

双语读本  
加拿大名城风情丛书

总主编：俞理明

# Ottawa

## A Maple Leaf on the Rideau Canal

# 渥太华

### 里多运河上的一片枫叶

主编 王金波



上海交通大学出版社

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太华

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许丛青风徽含大拿加:本英对双

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## 前言

就加拿大而言,渥太华无论从城市规模还是国际知名度看,都比不上多伦多、温哥华和蒙特利尔,在加拿大城市中它只能算是名列第四。但渥太华独特的文化个性和优美的城市风光使其不仅受到加拿大人民的钟爱,而且也成为世界人民向往的都市。

1800年,菲利蒙·赖特(Philemon Wright)在渥太华河魁北克沿岸建立了第一个欧洲殖民地,赖特发现可以沿渥太华河把木材从渥太华河谷运往蒙特利尔,此后木材业使渥太华得以迅速发展。1826年,英国军事工程师中校约翰·拜(John By)至此修建里都运河(Rideau Canal),使该地愈显重要。当时的渥太华被称为拜镇(By Town),1855年成为渥太华市。

渥太华位于安大略省东南部,坐落于渥太华河南岸,与魁北克省赫尔市(Hull)隔河相望。2001年1月开始“老渥太华”同邻近的10个市及渥太华-卡尔顿政区(the Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton)合并形成了一个新的城市,仍命名为“渥太华”。

首都地区包括安大略省的渥太华市、魁北克省的赫尔市和其周围城镇,人口一百多万,面积4662平方公里。渥太华市区面积110平方公里。里多运河以东为下城区,这里是城市最古老的部分,居民主要讲法语。这里有很多重要建筑物,如国家档案馆、加拿大造币厂以及渥太华历史博物馆和罗马天主教的圣母玛丽亚大教堂等建筑。运河对面一直向西是“中城”,是渥太华的财经商务聚集地;这一大片地区包括了中心商务区和一个住宅区,直达丽都运河的绿树成荫的街道两旁点缀着修复过的漂亮的维多利亚式房屋。住宅区的东边是因众多饭店和俱乐部闻名遐迩的埃尔金街(Elgin Street)。位于中城和渥太华河之间的一块高地叫“国会山”,这里集中了许多首都的标志性政府建筑。国会建筑群由中、东、西三个区的新哥特式建筑组成。中区是国会建筑群的主体建筑,这里有参众两院、国会图书馆和和平纪念塔。图书馆是一座高大的维多利亚时期哥特复兴式建筑。92.2米高的和平纪念塔由瞭望区和钟楼组成,钟楼上53个小钟,最轻的4.5公斤,最重的达10000公斤。到国会山的游客们可以在每天午后一点钟听到53座钟的悦耳齐鸣声。塔的里面是为纪念一战中为国捐躯的加拿大人而建的阵亡战士纪念馆。古色古香的东区仍保留着它联邦时期的风貌,内部有重修的加拿大首任首相和其他早期议员的办公室。西区是国会议员的办公地点。来国会山的参观者们可以欣赏到著名的卫兵换岗仪式。



渥太华成为幅员广袤的加拿大国家首都都是历史的选择。早在 1857 年,英国维多利亚女王就钦定渥太华为加拿大首都。这样的选择,首先是出于国内的政治和社会因素,众所周知,加拿大有两个建国民族(founding nations),即英裔民族和法裔民族,这两个民族在北美这块大地上经历了无数的恩恩怨怨,而加拿大这个年轻国家如要维持其稳定,这两个民族必须和谐相处。渥太华地处法语区的魁北克省和作为加拿大英语区心脏的安大略省的交界处,它融合了英法两种文化。渥太华居民中英裔占 55%法裔占 25%,这里近一半的居民说双语。建都渥太华,从历史上看,这是英、法这两个加拿大主要民族化干戈为玉帛的意愿的象征,也是今天加拿大民族团结的见证。

渥太华称得上是全球最寒冷的国都之一,其纬度与中国的哈尔滨差不多。1 月份平均气温达零下 11℃,年均气温 6℃。但她同时却也是全球最富有朝气、最美丽最富有吸引力的首都。作为加拿大首都和全球科技中心,渥太华人主要供职于中央政府和高端科技领域。20 世纪 80 年代政府雇员人数最多——四分之一的劳动力为政府工作,但 90 年代的政府减员和权力下放以及高科技的迅猛发展使得本地区的劳动力分布更趋平衡,首都地区成为了“北硅谷”。该地云集众多的电脑、研发以及通信公司,并在电子电讯设备制造方面领先全国。渥太华地区有 800 多家高科技公司,总员工达到 37 000 人。渥太华还是享誉世界的旅游胜地和会议中心,旅游业在渥太华经济中占有重要地位,每年有四百多万人来此观光。这些经济形式使渥太华成为一个空气清新、风光旖旎的加拿大最适宜居住的城市之一。

