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加拿大名城风情丛书
总主编：俞理明

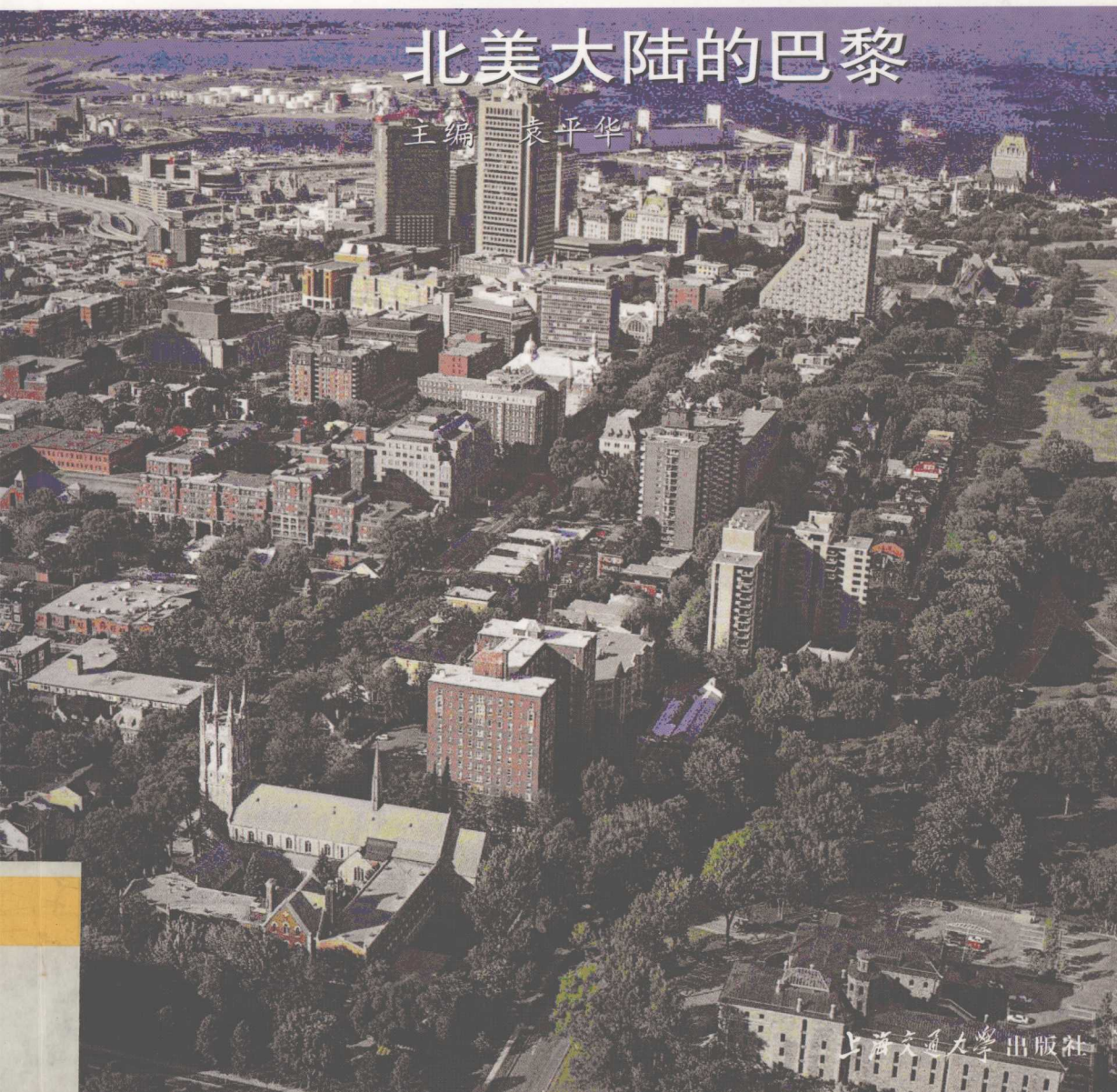
Quebec City

Paris on the Continent of North America

魁北克市

北美大陆的巴黎

主编 袁乎华



上海交通大学出版社

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俞理明 总主编

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Part One

上篇 魁北克市概况

Profile of Quebec City

A Survey of Quebec City

“Quebec City is a modern and dynamic city. At the crossroads between Europe and North America, it is awake to the political and economic realities of the day.”

