



凌斌 陈怡 著

# 杭州英语导游

Guide Professionally in Hangzhou



 杭州出版社

HANGZHOU PUBLISHING HOUSE

Guide Professionally in Hangzhou

# 杭州英语导游

凌 斌 陈 怡 著

Ling Bin and Chen Yi

杭州出版社

Hangzhou Publishing House

## 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

杭州英语导游 / 凌斌, 陈怡著. — 杭州: 杭州出版社,  
2008.7

ISBN 978-7-80758-099-7

I. 杭… II. ①凌…②陈… III. ①导游—英语②导游—  
—杭州市 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2008)第 096623 号

## 杭州英语导游

凌 斌 陈 怡 著

- 
- 责任编辑 孟桂芳  
封面设计 祁睿一  
出版发行 杭州出版社(电话:0571-87997719)  
(杭州市曙光路 133 号 邮政编码 310007)  
排 版 浙江大学出版社电脑排版中心  
印 刷 杭州浙大同力教育彩印有限公司  
开 本 880 mm×1230 mm 1/32  
印 张 6.875  
字 数 180 千  
版 印 次 2008 年 7 月第 1 版 2008 年 7 月第 1 次印刷  
书 号 ISBN 978-7-80758-099-7  
定 价 20.00 元
- 

版权所有 翻印必究 印装差错 负责调换

## 前 言

杭州的山水名胜、文物古迹、寺庙园林、风物人情、市井民俗奇魅无比,每年吸引着无数来自世界各地的旅游者。2006年世界休闲博览会的举办,更加推动了杭州国际旅游业的迅猛发展。翔实、准确、生动地介绍杭州和杭州的旅游景点,需要有精要、系统的导游用书,以满足广大中外读者,尤其是杭州各旅行社英语导游翻译人员、各企事业单位的外事接待人员的急切之需。

《杭州英语导游》一书也可作为杭州各高校的旅游或英语专业的在校师生的教学参考。本书语言通俗易懂,朗朗上口,内容易于记诵。口语化是本书的一大特点。

本书的第二大特点是实用性强。“途中导游”专列为一章,并对各节作了较为详尽的叙述。同时针对浙江省英语导游资格证口语的要求,将各有关景点的考试要点融合在各章节的导游词中。

中国文化专题介绍是本书的第三大特点。在长期的导游翻译实践和教学科研中,我们深深体会到导游翻译不只是简单地讲解景点,还要有各方面知识的积累,特别是应具有一定的文化积淀。实践证明,学者型、复合型的导游翻译越来越受欢迎。为此,本书的第四章有较多的篇幅介绍与杭州相关的中国文化专题。这些文化专题都是平时我们所收集外宾最感兴趣、最想了解。通过深入浅出、循序渐进地剖析,引领读者进入博大精深的杭州都市文化和人文世界之中。

本书的最后一章忠实地介绍了文化专题的讲解技巧以及如何应对、处理导游翻译中的一些问题。

本书的第四大特点是导游讲解资料新颖、丰富。在写作过程中,我们查阅了大量的材料、文献,充实了大量的历史文化知识。如新景点有宋城、雷峰塔、杨公堤景区、西溪国家湿地公园、梅家坞龙井茶园等的介绍。在写作飞来峰石刻佛像一节时,我们还专程到景区走访了解,最后确定保存完好的佛像为450尊。

2005年杭州接待的国际游客首破百万人次大关。2006年杭州接待入境旅游者达182万人次,被世界休闲组织授予“东方休闲之都”称号。可以肯定,杭州作为休闲旅游之都将吸引越来越多的来自世界各地的游客。在此,我们祝愿杭州的国际旅游事业蒸蒸日上、蓬勃发展!

本书仅为一家之言,希望读者在使用时能够灵活掌握。由于我们水平有限,加之时间仓促,书中错误在所难免,在此恭请旅游界、外语界各位同人提出意见,以便再版时修订。联系邮箱为:Lingbin081@163.com。谢谢!

