

SELECTED TOUR COMMENTARIES
FOR CHINA'S FAMOUS TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

中国著名 旅游景区

导游词 》精选

← 王浪 主编

NEW
英汉对照
全新版



名城美景 ◎ 尽在掌握 ◎ 精挑细选 ◎ 精彩呈现

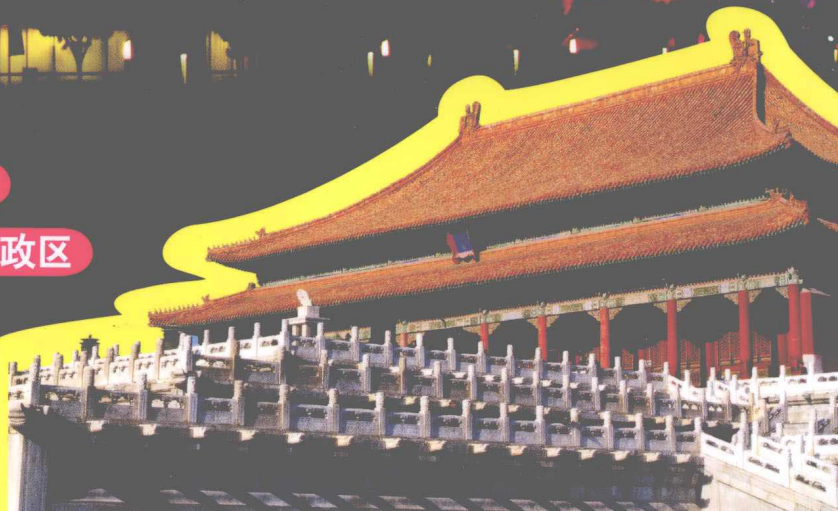
》1部书》2种语言》7个地区

》34个省、市、自治区及特别行政区

》120个著名景区点



旅游教育出版社



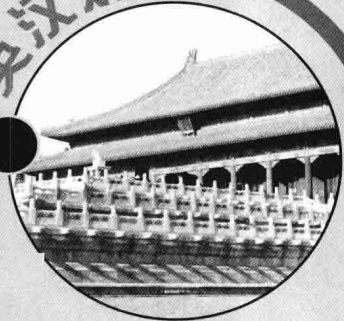
SELECTED TOUR COMMENTARIES
FOR CHINA'S FAMOUS TOURIST ATTRACTIONS

中国著名旅游景区 导游词精选

英汉对照

名城美景 ◎ 尽在掌握 ◎ 精挑细选 ◎ 精彩呈现

王浪 主编



旅游教育出版社

策 划:李红丽

责任编辑:李红丽 蒋文焕 朱海犀

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

中国著名旅游景区导游词精选:英汉对照/王浪主编. -北京:旅游教育出版社,2010.7

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5637 - 1914 - 3

I. ①中… II. ①王… III. ①导游 - 解说词 - 中国 - 英、汉 IV. ①K928.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 229953 号

**Selected Tour Commentaries for
China's Famous Tourist Attractions
中国著名旅游景区导游词精选**

(英汉对照)

王浪 主编

出版单位	旅游教育出版社
地 址	北京市朝阳区定福庄南里 1 号
邮 编	100024
发行电话	(010)65778403 65728372 65767462(传真)
本社网址	www. tepch. com
E - mail	tepx@163. com
印刷单位	北京科普瑞印刷有限责任公司
经销单位	新华书店
开 本	787 × 1092 1/16
印 张	29.75
字 数	703 千字
版 次	2010 年 7 月第 1 版
印 次	2010 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
定 价	52.00 元

(图书如有装订差错请与发行部联系)

前言

刚刚过去的北京 2008 年奥运会曾一度把中国推到了世界关注的前沿,越来越多的境外朋友希望更多地了解中国,并特别希望能亲自来中国看看。近两年中国入境游游客人数激增的状况似乎也证明了这一点。境外游客在旅游过程中,很大程度上是通过外语导游员的讲解,并借助历史文化遗迹、自然风景、人文景观及民俗风情等具体内容来形象直观地了解中国、了解中华民族文化的。因此,旅游活动本身即具有跨文化传播的性质和特点。

这也必然要求从业的外语导游人员具备能够跨文化传播的素质,只有这样,中国美丽的自然风光、积淀深厚的人文景观以及几经沧桑的历史遗迹才能真正走向世界,中华民族优秀传统文化在世界上的影响力才能不断扩大和深化。成功的旅游跨文化传播要求外语导游员在讲解服务上具备五个方面的素质,那就是:丰厚扎实的民族文化知识,精深娴熟的语言能力,敏捷交融两种文化的本领,常变常新的导游艺术及自尊自爱的爱国意识。这五个方面构成了外语导游员的素质链,它们环环相扣,互相依存,互相作用,缺一不可。