—The Mayor of Quebec City, Jean-Paul L’Allie

Quebec City, the capital of the province of Quebec, is located on the north shore of the St. Lawrence River where it meets the River Saint-Charles. Here the St. Lawrence narrows to a width of just over one kilometer and navigation is made difficult by a group of islands, the largest of which is Île d’Orléans. Cap-Diamant, a promontory with an elevation of 98 meters, dominates the site and was used effectively as a fortification, earning Quebec City the name “Gibraltar of North America.” The name “Quebec” is probably derived from an Algonquian word meaning “narrowing of the river.” The photo (1-2) shows the strategic point in the St. Lawrence River “where the river narrows”. Compared with other cities in the world, Quebec City is not old; however, it is one of the oldest in North America and the oldest in Canada. This was the region first settled by the French.

To differentiate between Quebec the city and Quebec the province, the city is referred to as *Quebec City*. In French, the province is called *le Québec* (“in Quebec” = *au Québec*) while the city is simply *Québec* without the *le*. “In Quebec City” is *à Québec*. Officially, the city is called *Québec* (with an acute accent, no “city”) by both the provincial and federal governments in both languages.

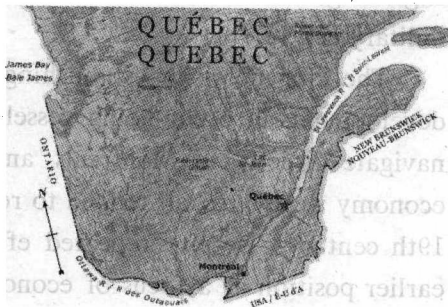
Quebec City is almost entirely French in feeling, in spirit, and in language; 95% of the population is Francophone, and the town is at the ideological core of French Canada. But many citizens speak some English, especially those who work in hotels, restaurants, and shops where they deal with Anglophones every day. Quebec City and adjoining Sainte-Foy are also college towns, and thousands of resident young people study English as a second language. So although it is often more difficult in Quebec City than in Montreal to understand and be understood, the average Québécois goes out of his or her way to communicate in halting English, sign language, simplified French, or a combination of all three.

魁北克市概况

“魁北克市是一座充满活力的现代化城市。由于地处欧洲和北美的十字路口，它时刻都在关注世界政治和经济的现状。”

——魁北克市市长，让·保罗·拉莉

魁北克市位于圣劳伦斯河北岸，是魁北克省首府，圣查尔斯河与圣劳伦斯河交汇处。在这里，圣劳伦斯河河面变得狭窄，宽度只有一千多米，并且还有很多岛屿，使得船只通行十分困难。在这些岛屿中，以奥尔良岛面积最大。而钻石岬，一个突出海面 98 米的海角，在过去是一个堡垒，有效地控制着整个腹地，使魁北克市赢得了“北美直布罗陀”的称号。“魁北克”这个名字很有可能来源于意思为“河流变窄”的阿尔冈昆语。第 5 页上的照片显示了在圣劳伦斯河的“狭窄处”的战略位置。与世界其他城市相比，魁北克市算不上是一个历史悠久的城市，但它确实是北美地区最古老的城市之一，也是加拿大最为古老的城市。最早在这里定居的是法国人。



城市位置图

为了把城市名魁北克和省名魁北克区别开来，人们将前者称为魁北克市 (Quebec City)。法语里魁北克省称为 *le Québec* (“在魁北克省”=*au Québec*)，而将城市干脆称为 *Québec*，没有冠词 *le*。“在魁北克市”是 *à Québec*。在正式场合，省政府和联邦政府在(英法)两种语言里均把魁北克城称为 *Québec* (带有尖音，不带“city”这个单词)。

