

高等院校经济管理类专业应用型系列教材

# 新编旅游实用英语

李 飞 袁 露 主 编  
张 曼 陈 蔚 副主编



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## 内 容 简 介

本书围绕我国具有代表性的古都风貌、名山大川、草原湖泊、石窟建筑、陵墓园林、宗教圣地、亭台楼阁、名居建筑、海滨胜地、古城古镇、历史遗迹博物馆和地质公园等十五个专题的旅游话题,依次分成十五个单元。每个单元包含口头练习、情景口语、篇章阅读、扩展性练习、文化沙龙5个部分。

本书可作为普通高校本、专科旅游专业或英语专业教材,亦可作为导游从业人员的自学教材。

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

新编旅游实用英语/李飞,袁露主编. —北京:清华大学出版社,2015

高等院校经济管理类专业应用型系列教材

ISBN 978-7-302-39413-6

I. ①新… II. ①李… ②袁… III. ①旅游—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2015)第 031490 号

责任编辑:刘翰鹏

封面设计:宋 彬

责任校对:刘 静

责任印制:沈 露

出版发行:清华大学出版社

网 址: <http://www.tup.com.cn>, <http://www.wqbook.com>

地 址:北京清华大学学研大厦 A 座 邮 编:100084

社总机:010-62770175 邮 购:010-62786544

投稿与读者服务:010-62776969, [c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:c-service@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn)

质 量 反 馈:010-62772015, [zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn](mailto:zhiliang@tup.tsinghua.edu.cn)

印 装 者:北京密云胶印厂

经 销:全国新华书店

开 本:185mm×260mm

印 张:12.25

字 数:279 千字

版 次:2015 年 8 月第 1 版

印 次:2015 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

印 数:1~1500

定 价:24.00 元

产品编号:058036-01

# preface

## 前言

中国作为世界文明古国之一,有着悠久的历史传统。我国的山水名胜、人文历史、民族风情等得天独厚的条件吸引着来自世界各地的旅游爱好者。旅游业已成为我国主要的支柱产业之一,急需一批既懂旅游专业知识又精通英语的复合型人才。本教材的编写正是为了适应我国旅游业持续发展的需要,旨在提高该专业学生和从业人员的英语交际能力,培养业务精通、英语熟练、视野开阔、全面发展的旅游服务及管理人才。

本教材注重对学生实际应用能力的培养,让学生在学到旅游专业重要词汇和句型知识结构的同时,全面提高英语语言的综合应用能力。全书覆盖了听、说、读、写、译5个方面的综合语言能力训练,旨在帮助学生打好坚实的旅游会话基础,其中丰富的选材又能帮助学生拓宽知识面。

本教材共分15个单元,每个单元分为5个部分:第一部分为“口头练习”,紧紧围绕旅游活动中的吃、住、行、游、购、娱等环节展开,每个环节都有生动地道的情景会话和丰富实用的常用词句;第二部分为“情景口语”,让学生在设定的情境中展开口语对话,灵活运用听力中提炼的句型,培养学生用英语进行口语交际的能力;第三部分为“篇章阅读”,介绍我国有代表性的古都风貌、名山大川、草原湖泊、石窟建筑、陵墓园林、宗教圣地、亭台楼阁、名居建筑、海滨胜地、古城古镇、历史遗迹博物馆和地质公园,选材上注重典型性,让学生了解中国的自然和人文景点,扩大他们的知识面,也能给景区景点的外语导游介绍提供一定的参考和借鉴。每篇文章后配有专项练习,以培养学生的阅读理解能力,强化知识点;第四部分为“扩展性练习”,旨在扩充学生的旅游文化知识,并提高其英汉互译的能力;第五部分为“文化沙龙”,介绍我国的传统节日、丝绸刺绣、饮食文化、传统中医、书法绘画、民间传统工艺等,让学生进一步熟悉中国的民俗文化。全书选材多样,内容丰富,信息量大,教师在授课过程中可以根据课堂需要选择教学,并布置相应的课前预习和课后阅读。

本书由汉口学院的外国语学院和管理学院合作完成。由李飞和袁露担任主编,并负责全书的统稿、核稿和审定工作;由张曼和陈蔚担任副主编,并负责 Unit 1、Unit 14、Unit 15 及每个单元的 Dialogue 和 Cultural Salon 的编写;胡悦芝、解最红、陆凤珍参编,并负责

