

· 域外风情丛书 ·



# 加拿大 风情录

王彤福 晓 晨 编著

英汉对照



中央出版中心

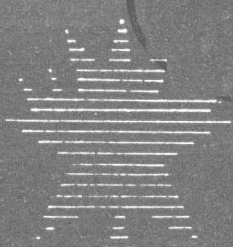
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## 内 容 提 要

本书是一本适合中等英语程度读者自学英语用的英汉对照读物，是《域外风情》丛书系列中的一本。它用简明的问答式体裁，扼要而全面地介绍了加拿大的气候、物产、政体、社会、家庭以至加拿大人的性格、风俗习惯和语言；对加拿大的高等院校和外国留学生入学事宜以及去加旅行的注意事项等，介绍更为翔实。除全国总的情况外，还对该国十个省和两个地区的主要城市、最佳旅游季节和时差等分别作了介绍。作者曾于近年二度访加，先后在加逗留一年有余，不少资料来自作者的亲身经历。书中附有加拿大主要大学概况和通讯地址，对于准备赴加求学、访问、工作或旅游的人员，本书将提供比较有用的信息。

## 前 言

在世界上数以百计的国家中，加拿大对我们中国人说来并不陌生。过去，它以抗日战争时期无私地献身于我国人民解放事业的诺尔曼·白求恩大夫的故国而闻名。由于白求恩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，我国男女老少心中便会对他产生一种友好的感情。但现在，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名望上了。一个国家在另一个国家中的形象主要是由这个国家本身的历史和性质所决定的。加拿大人秉性友善谦和。因此，我们在与加拿大人民进行的文化与经济交往中，比较容易发展友好关系并在平等和相互尊重的基础上达成互利协议。

随着中国和加拿大之间关系的发展，特别是随着中国开放政策的实施，我国人民，尤其是青年一代，对加拿大这一疆域辽阔的国家的兴趣正在与日俱增。近年来已有数以万计的中国学生与学者赴加攻读学位或进行学术交流。此外，各类文化、经济及政治代表团也频繁地往来于两国之间。这样的大好形势要求我国人民对加拿大及其人民有进一步的了解。正是在这样的情况下，上海知识出版社希望我能写一本有关加拿大的手册。而从某种意义上来说，我也认为这是件义不容辞的事。因为在短短的5年中，我曾有机会对加拿大作了两次访问。

我第一次赴加是在1982年,当时我接受了加拿大多伦多大学的邀请,以访问学者的身份在该大学的英语系和语言学系进修。多伦多大学地处多伦多的中心。该市是加拿大经济文化的中心之一,也是加拿大人口最多的城市。我在那里度过的一年多时间无疑加深了我对加拿大的了解。

今年5月,我第二次访加。这次是由于获得了加拿大政府外交部提供的加拿大研究奖,从而使我有机会对加拿大的主要城市以及这些城市的高等院校作一次短期访问。从今年5月19日至6月30日的6个星期中,我不但到多伦多市旧地重游,而且还访问了蒙特利尔、渥太华、温莎市、温哥华和维多利亚等城市。每一个城市都有其自身的特色而值得观光。蒙特利尔是魁北克省的第一大城市。渥太华是加拿大的首都及行政中心。温莎市是加拿大最南部的城市,与美国的汽车城底特律仅一河之隔。温哥华以加拿大西部的最大都市而自豪。而维多利亚市则是不列颠哥伦比亚省的省会及行政中心。在此期间,我还参加了两个学术会议——在温莎市温莎大学举行的1988年加拿大学术协会年会以及在温哥华的不列颠哥伦比亚大学举行的太平洋地区国家会议。第二次访问的时间虽然比第一次短得多,只有6周,但由于参观了更多的地方,并与更多的加拿大朋友作了交谈,我对加拿大也就获得了一个更加具体的概念。

本书有两个目的:传播有关加拿大概况的知识和提高读者的英语水平。因此本书使用的是两种语言,我国最常用的外语——英语,以及我们的母语——汉语。

本书采用问答式体裁。这种体裁可以看作是我与我的学生过去几年来谈论加拿大的会话的浓缩与结晶。因此,显而易见,我所用的英语基本上是口语而不是书面语。

综上所述,无论读者的目的是为了扩大英语词汇量还是希望获得有关加拿大的信息,或者两者兼而有之,我都希望这本书能成为他们的益友,帮助他们在扩大知识面的同时提高他们的英语水平。