人们常说:“一个出色的导游带来一次成功的旅游活动”,“祖国江山美不美,全凭导游一张嘴”。实践也表明,一个地方导游素质、能力水平的高低和导游服务质量的好坏,会直接影响到该区域旅游业的总体形象和可持续发展。高质量的导游服务亦需要高质量的导游人才,高质量的导游人才的培养则需要高质量的导游图书。而市面上的导游外语用书基本都是针对某个具体省份的,针对全中国旅游景区(点)编写的参考书尚不多见。正是基于这样的宗旨,我们编写了《中国著名旅游景区导游词精选》(英汉对照)一书,以满足旅行社经营管理人员、导游人员及外国朋友希望了解全中国旅游景区(点)信息的需要。

本书以中国地理区域为依据,将全书划分为华北地区、华东地区、中南地区、西南地区、西北地区、东北地区以及港澳台地区七个部分。每个地区又以省(直辖市、自治区和特别行政区)为单位具体介绍其区域范围内的景区景点。本书所选景区(点)均以《环球游报》联合中国 31 家都市类报纸、网易旅游频道及中央人民广播电台经济之声等媒体共同评选出来的外国人最喜欢的中国 50 个景区(点)、中国的世界遗产、国家 4A 级景区(点)等几项指标为标准,在此基础上精选出全中国 34 个省、直辖市、自治区及特别行政区的综合知名度较高的近 120 个景区(点),作为本书的主要收录内容。

本书对每个区域的介绍主要包含以下三项内容,即,本省(市、自治区)简介、知名旅游城市简介和精选景区(点)导游词。各篇导游词内容丰富生动,融故事、神话、历史和景点介绍为一体,并特别注重语言的口语化和亲和力。为方便读者使用本书,所有导游词均采用英汉对照形式。本书希望能最大程度地向读者呈现中国丰富多样的旅游资源以及这些旅游资源所积淀的民族特色文化,为推动国际间的跨文化传播、弘扬中华民族的优秀文化,稍尽绵薄之力。

本书参编人员包括来自咸阳师范学院、北京第二外国语学院、四川大学、四川师范大学、大连大学、云南师范大学、上海旅游高等专科学校、安徽师范大学、成都中医药大学、青海民族大学、宁夏大学及琼州学院等十多所高校的近 50 位作者,最后全书由王浪进行统稿。本

书在编写过程中参阅了大量的相关资料,在此特向这些尊敬的作者表示衷心的感谢。另外,本书在编写过程中,还得到了广州商学院旅游学院院长张河清教授以及湘潭大学旅游学院、咸阳师范学院历史文化学院老师们的热情帮助和指导,特在此表示诚挚的谢意!

本书集中国著名旅游景区(点)导游词于一册,南北西东,包罗万象,希望能为中国的旅游文化传播添砖加瓦。同时,也因为本书收录内容涉及面较宽,而各区域景区(点)资源尚处于不断组合变化之中,某些景区(点)信息难免与最新的情况有所出入,敬望广大读者在使用过程中予以建议和反馈,以便使本书内容修订再版时更加完善成熟。

王 浪

于祖国 60 华诞前夕

Contents

目 录

Part I North China

华北地区 / 1

Beijing Municipality(北京市)	2
A Glimpse of the Municipality(本市简介)	2
Tian'anmen Square and Rostrum(天安门广场及城楼)	4
Palace Museum(The Forbidden City)(故宫博物院/紫禁城)	9
Badaling Great Wall(八达岭长城)	16
Summer Palace(颐和园)	19
Temple of Heaven(天坛)	23
Tianjin Municipality(天津市)	30
Touring Tianjin(天津之旅)	30
Shanxi Province(山西省)	32
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	32
Mt. Hengshan(恒山)	34
Mt. Wutai(五台山)	39
Pingyao Ancient City(平遥古城)	43
Qiao Family Compound(乔家大院)	47
Hebei Province(河北省)	50
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	50
Chengde Mountain Resort(承德避暑山庄)	53
Beidaihe Beach(北戴河海滨)	57
The Western Qing Mausoleum(清西陵)	58
The Eastern Qing Mausoleum(清东陵)	60
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region(内蒙古自治区)	62
A Glimpse of the Autonomous Region(本自治区简介)	62
Genghis Khan Mausoleum(成吉思汗陵)	67
Hulun Buir Grassland(呼伦贝尔大草原)	68