作者

2008年1月

## 目 录

<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>Introduction to Hangzhou(杭州介绍)</b> .....	(1)
<b>Chapter II</b>	<b>On-the-way Guiding Speech(途中导游)</b> .....	(13)
2.1	Welcome Speech(欢迎词——从火车站前往下榻 饭店途中) .....	(13)
2.2	Welcome Speech(欢迎词——从机场前往下榻饭店 途中) .....	(16)
2.3	On the Way to Lingyin Temple(前往参观灵隐寺的 路上) .....	(21)
2.4	On-the-way Bus Tour on Yanggong Causeway (杨公堤沿途导游) .....	(25)
2.5	On the way from Dragon Hotel to Hangzhou Botanical Garden(从黄龙饭店前往杭州植物园 的路上) .....	(30)
2.6	On the Way to Meijiawu Dragon Well Tea Plantation (前往梅家坞龙井茶园的路上) .....	(34)
2.7	On the Way to Huqingyutang Traditional Chinese Medicine Museum(前往参观胡庆余堂中药博物馆途 中) .....	(38)
2.8	On the Way to China Academy of Art(前往中国美 术学院的路上) .....	(41)

2.9	On the Way to a Silk Factory(前往丝绸厂参观的路上)	(43)
2.10	Introduction to the Grand Canal on the Way(途中游客所见大运河的介绍)	(46)
2.11	On the Way to a Pearl Farm(前往珍珠养殖场的路上)	(48)
2.12	On the Way to Louwailou Restaurant(前往楼外楼餐馆的路上)	(51)
2.13	Farewell Speech(欢送词)	(56)
<b>Chapter III</b>	<b>On-the-spot Guiding Speech(景点导游)</b>	<b>(58)</b>
3.1	Cruise on the West Lake (西湖游)	(58)
3.2	Lesser Yingzhou Isle (小瀛洲—三潭印月)	(67)
3.3	Watching Goldfish in a Flowery Pond (花港观鱼)	(71)
3.4	Peak Flying from Afar (飞来峰)	(74)
3.5	Lingyin Temple (灵隐寺)	(78)
3.6	Yellow Dragon Cave (黄龙洞)	(86)
3.7	Six Harmonies Pagoda (六和塔)	(89)
3.8	Tiger Spring (虎跑泉)	(92)
3.9	Yue Fei's Temple and Mausoleum(岳庙与岳坟)	(95)
3.10	Leifeng Pagoda (雷峰塔)	(99)
3.11	Xiling Seal-Engravers' Society (西泠印社)	(102)
3.12	Introduction to Dragon Well Green Tea (龙井问茶)	(105)
3.13	Song Dynasty Town (宋城)	(109)

- 3.14 Xixi National Wetland Park (西溪国家湿地公园)  
..... (112)

**Chapter IV Introduction to Cultural Subjects(文化专题介绍)**

- ..... (118)

- 4.1 A Brief Introduction to Confucianism(孔子及其  
学说简介) ..... (118)

- 4.2 Something about Taoism (关于道教) ..... (122)

- 4.3 Yin and Yang Theory (阴阳学说) ..... (124)

- 4.4 Chinese Characters and Chinese Language(汉字与  
汉语) ..... (127)

- 4.5 Introduction to Chinese Calligraphy(中国书法艺术  
介绍) ..... (132)

- 4.6 Private Classical Chinese Garden(中国古典私家  
园林) ..... (135)

- 4.7 Ancient Chinese Architecture(中国古代建筑)  
..... (140)

- 4.8 Introduction to Shaoxing Rice Wine(绍兴酒介绍)  
..... (143)

- 4.9 Introduction to Chinese Tea(中国茶介绍)  
..... (145)

- 4.10 Chinese Table Manners(中国餐桌上的礼节)  
..... (147)

- 4.11 Chinese Food(中国菜肴) ..... (150)

- 4.12 Chinese Wedding Ceremony(中国婚礼习俗)  
..... (152)

- 4.13 Family Planning Policy(计划生育政策) ..... (154)



