



Practical English for Tourism

旅游英语实用教程

主编：尹洪佳

哈尔滨地图出版社

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主 编 尹洪佳

副 主 编 倪 翬 崔 健 张美叶

编 委 王丽丽 齐 超 胡阳阳 朱 迪 刘 晶

主 审 辛宇杰 苏 静

哈尔滨地图出版社

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前 言

本教材是一部以培养实用型、高技能旅游管理者及导游人才为目的,同时又体现高职教育地方特色的英语教材。本教材适用于已经掌握一定旅游基础知识的旅游及英语相关专业的在校学生,也可供旅行社从业人员及自学者学习英语、提高交际能力使用。全书共分十六个单元,前十个单元根据旅游专业的六要素(食、住、行、游、购、娱各个方面;主要包括迎客服务、沿途服务、住店服务、行程安排、观光活动、事故与投诉和送客服务),详细地介绍了黑龙江省的旅游名胜。后六个单元主要介绍了中国概况、中国历史、中国宗教、中国山水、中国民俗及建筑遗址,可使学生积累更多的英语旅游文化知识。每课包括情景对话、阅读材料、文化视角、专业词汇和巩固练习共五个部分,其中文化视角是特别增加的内容,使学生对中西文化进行对比性的了解,同时提高他们的跨文化交际能力。书后附有练习题答案和译文,可供教师教学和学生自学时使用。

本教材依据旅行社用人标准并由从事旅游英语教学的教师合作编写。由尹洪佳老师负责总体设计和大纲编写,各单元编写分工如下:尹洪佳编写 1、2、3、4 单元并负责统稿和后期校对工作;张美叶编写 5、6 单元;王丽丽编写 7、8 单元;齐超编写 9、10 单元;崔健编写 11、12 单元;胡阳阳编写 13、14 单元;倪翠编写 15、16 单元;朱迪、刘晶负责译文和音标部分。辛宇杰和苏静负责书稿的审定。

在本教材编写过程中,作者参阅并引用了大量的文献,得到了旅游行业人士的大力支持,在此一并表示感谢。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,敬请专家及广大读者不吝指正。

编 者
2010 年 3 月

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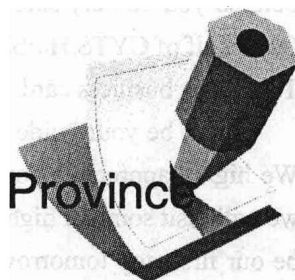
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Unit 1 A Survey of Heilongjiang Province

本课目的与重点,让学生:

1. 熟练地用英语致欢迎辞
2. 熟练地用英语介绍黑龙江省和哈尔滨市的概况
3. 了解相关词汇和表达

Part 1 Welcome Speeches

Speech 1

(A Welcome Speech on the Bus by the Local Guide)

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning, welcome to Harbin! I'm Zhao Lin from Harbin Sightseeing International Travel Service. Call me Julia. I will be your local guide during your stay in Harbin. Let me introduce my team first. Our driver is Mr. Yang. He has been working as a professional driver for over 10 years and he is surely experienced and responsible. The bus number is 78521. It's a blue coach. We'd better remember its number and its features so that we won't get on a wrong one. We will try our best to make you feel at home. I hope you will enjoy your stay. Please take your watch and reset the time. It's 10:00 a.m., Beijing standard time. We're about to arrive at Shangri-La Hotel about 45 minutes, where you will stay while in Harbin. It is a five-star hotel with good service. Shangri-La Hotel sits downtown by the scenic Songhua River and overlooks the Central Business District. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to let me know. My cell phone number is 13xxxxxxx18. Call me when necessary.

Speech 2

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good afternoon, Welcome to Harbin!

Please sit back and relax. Your luggage will be sent to the hotel by another bus, so you don't have to worry about it.

Let me introduce my team first. Mr. Wang is our driver. He has 20 years of driving under his

belt, so you're very safe. I'm Susan. We're from China Youth Travel Service, Harbin Branch. On behalf of CYTS Harbin Branch and my colleagues, I'd like to extend a warm welcome to you. This is my business card. Please keep it so that we keep in touch each other in Harbin.