无论是在情感归属、精神风貌，还是在语言方面，魁北克市都充满了浓郁的法兰西韵味。有 95% 的人说法语，这座城市也是讲法语的加拿大居民思想意识形态的摇篮。不过，有很多市民也会说一些英语，特别是那些在酒店、餐馆和商店工作的人，他们每天都要和说英语的人打交道。魁北克市与毗邻的圣富瓦都是大学城，成千上万的当地年轻人选择英语作为第二语言来学习。所以，在魁北克市，即使人们的相互交流通常比在蒙特利尔市更为困难，但是普通魁北克市民都会使浑身解数与别人进行交流，有时用结结巴巴的英语，有时用手势语，有时用简单的法语，或是以上三种方式齐用。



Quebec is an important port and is an industrial, cultural, service, and tourist center. Part of the city is built on the waterfront and is called Lower Town; that part called Upper Town is on Cap-Diamant, a bluff rising 98 meters above the St. Lawrence River. Winding, narrow streets link the two sections of the city.

Quebec City's strategic location on the St. Lawrence River determined the nature of its development. In the age of sail, it held a dominant position as a port of entry and exit for ocean-going vessels. It quickly became the transfer port for domestic and foreign trade (especially furs and timber) and the arrival and departure point for travellers and immigrants to North America. From the beginning, its location made Quebec City a political, administrative and military centre.

The long delay in establishing a rail link to the city, the technological developments in ocean-going vessels that enabled them to bypass the city and navigate directly to Montreal, and finally the shift of population and the economy westward, all tended to reduce Quebec City's importance in the mid-19th century. Despite repeated efforts, the city was unable to maintain its earlier position as a focus of economic production and trade, and it gradually became a provincial and regional administrative centre.

However, for 30 years until the 1990s, the considerable growth of the provincial government accelerated the growth of the city and its suburbs and gave added emphasis to the relative importance of its administrative function. In the past decade, this trend levelled off somewhat due to cuts in government services. The city has also continued to develop as a centre for Tourism.

As the "cradle of New France" and the bastion of French culture in North America today, Quebec City is the most charming city on the continent. Nowhere else is the past so well preserved in an ensemble of 17th- to 19th-century buildings, wrapped tight in the fortifications of the only walled city north of Mexico. A popular destination for visitors from all over the world, with its horse-drawn *calèches* rattling down cobblestone streets between grey-stone buildings, Old Quebec also won recognition from UNESCO and was declared a World Heritage Site in 1985.

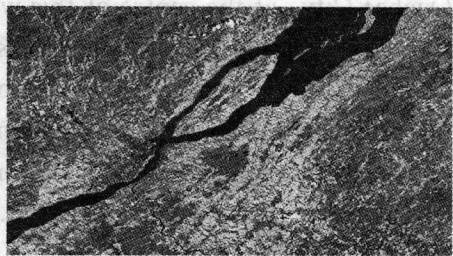
魁北克市是一个重要港口,同时也是工业、文化、服务和旅游业的中心。该城市有一部分城区建在水滨地区,称为下城区;而建在圣劳伦斯河钻石岬(一块突出水面 98 米的悬崖)上的城区称为上城区。蜿蜒曲折的小街道将这两个城区连成一体。

魁北克市位于圣劳伦斯河畔的战略位置决定了它的发展方向。在航海时代,作为远洋船只进出的港口,它占有十分重要的地位。它迅速成为国内外贸易(尤其是毛皮和木材)的中转港口,同时也是进入北美的游客和移民的目的地和集散地。从一开始,魁北克市的地理位置就使它成为政治、行政和军事中心。

