UPDATE YOUR VISION OF CANADA 你所不知道的 加拿大

学习最地道的英语,感受最真实的加拿大

Update Your Vision of Canada

王茜 吴柳英 徐珏 编译 [加] Brett C. Griffin 审定



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of
Canada

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北京。

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前言

说起加拿大,人们总是喜欢用"枫情万种"一词来形容她。的确,加拿大是一个与枫叶有着不解之缘的国家。枫叶作为加拿大的标志,可以说是无处不在。同时,加拿大也的确是一个有着万种风情的国家。作为世界上国土面积第二大的国家,加拿大幅员辽阔、物产丰富、风景优美、民族众多,有着丰富的文化和资源。加拿大也是一个名副其实的"移民之国",拥有来自世界各地的移民。他们有着不同的肤色、不同的语言、不同的文化和传统。各种文化在这里互相碰撞、融合发展,形成了加拿大的"文化马赛克"。作为世界上第一个宣布实行多元文化政策的国家,"多元化"一词最好地概括了加拿大的特点。

目前在国内,年轻一代了解加拿大的方式大体有两种,一种是英语专业的学生通过各种教科书、学术著作对加拿大有了比较深入的认识,同时辅之以各种流行文化媒介;而绝大多数年轻人则只是通过流行文化媒介这种方式逐步建立了他们心中的加拿大印象,其中包括报刊、杂志、影视、流行音乐和网络等等。前者对加拿大的专业性介绍和研究往往显得生硬、枯燥;而后者,虽然形式多样化且有一定的趣味性,却又无法形成对加拿大的全面性认识。而目前市场上介绍加拿大文化的书籍,要么是针对某一个方面进行深入研究的教科书式读物,缺乏趣味性;要么是介绍各地景点的旅游指南,过于单调和肤浅,都不能很好地满足读者全面了解加拿大文化的需求。因此,本书的定位就是让广大读者能在轻松愉悦的趣味阅读中,比较系统地了解加拿大历史、社会、政治、文化发展的脉络,认识加拿大人看待事物的多元化视角,品味加拿大独特的土著文化,饱览风土人情,同时不断增强广大年轻读者对加拿大的兴趣。

本书分十单元,涵盖历史、政治、多元文化、风土人情、大众传媒、教育制度、影视娱乐、体育等方面。美丽加拿大单元首先为读者介绍了这个"枫情万种"的国度,包括主要城市的人文环境,以及加拿大的自然美景,内容主要侧重于讲述加拿大那些背后不为人所知的有趣故事,让读者能够从不同的角度更加全面地了解加拿大。多元文化单元主要介

绍加拿大的多元文化政策、独特的双语政策、移民政策的演变和加拿大 的十著民族。风十人情单元我们带领读者去了解加拿大的传统假日和特 色节日,"品尝"加拿大的美酒美食。大众传媒单元则向读者介绍了加 拿大的主流报刊、广播公司和新闻奖。影视娱乐单元涉及加拿大的电影 电视,包括极具影响力的两大电影节和风靡全球的真人秀节目,号称"加 拿大格莱美"的朱诺奖,还有歌坛天后们成名背后的故事。接下来的两 单元"加拿大往事"和"政治体制"为读者介绍了加拿大的历史和政治、 让读者能够通过历史这条线索来找寻加拿大曾经的影子, 了解加拿大为 什么至今没有一部完整的宪法, 而主要由在各个不同历史时期通过的宪 法法案拼凑而成。教育单元则为读者呈现加拿大整体教育体制及其极具 个性的语言教育模式;同时,那些坚持男女分校教育的拥趸们还能在这 章找到全加拿大最负盛名的男校和女校,从中领略分校教育的风采;最 后, 名校趣闻一节将为您讲述众多加拿大名校的学术成就、科研成果之 外的趣闻轶事。体育单元涵盖时下盛行加拿大的冰雪运动, 对冰壶和冰 球运动知之甚少的读者可从中窥知一二,一些充满趣味的十著人运动和 加拿大与冬奥会的相关内容也收纳其中。华人世界单元讲述华人移民加 拿大的历史、探寻加拿大唐人街的过去和今天,同时为读者介绍了两位 杰出华人代表,前总督伍冰枝和享有"东方第一剑"美誉的栾菊杰。

