

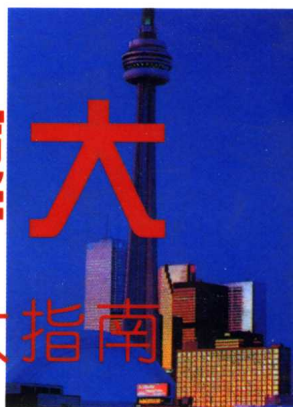
(英汉对照)

GOING TO CANADA

走进加拿大

——赴加拿大指南

田耀 [加] Jim Hoyle 蒋瑜 著



地震出版社

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——赴加拿大指南（英汉对照）

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前 言

我曾分别于1991年和1995年以中加文化交流项目访问学者身份两次出访加拿大，走遍了加拿大的大部分省份，并访问了所有这些省份的主要城市。对加拿大的政治、历史、地理、文化、风俗及风土人情做了深入地了解和研究。本人在访问期间，特别还同中国大陆留学生进行了广泛和深入地接触，并了解到了他们在工作、学习和生活等方面的实际情况和遇到的一些问题。我愿将这一切用对话的形式介绍给国内的朋友。

本书内容丰富，涉及到了国内许多朋友所感兴趣的有关加拿大情况的方方面面。本书还通过注释形式用中文向广大读者提供了许多加拿大各方面的信息。另外，本书每一对话后均有十个问题。该问题不是对前面对话的练习提问，而是帮助读者对其感兴趣的问题进行提问。每个对话均有中文译文。书后还附有加拿大主要大学附录和办理加拿大移民打分标准，供广大读者参考。

本书适合英语专业和非英语专业的学生使用，是一本很好的口语教科书。同时，也适合于广大英语爱好者、自学者、出国留学人员，特别是对加拿大感兴趣的国内朋友提供了指南。

在此对 Prof. Jim Hoyle、蒋瑜女士和张滨江教授给予的密切合作表示感谢。

在本书的编写过程中，得到了加拿大驻华使馆教育文化处 Richard King 博士和项目官员贺新女士的支持和帮助，编者在此表示衷心地感谢。并诚心地希望广大读者对书中的错误提出批评意见。

PREFACE

I am delighted to have been asked by professor Tian Yao of Tianjin Foreign Languages University to write a preface to his book "Going to Canada". This set of dialogues, arising from professor Tian's own experience as a Chinese visiting scholar in Canada, presents useful and interesting information on many aspects of Canadian life. At the same time, I anticipate that it will be a valuable classroom text for students of English, even if they do not have a particular interest in Canada.

Knowledge and understanding of each other's countries allow us to build a secure foundation for political and economic cooperation. I hope that Professor Tian's book will serve as a bridge between Chinese students of English and Canada.

加拿大驻华大使馆 *Richard King*
教育文化处参赞 王仁强

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CANADIAN BACKGROUND

1. Government

Tian: How is the Canadian government selected?

Jim: By the democratic election of its members.

T: How do you become elected?

J: You first have to be chosen as the representative of a political party.

T: What is a political party?

J: It is an association of people with similar political and economic ideas, who want to govern their society.

T: Can anyone join a party?

J: Yes, you can even start your own party.

T: How does the representative become a member of the government?

J: All citizens over 18 may vote for the candidate of the party they prefer in their home area. The candidate with the most votes becomes the member for that area.

T: Is the government made up from the party with the most elected representatives?

J: Yes, and the leader of that party becomes the prime minister. Elected representatives from other parties are "the opposition".

- T: Where is the government of Canada situated?
- J: In Ottawa, the capital.
- T: That's the federal government, what about the provincial governments?
- J: The process is the same, and the provincial capital is the seat of provincial government.
- T: I suppose it's the same for municipal government.
- J: Yes, but the party system is less pervasive.
- T: Canada is a bilingual country, but not everyone speaks the two official languages.
- J: No, but all federal government processes are conducted in both French and English with simultaneous translation.
- T: I have seen bilingual signs, too.
- J: What's more, everyone in a high position in government and in many public service jobs must be bilingual.
- T: What an advantage it is to know more than one language.