但是,在 19 世纪中叶,连接魁北克市的铁路建设长期拖延,海运船舶制造技术的进步,使得这些船舶可以绕开魁北克市直接上溯到蒙特利尔,加上人口和经济都向西迁移,这些因素都减弱了魁北克市的重要性。虽几经努力,但魁北克市始终无法挽回其过去在经济生产和贸易方面的中心地位,于是逐渐演变成了省会城市和地区行政中心。

然而,在 20 世纪 90 年代之前的 30 年中,省政府规模的壮大也加快了魁北克市及其周边地区的发展,政府的行政功能也相应得到了进一步的重视。在过去的十几年里,由于政府部门职能的缩小,这种发展趋势逐渐迟缓下来。但魁北克市作为旅游中心,依然继续向前发展。

作为“新法兰西的摇篮”和今日北美的法兰西文化的城堡,魁北克市是这块大陆上最有魅力的城市。世界上没有别的地方的历史能被如此完美地保存在这样一些 17 至 19 世纪的建筑群当中,而这些建筑物也同样得到这个在墨西哥以北唯一有城墙的城市的各种堡垒的保护。它也是全世界的旅游者所热衷的地方,人们可以在那里乘着马车行进在鹅卵石铺就的街道上,徜徉于灰色石材建成的建筑物之间。因此,老魁北克城也获得了联合国教科文组织的认可,于 1985 年被评为世界文化遗产。



圣劳伦斯河“狭窄处”的战略位置



The beginning of the 19th century was marked by a period of prosperity, primarily as a result of Napoleon's maritime embargo against England, which then suffered from a great lack of raw materials. This demand made Quebec City an important trade link between the colony, the West Indies and England. Quebec City's port, with its various shipyards set up by the French Regime, continued to develop until the invention of iron hulls and the digging of the channel in the St. Lawrence River, enabling heavy tonnage ships to reach Montreal and eliminating any advantages for Quebec City. From then on, Quebec City's importance began to decline in favour of Montreal, which had an excellent railway system that further helped establish it as the centre of industrial and economic power in Quebec and Canada.

Although Quebec City lost its economic importance at the beginning of the 20th century and was now limited to light industry such as footwear, it continued to play a significant role in politics and administration as the capital of the province of Quebec.

This state of affairs continued until the Revolution Tranquille (Quebec Revolution) in the 1960s. This social and political "revolution" marked the end of a long period spent under the yoke of religion and tradition, and set the province astir. Morals and institutions were modernized, political habits evolved. The province of Quebec saw the size of its government increase remarkably and Quebec City, at the centre of this wave of change, was transformed as well.

At the same time, the nationalist movement made its appearance in Quebec as the province's francophones expressed their desire to end the anglophone minority's control over the development of Quebec society. During this period, Quebec City's anglophone population began to decline, representing only 1% or 2% of the region's total population.

The reduction of the State and the decentralization of power in favour of Montreal and the regions affected employment stability in the area. Although unemployment in Quebec City is fairly low, the city now relies mostly on its great industrial and technological potential. In fact, Quebec City has a market of more than 500,000 consumers. Tourism is another important source of revenue, with various tourist attractions such as Vieux Quebec, Mont-Sainte-Anne and Montmorency Falls. But one of the most promising areas of economic development remains the advanced technology sector that includes biotechnology, computer, optics and telecommunication.

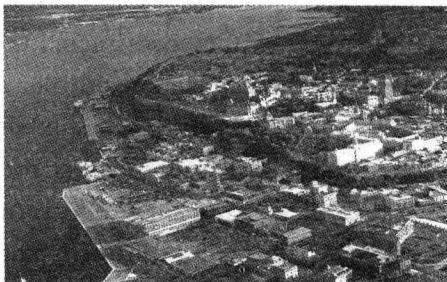
19 世纪的开端标志着一段繁荣昌盛的历史时期。首先,由于拿破仑对英国实行海上禁运,使得英国原材料严重匮乏。因此,魁北克市成了联系殖民地、西印度群岛和英国的重要贸易纽带。铁壳船的发明及圣劳伦斯河航道的开通,保证了大吨位货轮顺利到达蒙特利尔,但同时也削弱了魁北克市的优势;至此,曾经拥有法国人统治时建造的各种船坞的魁北克港开始停用。从此以后,蒙特利尔以其完善的铁路交通体系取代了魁北克港的重要性,并成为魁北克省乃至加拿大的工业、经济中心。