Part II East China

华东地区 / 73

Shanghai Municipality(上海市)	74
A Glimpse of the Municipality(本市简介)	74
Zhujiajiao Ancient Town(朱家角)	75
Oriental Pearl TV Tower(东方明珠电视塔)	77
The Bund(外滩)	78
Yuyuan Garden(豫园)	78
Zhejiang Province(浙江省)	82
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	82
Hangzhou City(杭州之旅)	83
West Lake(西湖)	85
Qiandao Lake(千岛湖)	91
Putuo Mountain(普陀山)	92
Jiangsu Province(江苏省)	98
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	98
Nanjing City(南京之旅)	100
Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum(中山陵)	101
Qinhuai River(秦淮河)	108
Suzhou Classical Gardens(苏州园林)	113
Shandong Province(山东省)	124
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	124
Qingdao City(青岛之旅)	126
Qufu(曲阜三孔)	129
Penglai Pavilion(蓬莱阁)	135
Mt. Taishan(泰山)	141
Jiangxi Province(江西省)	144
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	144
Beautiful Valley Scenic Area in Mt. Lushan(庐山锦绣谷景区)	146
Revolutionary Martyrs' Mausoleum in Jinggang Mountains (井冈山革命烈士陵园)	150
Tengwang Pavilion(滕王阁)	153
August 1 st Nanchang Uprising Museum(八一南昌起义纪念馆)	156
Wuyuan(婺源)	159
Fujian Province(福建省)	163
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	163
Mount Wuyi(武夷山)	165

Gulangyu(鼓浪屿)	172
Anhui Province(安徽省)	176
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	176
North Sea Scenic Area in Mt. Huangshan(黄山北海景区)	178
Mount Jiuhua(九华山)	181
Ancient Villages in Southern Anhui Province(皖南古村落)	183

Part III Mid-South China

中南地区 / 187

Henan Province(河南省)	188
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	188
Longmen Grottoes(龙门石窟)	190
Songshan Shaolin Temple(嵩山少林寺)	193
Hunan Province(湖南省)	199
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	199
Former Residence of Mao Zedong(毛泽东故居)	201
Ancient Town of Fenghuang(凤凰古城)	204
Han Tombs of Mawangdui(马王堆汉墓)	208
Mt. Hengshan(南岳衡山)	212
Naturally Picturesque Huangshizhai (Yellow Stone Stockade) (如诗如画黄石寨)	217
Hubei Province(湖北省)	222
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	222
Yellow-Crane Tower(黄鹤楼)	224
Shennongjia(神农架)	228
Wudang Mountain(武当山)	230
Yangtze River's Three Gorges (长江三峡)	233
Guangdong Province(广东省)	239
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	239
Danxia Mountain(丹霞山)	242
The Former Residence of Dr. Sun Yat-sen(孙中山故居)	244
Splendid China & China Folk Culture Village(锦绣中华和中国民俗文化村)	245
Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region(广西壮族自治区)	249
A Glimpse of the Autonomous Region(本自治区简介)	249
Lijiang River in Guilin(桂林漓江)	250
Yangshuo(阳朔)	252
Elephant Trunk Hill(象鼻山)	253
Beihai Silver Beach(北海银滩)	253

Hainan Province(海南省)	254
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	254
Sanya City(三亚之旅)	258
Greater East Sea & Yalong Bay(大东海和亚龙湾)	260
Tianya-Haijiao (End of the Earth)(天涯海角)	262
Bo'ao(博鳌)	264

Part IV Southwest China

西南地区 / 267

Sichuan Province(四川省)	268
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	268
Sanxingdui Archaeological Ruins and Museum(三星堆考古遗址及博物馆)	272
Dujiangyan Irrigation System(都江堰)	273
Wolong National Nature Reserve(卧龙国家级自然保护区)	276
Jiuzhaigou National Park(九寨沟)	278
Huanglong National Park(黄龙)	280
Mount Emei: Buddhism in Natural Beauty(峨眉秀色——佛教名山)	282
Leshan Giant Buddha(乐山大佛)	292
Chongqing Municipality(重庆市)	296
A Glimpse of the Municipality(本市简介)	296
Dazu Stone Carvings(大足石刻)	297
Baidi City in Fengjie(奉节白帝城)	298
Tibetan Autonomous Region(西藏自治区)	300
A Glimpse of the Autonomous Region(本自治区简介)	300
The Potala Palace(布达拉宫)	303
A Miracle on the World Roof: Yarlung Zangbo Grand Canyon(世界屋脊上的奇观——雅鲁藏布大峡谷)	305
Jokhang Temple(大昭寺)	307
A Sky Way: Qinghai-Tibet Railway on the Roof of the World(天路——世界屋脊上的青藏铁路)	308
Yunnan Province(云南省)	312
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	312
Stone Forest—A Wonder on the Earth(地球奇观之石林)	314
World Horti-Expo Garden(世博园)	317
Xishuangbanna Menglun Tropical Botanical Garden(西双版纳勐仑热带植物园)	320
The Dai Garden of Xishuangbanna(西双版纳傣族园)	322
Dali—Capital of Nanzhao Kingdom(南诏故都大理)	325

