

Canadian Scenes

(New Edition)



新编

加拿大风情录

王彤福

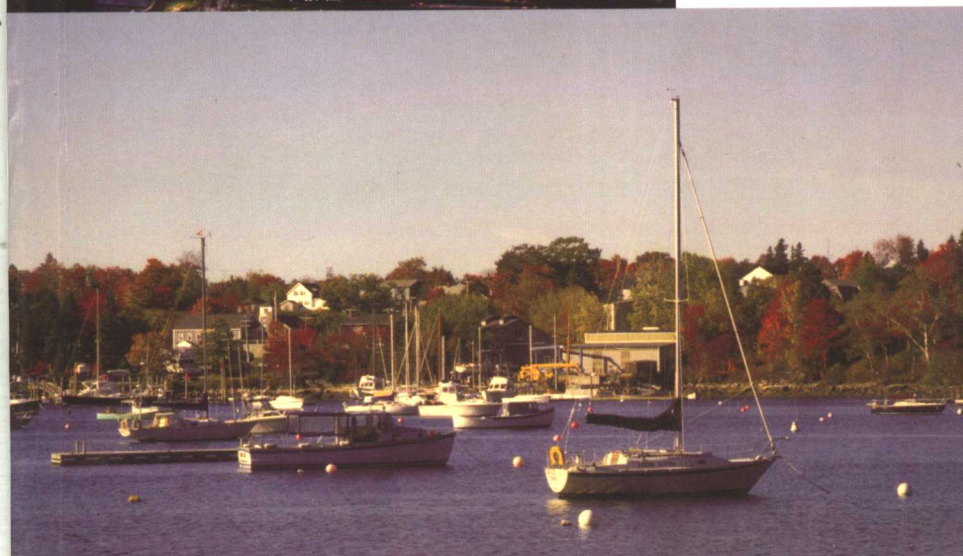
主编



外教社

上海外语教育出版社

SHANGHAI FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION PRESS



新编加拿大风情录

Canadian Scenes

(New Edition)

主编 王彤福

编著 王彤福

傅 俊

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编加拿大风情录 / 王彤福著. —上海: 上海外语教育出版社, 2005

ISBN 7-81095-891-7

I. 新… II. 王… III. ①英语-语言读物②加拿大-概况 IV. H319.4:K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2005)第 136053 号

出版发行: **上海外语教育出版社**

(上海外国语大学内) 邮编: 200083

电 话: 021-65425300 (总机)

电子邮箱: bookinfo@sflep.com.cn

网 址: <http://www.sflep.com.cn> <http://www.sflep.com>

责任编辑: 梁泉胜

印 刷: 上海外语教育出版社印刷厂

经 销: 新华书店上海发行所

开 本: 850×1092 1/32 印张 8.5 字数 212千字

版 次: 2006 年 6 月第 1 版 2006 年 6 月第 1 次印刷

印 数: 3 100 册

书 号: ISBN 7-81095-891-7 / G · 454

定 价: 13.50 元

本版图书如有印装质量问题, 可向本社调换

前言

preface

在世界上数以百计的国家中,加拿大对我们中国来说并不陌生。在抗日战争时期,加拿大籍的诺尔曼·白求恩大夫为了抢救我国的抗战战士,无私地奉献出了自己宝贵的生命。由于白求恩很早就在我国成了一个家喻户晓的名字,所以只要有人提及自己是加拿大人,我国的男女老少在心中对他/她的好感便会油然而生。当然,在已经进入21世纪的今天,我国人民对加拿大人民的友好感情已经不只是建筑在白求恩大夫的形象之上了。一个国家在另一个国家中的形象乃至在世界上的形象主要由这个国家成长的历史和在世界事务中的表现所决定。近几十年来,加拿大在外交上奉行独立自主的政策,对世界上的发展中国家也能够尽其所能给予支持,加拿大人民秉性友善谦和,从没有让人有一种不舒服的咄咄逼人的感觉。因此,我们在与加拿大的文化和经济交往中,比较容易发展友好关系,比较容易在平等和相互尊重的基础上达成互利的协议,所以,中国和加拿大在贸易方面已经有了突飞猛进的发展。加拿大已经成为中国最主要的贸易伙伴之一。从加拿大的角度来说,中国是加拿大出口产品的第四大市场,在进口量方面,从中国进口的产品总量在加拿大所有进口产品中居第三位。