I will be your guide during your stay in Harbin. I will try my best to make you feel at home. We highly appreciate your understanding and cooperation. During your one-day stay in Harbin, we will visit some of highlights of Harbin. Polar land Park and the Northeast China Tiger Zoo will be our first stop tomorrow morning. After lunch, we will drive to the Great Ice and Snow World and the Sun Island. You will enjoy sparkling ice and snow fairy land. At the same time you will also experience harsh and extreme cold winter in Harbin. If you are well dressed up with proper clothing and coats, you feel very comfortable when you attend various outdoor activities.

You're going to stay at the Modern Hotel, a luxury hotel. It is situated near the Central Street. Your dinner has also been arranged there. I hope you will enjoy your stay in our city.

Words and Expression

sightseeing ['saɪt,si:ɪŋ] *n.* 观光, 游览

downtown [ˌdaʊn'taʊn] *adv.*

在商业区, 在市中心

professional [prə'feʃənl] *adj.*

职业的, 专业的 *n.* 1. 专业人士 2. 内行

experienced [ɪk'spiəriənst] *adj.*

有经验的; 老练的; 熟练的

responsible [rɪ'spɒnsəbl] *adj.*

1. 负有责任的 2. 尽责的, 可靠的

scenic ['si:nɪk] *adj.* 自然景色的

overlook [ˌəʊvə'lʊk] *vt.* 俯视, 眺望

feature ['fi:tʃə] *n.* 特征, 特色

standard ['stændəd] *adj.* 标准的

colleague ['kɒli:g] *n.* 同事, 同僚

cooperation [kəʊ,ɒpə'reɪʃən] *n.*

1. 合作, 协作 2. 协助; 配合

highlight ['haɪlaɪt] *n.*

最精彩的部分, 最重要的事情

polar ['pəʊlə] *adj.* 北极的, 南极的, 极地的

appreciate [ə'pri:ʃieɪt] *vt.* 感谢, 感激

sparkling ['spa:klɪŋ] *adj.*

1. 闪耀的; 发火花的 2. 极好的; 辉煌的

harsh [hɑ:ʃ] *adj.* 严厉的, 严酷的

extreme [ɪks'tri:m] *adj.* 极度的

luxury ['lʌkʃəri] *adj.* 奢侈的, 豪华的

Notes

1. Central Business District 中央商务区

2. Shangri-La 香格里拉酒店

3. On behalf of 代表……表示(感谢、致词等)

Part 2 Texts

Text A

Heilongjiang Province

Heilongjiang Province is a magnificent land, which is well-known for its large forests, vast wetlands, spectacular sights of ice and snow and long boundary rivers. Heilongjiang is located in

the northeastern part of China. It has an area of more than 460,000 square kilometers with a population of 38 million. Heilongjiang is a province with all together 48 nationalities, including Han, Man, Korea, Mongolian, Daur, Elunchun, Hezher, Ewnke, Kirgiz and Xibo. It borders the provinces of Inner Mongolia to the west, Ji Lin to the south and Russia on the northeast. Historically it was one of the main gateways from China to Russia and Europe.

Its capital city is Harbin, which is situated in the southern part of Heilongjiang Province. Not only for its special position, but also as the center of Heilongjiang's political, economic, educational and cultural life. The shape of Heilongjiang Province on the map looks like a swan, Harbin is described as the pearl beneath the swan's neck.

Heilongjiang is endowed with rich natural resources. The Greater Xing'an Mountains and the Lesser Xing'an Mountains are well covered with forests, which make the province number one in the timber industry in China. Under its vast land, there are 114 kinds of minerals. Daqing Oil Field, 200 kilometers east of Harbin, claims to be the largest in China and produces half of China's petroleum. In the eastern part of the province, coal production takes a very important place in China. Agriculture plays an important role in our economy. There are vast plains with fertile soil. Now the province is a leading province for its commercial grain production in China. Heilongjiang is also rich in water resources. There are altogether 1,918 rivers in the province. The Heilongjiang River is 5,498 kilometers long. It is the third longest river in China and the eighth in the world. The Songhua River runs for 2,309 kilometers and drains into the Heilongjiang River. Wetland resources are another attraction of the province, for instance, the Jingpohu, one of the world's major high-mountain lava-blocked lakes and Wudalianchi(Five Chain Lakes), one of the world's three major cold springs, both situated in the province, are popular summer resorts. Wudalianchi Lake was formed by volcanic eruptions. Its mineral water is very famous in China. The Xingkai Lake, a boundary lake between China and Russia, is also a frequently visited scenic spot. The Zhalong Nature Reserve is a well-known bird habitat. It is known as the home of red-crowned cranes.