Jade Dragon Snow Mountain & Old Town of Lijiang(玉龙雪山丽江城)	329
Shangri-La(香格里拉)	332
Tengchong Volcano and Hot Sea(腾冲地热火山)	335
Guizhou Province(贵州省)	339
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	339
Huangguoshu Waterfall(黄果树瀑布)	341

Part V Northwest China

西北地区 / 345

Shaanxi Province(陕西省)	346
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	346
Xi'an City(西安之旅)	347
Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses Museum(秦始皇兵马俑)	351
Huaqing Hot Spring and Lishan Mountain(华清池和骊山)	355
The Big Wild Goose Pagoda(大雁塔)	359
Mt. Huashan(华山)	362
The City Wall of Xi'an(西安城墙)	370
The Great Mosque(大清真寺)	372
Gansu Province(甘肃省)	375
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	375
Dunhuang Mogao Grottoes(敦煌莫高窟)	377
Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region(新疆维吾尔自治区)	382
A Glimpse of the Autonomous Region(本自治区简介)	382
Kanas Lake(喀纳斯湖)	384
Heavenly Lake(天池)	386
Loulan Ancient City(楼兰古城)	387
Turfan Grape Valley(吐鲁番葡萄沟)	389
Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region(宁夏回族自治区)	391
A Glimpse of the Autonomous Region(本自治区简介)	391
Sand Lake(沙湖)	393
Zhongwei Shapotou(中卫沙坡头)	394
Imperial Tombs of Western Xia(西夏王陵)	396
Rock Carvings in Helan Mountain(贺兰山岩画)	398
Qinghai Province(青海省)	400
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	400
Qinghai Lake(青海湖)	403
Taer Lamasery(塔尔寺)	406

San Jiang Yuan (The Source of Three Rivers) (三江源)	408
---	-----

Part VI Northeast China

东北地区 / 411

Heilongjiang Province(黑龙江省)	412
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	412
Harbin—The Ice City(冰城哈尔滨)	414
Jingbo Lake(镜泊湖)	418
Five Connected Lakes(五大连池)	421
The Arctic Pole Village in Mohe(漠河北极村)	424
Jilin Province(吉林省)	429
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	429
Changbai Mountain Tourist Resort(长白山景区)	431
Liaoning Province(辽宁省)	435
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	435
Shenyang Imperial Palace(沈阳故宫)	437
Shenyang International Horticultural Exposition(沈阳世博园)	439
Dalian—A City of Romance(大连——浪漫之都)	442
Dalian Jinshitan National Tourism & Holiday Resort(大连金石滩国家 旅游度假区)	443
Dalian Laohutan Ocean Park & Pole Aquarium(大连老虎滩海洋公园·海洋 极地馆)	445
Lüshun(大连旅顺口)	447

Part VII Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan

港澳台地区 / 451

Hong Kong SAR(香港特别行政区)	452
Touring Hong Kong(香港之旅)	452
Macao SAR(澳门特别行政区)	456
Touring Macao(澳门之旅)	456
Taiwan Province(台湾省)	459
A Glimpse of the Province(本省简介)	459
Touring Taipei(台北之旅)	460
Main Scenic Spots in Taiwan(台湾主要景点)	462

Part | North China

华北地区

- ☆ Beijing Municipality(北京市) / 2
- ☆ Tianjin Municipality(天津市) / 30
- ☆ Shanxi Province(山西省) / 32
- ☆ Hebei Province(河北省) / 50
- ☆ Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region(内蒙古自治区) / 62

Beijing Municipality

北京市

A Glimpse of the Municipality (本市简介)

Beijing is China's capital and political center. It is also one of China's leading cultural and economic centers, as well as a major transportation hub and magnet for tourism and international exchange. These characteristics combine to give the city an international cosmopolitan flavor.