作为“绿色首都”的渥太华是一个风景优美的城市,全市有 20 余处公园,市中心还有一个实验农场。这个位于渥太华西南部的中央实验农场是 500 公顷中央政府所属的进行农业研究的场所。市区四周由 1 万 7 千公顷(4 万 2 千英亩)的绿化带所环绕,这条由“国家首都委员会”管理的用于环境保护及市民休闲的绿化带主要由森林和湿地所组成。60 多种节日活动(郁金香节、爵士乐节以及冬季狂欢节等)贯穿全年,使得整个城市显得生机勃勃、风景如画。

渥太华还是一个花园城市,郊区到处是草坪、花圃,自春至秋,碧绿青葱、姹紫嫣红,美丽的景色每年吸引着众多游客。1826~1832 年在英国威灵顿公爵倡议下,为军事目的修建的里多运河,现在成为著名游乐中心。当年河上的水闸、水坝等石砌工程,现在成为历史性文物,夏季可在河上驾驶游艇,冬季则是天然滑冰场。人们来到这里欣赏她那四季迷人的风光。

最后,我们不要忘记,1999 年 10 月 18 日,渥太华市与中国的北京市结为友好城市。

俞理明

2008 年 5 月 28 日

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## Part One

# 上篇 枫叶之国之都

## *The Capital of the Country of the Maple Leaf*

## The Basics

### 1. What is in the Name of “Ottawa”?

Ottawa, capital of Canada, is Canada’s fourth largest city. Even though the city cannot match some other Canadian cities such as Toronto, Vancouver or Montreal in terms of size and fame, its unique cultural heritage and beautiful landscape make itself a beloved place for both the Canadians and people from overseas.

Evidence of Algonquian settlements has been found throughout the Ottawa Valley. “Ottawa” is thought to derive from native people of the same name, probably from a word meaning “to trade”. As the Ottawa River and its tributaries form the most direct water route between the St. Lawrence River and the continental interior, it was part of aboriginal trading systems and, from the 17th to 19th centuries, the chief artery of the Montreal fur trade. Minor fur outposts were established in the valley before 1800, when the first permanent settlement, an agricultural community at the site of Hull, Quebec (then Lower Canada), was established by New Englander Philemon Wright. Itinerant lumberers were drawn by the trade in squared timber begun in 1806 by Wright.

As with other capital cities, the word Ottawa is also used to refer by metonymy to the country’s federal government, especially as opposed to provincial or municipal authorities.

Ottawa is Canada’s fourth largest city as to population. While it is large enough to support the finest amenities, such as world-class entertainment venues and shopping districts, Ottawa retains the warmth and charm of a quaint European city. The city is as renowned for its rivers, Canal, museums, parks and pathways, as it is for being the country’s seat of power. Being a bilingual city, Ottawa today showcases the best of English & French heritage, culture, and day-to-day living.

## 基本情况

## 1. “渥太华”名字的含义

渥太华是加拿大首都,全国第四大城市。尽管渥太华论面积和名气无法与加拿大其他城市如多伦多、温哥华、蒙特利尔相提并论,却还是凭借独一无二的文化遗产与秀丽风光一跃成为加拿大人与外国人的钟爱之地。

阿尔冈昆村落遗址在渥太华河流域到处可见。人们认为“渥太华”一词源于同名的土著,可能意为“贸易”。渥太华河及其支流构成圣劳伦斯河与大陆内地的最便捷航道,渥太华由此成为土著贸易系统的一部分,从17世纪到19世纪则是蒙特利尔毛皮贸易的大动脉。1800年之前渥太华河流域曾建立过小型毛皮交易的边远分部,1800年美国新英格兰人菲利蒙·赖特在魁北克(当时的下加拿大)赫尔地区建立了第一个永久定居点(农业村落)。1806年由赖特开创的方木贸易开始拉动滚木贸易。

如同其他首都一样,“渥太华”一词也可借指加拿大联邦政府,尤其相对于省政府和市政府而言。

论人口,渥太华是加拿大第四大城市。尽管其面积大得足以扶持最好的福利设施,如世界级的娱乐场所和购物区,渥太华却保留了古雅别致的欧洲城市的热情与魅力。这座以河流、运河、博物馆、公园、道路而闻名的城市同样以全国政权所在地而闻名。作为双语城市,今日的渥太华充分展示了英国和法国传统、文化和日常生活的精华。

## 2. Where is Ottawa?

Geographically, Ottawa can be found at Latitude 45° 22' N and Longitude 75° 43' W, at roughly the same latitude as Harbin, China. It is 114 metres (374 feet) above sea level.