随着中国和加拿大之间关系的发展,中国的年轻一代对加拿大这一疆域辽阔的国家一直保持着浓厚的兴趣,从80年代初到现在,已经有5万多学者和青年学子在加讲学、进行学术交流、或攻读学位后回归祖国。此外,各类文化、经济和政治代表团也频繁往来于两国之间。

我于20世纪80年代开始与加拿大接触,首先是在上海参与接待加拿大首批大学校长代表团,继而受到加拿大多伦多大

学英语系和语言学系的双重邀请,于1982年赴加作为期一年半的进修。多伦多大学地处加拿大经济文化中心的多伦多市市区,校园宽广,历史悠久,既有近200年前建的古老校舍和教堂,又有十分现代化的教学和实验大楼。它们和谐地坐落在花园般的校区之内,为莘莘学子提供了闹中取静的理想的学习场所。那所十多层高的 Robarts 图书馆,尽管像一个巨大的堡垒——外墙显得非常厚实而窗户非常狭小——但是给每个在多大求学的人留下的印象却是宁静思考的绝佳场所。

我于1983年学成回国,与加拿大的“缘分”却远没有结束。1988年,在加拿大首次在中国设立为期5周的学术访问的“加拿大研究奖”时,本人又有幸入选,成为首批获奖的30人之一,于当年5月赴加访问了温哥华(Vancouver)、维多利亚(Victoria)、多伦多(Toronto)、蒙特利尔(Montreal)、加拿大首都渥太华(Ottawa)以及加拿大最南端的城市温莎(Windsor)。这5个城市很有代表性,很值得观光游览。温哥华地处太平洋沿岸,她以加拿大西部最大的城市而自豪。维多利亚是不列颠哥伦比亚省的首府,坐落在风景秀丽的维多利亚岛上,是一个典型的旅游城市,市区内没有使用大量燃料的工业,所以该城市也被称为“无烟的城市”。蒙特利尔是加拿大法语省份魁北克的最大城市,历史悠久。身处蒙特利尔古老的欧洲风格的建筑群中我不禁产生了一丝错觉,好像又回到了故乡上海。加拿大首都渥太华的特色是政府部门所在地建筑的屋顶用的是铜瓦,年深日久就变成了特殊的铜绿色,使渥太华成为了世界上罕见的铜屋顶首都。加拿大最南端的城市温莎与美国的汽车之都底特律一河之隔,是加拿大最温暖的都市。据说底特律的汽车工人每当周末都会大批地渡河(实际上是驾车通过河底的隧道)来到温莎度假。为什么呢?因为加拿大的温莎不但治安更有保障,而且生活用品价廉物美。此外,我也访问了温哥华的 University of British Columbia,维多利亚的 University of Victoria,蒙特利尔的 McGill University 和 Concordia Uni-

versity,加拿大首都渥太华的 Ottawa University 和 Carleton University,以及加拿大最南端的城市温莎的 Windsor University。至于多伦多的 University of Toronto 当然是旧地重游了。这些大学虽然各有特色,但是办学严谨、环境优美、学习氛围浓厚的特点却是共同的。

从 20 世纪 80 年代开始,从中国到加拿大留学的学生日渐增多,到了 21 世纪之初,在加拿大的中国留学生已经成为加拿大外国留学生中最大的群体。他们中很多人都认为,如果在赴加之前能够对加拿大有一个初步的了解,对于他们到达加拿大后的快速适应是有帮助的。此外,也有必要掌握一些有关加拿大的英语词汇,以便与加拿大的同行增进沟通。为此,我在朋友们的启发和鼓励下,撰写了《加拿大风情录》。撰写该书主要有两方面目的:一来传播有关加拿大概况的知识,二来提高读者的英语水平,掌握一批可以用来交流中、加两国概况的词汇。此外,我还特意使用了问答式的体裁。这种体裁可以看作是我与我的学生在过去谈论加拿大的会话的浓缩与结晶。问答式体裁所用英语基本上是口语,既实用,又容易掌握。