在内容的设计上,本书每单元分为几个小节,围绕一个小主题,采取中英双语对照阅读的形式。为了方便读者学习,我们将文中出现的重要词汇标出做注,并对一些文化背景进行注释,相信通过对本书的学习,不仅能够大大提高您的阅读能力,还能够极大地提高词汇量,同时也能了解一下过去您所不知道的加拿大。

编者 2009年初夏于北京

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Beautiful Canada

Unit 1

美丽加拿大

1. Passion for Maple Leaf

枫叶国的枫叶情结

糖槭树林遍布加拿大金国各地。它又叫糖枫树,每年深秋季节,金风萧瑟,红艳艳的枫树叶,灿此朝霞,色泽娇艳,瑰丽无比,仿佛春天怒放的红花。加拿大人对枫叶有深厚的感情,把枫树视为国树,因而加拿大有了"枫树之国"的美誉。不管在什么地方,加拿大人都会流露出对枫叶的深切情感。中国古代文人墨客都有"停车坚爱枫林晚"的意境,如果他们生活在枫叶之国,如诗的美景是否更会让他们文思泉涌呢?



Origins of the Maple Leaf

Canada is a country with a vast array of cultural symbols. In an era where many Canadians feel overwhelmed by American cultural influences, distinct Canadian symbols are very important, and widely embraced.

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Even though red maples grow only in eastern Canada, the choice of the maple leaf for the symbols of Canada was not arbitrary. The maple leaf is an enduring symbol which can be traced back to the very beginnings of Canadian history. The aboriginal peoples were aware of the food properties of maple sap and harvested it every spring. This was a skill soon learned by European settlers. As early as 1700, the maple leaf was being referred to as a symbol. In 1834, the first **St. Jean Baptiste** Society adopted the maple leaf as its emblem. Fourteen years later, in 1848, The Maple Leaf, an annual Toronto literary review, declared the maple leaf to be the emblem of Canada.

Canadian Flags

Canada's national flag is the Maple Leaf. It was officially adopted in 1967, following a lengthy³ political debate. Canada's old flag was called the Red Ensign and had been used by the British colonials for centuries. This gave the old flag a lot of history, and changing it was not a popular idea at the time. Yet then-Prime Minister **Lester Pearson** felt strongly that independent Canada needed an independent flag, and forced the new maple leaf design through.

The current maple leaf flag does not really have any deep meaning. Red and white are Canada's "official colors" based on a royal proclamation made back in the 20s, and the maple leaf has been a common symbol of Canada for generations. Other than that, there is no real symbolism as-



加拿大国旗

¹ arbitrary adj. 任意的, 随意的, 武断的

² aboriginal adj. 土著的,原著的,原来的

³ lengthy adj. 冗长的, 过分的

sociated with it. Some people claim the points on the leaf represent the provinces or that the bars represent the oceans, but those are just urban myths. Because of its lack of symbolism, to this day many old people still hate the Maple Leaf flag and wish they could go back to the Red Ensign. The younger generation who eagerly embraces the current national flag, however, is barely aware of the old one.

Maple Leaf flags can be seen all over Canada. All sorts of public buildings, from government offices to fast-food restaurants proudly fly the Canadian flag, and in some cases, even more than one. The Canada flag is also a widely marketed icon¹, and if you're a tourist it's easy to buy all sorts of Maple Leaf souvenirs.²

It is also extremely fashionable for young people to pin a delicate Maple Leaf flag to their backpack. They do this so that in case they ever bring their backpack to a foreign country, the local peoples will instantly be able to recognize them as being Canadian, and thus treat them nicely. Canadians live in a perpetual³ state of fear that they will be mistaken for Americans, so the Canada flag is seen as an important symbol in this respect. In Canada it's widely believed that when Americans travel to hostile⁴ nations they too will pin a Canadian flag to their backpack in an attempt to confuse the locals into treating them with more respect.

Coat of Arms

Decorative Coats of Arms are a common sight in Canada. Every city, Province, Prime Minister, Governor General etc, has his or her own personal Coat of Arms. Until 1991, Coats of Arms had to be issued by Britain, but they

¹ icon n. 图标, 肖像, 偶像

² souvenirs n. 纪念品

³ perpetual adj. 永久的, 长久的

⁴ hostile adj. 敌对的, 敌方的

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are now issued by the Canadian Heraldic Authority. Anyone can commission the Authority for their own personal Coat of Arms, but doing so will usually be accompanied by a hefty² price tag. An official, government sanctioned Coat of Arms can cost upwards of several thousand dollars, so they are usual-



改良后的加拿大盾徽

ly only purchased by government organizations or very wealthy pretentious people. Canada's national Coat of Arms is almost identical to Britain's Coat of Arms, except ours has a couple of Maple Leafs tacked on.