编写 Unit 2~Unit 13 的内容。

在教材的编写过程中,编者参考了一些出版物和网站(详见参考文献)。由于选材广泛,书中没有一一注明出处,希望得到原作者的理解和支持。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免存在疏漏和不尽如人意之处,恳请广大学者不吝指教。

编 者

2015 年 6 月

# contents

## 目录

<b>Unit 1 Ancient Capitals</b>	001
Part I Oral Practice	001
Dialogue 1 Meeting at the Airport	001
Dialogue 2 At the Airport	001
Part II Speaking	002
Part III Reading	003
Text A Beijing	003
Text B Xi'an	005
Text C Luoyang	007
Part IV Extended Exercises	009
Cultural Salon Chinese Festivals	010
<b>Unit 2 Mountains</b>	012
Part I Oral Practice	012
Dialogue 1 Accommodation Arrangement	012
Dialogue 2 Camping	013
Part II Speaking	013
Part III Reading	014
Text A Mount Tai	014
Text B Mount Huang	016
Text C Mount Heng in Shanxi	018
Part IV Extended Exercises	020
Cultural Salon Silk	021
<b>Unit 3 Lakes</b>	023
Part I Oral Practice	023
Dialogue 1 Route Arrangement 1	023

Dialogue 2 Route Arrangement 2 .....	023
Part II Speaking .....	024
Part III Reading .....	025
Text A Qinghai Lake .....	025
Text B West Lake .....	027
Text C Qiandao Lake .....	029
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	031
Cultural Salon Embroidery .....	032
<b>Unit 4 Grasslands</b> .....	034
Part I Oral Practice .....	034
Dialogue 1 Introduction .....	034
Dialogue 2 Take a Photo .....	035
Part II Speaking .....	036
Part III Reading .....	036
Text A Hulunbuir Grassland .....	036
Text B Xilin Gol Grassland .....	038
Text C Qilian Mountain Grassland .....	040
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	042
Cultural Salon Chinese Cuisine .....	043
<b>Unit 5 Grottoes</b> .....	045
Part I Oral Practice .....	045
Dialogue 1 Please Save Our Home .....	045
Dialogue 2 Travel in Sichuan .....	045
Part II Speaking .....	047
Part III Reading .....	047
Text A Mogao Grottoes .....	047
Text B Yungang Grottoes .....	050
Text C Longmen Grottoes .....	052
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	054
Cultural Salon Tea .....	055
<b>Unit 6 Imperial Mausoleums</b> .....	057
Part I Oral Practice .....	057
Dialogue 1 Ask the Way .....	057
Dialogue 2 Take a Taxi .....	058
Part II Speaking .....	059
Part III Reading .....	059
Text A The Mausoleum of the Emperor Qin Shi Huang .....	059
Text B Mausoleum of Genghis Khan .....	061

Text C Ming Dynasty Tombs .....	063
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	065
Cultural Salon Chopsticks .....	065
<b>Unit 7 Religious Attractions</b> .....	067
Part I Oral Practice .....	067
Dialogue 1 Renting a Car .....	067
Dialogue 2 A Traffic Collision .....	067
Part II Speaking .....	068
Part III Reading .....	069
Text A Mount Jiuhua .....	069
Text B Shaolin Temple .....	071
Text C Wudang Mountains .....	073
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	075
Cultural Salon Traditional Chinese Medicine .....	075
<b>Unit 8 Classical Chinese Gardens</b> .....	078
Part I Oral Practice .....	078
Dialogue 1 A Business Trip .....	078
Dialogue 2 Budget a Trip .....	078
Part II Speaking .....	079
Part III Reading .....	080
Text A Summer Palace .....	080
Text B The Humble Administrator's Garden .....	082
Text C Chengde Mountain Resort .....	084
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	086
Cultural Salon Chinese Painting .....	087
<b>Unit 9 Famous Pavilions in the South of Yangtze River</b> .....	089
Part I Oral Practice .....	089
Dialogue 1 Currency Exchange 1 .....	089
Dialogue 2 Currency Exchange 2 .....	089
Part II Speaking .....	091
Part III Reading .....	091
Text A Yellow Crane Tower .....	091
Text B Yueyang Tower .....	093
Text C Tengwang Pavilion .....	095
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	097
Cultural Salon Chinese Calligraphy .....	098
<b>Unit 10 Residential Buildings</b> .....	100
Part I Oral Practice .....	100