该书由上海知识出版社于 1990 年 8 月首次出版后,深受读者的欢迎,在以后的 10 年中,几乎每年都要重印几次,使得该书的总印数很快就超过了 10 万册。特别有趣的是,当我在 1992 年作为中加交流学者第三次赴加时,飞机邻座上一位赴加攻读学位的年轻人手中拿的就是我所撰写的《加拿大风情录》。可见,他在赴加的最后 10 余小时中,还在抓紧“充电”。这让我也陡然对写书的责任感有了一种新的体验。

此外,我也发现,中国对于加拿大的发展和近年来的变化并不是十分敏感。例如,在一本介绍英语国家概况的教材中,讲到加拿大的行政区的划分时,仍然只提到 10 个省和 2 个地区,没有把 1999 年建立的新的行政区 Nunavut 包括在内。该书对于中国和加拿大在经济方面的突飞猛进的交流也介绍得不够。正如加拿大现任驻中国大使约瑟夫·卡隆在对北京大

学学生发表演讲中指出的那样，中国对加拿大的了解，不能老是停留在“白求恩”和“大山”上，或只了解加拿大是个山川秀丽幅员辽阔的国家。我们应该更多地了解一个当代的加拿大，一个在世界政治和外交舞台上十分活跃，在经济方面充满活力的加拿大。

为此，在《加拿大风情录》出版 10 年后我就开始新一轮的数据和材料收集工作，在 2000 年 5 月，当我代表中国加拿大研究会出席在温哥华召开的国际加拿大研究会年会时，特别注意把增扩本书内容的想法付诸实现。在目前出版的增扩本中，特别明显增加的内容是有关加拿大的移民政策、中加贸易的最新数据、加拿大主要英语大学的简介、联系方法和网站地址。我还请多年来一直使用本书作为教材的南京师大外语学院的傅俊教授为更新本书的部分数据作了一番努力。但是由于种种耽搁，本书的新版到今天才与读者见面。

在本书撰写完成之际，我谨向对我提供加拿大研究奖并资助我作为中国加拿大交流学者访加的加拿大政府以及为我多次访加做了细致安排的加拿大驻华大使馆，特别是历届负责科技和文化交流的使馆一秘表示感谢。我也要对在我多次访加期间给予我热情招待和帮助的加拿大朋友和加籍华人表示谢忱。对南京师范大学加拿大研究中心主任、中国加拿大研究会理事傅俊教授以及我的同事孙白梅教授为更新本书所提的建议表示谢意。

王彤福

2005 年于上海

目录

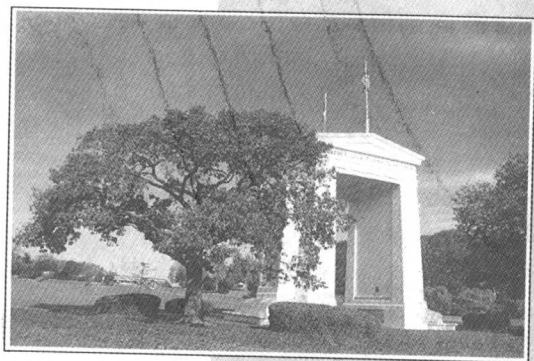
contents

1	An Overview	1
	概况	
2	Climate and Seasons	11
	气候与季节	
3	Form of Government	23
	政体	
4	Land, Agriculture and Mineral Resources	33
	土地、农业和矿物资源	
5	Economy	45
	经济	
6	Population, Family and Health	55
	人口、家庭和健康	
7	Canadians' Temperament, Social Customs and Cuisine	67
	加拿大人的性格、风俗习惯和烹饪	
8	Citizenship, Immigration Selection Point System and Ethnic Origins	77
	公民资格、移民选择积分制和祖籍	