If you go to Heilongjiang in summer, you will feel cool and comfortable. During the famous Summer Concerts in Harbin, you will hear the most beautiful music in the world. Harbin's Beer Festival attracts many tourists from all over the world in summer. Average temperature is around 18℃ to 23℃ in July. It's definitely a summer resort. In winter, you will experience harsh and extreme cold. Winter in Heilongjiang is long, cold and dry. In January, average temperature is about -31℃ to -15℃, and the record low temperature was -52.3℃. If you are well dressed up with proper clothing and coats, you feel very comfortable when you attend various outdoor activities. In addition, Heilongjiang Province also offers a unique northern scene in winter, a wonderland of ice and snow. The Great Ice and Snow World, a winter tourism destination located in Harbin is decorated with ice lanterns and snow sculptures in winter, bringing tourists to a seemingly fairy tale land. Well-furnished skiing grounds are also beckoning tourists from home and abroad. The Yabuli International Ski Resort which is located in the Yabuli Winding Village is

recommended. This resort is considered to be China's monument to its skiing industry. The national Ski Festival is a wonderful program for those who like skiing and the national Ice Festival displays the exquisite art of ice carvings and its elegant masterpieces. Both festivals are held annually from December to January. You may enjoy the winter activities, such as ice hockey, sledging and skiing all available locally. Winter swimming is one local spot that often surprises visitors.

Annual average rainfall is 250 to 700 millimeters (9.8 to 27.56 inches), so the crops grow well and foodstuff crops such as soybeans, corn and rice are high quality. The typical northeast foods are dumplings, bread and sausages. The culinary culture of Heilongjiang Province has its own specialties thanks to its special geographical position and long history. Local cuisine of Manchu mixes with Shandong Cuisine and exotic Russian cuisine, to give the important components of Northeastern Dishes; the local cuisine in Heilongjiang is made with local vegetation and animals and prepared by famous chefs. Flying Dragon, Bear's Paw, Moose Nose and Monkey Head Mushroom are famed as the Four Delicacies in Heilongjiang. However, owing to the influence of neighboring Russia, a number of authentic western food restaurants have been established here. This coming together of Chinese and Western flavors will definitely fulfill your appetite.

People who visit Heilongjiang are often bewildered by these four phenomena: a loaf of bread is as big as a pot lid; drinking beer is like irrigation; windows are paper sealed from outside; and a new born baby's cradle is hung from the ceiling. These sentences describe the customs of Heilongjiang.