Dialogue 1	Ordering Dishes 1	100
Dialogue 2	Ordering Dishes 2	100
Part II	Speaking	101
Part III	Reading	102
Text A	Fujian Tulou	102
Text B	Kaiping Diaolou	104
Text C	Qiao Jia Dayuan (Qiao's Family Compound)	106
Part IV	Extended Exercises	108
Cultural Salon	Fans	109
<b>Unit 11</b>	<b>Seaside Resorts</b>	111
Part I	Oral Practice	111
Dialogue 1	In a Duty Free Shop	111
Dialogue 2	At a Souvenir Store	112
Part II	Speaking	113
Part III	Reading	113
Text A	Sanya	113
Text B	Qingdao	115
Text C	Xiamen	118
Part IV	Extended Exercises	119
Cultural Salon	Peking Opera Masks	120
<b>Unit 12</b>	<b>Ancient Towns</b>	122
Part I	Oral Practice	122
Dialogue 1	Carsick	122
Dialogue 2	Seeing a Doctor	123
Part II	Speaking	124
Part III	Reading	124
Text A	Wuzhen	124
Text B	Zhouzhuang	126
Text C	Wuyuan	129
Part IV	Extended Exercises	131
Cultural Salon	Kites	131
<b>Unit 13</b>	<b>Ancient Cities</b>	133
Part I	Oral Practice	133
Dialogue 1	Sauna Room	133
Dialogue 2	Swimming Pool	133
Part II	Speaking	134
Part III	Reading	135
Text A	Lijiang	135

Text B Pingyao .....	137
Text C Huizhou .....	139
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	142
Cultural Salon Shadow Play .....	142
<b>Unit 14 Museums of Historic Relic</b> .....	144
Part I Oral Practice .....	144
Dialogue 1 Lost and Found 1 .....	144
Dialogue 2 Lost and Found 2 .....	144
Part II Speaking .....	145
Part III Reading .....	146
Text A Palace Museum (The Forbidden City) .....	146
Text B Museum of Qin Terracotta Warriors and Horses .....	148
Text C Potala Palace .....	150
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	152
Cultural Salon Chinese Kung Fu .....	153
<b>Unit 15 National Geological Parks</b> .....	155
Part I Oral Practice .....	155
Dialogue 1 Say Goodbye 1 .....	155
Dialogue 2 Say Goodbye 2 .....	155
Part II Speaking .....	156
Part III Reading .....	157
Text A Stone Forest .....	157
Text B Mount Yandang .....	159
Text C Mount Danxia .....	162
Part IV Extended Exercises .....	164
Cultural Salon Temple Fairs .....	164
<b>Keys to the Exercises</b> .....	166
<b>References</b> .....	185

# Unit 1 Ancient Capitals

## Part I Oral Practice

Read the following dialogues and practice with your partner.

### Dialogue 1 Meeting at the Airport

Guide: Excuse me, are you Mr. Li from London?

Mr. Li: Yes. Are you from the travel service?

Guide: Yes, Mr. Li, My name is Tan Xiao, your tour guide from Sunshine Travel Service. Welcome to Beijing.

Mr. Li: Glad to meet you. Thank you for coming to meet me.

Guide: I'm always at your service, sir. By the way, did you have a pleasant trip?

Mr. Li: Not bad.

Guide: You must be exhausted after such a long journey. Shall we go to the hotel right now? I've already made a reservation for you.

Mr. Li: Wonderful. I'm eager to take a shower as soon as possible.

Guide: Come this way, please. The car is waiting outside.

Mr. Li: Fine, let's go.

Guide: Let me help you with your luggage.

Mr. Li: It's very kind of you to do so.

Guide: It's my pleasure.

### Dialogue 2 At the Airport

C: Good morning, sir. I am the airport representative of ZGH Hotel. Are you Brown family from Australia?

G: Ah. Yes. That's right. We are just looking for the representative of ZGH.