Beijing is located at 39°56' north latitude and 116°20' east longitude. It is bordered by Taihang Mountain to the west and Yanshan Mountain in the north. The Bohai Sea lies to the east, while North China Plain lies south of the city. Beijing thus serves as a pivot, connecting the northeast, the northwest and the central plain in China. Its geographical shape resembles a bay, which is how it got its ancient name, "Beijing Bay". The city consists of 16 districts and 2 counties and was China's first self-governing municipality to come directly under central government authority.

Tourism Resource

People started living in Beijing 70,000 years ago. It was then called Jicheng and was located in the Yan kingdom, which was one of the seven powerful ducal states during the so-called War States period, which lasted from 475 to 221 B.C. in Chinese history. The city was renamed, Youzhou in Tang Dynasty, Dadu in Yuan Dynasty, and then Dijing in the Ming and Qing dynasties. Modern Beijing has experienced nearly ten successive dynasties, giving the city historical and cultural sites. These include the world's largest imperial palace—the Forbidden City, the largest temple—the Temple of Heaven, the rarely seen royal garden—the Summer Palace, the Great Wall of China—one of the eight wonders of the

world, the world's largest ancient tomb group—the Thirteen Ming Tombs, and the Zhoukoudian Peking Man Site, all of which have been listed by UNESCO as world cultural heritage.

Beijing also has some very famous religious buildings. These include the Tanzhe Monastery, which is the biggest and the best among the ancient architectural examples. The Cattle Street Mosque has the longest history among all of Beijing's many mosques, while the Yonghe Palace is the city's biggest Tibetan Buddhist temple. The Dajue Temple is Beijing's biggest Xishan Temple—there are some 300 such temples in the city—and the White Cloud Taoist Temple, built by imperial order, was once the most influential Taoist temple in the capital. The Jietai Monastery was built in Liao Dynasty architectural style and the Hongluo Temple is known as the "No. 1 temple in the northern part of Beijing". Of course Beijing also boasts the grand and imposing Tian'anmen Square, the North Sea Royal Garden, beautiful Fragrant Hill Park, the Purple Bamboo Park (Zizhuyuan Park), Yuyuantan Park, and other major scenic spots. These places are not religious buildings, but are among the city's best and most interesting places to visit.

In Beijing you can see and experience not only the ancient China's majesty, grandeur, and ups and downs throughout history, but also the busy downtown of contemporary Beijing, with all of its hustle and bustle and modern-day conveniences. When you set your foot in Beijing, you can feel the bustling atmosphere right away. With the 29th Olympic Games in 2008, Beijing once again demonstrated her enchanting charisma to the whole world.

Peking Cuisine and Local Snacks

Beijing dishes are cooked in various ways of tasty and inviting cooking methods, such as baking, bursting, burning, stewing, and swilling. Beijing's local specialties have a history of more than 600 years and include over 300 dishes, like Han Chinese and Hui specialty snacks, special food prepared for the emperor, and the like. All Beijing restaurants have a team of professional chefs. There are also French, American, Italian, and Russian restaurants, as well as Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, Indonesian, and Thai cuisine. If you want to save your time and money, you can eat delicious snacks in the small stores on the street. Such places always have lots of Beijing's buns, dumplings, noodles and home-style dishes for sale. The local dishes and snacks include roast meat, Wang Zhihe fermented bean curd, Beijing grilled duck, swilled mutton, all fish dinner, Crystal Palace pudding, shredded pork head in soy sauce, Haihong shark's fins, jellied bean curd, spicy hare meat, and the like.

Attraction Recommendation

Tian'anmen Square lies in the center of Beijing. It is rectangular in shape and is 500 meters wide from east to west and 880 meters long from north to south and can accommodate up to hundreds of thousands of people. As the largest square in the world, it attracts everyone who visits Beijing and thousands of tourists and residents come here to see raising and lowering of the national flag ceremony and to take pictures of it and the square.

The Forbidden City served as the royal palace of the Ming and Qing dynasties, and 24 emperors once lived there over a period of 500 years. Constructed from 1406 to 1420, covering an area of 720,000 square meters, it is the largest and best preserved ancient palace in the world.

The Great Wall is one of the seven architectural wonders of the world. It stretches 6,350 kilometers from the Yalu River in the east to the Jiayu Pass in the far west. Some of the Great Wall's most famous sections, such as Badaling, Jinshanling, Mutianyu and Simatai, are located in the Beijing area.

Constructed in 1750, the Summer Palace was originally the abode and imperial garden of the Qing

emperors, but was destroyed in 1860 by British and French troops during the Second Opium War. In 1888 Empress Dowager built a new Summer Palace, using money that had been budgeted for the Chinese Navy. The new Summer Palace consists of Mt. Wanshou, Kunming Lake and imperial chambers and it is one of the most famous four palaces. Its gardens represent a high point in Chinese gardening art and are famous not just in China, but overseas as well.