Ottawa is located in the southeastern part of the province of Ontario. It sits on the south bank of the Ottawa River, around the mouths of the Rideau River and Rideau Canal. Ottawa River was originally the major route inland for fur traders, and now forms the border between the provinces of Ontario & Quebec.

The Ottawa city covers a land area of 110 sq km (43 sq mi). The oldest part of the city (including what remains of Bytown) is known as Lower Town and occupies an area between the canal and the rivers. Across the canal to the west lies Centre Town, which is the city's financial and commercial hub. Between here and the Ottawa River, the slight elevation of Parliament Hill is home to many of the capital's landmark government buildings.

The Ottawa urban area extends for considerable distance to the east, west and south of the centre, and includes the former cities of Gloucester and Nepean. Around the city is an extensive greenbelt, administered by the National Capital Commission for conservation and leisure, and comprising mostly forest and marshland. A number of satellite towns and rural communities lie beyond the greenbelt but are administratively part of the Ottawa municipality. The largest of these are Kanata to the west and Orleans to the east.

Across the Ottawa River lies the city of Gatineau. Although administered separately, the two cities both fall within the remit of the National Capital Commission and for many purposes are considered a single metropolitan area, called Canada's Capital Region.

Ottawa is neighbouring with many metropolises. It's accessible to Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto and some cities in the United States, such as Boston, New York City, Philadelphia and so on. Here are the distances from Ottawa to other cities.

## 2. 渥太华的地理位置

就地理位置而言,渥太华位于北纬 45 度 22 分、西经 75 度 43 分,与中国哈尔滨大致处于同一纬度。渥太华海拔 114 米(374 英尺)。

渥太华位于安大略省东南部,地处渥太华河南岸、里多河及里多运河交汇处。渥太华河最初是毛皮贸易必经之内陆河,现在则是安大略省和魁北克省的分界线。

渥太华市占地面积 110 平方公里(43 平方英里)。渥太华市最古老的地方(包括现存的拜镇)称为下镇,位于里多运河和里多河、渥太华河之间的地区。里多运河以西是中镇,为该市的金融与商业中枢。中镇与渥太华河之间是地势稍高的议会山,坐落着首都众多标志性的政府大楼。

渥太华市区从市中心向东、西、南部大幅延伸,包括过去的格洛斯特市和尼宾市。广阔的绿化带环绕整座城市,该绿化带由首都委员会管理,用于环境保护和休闲娱乐,大多由森林和沼泽组成。绿化带以外坐落着很多卫星城和乡镇,但在行政上仍归渥太华市管理。绿化带以西的卡纳塔和以东的奥尔良是其中最大的城镇。

渥太华河对岸坐落着加蒂诺市。虽然渥太华市和加蒂诺市的行政管理各自独立,但两市都由首都委员会管辖,在很多方面被认为同属一个大都市,人称加拿大首都地区。

渥太华毗邻众多大都市,与蒙特利尔、魁北克城、多伦多及美国的部分城市如波士顿、纽约市、费城等之间交通便利。下面是渥太华与其他城市之间的里程。

## Distances to Ottawa

From	Kilometres	Miles
Boston	736	457
New York City	665	413
Philadelphia	771	479
Washington D. C.	989	614
Chicago	1 283	797
Detroit	881	547
Toronto	476	295
Montreal	203	129
Quebec City	461	286

(Source: <http://www.ottawa.com/>)

## 3. Ottawa's Weather and Four Seasons

## About Ottawa Weather

The common impression about Canada is chilly cold and long lasting winter covered with white snow, so Ottawa could not be an exception. However, the climate and weather in Ottawa goes from one extreme to the other, with extremely warm and humid summers and cold, snowy winters. Temperatures can range from 33°C (91°F) in summer to -40°C (-40°F) in winter, with average summer temperatures around 20°C (68°F) and average winter temperatures around -10°C (14°F).

During the winter it snows a lot, and snow is not uncommon both in spring and autumn. Temperatures well below freezing are experienced in winter, and the bitter Ottawa weather is punctuated by the extremely cold wind chill.

Summer brings sunshine and pleasant days, with high humidity on many occasions, although highs seldom exceed 100°F (38°C), they can when you combine the humidity that comes from Ottawa being in a valley. Rain can be expected any time of year in Ottawa, but late summer, early fall tends to be the wettest season. A feature of Ottawa weather is the possibility of late autumn heat waves, enjoyed as "Indian summers", which frequently occur.