C: At your service, Mr. Brown. My name is Black Wang. We are expecting you.  
Welcome to Shenzhen.

G: Thank you.

C: Mr. Brown, may I help you with your hand luggage?

G: Oh, please do. I would appreciate that.

C: Would you come this way, please? The car is waiting.

### Useful Sentences

I'm the guide from China Tour Agency.

我是中国旅行社的导游。

I'll be your guide during your stay in China.

您在中国逗留期间,我将一直陪同您。

You must be exhausted after such a long journey.

各位远道而来,一定很疲惫了吧。

Did you have a good trip?

您旅途还顺利吗?

We are looking forward to your coming.

我们正盼望着您来呢。

I've got a wrong person.

我认错人了。

Shall we go to the hotel right now?

我们马上去酒店好吗?

I've already made a reservation for you.

我已经为您预订了房间。

The car is waiting outside.

车子正在外面等候。

## Part II Speaking

Make dialogues according to the situation and act them out. You may refer to the expressions listed above.

Situation One: At the airport, Liu Yin, a guide from China International Travel Service, is to meet a tour group from the United States headed by Mr. Brown. The travel service has received notice beforehand about their arrival.

Situation Two: Miss Li is the airport representative of CIT Agency, and she is

meeting a guide from Austria at the Tianhe Airport.

## Part III Reading

### Text A Beijing

Beijing is an ancient city with a long history. Dating back to 3,000 years ago, Beijing, which was called Ji at the moment, was one of the states in Zhou dynasty<sup>①</sup>. During the Warring States Period (770—476 BC), Ji was **conquered** by the State of Yan and then the capital of Yan was moved to Ji. From then on, Ji was the capital of the state of Yan and called Yanjing until Yan was conquered by the more powerful state of Qin in 226 BC. From then on, Beijing was an important **prefecture** in northern China.



In 938, Beijing was declared the capital of the Liao Dynasty. About one hundred years later, Jin Dynasty conquered Liao and in 1153 it changed its capital to Beijing under the name of Central Capital<sup>②</sup> of Jin. The Mongols seized the Central Capital of Jin in 1215. From 1264 Beijing served as the capital of a united China under Kublai Khan<sup>③</sup>. In 1267 he ordered the construction of his new capital at that site, which is now the modern city of Beijing. Four years later, he took over the **throne** in the new city and founded Dynasty Yuan. The city had been called Central Capital during the Jin Dynasty, and in 1272 it came to be known as Great Capital<sup>④</sup>.

After the fall of the Yuan Dynasty, the capital was initially moved to Nanjing in Ming Dynasty. However, in 1403 the 3rd Ming emperor, Zhu Di, also known as Emperor Yongle, moved it back to Beijing and gave the city its present name. The Ming period was Beijing's golden era. In 1644, the **Manchus overthrew** the Ming Dynasty and established China's last royal court—Qing Dynasty. In spite of the changing political climate, Beijing remained the capital. The Manchu imperial family moved into the Forbidden City<sup>⑤</sup> and remained there until 1911.

The long history leaves Beijing precious cultural treasure. The Great Wall was built by the first emperor Qin Shi Huang (reigned 221—210 BC) of the Qin Dynasty. This immense wall was built to keep out invaders. Most of the sections of the Great Wall in Beijing are **well-preserved** and mainly the relics dating from the Ming Dynasty.

Regarded as the largest imperial garden in China, Beijing's Summer Palace<sup>⑥</sup> is a park-styled royal **retreat**. The Forbidden City is the largest royal palace in the world. It was burned down, rebuilt and renovated for times, so most of the **architecture** seen today dates back to the 18th century in the Qing Dynasty. Tiantan works as **sacrificial** compound buildings for the Ming and Qing emperors and it is where the emperors used to feast their ancestors.<sup>⑦</sup> The Thirteen Tombs are the burial areas of the emperors of the Ming Dynasty. At present there are only three tombs which have been dug and open to the public: Dingling Tomb, Changling Tomb and Zhaoling Tomb<sup>⑧</sup>. However, the best representatives for Beijing are the **vanishing** Hutongs and **quadrangles**. Through hundreds of years, they have become the symbols of Beijing. (479 words)