4.14	The Change of Chinese Families' "Three Must-have Items"(中国家庭三大件的变化) .....	(157)
4.15	A Few Words about Dragon(关于龙的介绍) .....	(159)
4.16	The 12 Chinese Animal Signs(十二生肖) .....	(162)
4.17	Important Traditional Holidays(重要传统节日) .....	(165)
4.18	Four Most Famous Ancient Folktales(中国四大民间故事) .....	(174)
4.19	Introduction to China's Top Ten Scenic Spots (中国十大风景名胜介绍) .....	(183)
<b>Chapter V Guiding Skills(导游技巧) .....</b>		<b>(189)</b>
<b>Appendix(附录) .....</b>		<b>(198)</b>
1.	Table of Weights and Measures(常用度量衡单位换算) .....	(198)
2.	A Brief Chinese Chronology(中国历史年代简表) .....	(198)
3.	Useful Expressions in Tourguiding Interpretation (导游翻译中的常见用语) .....	(200)
<b>Works Cited (参考文献) .....</b>		<b>(210)</b>

## Chapter I Introduction to Hangzhou (杭州介绍)

### A General Survey of Hangzhou

Hangzhou is one of the most important tourist cities in China, famous for its natural beauty and historical and cultural heritages. Hangzhou, the capital of Zhejiang Province, is the provincial center in politics, economy, culture, science and education.

Hangzhou is located on the lower reaches of Qiantang River in southeast China, with a distance of 180 kilometers to Shanghai. It is one of the key cities in the Yangtze River Delta area. The geographical position of the city proper is latitude  $30^{\circ}16'$  north and longitude  $120^{\circ}12'$  east.

Hangzhou lies in subtropical monsoon climate region, enjoying four distinct seasons with an annual average temperature of  $16.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ . The annual average rainfall is 1,500 millimeters and the annual rainy days are about 155 days.

Under the jurisdiction of Hangzhou are 8 districts, 3 county-level cities and 2 counties, which cover an area of 16,596 square kilometers with a population of 6.66 million, including 3,068 square kilometers of city proper area and city population of 4.14 million people. (According to the statistics of 2006)

With a history of over 2200 years, Hangzhou is one of the cradles of Chinese civilization. In 1982, Hangzhou was listed as the important historical and cultural city by the State Council.

## Brief History of Hangzhou

As early as 4,700 years ago, there were people living in the Hangzhou area. Archaeological finds at Liangzhu, 18 kilometers northwest of Hangzhou, indicate a primitive tribal village whose members were mostly engaged in agriculture once prospered on this fertile plain during the Neolithic Age.

The Great Yu, king of the Xia Dynasty, is said to have visited the area where the present Hangzhou is located.

During the Warring States Period and Qin Dynasty, a county government, Qiantang County, was established in the Hangzhou area under the prefecture of Kuaiji, now Shaoxing.

During the Southern and Northern Dynasties, Qiantang County was changed to Qiantang Prefecture.

In 589, Sui Dynasty, Qiantang Prefecture is renamed Hangzhou, the name of which was recorded in history books for the first time. The construction of the Grand Canal guaranteed Hangzhou's economic, agricultural and cultural development.

In 822, Tang Dynasty, the famous poet Bai Juyi, arrived in Hangzhou to serve as governor and contributed to Hangzhou's growth by dredging the lake and building the causeway. The silk production developed rapidly in the Tang Dynasty.

During the Five Dynasties and Ten Kingdoms, Hangzhou served as capital of Wuyue for 86 years. Due to the stability of the kingdom, many Buddhist temples were built, giving Hangzhou the name "Kingdom of Buddhism".

In 1071, Northern Song Dynasty, the famous poet Su Dongpo arrived in Hangzhou to serve as deputy governor for three years. Later he returned in 1089 as governor. He contributed a lot to Hangzhou by dredging the West Lake, building the Su Causeway and restoring the six wells.

In the third year of Jianyan of the Southern Song Dynasty (1129 AD), Emperor Gaozong moved southward to Hangzhou and upgraded it as the site of the prefectural city of Lin'an. In the eighth year of Shaoxing (1138 AD), Lin'an was officially determined as the capital, which lasted more than 140 years.