距离渥太华的里程

出发地	公里	英里
波士顿	736	457
纽约市	665	413
费城	771	479
华盛顿特区	989	614
芝加哥	1 283	797
底特律	881	547
多伦多	476	295
蒙特利尔	203	129
魁北克城	461	286

(来源: <http://www.ottawa.com/>)

### 3. 渥太华的天气与季节

#### 渥太华的天气

人们对加拿大通常的印象是刺骨的寒冷与白雪皑皑的漫长的冬季,渥太华也不例外。然而,渥太华的气候与天气易走极端,变化很大,夏季极为温暖潮湿,冬季极为寒冷多雪。夏季温度可高达摄氏 33 度(华氏 91 度),冬季可抵达零下摄氏 40 度(零下华氏 40 度),夏季平均温度约为 20 摄氏度(华氏 68 度),冬季平均温度约为零下摄氏 10 度(华氏 14 度)。

渥太华冬季多雪,而春季与秋季下雪亦非罕见。冬季温度远低于零度,严寒的天气不时伴随着刺骨的寒风。

夏季阳光明媚,舒适惬意,在很多情况下湿度很大。尽管温度很少高于华氏 100 度(摄氏 38 度),但渥太华处于河谷,湿度很大,有时则可能超过这个温度。渥太华一年任何时候都可能降雨,而夏末秋初降雨量一般最多。渥太华天气的一大特征是频频光顾的秋末热浪,人们乐此不疲,戏称为“深秋风和日丽的好时光”。



渥太华的冬天

Here we can see the average monthly temperatures in Ottawa:

Temperature °C	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
Maximum	-5	-4	2	11	19	24	26	25	20	13	5	-3
Minimum	-15	-13	-6	0	7	12	15	14	9	3	-2	-11

(Sources: <http://www.ottawakiosk.com/>)

### About Ottawa Seasons

From the change of temperatures around a year in Ottawa, it tends to draw a conclusion that four seasons show up in Ottawa. Actually, Ottawa's four seasons provide an exhilarating canvas of colour, beauty, and recreational activity. Spring, summer, fall and winter are welcomed, and the changing seasons are an integral part of living in the city.

In spring, the snow begins to melt in March, but the temperatures remain cool. While the snow is still on the ground in March, the days are warming up and the nights cold. It is then that the maple sap begins to run, and the "sugaring off" begins. Trees begin to bud in April, while early May (with occasional very warm days) is made joyful by an outburst of spring flowers, especially tulips, in city parks.

Summer is ranging from June to August. These months tend to be hot and humid, and the days are long (with the sun rising at 5:13 on the longest day of the year, June 21, and setting at 8:55 p.m.). Sometimes, it is hot enough for residents to seek the nearest lake or swimming pool to cool off. Therefore, cycling, swimming, tennis, golf and whitewater rafting are favored activities in this season.

Fall is a beautiful and invigorating time, with the first slight chill being felt on early September evenings. By the end of the month, the days are shortening rapidly, and the trees are beginning to turn red, yellow and orange. The colors usually peak in the first two weeks of October, with the leaves falling rapidly thereafter. This is the best time for photographers with all kinds of amazing colors and for cycling fans with coolness.

以下为渥太华的月平均温度：

温度(摄氏)	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月
最高	-5	-4	2	11	19	24	26	25	20	13	5	-3
最低	-15	-13	-6	0	7	12	15	14	9	3	-2	-11

(来源: <http://www.ottawakiosk.com/>)

### 渥太华的季节

渥太华一年中的温度变化使人们很容易得出结论,渥太华四季分明。确实,渥太华的四季色彩斑斓,美不胜收,娱乐活动丰富多彩,令人心旷神怡。人们期盼四季更迭,而季节的变化正是城市生活不可或缺的一部分。

阳春3月,积雪开始融化,然而温度依旧较低。3月积雪尚存,白天开始变暖,夜晚依然寒冷。就在此时枫树液汁开始溢出,“采集枫糖”的时节随之开始。4月树木开始发芽,5月初(白天偶尔十分温暖)春花绽放,喜气洋洋,城市公园的郁金香尤为繁盛娇艳。

6月到8月是夏季,通常炎热潮湿,白天很长(一年中6月21日白天最长,早上5:13日出,晚上8:55日落)。有时天气太热,市民只好到最近的湖泊或游泳池寻求凉爽。因此,自行车、游泳、网球、高尔夫球、木筏漂流是这个季节最受青睐的运动。

秋季美不胜收,天高气爽。9月初的傍晚,人们即可感受到阵阵寒意。9月底,白天迅速变短,树叶开始变成红色、黄色和橙色。10月前半月,树木色彩通常最为鲜艳,随后树叶迅速凋落。此时正是摄影者捕捉各种奇妙色彩和自行车爱好者乘凉狂飙的最佳时机。