尽管魁北克在 20 世纪初失去了经济上的重要性并且局限在制鞋业等轻工业上,但它作为魁北克省的省会,仍然在政治和行政管理方面扮演着重要角色。

这种局面一直持续到 20 世纪 60 年代的“寂静革命”(魁北克革命)。这一社会和政治“革命”标志着宗教和传统的长期束缚的结束,并且使得整个省活跃起来。道德规范和制度机构得以现代化,政治行为得以进步。魁北克省目睹着其政府机构规模的明显扩张,处在变革浪潮中心的魁北克市也在转变。

与此同时,当该省的法裔居民表达出他们要结束由讲英语的少数人控制魁北克社会发展的强烈愿望的时候,魁北克的民族主义运动出现了。在这段时间里,魁北克市里讲英语的人数开始下降,只占到该地区人口总数的百分之一或二。

政府机构的精简以及支持蒙特利尔和各个地方的权力的分散化,影响了该地区的就业稳定。尽管魁北克市的失业率相当低,但该城市现主要依靠它的工业和科技潜力。事实上,魁北克市有超过 50 万人的消费市场。旅游业是收入的另一个重要来源,它拥有各种各样的旅游景点,比如老魁北克,圣安妮山以及蒙莫朗西瀑布等。但是作为最具有经济发展前景的地区之一,它依然保留着高科技部门,包括生物技术、计算机、光学和通讯。



鸟瞰魁北克市



Located in the eastern portion of massive Canada, the city's fortunes are largely due to its geography and history. The walled Upper Town sits atop the strategic Cap-Diamant, overlooking the spot where the St. Lawrence River narrows (known as the *kebec* to the original Algonquin inhabitants). The view from the river is dominated by the towering copper-roofed Château Frontenac; the wide wooden boardwalk known as Dufferin Terrace running along in front of it is often the first place visitors head to when they enter the Upper Town.

At the foot of Cap-Diamant and linked by a funicular, the Lower Town was the spot where Samuel de Champlain founded the city in 1608, some 73 years after Jacques Cartier was the first European to "discover" the area. Today, the buildings in the Lower Town's Place Royale have been restored to their original appearance—at a cost of around one million Canadian dollars per house.

Few of the original structures survived the British bombardment of 1759—a prelude to General Wolfe's taking of the city from the French, when his troops secretly scaled the bluffs below the Plains of Abraham to the west. The battle saw the death of both Wolfe and the French general, Montcalm, although the British were able to consolidate their victory. To prevent a future attack from the same route, they constructed the Citadel, an enormous star-shaped fortress and one of the city's most popular attractions.

The chief industries are shipbuilding and tourism, and the manufacture of pulp, paper, newsprint, leather products, textiles, clothing, machinery, foods and beverages. Tourism and government may be the most visible industries in the city but there are a growing number of high-tech firms. Some industry has also survived from the earliest days when the port was one of the busiest in North America, ferrying furs and later timber and wood pulp to markets overseas.

With Confederation, Quebec City became the capital of the province of Quebec in 1867. The National Assembly meets in the *Hôtel de Parlement* on Parliament Hill, which runs parallel to the Plains of Abraham separated by the lively Grand Allée.