The Temple of Heaven was where the Qing emperors offered sacrifices to Heaven and prayed for good harvests. It was built in 1420, the 18th year of the Yongle's Reign of the Ming Dynasty. and it is the largest ancient temple complex in both China and the entire world.

北京,中华人民共和国的首都,全国政治、文化、交通、旅游和国际交往的中心,位于北纬39°56',东经116°20',西拥太行、北枕燕山,东临渤海,南面华北大平原,是连接我国东北、西北和中原的枢纽,由于形似“海湾”,故自古就有“北京湾”之称。全市由16个区和2个县组成,为我国四大直辖市之首。

旅游资源

70万年前,北京人在这繁衍生息,然后延续至燕之薊城,又从燕之薊城到唐之幽州,再从元之大都至明清之帝京。如今的北京历经数十个朝代的经营,拥有众多辉煌的帝都景观和丰厚浓郁的文化底蕴,世界最大的皇宫故宫、我国最大的祭天神庙天坛、世所罕见的皇家园林颐和园、世界八大奇迹之一的长城、北京最大的古墓群明十三陵和周口店北京猿人遗址都已被联合国教科文组织列入世界文化遗产。

此外,北京的宗教建筑也是赫赫有名。潭柘寺是北京古建筑中最精美、最大的,牛街礼拜寺是北京地区历史最悠久的清真寺,雍和宫是北京地区最大的一座藏传佛教寺院,大觉寺是“西山三百寺之巨刹”,白云观曾是道教全真派的宫观,戒台寺是一座具有辽代建筑风格的寺庙,红螺寺是“京北第一古刹”……当然,还有气势非凡的天安门、皇家花园北海、景色秀丽的香山公园、竹林遍地的紫竹院、环境幽雅的玉渊潭等。这些虽非宗教建筑,但也都极具北京特色。

来到北京,看到的、感受到的不仅是古老帝都的雄伟庄严、厚重沧桑,还有现代大都市的时尚繁华、高速便捷。浓重的现代化气息在刚踏进北京城

时就已扑面而来,伴随着 2008 年第 29 届奥运会的举行,北京再一次将它迷人的魅力展现在全世界人面前。

风味美食

京菜擅长烤、爆、烧、焖、涮,听起来豪爽,吃起来痛快。北京风味小吃有 600 多年的历史,包括汉民风味小吃、回民风味小吃和宫廷风味小吃等 300 多种。北京的各大饭店历来是名厨荟萃,还有正宗的法式、美式、意式、俄式餐厅和日本料理、韩国烧烤以及越南、印度尼西亚、泰国风味的菜馆。若为了省时实惠,还可以光顾街头小店,这里不乏具有北京特色的包子、饺子、面条及家常炒菜,当然,环境就不如大餐馆讲究了。当地小吃还有:烤肉、王致和臭豆腐、北京烤鸭、宫廷御膳“老唐烤鸡”、天福号酱肘子、涮羊肉、火锅、全鱼宴、水晶门钉、酱猪头肉、海红鱼唇、豆腐脑儿、五香野兔等。

主要推荐景点

天安门广场 位于城区中心,东西宽 500 米,南北长 880 米,可容纳几十万人举行盛大集会、游行,是世界上最大的广场。这里是中外游客必游的胜地,每天都有大量游人来这里游览、摄影和参观早、晚的升、降旗仪式。

故宫博物院 原为明清两代的皇宫,共有 24 个皇帝在此居住,统治中国近 500 年。故宫建于 1406~1420 年。占地 72 万平方米,是世界上现存规模最大,最完整的古代宫殿建筑群。

长城 是世界古代七大建筑奇迹之一,它东起鸭绿江,西至嘉峪关,全长 6350 千米。北京地区有八达岭长城和金山岭长城、慕田峪长城和司马台长城等。

颐和园 原为清代皇帝的行宫和御苑。始建于 1750 年,1860 年被英法联军所毁。1888 年,慈禧太后挪用海军经费重建,改称颐和园。它主要由万寿山、昆明湖和宫廷区组成,为我国四大名园之一,在中外园艺艺术上有极高的地位。

天坛 原为明、清帝王祭天祈谷之处,始建于明永乐十八年(公元 1420 年),是我国现存最大的古代坛庙建筑群。

Tian'anmen Square and Rostrum (天安门广场及城楼)

Ladies and gentlemen,

Good morning! Welcome to Beijing. I am very glad to be your tour guide today. First of all, I'd like to take this opportunity to introduce myself to you

all. (Introduce yourself to the guests.) Well, if you have any problems or special interests, please don't hesitate to let me know. I will do my best to make your visit as pleasant as possible. We are now going to pay a visit to the world famous Tian'anmen Square and Rostrum. Please follow me!