Words and Expressions

magnificent [mæg'nɪfɪsənt] *adj.*

壮丽的, 神奇的

vast [va:st] *adj.* 巨大的, 广阔的, 大量的

spectacular [spek'tækjʊlə] *adj.* 壮观的, 雄伟的

boundary ['baʊndəri] *n.* 1. 分界线 2. 界线, 范围

border ['bɔ:də] *vt.*

与……有共同边界, 与……接壤

historically [his'tɒrɪkəli] *adv.*

从历史角度, 在历史上, 以历史观点

gateway ['geɪtwei] *n.* 入口处; 门户; 通道

swan [swɒn] *n.* 天鹅

beneath [bi'ni:θ] *adv.* 在下; 向下

endow [in'dau] *vt.* 赋予

timber ['tɪmbə] *n.*

(用于建筑或制作物品的) 林木; 用材林

petroleum [pə'trəʊliəm] *n.* 石油; 原油

claim [kleɪm] *vt.* 声称, 断言

fertile ['fɜ:taɪl] *adj.* 多产的, 富饶的

lava ['la:və] *n.* 熔岩

blocked [blɒkt] *adj.* 堵塞的

drain [dreɪn] *vt. & vi.*

(使)流干, 排空 *vt.* 喝光, 喝干

habitat ['hæbɪtæt] *n.* (动物的) 栖息地

eruption [ɪ'rʌpʃən] *n.* 喷发, 爆发

volcanic [vɒl'kænik] *adj.*

火山的, 由火山作用引起的

reserve [rɪ'zə:v] *n.* 保护区

crane [kreɪn] *n.* 鹤

unique [ju:'ni:k] *adj.*

唯一的, 独一无二的; 独特的

monument ['mɒnjumənt] *n.*

纪念碑, 纪念塔, 纪念馆

display [dɪ'spleɪ] *vt.* 陈列; 展出

carving ['kɑ:viŋ] *n.* 雕刻, 雕刻术
 exquisite ['ekskwizit] *adj.* 精致的, 精美的
 seemingly ['si:miŋli] *adv.* 看来似乎, 表面上看
 definitely ['definitli] *adv.* 明确地, 一定地
 beckoning ['bekəniŋ] *adj.*

引诱人的, 令人心动的

masterpiece ['ma:stəpi:s] *n.*

杰作, 名作

annually ['ænjʊəli] *adv.* 每年; 每年一次

sledge [sledʒ] *n.* 雪橇, 雪车 *vi.* 乘雪橇

rainfall ['reɪn,fɔ:l] *n.* 降雨, 降雨量

soybean ['sɔɪ'bi:n] *n.* 大豆, 黄豆

culinary ['kʌlinəri] *adj.* 厨房的, 烹饪的

specialty ['speʃəlti] *n.* 专门, 特性, 特别

geographical [dʒiə'græfɪkl] *adj.*

地理学的, 地理的

cuisine [kwi'zi:n] *n.* 烹饪; 烹调法

exotic [eg'zɒtɪk] *adj.* 异国情调的; 奇特的

component [kəm'pəʊnənt] *n.*

(机器, 设备等的)构成要素; 零件; 成分

authentic [ɔ:'θentɪk] *adj.*

1. 真的, 真正的 2. 可靠的, 可信的

moose [mu:s] *n.* 麋, 驼鹿

delicacy ['delikəsi] *n.*

1. 精致, 精美 2. 精美的食物

fulfill [ful'fil] *vt.* 满足(愿望等)

appetite [æpitait] *n.* 食欲, 胃口

bewilder [bi'wildə] *vt.* 使迷惑, 使难住

phenomena [fi'nɒminə] *n.* 现象

irrigation [iri'geɪʃən] *n.* 灌溉, 冲洗

seal [si:l] *vt.* 1. 盖章于 2. 密封

cradle ['kreɪdl] *n.* 1. 摇篮 2. 发源地, 发祥地

endow with 赋予……(天资、美德等)

lava-blocked 熔岩阻断

ice hockey 冰球

commercial grain 商品粮

red-crowned crane 丹顶鹤

foodstuff crops 粮食作物

Flying Dragon 飞龙

Bear's Paw 熊掌

Moose Nose 犴鼻

Monkey Head Mushroom 猴头蘑

Notes

1. the Greater Xing'an Mountains 大兴安岭

2. the Lesser Xing'an Mountains 小兴安岭

3. the Jingpohu 镜泊湖

4. Wudalianchi(Five Chain Lakes)五大连池

5. the Xingkai Lake 兴凯湖

6. the Zhalong Nature Reserve 扎龙自然保护区

7. the Yabuli Winding Village 亚布力山庄

8. Inner Mongolia 内蒙古

9. Han 汉族

10. Man 满族

11. Korea 朝鲜族

12. Mongolian 蒙古族

13. Daur 达斡尔族

14. Elunchun 鄂伦春族

15. Hezher 赫哲族

16. Ewnke 鄂温克族

17. Kirgiz 柯尔克孜族

18. Xibo 锡伯族

Text B

Harbin

Harbin is a capital city of Heilongjiang Province. As you know, Harbin is famous for its name "City of Ice", which is situated in the southern part of Heilongjiang Province. It covers an

area of 53,000 square kilometers with a population of 9.84 million. It governs eight districts and ten counties. The city flower is lilac.