### New Words and Expressions

conquer	[ˈkɒŋkə(r)]	vt. 战胜, 征服
prefecture	[ˈpri:fektʃuə]	n. 地方官的任期, 辖区
throne	[θrəʊn]	n. 宝座, 王座
Manchu	[ˈmæntʃu:]	n. 满人 & adj. 满族的
overthrow	[əʊvəˈθrəʊ]	vt. 打倒, 推翻
well-preserved	[ˈwelpriːzə:vɪd]	adj. 保存得很好的
retreat	[riˈtri:t]	n. 隐居处; 静居处
architecture	[ˈɑ:kitektʃə]	n. 建筑学; 建筑风格
sacrificial	[sækrəˈfiʃ(ə)l]	adj. 用于献祭的
vanish	[ˈvæniʃ]	vi. 消失; 突然不见
quadrangle	[ˈkwɒdræŋg(ə)l]	n. 四合院

### Notes

① Dating back to 3,000 years ago, Beijing, which was called Ji at the moment, was one of the states in Zhou dynasty. 3000 多年前, 北京称为蓟, 是周朝的一个封国。

② Central Capital: 中都

③ Kublai Khan: 忽必烈, 元朝的创建者

④ Great Capital: 大都

⑤ Forbidden City: 紫禁城

⑥ Summer Palace: 颐和园

⑦ Tiantan works as sacrificial compound buildings for the Ming and Qing emperors and it is where the emperors used to fete their ancestors. 天坛是明代和清代皇帝用于祭祀的一种复合建筑, 帝王们在此祭奠他们的祖先。

⑧ Dingling Tomb, Changling Tomb and Zhaoling Tomb: 定陵、长陵和昭陵

## Comprehension Check

Mark the following statements with “T”(true) or “F”(false) according to the passage.

- (1) Beijing, which was called Ji, was one of the states in Zhou Dynasty.
- (2) In 1215 the Mongols seized the Central Capital of Jin and Yuan Dynasty was founded.
- (3) Beijing was the capital of Ming Dynasty at the beginning.
- (4) Qin Shi Huang built the Great Wall, and most of the sections of the Great Wall in Beijing are well-preserved and mainly the relics dating from the Ming Dynasty.
- (5) Most of the Forbidden City you can see today dates back to the 15th century in the Ming Dynasty.
- (6) 13 Tombs of the Ming Dynasty were dug and open to the public.
- (7) Hutongs and quadrangles are two typical symbols of Beijing.

## Text B Xi'an

Xi'an is Called Chang'an in ancient times. Xi'an is one of the birthplaces of the ancient civilization. During Xi'an's more than 3,000-year development, 13 dynasties such as Western Zhou, Qin, Western Han and Tang placed their capitals here.

As early as 11<sup>th</sup> century BC, Xi'an became a cultural and political centre of China with the founding of the Zhou Dynasty.

During the Warring States Period, China was unified under the Qin Dynasty for the first time. Its capital was located at Xianyang, northwest of modern Xi'an. Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of China, commanded the construction of the Terracotta Army<sup>①</sup> and his **mausoleum** to the east of Xi'an almost immediately after he took over the throne. In 202 BC, the founding emperor Liu Bang of the Han Dynasty established his capital in Chang'an County. In the year of 190, Dong Zhuo, a powerful warlord, moved the court from Luoyang to Chang'an to avoid a **coalition** of other powerful warlords against him<sup>②</sup>. Following several hundred years of riot, the Sui Dynasty united China again in 582. The emperor of Sui ordered a new capital to be built southeast of the Han capital, called Daxing<sup>③</sup> (great prosperity). In the Tang Dynasty, the city was renamed Chang'an. Chang'an was destroyed at the end of the Tang Dynasty in 904. Residents were forced to move to the new capital city in Luoyang.