Monument to the People's Heroes

Please look ahead! In the center of the Tian'anmen Square is the Monument to the People's Heroes. It symbolizes the people's commemoration of revolutionary martyrs. It has demonstrated the heroic struggles of the Chinese people against enemies at home and abroad and reminds them of the source of today's happy life.

The Monument to the People's Heroes was built to commemorate heroes who have sacrificed their lives in the revolutionary struggles since 1840. The Monument faces the Tian'anmen Gate. The front of the obelisk bears the inscription "People's heroes are immortal" in the late Chairman Mao Zedong's handwriting. On the back side, the inscription was composed by the late Chairman Mao and handwritten by the late Premier Zhou Enlai. It reads, "Eternal glory to the people's heroes who laid down their lives in the people's war of liberation and the people's revolution over the past 3 years! Eternal glory to the people's heroes who laid down their lives in the people's liberation war and people's revolution over the past 30 years! Eternal glory to the people's heroes who laid down their lives in the struggles against enemies at home and abroad to strive for the national independence and people's liberty and happiness since 1840."

On September 30, 1949, the first session of the General Assembly of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference adopted the resolution to build a monument to the people's heroes who sacrificed their lives for the country on Beijing's Tian'anmen Square in the capital. At 6 p.m. of that same day, all delegates attending the meeting took part in the foundation ceremony of the Monument. The late Chairman Mao laid the foundation for the Monument himself. Construction began in 1952 and was completed on May 1, 1958.

Recommendations regarding the Monument's design were sought from architectural and art circles all across China. The final design plan was been reviewed several times before being approved, so it can be seen as the fruit of collective wisdom. The Monument covers an area of 3,100 square meters. It is 37.94 meters high, or 4.07 meters higher than the Tian'anmen Gate. The base is composed of double platforms. The lower part takes the shape of flowering crabapple and is surrounded by white marble railings and staircases. The base is 61.54 meters long from north to south, and 50.44 meters wide from east to west. The tablet stone is supported by a base decorated with 8 huge bas-reliefs engraved on white marble. The bas-reliefs have demonstrated the revolutionary history in the past 100 plus years. Starting from the east in historical sequence are "Destruction of Opium in Humen", "Jintian Uprising", "May 4th Movement", "May 30th Movement", "Nanchang Uprising", "Wuchang Uprising", "Anti-Japanese Guerrilla War", and "Triumphant Crossing of the Yangtze River". On both sides of the "Triumphant Crossing of the Yangtze River" are two pieces of decorative bas-reliefs, "Supporting the Front-line" and "Welcoming the People's Liberation Army". The bas-relief is 2 meters high, 2 to 6.4 meters wide and 40.68 meters long. There are more than 170 heroic figures depicted in different postures and expressions. The upper level is surrounded by 8 pieces of flower patterns decorated with chrysanthemums, lotuses, and lilies, symbolizing people's memory and respect for the revolutionary martyrs' noble quality. The two sides of the tablet stone are decorated with designs of five stars, pine and cypress trees, and flags. The top of the Monument is designed in traditional style. Its design, handwriting, bas-reliefs and decorative patterns all boast distinctive themes, strict and simple structures, excellent engravings and vivid figures. It is a master piece which took highly skilled sculptors and craftsmen 5 year to complete. It has praised as reflecting the historic achievements made by the people's heroes and will forever inspire our people to march forward.

The body of the Monument is built with 413

pieces of different-sized granite stones in 32 layers. The stone in the center is 14.7 meters long, 2.9 meters wide and 1 meter thick. It weighs 60 tons. This huge piece of granite stone was transported to Beijing from Qingdao in Shandong Province, where it was quarried. Another 17,000 pieces of stones in different sizes were used in the building of the Monument. The stones are clear and bright in colors which make the Monument look solemn and elegant. The stones are mostly from Fangshan in Beijing and Tai'an in Shandong Province.

The Monument stands in the center of the Tian'anmen Square. It is not only eulogizes the great and everlasting achievements of the people's heroes, but also is a great and lasting artistic and architectural treasure.

The Monument is a place where people's heroes are memorized and where people are inspired to work hard. On January 8th, 1976, the late Premier Zhou Enlai passed away. On April 5th, thousands and thousands of people gathered in front of the Monument voluntarily to mourn over the death of Premier Zhou Enlai, which gave rise to the "April 5th Movement" denouncing the "Gang of Four".

