as negroes^⑤, more recently they have attracted a great new wave of industrial development, helped by federal plans and hydro-electric

① Providence ['providens]:普罗维登斯,美国港市。

② Baltimore ['bo:ltimo:]:巴尔的摩,美国城市。

③ universal car ownership:普遍地(或人人)拥有汽车的情况

④ megalopolis:特大城市,来源于希腊语 megalo(特大的) + polis(城市)。

⑤ with much rural... as well as negroes:不但在黑人中,而且在白人中仍然存在着许多农村的贫困现象。这是一个 with 后带有逻辑主语的分词结构(或 with + 复合宾语)作状语,表示伴随情况。

power.

Rather different from the rest of the south is its most extreme part, the state of Florida, with its swamps and pine forests, its orange plantations, its beaches, inland springs and waterways in a Caribbean climate. Thousands of retired northerners live in Southern Florida, enjoying the warm winter climate and hoping not to see their homes destroyed in a hurricane some autumn. Miami, with its long row of huge holiday hotels, is now not only a holiday resort but also a great centre of prosperous new industries, as well as being the home of 400,000 refugees from Castro's Cuba.

Behind and through the eastern states runs the range of the Appalachian mountains^①, beginning far south in Georgia and continuing, with slight interruptions, northwards to Vermont and Canada. Sections of the range have different names, but the different parts have much in common. Rounded hills and forests are the main feature. The highest point is only 2,000 metres above the sea.

The mountains were a barrier to early movement westwards for the early generations, but beyond the mountains the vast central plain stretches all the way to the Rocky Mountains^②, with the water from the Ohio and Missouri Rivers joining the Mississippi to flow down to New Orleans and the Gulf of Mexico. Half the area of the United States lies in this vast basin bounded by the Appalachians on the east and the Rocky Mountains to the west, with, to the north, the scarcely

① Behind and through... Appalachian mountains:坐落在这些东部州的后面,且横贯其中的是阿巴拉契亚山脉。因介词短语在句首,故主谓倒装,谓语动词 runs 放在主语 the range 的前面。

② the Rocky Mountains:落矶山脉