9	Education, Institutions of Higher Learning and Foreign Student Admission 教育、高等学府、外籍学生留学事宜	87
10	Literature, Performing Arts and Films 文学、表演艺术和电影	103
11	Traveling 旅游	113
12	Canadian English 加拿大英语	127
13	Canadian Currency 加拿大货币	135
14	Holidays 节假日	143
15	Sino-Canadian Relations and Canadian Studies in China 中加关系以及中国加拿大研究	151
16	A Brief Introduction to the 10 Provinces and 3 Territories 加拿大 10 省 3 地区简介	163
	Appendix 附录	213
	1. A Concise Account of Outstanding Universi- ties	214
	2. A Complete List of Canadian Universities and Colleges	257
	Bibliography	263

An Overview

概況



Q: What is the geographic location of Canada?

A: Canada is situated in the northern half of the North American Continent in the Western Hemisphere.

Q: How large is Canada?

A: With a distance of 5514 kilometers from west to east and 4634 from south to north, Canada has an area of 9,976,139 square kilo-meters. It is a little bit larger than China, which has an area of 9,600,000 square kilo-meters. Thus, in area it is the second largest country in the world, being exceeded only by Russia, which has an area of a little more than 17,000,000 square kilometers. In comparison, Canada is more than forty times the size of Britain, or eighteen times that of France.

This is a list of the ten largest countries (in area) in the world. (sq. km / sq. mi)

1	Russia	17,075,200 (6,592,770)
2	Canada	9,970,610 (3,849,674)
3	United States	9,629,047 (3,717,796)
4	China	9,571,300 (3,695,500)
5	Brazil	8,547,404 (3,300,171)
6	Australia	7,682,300 (2,966,200)
7	India	3,165,596 (1,222,243)
8	Argentina	2,780,400 (1,073,518)
9	Kazakhstan	2,717,300 (1,049,200)
10	Sudan	2,505,800 (967,490)

(The Times Comprehensive Atlas of the World, Millennium Edition, 1999)

Q: What are Canada's neighboring countries?

A: The only country that is adjacent to Canada on land is the United States. It is to the South of Canada. On all

other sides, Canada is surrounded by water.

Q: How long is the borderline¹ between Canada and the United States?

A: The borderline shared by the U. S. and Canada is as long as 5,524.5 kilometers. It is called the “longest undefended borderline” in the world. Citizens of both countries can cross the border without a visa.² It is said that one Canadian old lady, Cecille Bechard, had her house built on the border, with the kitchen on the Canadian side and the bathroom on the American side. Every day she goes back and forth between the two countries, taking a bath in American “waters”³ but having meals on Canadian soil.

The famous Niagara Falls is also between Canada and the United States and there is a bridge there linking the two countries. In the middle of the bridge there are two flags on each side, and of course one is that of Canada and the other is that of the U.S.

Q: What are the oceans that surround Canada?

A: To the east of the country is the Atlantic Ocean.⁴ To the west is the Pacific Ocean.⁵ To the North is the Arctic Ocean.⁶

Q: How did Canada get its name?

A: It was said that Jacques Cartier (1491~1557), the first European navigator,⁷ discovered what is now Canada in 1535. He went ashore⁸ at a spot later to be known as Quebec City.⁹ There he asked some local Indians¹⁰ what

that place was called. The Indians, thinking that he meant their village, answered: "*Kanada*," which in the Huron-Iroquois¹¹ Indian Language means "a settlement".¹²

On returning to Europe, Cartier announced that he had discovered a new land named "*Kanada*". Thus, in misunderstanding, the place later became known as "*Canada*".

Q: According to what is mentioned above, can it be said that Cartier is the first person who discovered Canada?

A: No. Actually, Cartier can only be said to be one of the first Europeans who discovered Canada. Of course he was not the first person who has discovered either North America or Canada. It is now generally believed that the Inuit people (Eskimos)¹³ and (Canadian) Indians settled down in what is now Canada several thousand years earlier than the Europeans. They went there not from across the Atlantic Ocean but crossing the Bering Strait¹⁴ and passing through Alaska.¹⁵ At that time, the strait might have been much narrower than the present 82 kilometers (51 miles). Attracted by the rich animal resources¹⁶ on the seas, they braved the wind and waves and finally arrived at the new continent.