在本书编著完成之际,我对向我提供加拿大研究奖的加拿大政府,以及为我再次访加作了细致安排的加拿大驻华使馆,特别是负责科技与文化交流事务的使馆一秘沙洪博士谨致谢忱。我也要对我访加期间给予我热情招待和帮助的加籍华人及加拿大朋友表示感谢。我的同事,上海外国语学院副院长戴炜栋教授以及中国加拿大研究会理事孙白梅副教授在百忙中通读了我的手稿并提出了宝贵的建议,我也谨在此向他们表示谢意。

王彤福

1988.11 于上海

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## 1. AN OVERVIEW

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**A:** Where is Canada?

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

**A:** How large is Canada?

**B:** Canada occupies an area of 9 976 139 square kilometres. It is a little bit larger than China. Thus, in area it is the second largest country in the world, being exceeded only by the Soviet Union, which has an area of more than 22 400 000 square kilometres. In comparison, Canada is more than forty times the size of Britain, or eighteen times that of France.

**A:** What are Canada's neighboring countries?

**B:** The only country that is adjacent to Canada on land is the United States. It is to the South of Canada. On the other sides, Canada is surrounded by water.

**A:** How long is the borderline between Canada and the United States?

**B:** The borderline shared by the U.S. and Canada is as long as 5 524.5 kilometres. It is called the longest undefended borderline in the world. Citizens of both countries can cross the border without a visa. 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" but eating on Canadian soil.

**A:** What are the oceans that surround Canada?

**B:** To the east of the country is the Atlantic Ocean. To the west is the Pacific Ocean. To the North is the Arctic Ocean.

**A:** How did Canada get its name?

**B:** It was said that Jacques Cartier, the first European navigator who discovered what is now Canada, went ashore at a spot later to be known as Quebec City. There he asked some local Indians what that place was called. The Indians, thinking that he meant their little town, replied, "Kanata", meaning in the Huron-Iroquois Indian Language,

“a settlement”.

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”.

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

B: No. Cartier can be said to be the first European who discovered Canada. But he was not the first person who have discovered either North America or Canada. It is now generally believed that the Eskimos and 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 by crossing the Bering Strait and passing through Alaska. At that time, the strait might have been much narrower than the present fifty miles. Attracted by the rich animal resources on the other side of the strait, they braved the seas and finally arrived at the new continent.

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

**B:** In 1867, when Canada achieved independence within the British Commonwealth, the title "The Dominion 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.

**A:** What is the national anthem of Canada?

**B:** The title of the National Anthem of Canada is "O Canada". Originally, it was written in French by Sir Adolphe-Basile Routhier, a Quebec jurist and poet. Not long after, it was set to music by the Quebec composer Calixa Lavallée and was first performed on June 24, 1880. Several years later, the Montreal judge and poet R. Stanley Weir wrote its English version.

**A:** What is the official version of "O Canada"?

**B:** The final official English version is as follows:

O Canada! Our home and native land!  
True patriot love in all thy sons com-

mand!  
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.

- A: What is the name of the national flag of Canada?
- B: The national flag of Canada is popularly called the Maple Leaf Flag. That's because its most outstanding feature 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 proportions 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".
- A: What is the national emblem of Canada?
- B: Actually, there are two national emblems of Canada. The first one is the Canadian beaver, a clever and hardworking semi-aquatic 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 proclamation of the national flag of Canada, it was confirmed 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.

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## 2. CLIMATE, CLIMATIC ZONES AND SEASONS

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**A:** How is Canada's climate? Is it intolerably cold in winter?

**B:** People tend to think that as Canada is a northern country its winters must be harsh and long. But contrary to popular belief, on the whole, Canada is a very sunny land with a distinctive change of seasons. Of course, since Canada is such a vast country, its climate varies greatly from region to region. When talking about Canada's climate, people usually divide it into six climatic regions.

**A:** What are these six climatic regions?

**B:** The six regions are: a) the Arctic Region, b) the Northern Region, c) the Prairie Region, d) the Cordillera Region, e) the Pacific Region, f) the Southeastern Region.

**A:** What are these six climatic regions like?