The cultural and historical significance of the area, as well as the **abundant** relics and sites, help Xi'an enjoy the title of "Natural History Museum". The Museum of Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses is praised as "the eighth major miracle of the world", Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang is listed on the World Heritage List. Xi'an was the starting point of the famous Silk Road during the Han Dynasty. As the symbol of Xi'an, The Big Wild Goose **Pagoda** and the Small Wild Goose Pagoda<sup>④</sup>, located in the southern suburb of Xi'an City, are well-preserved ancient buildings and holy places for **Buddhists**. Around Xi'an, Famen Temple<sup>⑤</sup> was established in the Eastern Han Dynasty (25—220) for spreading **Buddhism**. The most representative structures in the temple are the Famen Temple Pagoda and Famen Temple Museum. Huaqing Hot Springs<sup>⑥</sup>, also known as Huaqing Palace, is a well-known historic site. As a matter of fact, the site had been as an imperial palace for emperors' short stays away from the capital for more than 3,000 years. It gets its fame for being the place where the romantic story of Emperor Tangxuanzong of Tang Dynasty and his beloved Yang Guifei (or **Concubine** Yang) took place. The natural landscape around Xi'an is also marvelous. Mt. Hua<sup>⑦</sup>, one of the five best-known mountains in China, is famous for its breath-taking **cliffs**, narrow passages and grand sceneries. (466 words)

### New Words and Expressions

mausoleum	[məʊə'liəm]	n. 陵墓
coalition	[kəʊə'liʃ(ə)n]	n. 联合; 同盟
abundant	[ə'bʌndənt]	adj. 大量的, 充足的
pagoda	[pə'gəʊdə]	n. 塔, 宝塔
Buddhist	['budist]	adj. 佛教的 & n. 佛教徒
Buddhism	['budiz(ə)m]	n. 佛教
concubine	['kɒŋkjubain]	n. 妾, 妃子
cliff	[klif]	n. 悬崖, 峭壁

### Notes

① Terracotta Army: 兵马俑

② In the year of 190, Dong Zhuo, a powerful warlord, moved the court from Luoyang to Chang'an to avoid a coalition of other powerful warlords against him. 公元190年, 实力强大的董卓, 为了避免其他武将的联合攻击, 将都城从洛阳迁至长安。

③ Daxing: 大兴

④ the Big Wild Goose Pagoda and the Small Wild Goose Pagoda: 大雁塔和小雁塔

⑤ Famen Temple: 法门寺

⑥ Huaqing Hot Springs: 华清池

⑦ Mt. Hua: 华山



## Comprehension Check

Fill in the blanks with correct words.

- (1) Xi'an's more than 3,000-year development, \_\_\_\_\_ dynasties such as \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ placed their capitals here.
- (2) Qin Shi Huang commanded the construction of \_\_\_\_\_ and his \_\_\_\_\_ to the east of Xi'an almost immediately after he took over the throne.
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_, a powerful warlord, moved the court from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ to avoid a coalition of other powerful warlords against him.
- (4) The cultural and historical significance of the area, as well as the abundant relics and sites, help Xi'an enjoy the title of "\_\_\_\_\_".
- (5) Xi'an was the starting point of the famous \_\_\_\_\_ during the \_\_\_\_\_.
- (6) Famen Temple was established in the Eastern Han Dynasty for \_\_\_\_\_.
- (7) Huaqing Hot Springs gets its fame for being the place where the \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ of Tang Dynasty and his beloved \_\_\_\_\_.
- (8) Mt. Hua, one of the \_\_\_\_\_ best-known mountains in China, is famous for its breath-taking \_\_\_\_\_, narrow \_\_\_\_\_ and grand \_\_\_\_\_.

## Text C Luoyang

Located in the west of Henan Province in central China, Luoyang occupies quite an important geographic location. The origin of the name "Luoyang" is the city's location to the north side ("yang") of the Luo River<sup>①</sup>. The river flows from west to east, and the sun is on south of the river, so that the sun shine is always on north side of the river.

It is a historic city with more than three thousand years history. Luoyang was selected as the capital city by 13 dynasties such as Xia Dynasty, Han Dynasty, Sui Dynasty and Tang Dynasty. The most prosperous period of Luoyang was in the Sui and Tang Dynasties with a population of more than one million. It had wide political, economic, cultural exchanges with countries of Europe, North Africa and Asia. The long history endows the city with a profound culture. The city is the **cradle** of Chinese civilization from which many Chinese legends **originated**, such as Nvwa Patching the Sky and Dayu Controlling Flood<sup>②</sup>. The city is also famed as the "Poets Capital" as poets and **literates** of ancient times often gathered there and left grand works, including