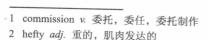
The Gold Maple Leaf

In Canada, it is said that one of the most practical ways to invest in gold is to own Gold Maple Leaf coins, produced by the Royal Canadian Mint. Every Maple Leaf coin is guar-

anteed by the Government of Canada for its weight and purity. And it was the first gold bullion coin to be minted in the ultimate 99.99% purity. No gold coin in the world boasts a higher purity. Besides, the Gold Maple Leafs are extremely liquid, easily bought and sold anywhere in the world where precious metals are traded.

Each coin shows a maple leaf, with Queen Elizabeth on each. Stiff com-

petition in recent years from other new gold coins has upgraded, however it still ranks among the top gold coins in the world in terms of price and liquidity. The Gold Maple Leaf's unsurpassed purity and international liquidity³ make it a wise choice for anyone who



³ liquidity n. 流通性, 流畅



加拿大枫叶金币

can appreciate the inherent value of gold.

Perhaps most magical of all, Gold Maple Leaf coins are an investment to own and to admire and touch. When you hold a Gold Maple Leaf coin in your hand, you're holding 5,000 years of security and value.

Maple Syrup

Maple syrup is a sweetener made from the sap of maple trees. In Canada and the United States, it is most often eaten with waffles and pancakes. It is sometimes used as an ingredient in baking, the making of candy, preparing desserts, or as a sugar source and flavoring agent in making beer.

In Quebec and eastern Ontario the process of making maple has become part of the culture. During this celebration of harvest, people will get dressed,

have their farms decorated and hold various activities, and they share this spree with other visitors by dancing, singing together and try the delicious syrup. One tradition is going to enjoy in early spring the meals served with maple syrup-based products, maple taffee, and sugar on snow. This is thickened hot syrup poured onto fresh snow and then eaten off sticks as it quickly cools. This spree almost can last for a month.

As a nation of maple, Canada makes more than 80% of the world's maple syrup, producing about 7 million US gallons (26,000 m³) in 2005. The vast majority of this comes from Quebec: the province is by far the world's largest producer, with about 75% of



枫糖浆

the world production (6.515 million US gallons/24,660 m³ in 2005). Production in Quebec is controlled through a supply-management system, which

makes this industry relatively stable and profitable.



枫叶国的枫叶情结

加拿大,是一个有很多文化象征的国家。加拿大文化曾一度受到强 大美国文化的压制。但是加拿大本身的文化象征也十分重要,而且受到 加拿大人民的广泛支持。

虽然火红的枫叶只盛产于加拿大的东部,但是它成为加拿大文化的象征却是有"史"可查的。自加拿大建国以来,加拿大人便对枫叶宠爱有加。在很早的时候,加拿大原住民就深知枫糖的营养价值,因此每年春季他们都会收割很多枫叶用来制造枫糖。后来的欧洲移民者很快就从原住民那儿学到了这一技术。据说早在18世纪初,枫叶就被当作一种文化象征了。1834年,第一个圣让浸信会公会便起用枫叶作为会徽。直到14年后的1848年,一年一度的多伦多文学评论会才正式将枫叶定为整个加拿大的象征。

加拿大国旗

在长期激烈的政治争论之后,红白枫叶旗于 1967 年被正式定为加拿大国旗。之前几个世纪,加拿大皆沿用英国殖民者的商船旗,因为该旗在加拿大历史悠久,所以地位相当稳固。在当时,要想"易帜"简直是天方夜谭。但当时的加拿大总理莱斯特·皮尔逊坚持认为独立后的加拿大应该拥有自己独立的国旗,因此在他任职期间,他顶着各种阻力,最终用枫叶旗代替了英国商船旗。

如今的枫叶旗事实上并没有深刻的寓意。根据 20 世纪 20 年代的皇家宣言,红色和白色是加拿大官方代表色,而且红白相间的枫叶旗一直是加拿大世世代代的象征。除此之外,枫叶旗便没有其他深刻的寓意了。