Harbin is young and old. 20,000 years ago, our ancestors began to live on this land. By the end of the 10th Century, the Nuzhen nationality, the ancestor of the Manchu nationality had settled here. They named the area of their settlement "Alejin", meaning "Honor" or "Fame" in the Nuzhen language. After years of evolution, Harbin has got its present name. However, Harbin, as a city, is very young. In 1896, the Russian Tzar forced the Qing government to sign an unequal agreement that allowed Russians to build a railway in Northeast China. This railway called China Eastern Railway linked to the Trans-Siberia Railway in Russia. Starting from then, Harbin developed into a modern city. By the 1920s, Harbin had become the biggest financial and trading center in Northeast China. At a time when the population of Harbin was about half a million, foreign residents accounted for almost one third. You will soon find out that there are a lot of foreign influences left in Harbin. Historically, the city has had a lot of Russian influence; the influence remains clearly visible in the building styles and foods. Assimilating external culture, Harbin created its unique and exotic cityscape. Some Russian architecture can be found here. The St. Sophia Orthodox Church and Zhongyang Street each built in a European style have the effect of bringing you into "Moscow in the Orient". A number of authentic western food restaurants have been established here. Hua Mei Western Food Restaurant and Portman Western Food Restaurant are recommended to you. It is not surprising to find some Russian handicrafts here.

Harbin has a temperate monsoon climate. It has four distinct seasons with long cold winter and short cool summer. In winter, the ice and snow are Harbin's greatest attraction. Multicolored ice lanterns, vivid ice and snow carvings and exciting ice sports will be sure to bring you lots of fun. All of events attract thousands of visitors from home and abroad. The city can be visited from December to January. It's the best time to come to the Ice Lantern Festival held between the 5th of January and the end of February every year. Some important international sports events were undertaken in Harbin. The Third Asian Winter Games was held in 1996. Harbin 24th Winter Universiade was also held successfully in February 2009. Harbin Ice Festival is China's original and greatest ice artwork festival. Harbin Ice and Snow World is the other appealing destination in Harbin. It is equally wonderful as the Ice Lantern Garden Party in Zhaolin Park despite their different characteristics. The Sun Island is covered with snow, that it is the time to attend the famous Snow Carving Festival here. In summer, it is widely accepted that the Sun Island Scenic Resort is the best choice during a sweltering summer. The famous Summer Concerts and Harbin's Beer Festival attract the tourists from all over the world every year.

Harbin is an industrial city. It is one of China's major industrial bases. Harbin is famed for its "Home of Power", which is derived from the three big plants: Harbin Electric Machinery's plant, Harbin Boiler Plant and Harbin Steam Turbine Plant. There are other industries famous in China. Harbin Linen Plant is the largest in Asia. Harbin also produces the best helicopters in China. Harbin Automobile Plant produces minivans that are very popular in China.