During the Yuan Dynasty, though many important buildings were destroyed in the war, Hangzhou remained a major trading port and an important city of southeastern China. In the 13th century, when the Italian traveler Marco Polo was appointed as an official in Yangzhou, he frequently visited Hangzhou and fell in love with it. In his book, Hangzhou was depicted as the most beautiful and splendid city in the world.

In the Ming Dynasty, as the center of commerce, the silk industry in Hangzhou developed very fast.

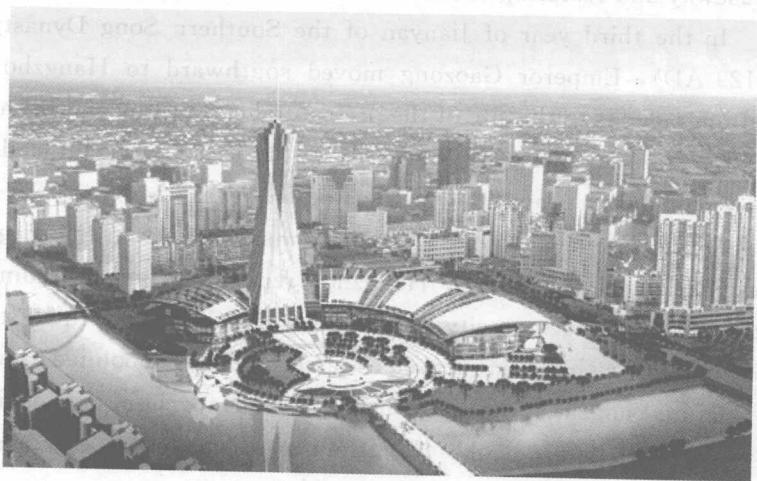
In the early period of the Qing Dynasty, Emperor Kangxi and his grandson Emperor Qianlong visited Hangzhou several times. Hangzhou suffered much damage when imperialist powers invaded China in the Opium War. Hangzhou was damaged again during the Taiping Peasant War.

From 1937 to 1945, during the period of the Republic of China, Hangzhou was occupied by Japanese soldiers. Many sites were looted and damaged.

On May 3, 1949, Hangzhou was liberated by the People's Liberation Army and began to write its new chapter of development in

history. Hangzhou Municipal People's Government was set up on May 24, 1949.

Today, Hangzhou has become an international tourist city that has opened its arms to people from different parts of the globe.



## A City of Five Capitals

### Ancient Capital (古都杭州)

Being the capital of Wuyue Kingdom and the Southern Song Dynasty for 237 years, Hangzhou is one of the seven ancient capitals in China, and known as a "culture center". There are lots of historical relics in Hangzhou including the Remains of the Southern Song Imperial City, the Remains of the Southern Song Royal Ancestral Temple and the Southern Song Imperial Kiln.

### Capital of Silk (丝都杭州)

Hangzhou has long been known as “Capital of Silk”. Its history of planting mulberries and breeding silkworms can be traced back to the Warring States Period over 2,000 years ago, and the silk production reached its climax in the Tang Dynasty. During the Southern Song Dynasty, Hangzhou became the national center for the production and trade of silk. Hangzhou silk has over ten categories and 200 odd varieties, and some famous products won the gold and silver medals in the country. China National Silk Museum is located at the foot of Yuhuang (Jade Emperor) Hill, southeast of the West Lake.

### Capital of Tea (茶都杭州)

Hangzhou offers favorable conditions for growing tea. The world famous Dragon Well Green Tea (Longjing tea) ranks the top of the Ten Renowned Teas in China for its “green color, fragrant aroma, nice shape and sweet taste”. The Dragon Well Green Tea which used to be a tribute to the Qing Dynasty emperors and their loyal families has a history of more than 1,200 years. China National Tea Museum is located among the tea gardens, west of the West Lake.