Now, everyday thousands and thousands of people come here to pay respect to the people's heroes. People come here for commemorative activities to show their respect for and memory of the revolutionary martyrs. A lot of foreign state leaders have come here to present floral wreaths while they are visiting China.

A Bird's-eye View of the Tian'anmen Square from the Rostrum

[On the Rostrum] Now we are on the Tian'anmen Rostrum, an ideal place to get a bird's-eye view of Tian'anmen Square. Located in the center of Beijing proper and first built in 1417, Tian'anmen Square was originally named Chengtianmen (Gate of Heavenly Succession), which means being endowed with power from the heaven and succumbing to Providence. The Gate was burned down by Li Zicheng's peasant uprising at the end of Ming Dynasty. The Gate was renamed Tian'anmen (Gate of Heavenly Peace) after being renovated in

1651. The Rostrum is 33.7 meters high. There are nine bays from east to west and five bays from north to south. The figures "nine" and "five" were to reflect the highly-exalted status of the Emperor. In the Ming and Qing dynasties, the Gate was the place where the Emperor promulgated imperial edicts. Now please look down. Below the Rostrum is the Golden Water River, spanned by five exquisite marble bridges; hence the name Golden Water Bridges. Guarded by elegant columns, the Rostrum is an exquisite piece of architecture.

Please look ahead. This is the world-famous Tian'anmen Square. The Square is 880 meters long from north to south and 500 meters wide from east to west, with an area of 400,000 square meters (40 hectares). It is currently the largest square in the world and can accommodate hundreds of thousands of people.

Northernmost in the Square and also the place where we are presently standing is the magnificent Tian'anmen Rostrum. In the north of the Square flies the National Flag of the People's Republic of China. The Monument to the People's Heroes stands in the center of the Square. South of the Monument is the solemn Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. The southernmost part of the square has the splendid Arrow Gate (Zhengyangmen Gate). All these grand buildings are on the central axis. The Great Hall of the People flanks Tian'anmen Square on the west, while on the east stands the National Museum of China. The modern and ancient buildings constitute a grand panorama, making Tian'anmen a world-famous landmark.

Tian'anmen Square was a forbidden area in the Ming and Qing dynasties. There used to be a gate called the Gate of Great Ming at the present site of the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall. In the Qing Dynasty, it was renamed the Gate of Great Qing and after the 1911 Revolution, the name was changed to Zhonghua Gate (the Gate of China). There also used to be a Left Chang'an Gate on the east and Right Chang'an Gate on the west sides of the Tian'anmen Square. All of these gates were linked by high walls, giving the square a T shape. At that time the Square was very small, with an area of only 11 hectares. In

Qing Emperor Qianlong's time, three gates were added outside the east and west Chang'an Gate. No passage or admittance by the ordinary people was permitted. The Beijing residents at the time had to make a detour by walking from south of the Qing Gate or north of the Di'anmen Gate in order to go from west to east or the other way round. The Thousand Pace Corridor with 144 bays altogether ran alongside both sides of Tian'anmen Square. On the two sides of the Thousand Pace Corridor were the central government offices at that time, where the highest rulers of the feudal system exercised their power.

Tian'anmen Square witnessed great changes in the Chinese history testifying to the revolution and victory of the Chinese people's struggles against imperialism, colonialism. On May 4th, 1919, the May 4th Movement broke out, which had an epoch-making significance in the Chinese history and fired the first shot against imperialism, feudalism in China's New Democratic Revolution. The Incident on May 30, 1925 in Shanghai incited the fury of the Chinese people against imperialism. The patriotic people in Beijing convened at Tian'anmen Square to express their sympathy, making it the center stage of anti-imperialism demonstration. On March 18, 1926, some people gathered on Tian'anmen Square to protest against the invasion of Japanese warship in China. After demonstrating on the street, this crowd of people were ruthlessly gunned down by the warlord government, leading this event to be called the famous March 18th Incident. On December 9, 1935, a group of patriotic students convened on Tian'anmen Square to protest against the Japanese imperialism. After the convention, they demonstrated in the street, and their movement came to be known as the famous December 9th Movement. On May 20, 1947, some student with progressive ideas gathered on Tian'anmen Square in a demonstration against the reactionary rulers for making civil strife. After the gathering, they staged an anti-hunger, anti-civil war demonstration. On October 1th, 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong solemnly declared to the world on Tian'anmen Rostrum, "The founding of People's Republic of China. And the Chinese people have