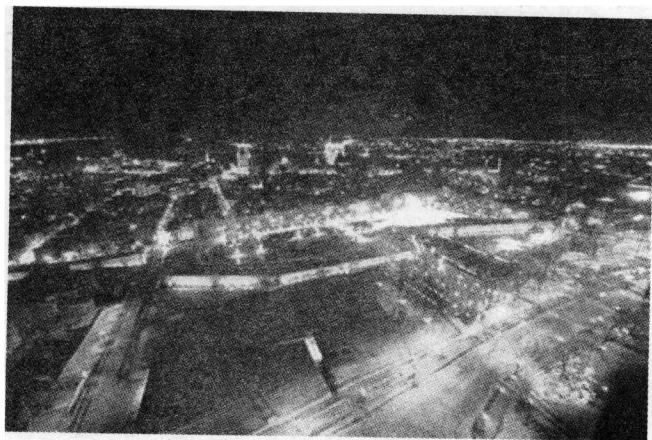
魁北克市位于广袤的加拿大东部,它的财富大部分要归功于其地理位置和历史背景。被城墙环绕的上城区坐落在战略地位险要的钻石岬顶部,俯瞰圣劳伦斯河由宽变窄之处(此处被阿尔冈昆原住民称作“kebec”)。在高耸的、铜质屋顶的芳堤娜城堡上,可将圣劳伦斯河的景色尽收眼底;城堡前有名的都伏林步道是宽阔的木板路,游客来到上城区时,这里常常是他们径直前去的首选之地。

下城区位于钻石岬底部,与海角用索道连接。在第一位欧洲人雅克·卡蒂埃“发现”这一地区大约73年后,萨缪尔·德·尚普兰于1608年在此建立了城市。今天,下城区的皇家广场周围的建筑已恢复了它们的原貌——恢复的代价是每栋大约一百万加元。

1759年,当英国沃尔夫将军的军队秘密攀爬亚伯拉罕平原下的悬崖,向西前进时,作为从法国人手里夺取这座城市的前奏,他们采取了炮轰行动,因而没有几座当时的原始建筑能够幸免于难。虽然通过这次战争,英国得以巩固其胜利,但同时沃尔夫和法国将军蒙特卡姆都阵亡了。为了防止敌人将来从同样的路线进攻,英国人建造了城堡,一座庞大的星状堡垒,也就是今天魁北克市最热门的景点之一。

这座城市的主要产业是造船业、旅游业,还有纸浆生产、纸张、新闻纸、皮革产品、纺织、服装、机械、食品和饮料等产业。在魁北克市最有名的产业可能就是旅游业和政府行政管理了,但现在有越来越多的高科技公司在这里落户。在最早的年代,当这里还是北美最繁忙的港口之一,船只从这里运送毛皮,然后是木材和木质纸浆去海外市场的时候,有些产业就已经形成了,而且一直保留到现在。

联邦政府建立后,魁北克市于1867年成为魁北克省的首府。国民大会在国会山上的议会大厦举行。国会山与亚伯拉罕平原平行,当中被生机勃勃的格朗林荫大道隔开。



夜色下的魁北克一景

Although nearly all of the city's present residents are of French descent (and thus largely Roman Catholic), nearly a third (29%) are bilingual, offering a friendly, warm welcome to visitors in English, as well as in French. Their *joie de vivre* is infectious and never more so than during the summer festivals, when the whole town seems to be one continuous stage. Summer is worth celebrating as winters tend to be long, cold and snowy. But the locals compensate by heading to the hills for some of the best skiing on this side of the continent. The highlight of the winter, however, is the Carnaval de Québec—two weeks of frolics in the snow helped along by a bit of warming alcohol and general good spirits during the bleakest part of February.

Residents of Quebec City are called Québécois and the majority of the residents of Quebec are Roman Catholic and French speaking. The city has a dual school system—one for Roman Catholics and one for Protestants; instruction is in French and English, respectively.

To avoid confusion with Québécois meaning an inhabitant of the province, the term *Québécois de Québec* is sometimes used (as opposed to *Québécois du Québec*—in French, the city is *Québec* and the province, *le Québec*.)

The motto of Quebec City is *Don de Dieu feray valoir*, “I shall put God's gift to good use.”