### Oriental Capital of Leisure (东方休闲之都)

The charm of Hangzhou lies in its picturesque views of the lake. Due to the city’s beautiful and comfortable environment, Hangzhou people are free from tension, stress, and intense competition. Over the past several years, the city has continued to improve the living environment and its endeavor in the

reconstruction and protection of the ecological environment has borne fruits. In 2001, Hangzhou won a UN award for its living environment. In October 2002, Hangzhou was awarded the title of “International Garden City”—the world’s highest honor that encourages and rewards a city for its excellent ecological environment.

While making efforts to reach the goal of “International Ecological City”, Hangzhou also carries out comprehensive renovation and protective development to the West Lake, the Grand Canal and the Qiantang River. In December 2002, Hangzhou Municipal Government began to implement the West Lake Westward Project. On May 1, 2005, Xixi Wetland National Park was open to public. Hangzhou was proud to host International Leisure Exposition in 2006.

## Capital of Love (爱情之都)

Hangzhou’s ancient culture is accompanied by beautiful stories. Meeting after one thousand years at the Broken Bridge of the West Lake, studying together for three years at Wansong Academy of Classical Learning, the ancient bridge beside the Mucai Pavilion, all these colorful tourist resources of love indicate that from ancient times Hangzhou has been regarded as the origin of warm and romantic love. Hangzhou is certainly an ideal place for honeymooners both from home and abroad.

## A Paradise City (天堂杭州)

Hangzhou, a Paradise for Tourists (旅游者的天堂)

Hangzhou has known as the paradise on earth since ancient

times.

The world-famous West Lake surrounded by green hills on three sides lies to the west of the city. The Grand Canal and the Qiantang River run their ways through the city. As Bai Juyi's poem goes, "I cannot bear to leave Hangzhou, part of the reason—the West Lake." Another quotation comes from Marco Polo, an Italian traveler in the 13th century, who said Hangzhou was the most splendid and luxurious city in the world. Mr. Deng Xiaoping, the initiator of China's reform and opening-up, also said Hangzhou called for the development of tourist industry.

Hangzhou has two national resorts, two national protection areas and five national forest parks. After four-year renovation, the West Lake reproduces the old poetic scene of Two Pagodas Mirroring in the Lake, Three Islets Floating in the Lake and Three Dykes Crossing the Lake. There are over one million overseas visitors and 30 million domestic visitors coming to visit Hangzhou every year.

Shopping in Hangzhou is exciting. Visitors like to go to Qinghefang Street, one of the most famous and historic streets in the city with many features from the Southern Song Dynasty. People can admire the ancient buildings while purchasing items from a wide range of local goods such as silk, tea or maybe a silk parasol or a beautiful Hangzhou fan.

A visit to Hangzhou will be a pity without tasting the local delicacies. Hangzhou dishes are noted for their elaborate preparation, sophisticated cooking and refreshing taste. It is recommended that one should try Beggar's Chicken (a chicken baked in clay), West Lake Fish in Sweet Sour Sauce (fresh fish caught from the lake and coated with vinegar), Dongpo Pork



(braised pork) and Fried Shrimps with Longjing Tea.

Hangzhou, a Paradise of Hi-tech (高科技天堂)

As a modern city, Hangzhou has also become a key national base of information technology, e-commerce, e-government, digital television broadcasting, and software and integrated circuit production. In the recent years Hangzhou aiming to be “Silicon Valley in Paradise” has attached much importance to the development of high and new technology industries, among which the information technology, new pharmacy, environmental protection and new materials have become the pillar industries of Hangzhou. It has also strengthened six industry chains, that is, telecommunications, software, integrated circuit, digital television broadcasting, animation and online game. In June 2005 Hangzhou held the first China International Animation Festival and later carried out a series of policies to build the city into the Animation Capital of China.

West Lake Expo (西湖博览会)

The West Lake Expo, featuring the beauties and wonders of the West Lake, was first held in 1929, which has made it a historic event of Zhejiang Province. The first West Lake Expo took as its theme “Promoting national products, rewarding industrial businesses, and prospering culture”. Lasting 128 days and having over 20 million visitors, the West Lake Expo became a comprehensive exposition of international influence, setting new records for Chinese expositions. In 2000, Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou Municipality decided to hold the West Lake Expo once a year to build a new base for developing the tourism and