但是仍然有人认为枫叶周围的那些弧线代表加拿大各省,而那些条状的 图案则是海洋的象征,但这些猜测永远都只会是猜测,无法得到证实。 正是因为枫叶旗背后没有惊天动地的故事,至今仍有很多老人对它嗤之 以鼻,希望能够继续使用英国商船旗,而年轻人则更热爱枫叶旗,对古 旧的商船旗了解甚少。

枫叶旗在加拿大随处可见。无论是在政府办公楼还是在人潮熙攘的快餐店,在任何一个公共场所你都能看到一面或者多面枫叶旗迎风招展。枫叶旗图案被广泛应用于商品制造,能为很多加拿大人创收。如果你来加拿大旅游,便可轻松购得印有枫叶旗图案的各种各样的纪念品。

对于加拿大的年轻人来说,在背包上别上一面精巧的枫叶旗会令他们显得格外时尚。这样做还能给他们带来不少方便,当他们在外国旅游的时候,本地人就能很容易地辨认出他们是来自于加拿大这个友善的国度,因此也会对他们更热情友好。加拿大人总是害怕被误认为是美国人,他们的枫叶旗正好能避免这样的误会。在加拿大,人们普遍认为,外出旅行的美国人也会在自己的背包上面挂上一面枫叶旗冒充加拿大人,以获得更友好的接待。

盾形纹章

盾形纹章又称盾徽。盾徽装饰品在加拿大随处可见。不论是各个城市还是各个省份,不论是总理还是总督,他们都有属于自己的盾徽。1991年之前,加拿大盾徽都由英国负责印发,而从1991年开始,印发盾徽的权力移交给了加拿大宗谱纹章局。每个人都有权申请办理属于自己的盾徽,但是必须支付昂贵的费用。一枚由政府正式批准的盾徽,其费用可高达几千加元,所以通常是政府机构或者有钱有势爱面子的人才会申请购买属于自己的盾徽。加拿大盾徽和英国盾徽几乎一模一样,只是上面多了些枫叶图案而已。

枫叶金币

在加拿大有这样一种说法:最切实有效的投资方式就是购买由加拿大皇家铸币厂发行的枫叶金币。每一枚金币的重量和纯度都有加拿大政

府做担保。枫叶金币的纯度达到了 99.99%, 创历史金条纯度之最。当今世界上的其他金币根本无法与之媲美。此外,枫叶金币的市场流通性很强,可以在世界上任何贵金属流通的地方进行购买和销售。

该金币一面印的是枫叶,另一面是伊丽莎白女王头像。近些年来, 虽然金币市场的竞争愈演愈烈,枫叶金币却因其分量足纯度高而在竞争 中脱颖而出。枫叶金币越来越受人青睐,它的纯度和市场流通性是其他 金币都不可超越的,因此,它也成为了金币投资行家的最佳选择。

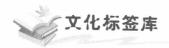
或许最有魅力之处在于。枫叶金币是一种既可拥有,又能赏玩的投资。如果你拥有一枚枫叶金币,那就相当于你手握永不贬值的有价证券。

枫糖浆

枫糖浆由枫树的树汁加工而来,它是一种甜味剂。加拿大人和美国人都习惯将它涂在饼干和煎饼上食用。有时候在做蛋糕甜点或者酿造啤酒时,它会被用来调节口感。

在加拿大的魁北克省和安大略省东部,加工枫糖浆已经成为当地文化的一部分。在庆祝枫树节期间,生产枫糖的农场都装饰一新,人们披上节日的盛装,载歌载舞,举行各种形式的活动来庆祝丰收。有的农场免费供应枫糖糕和太妃糖,或是盛上一杯洁白的春雪,然后浇上热烘烘的糖浆,色香味俱佳。枫糖节往往持续一个多月才结束。

加拿大有着"枫叶国"的美誉,它生产的枫糖浆占世界总量的80%。2005年,加拿大枫糖浆产量达到了700万美制加仑(26000立方米),其中大部分来自于魁北克省。魁北克是迄今世界上枫糖浆产量最大的省份,其产量占世界总产量的75%(2005年其产量达651.5万美制加仑,相当于24660立方米)。魁北克采取供应链管理系统,相比之下,这样枫糖浆的生产与销售就不容易出现混乱,利润较多。



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