Q: Why, then, did you say that Cartier was only "one of the first Europeans who discovered Canada"?

A: Because about 1,000 years ago some Europeans called Norsemen¹⁷ from Iceland¹⁸ found the island of today's Newfoundland¹⁹ and even settled down there for a brief

time.

Q: When was the word “Canada” first used to mean the present country?

A: In 1867, when Canada achieved independence within the British Commonwealth, the title “The Dominion²⁰ of Canada” was granted to the country. According to the British North American Act of 1867, the provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick formed one dominion under the name of Canada. This historic event can be regarded as the beginning of the official use of the word “Canada” to mean the present country.

Q: What is the national anthem²¹ of Canada?

A: The title of the national anthem of Canada is “O Canada”. Originally, it was written in French by Sir Adolphe-Basile Routier, a Quebec jurist²² and poet. Not long after, it was set to music by the Quebec composer Calixa Lavallee and was first performed on June 24, 1880. Several years later, the Montreal judge and poet R. Stanley Weir wrote its English version.

Q: What is the official version of “O Canada”?

A: The final official English version is as follows:

O Canada! Our home and native land!

True patriot²³ love in all thy sons command!

With glowing hearts we see thee rise,

The true North strong and free!

From far and wide, O Canada,

We stand on guard for thee.

*God keep our land glorious and free!
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.
O Canada, we stand on guard for thee.*

Q: What is the name of the national flag of Canada?

A: The national flag of Canada is popularly called the "Maple-leaf Flag".²⁴ That's because its most outstanding feature²⁵ is the large red maple leaf in the middle against a snow-white background. It is officially described in government documents as "A red flag of the proportions²⁶ two by length and one by width, containing in its centre a white square the width of the flag, bearing a single red maple leaf".



The Canadian National Flag

Q: When did the Canadians first raised their maple-leaf national flag?

A: According to a speech by Jean Cretien, the then Prime Minister of Canada in Feb. 1996, the flag was first raised on Feb. 15, 1965. In establishing February 15 each year as the National Flag of Canada Day, Prime Minister Cretien said that "at the stroke of noon on February 15, 1965, Canada's red and white maple leaf flag was raised for the very first time."

Q: What is the significance of the National Flag to the Canadians?

A: As Prime Minister Cretien said, "Although simple in design, Canada's flag well reflects the common values we hold so dear: freedom, peace, respect, justice and tolerance. Canada's flag is a symbol that unites Canadians and expresses throughout the world and always our pride in being Canadian." Mr. Cretien went on to say that the flag "honours Canadians of all origins who through their courage and determination have helped to build and are continuing to build our great country: a dynamic country that is open to the future."

Q: What is the national emblem²⁷ of Canada?



A: Actually, there are two national emblems of Canada. The first one is the Canadian beaver,²⁸ a clever and hardworking semi-aquatic²⁹ animal. Its use as the national emblem dates back to the early seventeenth century. Now it is officially regarded as the symbol of the sovereignty of Canada.



The second national emblem of Canada is the Canadian maple leaf. However, its use as the national symbol has a shorter history, dating back only to the mid-nineteenth century. With the proclamation³⁰ of the national flag of Canada, it was confirmed³¹ as an official symbol. If you have a few Canadian officials as your friends, you may find that there is always a maple leaf symbol on their business cards.

Notes to language and culture

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. borderline | 边界 |
| 2. visa | 签证 |
| 3. waters | [复](国家的) 水域 |
| 4. the Atlantic Ocean | 大西洋 |
| 5. the Pacific Ocean | 太平洋 |
| 6. the Arctic Ocean | 北冰洋 |
| 7. European navigator | 欧洲的航海家 |
| 8. went ashore | 上岸 |
| 9. Quebec City | 魁北克城 |
| 10. local Indians | 当地的印第安人 |
| 11. Huron-Iroquois | 印第安人部落名 |