Vocabulary

select	<i>vt.</i>	挑选; 选择
democratic	<i>a.</i>	民主的
election	<i>n.</i>	选举
representative	<i>n.</i>	代表
association	<i>n.</i>	联合; 联盟; 协会
similar	<i>a.</i>	相似的, 类似的

economic	a.	经济的
govern	vt.	统治, 管理
citizen	n.	公民
vote	vt. n.	投票
candidate	n.	候选人
prefer	vt.	宁可; 更喜欢
opposition	n.	反对党
federal	a.	联邦的
provincial	a.	省的; 外省的
process	n.	过程, 进程
municipal	a.	市的; 自治城市的
pervasive	a.	遍布的; 渗透的
bilingual	a.	双语的
conduct	vt.	实施, 处理, 进行
simultaneous	a.	同步的; 同时的
sign	n.	标记
advantage	n.	有利条件; 优点

Notes

Canadian government 加拿大政府

加拿大是君主立宪、采用民主议会制的联邦国家。行政权名义上归英女王, 由总督代表女王行使, 实际由内阁行使。女王在加拿大的代表是总督, 总督由首相推荐后, 女王任命。总督履行享有王室在加拿大的所有权力与特权。首相与内阁的其他成员作为政府履行执行权。内阁由首相和首相推举的部长们组成。习惯上, 被任命的所有内阁成员要在众议院或参议院占一席位。内阁只对众议院负责。如果它在众议院中

失去了大多数人的信任，就会被要求辞职。加拿大众议院的成员最多五年选举一次。每个加拿大公民，无论男女，只要年满 18 岁就有权在自己居住的选区投票。经选举，在众议院占最多数的政党组成政府。而参议院成员由首相推荐，总督任命。其成员间接代表加拿大不同地区并在立法工作中起间接监督作用。参议院是非执政机构。

political party 政党

加拿大的两个主要联邦党是自由党和进步保守党。联邦政府一直由两个党中的一个组成。

prime minister 首相

他是执政党的领导人，执政党在众议员中须占多数席位。

Ottawa 渥太华

加拿大首都，位于安大略省。

provincial government 省政府

省政府中除了没有参议院外，组织结构与联邦政府大致相同。女王在省里的代表——总督代表由首相推荐，总督任命。

municipal government 市政府

联邦政府负责全国家的事务，省政府负责全省的事务，市政府负责全市的事务，如：设立学校，建市图书馆等。

a bilingual country 双语国家

加拿大是一个双语国家，其官方语言为英语和法语。除了魁北克省外，英语是全国最普遍使用的语言。法语是魁北克省的官方语言。

Useful Questions

1. Who is the Prime Minister of Canada?

2. What are the major political parties here?
3. Do you know if there is a Chinese legation in Vancouver?
4. Why does the provincial government have different parties from the federal government?
5. Do you like the architecture of the provincial governor's residence?
6. How many provinces are there in Canada?
7. What is the function of the mayor?
8. How do you solve conflicts between local and higher levels of government?
9. How much income tax do you pay?
10. Are there many French speaking people in Edmonton?

2. History

Tian: Most of Canada is English speaking. Did everyone's ancestors come from England?

Jim: Not at all. The first people to inhabit Canada came from Asia like you. They comprise the Indian and Inuit populations of North America.

T: When did the Europeans come here, then?

J: The Vikings came about a thousand years ago.

T: Do their settlements still exist?

J: Only as ruins in Northern Newfoundland.

T: Were the English next?

J: No, the French settled nearly 500 years ago.

T: The English must have come soon after.

J: True enough. After some extensive wars, the English came to dominate except in Quebec.

T: The Canadian population seems to be made up of many different kinds of people.

J: Yes. Did you know that an important part of Canada's historical development was helped by Chinese people?

T: I suppose you mean in building the railway across the country.

J: That's right. Nowadays, you can find new Canadians from almost every country in the world.

T: I've noticed that. Perhaps that's because Canada is a

“new country”.

J: Perhaps you're right. As a country, politically it's only just over a hundred years old.

T: Yes, just a baby. China is the grandfather of civilization.

Vocabulary

ancestor	<i>n.</i>	祖先
inhabit	<i>vt.</i>	居住于
Asia	<i>n.</i>	亚洲
comprise	<i>vt.</i>	由……组成;包括
European	<i>n.</i>	欧洲人
Viking	<i>n.</i>	海盗
settlement	<i>n.</i>	拓居
ruins	<i>n.</i>	废墟;遗迹
extensive	<i>a.</i>	广泛的;多次的
dominate	<i>vt.</i>	支配,统治,控制
civilization	<i>n.</i>	文明

Notes

history 历史

加拿大是一个相当年轻的国家,它有文字记载的历史不超过 500 年。加拿大的原始居民是印第安人及因纽特人。一般认为他们于 3 万年前经过西伯利亚及阿拉斯加之间的陆桥从亚洲来到加拿大。欧洲人与这些加拿大原始居民的首次接触大约发生在 1000 年前。永久性的英、法拓居从 17 世纪初期开始。1763 年加拿大沦为英国殖民地。1867 年 7 月 1 日英国