Words and Expressions

govern ['gʌvən] *vt. & vi.*

1. 统治 2. 管理 *vt.* 控制; 支配

lilac ['lailək] *n.* 1. 丁香 2. 淡紫色

ancestor ['ænsɪstə] *n.* 祖先, 祖宗

honor ['ɒnə] *n.* 荣誉

evolution [,i:və'lu:ʃən] *n.* 发展, 演变

tzar [za:] *n.* (1917 年以前的) 沙皇

unequal [ʌn'i:kwəl] *adj.*

(在大小、数量等方面) 不同的, 不相等的

agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n.* 协议, 契约

resident ['rezɪdənt] *adj.*

定居的; 常驻的 *n.* 居民, 住户

handicraft ['hændɪkræft] *n.*

手工艺; 手工艺品; 手工艺人

distinct [dɪ'stɪŋkt] *adj.*

1. 截然不同的, 完全分开的 2. 明显的

monsoon [mɒn'su:n] *n.* 季风, 季节风

multicolored [ˌmʌltɪ'kɒləd] *adj.* 多彩的, 彩色的

vivid ['vɪvɪd] *adj.* 生动的, 逼真的

carve [ka:v] *vt. & vi.* 1. 切碎 2. 雕刻

lantern ['læntən] *n.* 1. 灯笼 2. 灯塔

universiade [ˌju:ni'vɜ:siəd] *n.*

〈口〉世界大学生运动会

appealing [ə'pi:lɪŋ] *adj.*

有魅力的, 有感染力的

characteristic [ˌkærɪktə'rɪstɪk] *adj.*

特有的, 典型的 *n.* 特征, 特色

sweltering ['sweltərɪŋ] *adj.* 闷热的

derive [dɪ'raɪv] *vt. & vi.*

1. 得到; (从……中) 得到, 获得 2. 源于

helicopter ['helɪkɒptə] *n.* 直升机

minivan ['mɪnɪvæn] *n.* 小型货车

Trans-Siberia 跨西伯利亚

Notes

1. Alejin 阿勒锦

2. The Third Asian Winter Games

第三届亚洲冬季运动会

3. Harbin 24th Winter Universiade

哈尔滨市第 24 届冬季大学生运动会

4. Home of Power 动力之乡

5. Harbin Electric Machinery's plant

哈尔滨电机厂

6. Harbin Boiler Plant 哈尔滨锅炉厂

7. Harbin Steam Turbine Plant

哈尔滨气轮机厂

8. Harbin Linen Plant 哈尔滨亚麻厂

9. Harbin Automobile Plant 哈尔滨汽车厂

Consolidation

I. Judge, according to the text, whether the following statements are true or false.

(1) Daqing Oil Field, 200 kilometers east of Harbin, claims to be the largest in China and produces half of China's petroleum.

(2) The Heilongjiang River is 6,500 kilometers long. It is the second longest river in China.

(3) Wudalianchi(Five Chain Lakes), one of the world's three major cold springs.

(4) The Xingkai Lake, a boundary lake between China and Japan, is also a frequently visited scenic spot.

(5) Local cuisine of Manchu mixes with Sichuan Cuisine and exotic Russian cuisine, to give the important components of Northeastern Dishes.

(6) By the 1920s, Harbin had become the biggest financial and trading center in Northeast China.

- (7) It's the best time to come to the Ice Lantern Festival held between the 1st of January and the end of February every year.
- (8) The Sun Island is covered with snow, that it is the time to attend the famous the Ice Lantern Garden Party here.
- (9) Harbin is famed for its "Home of Power", which is derived from the three big plants.
- (10) The Second Asian Winter Games was held in 1996 in Harbin.

II. Give a short answer to the following questions.

- (1) Why is Harbin known as a "City of Ice"?
- (2) Can you name some ice and snow festivals in Harbin?
- (3) What's the climate like in Harbin?
- (4) What are the population and area in Heilongjiang?
- (5) What are famed as the Four Delicacies in Heilongjiang?

III. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 黑龙江省的湿地湖泊资源极具吸引力,镜泊湖是世界主要高山堰塞湖。
- (2) 兴凯湖是中俄界湖,是游客喜爱的优美景点。
- (3) 典型的东北食品是饺子、面包和香肠。
- (4) 他们命名这片土地为“阿勒锦”,是女真语“荣誉”或“名人”的意思。
- (5) 索菲亚教堂和中央大街的欧陆风格建筑,仿佛将你带入了“莫斯科”。
- (6) 哈尔滨的市花是丁香花。
- (7) 口味纯正的西餐馆到处都是,向你推荐华梅西餐厅和波特曼西餐厅。
- (8) 2009年2月成功举办了哈尔滨24届冬季世界大学生运动会。
- (9) 著名的哈夏音乐会和哈尔滨啤酒节每年都吸引着世界各地游客。
- (10) 观看冬泳比赛更是让游客震撼的项目。

Part 3 Cultural Angle

The Most Modern and Classical Capital —— Beijing

最具现代脉搏的古典都城——北京

Beijing is an ancient city with a long history. It has been the capital of China in many dynasties in the country's long history, and most recently since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949. This fascinating capital city, at first glance, seems to effortlessly blend tradition with modernism —— first-time visitors will immediately be struck by the contrasts between old and new and the inescapable sense that change is happening at an accelerated pace.

Beijing has many cultural treasures. Winding for several kilometers in Beijing area, the Great Wall is the only man-made structure that could be seen in space. The Summer Palace is a classic composition of ancient royal gardens, and the Forbidden City is the largest royal palace in the