



英语导游人员资格考试口试指定参考书

# Beijing Major Scenic Spots Introduction



北京市旅游局编



主要景点介绍 (英文版)



旅游教育出版社

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## Preface

*Beijing Major Scenic Spots Introduction* (English Version) is coming off the press to meet the needs of English tour guide qualification test as the latest designated Beijing English tour guide oral test reference book. The book is divided into seven chapters, which describes both in detail and abstract the major scenic spots in Beijing (including the general information of Beijing, Tian'anmen, The Palace Museum, The Temple of Heaven, The Summer Palace, Badaling Great Wall and The Thirteen Ming Tombs, etc.). It thus promotes and regulates the oral test of English tour guide qualification in Beijing area.

We entrust the authors Zhang Lingmin and Yin Tinggui creatively finished the translation work based on its Chinese version in a short span of two months. The book meets the urgent demand for English guide training and suits the rapid development of tourism in Beijing.

The book has been earnestly examined and verified by Miss Rosanna Wan, tutor of Wellesley University, USA.

When the book is almost coming off the press, taking this opportunity, we would like to express our sincerely thanks to the tremendous support offered by Miss Rosanna Wan of the USA and personages concerned. Without their help and participation, the book would not have been completed smoothly.

Compilers

June, 2003

## 前 言

根据英语导游人员资格考试口试工作的需要,最新的北京市英语导游人员口试指定参考教材——《北京主要景点介绍》(英文版)编定出版了。本书以七个章节的篇幅,对北京主要景点(包括北京概况、天安门、故宫、天坛、颐和园、八达岭长城及明十三陵等)作了全面而扼要的介绍,促进了北京地区英语导游资格口语考试的进一步规范。

我们委托张玲敏、尹庭贵二位作者,在短短两个多月内,快速完成了这本以同名中文版为蓝本的译著,有所创新,适应了本市旅游业大发展对英语导游人员培训的亟需。

这本译著由美国 Wellesley 大学教师 Rosanna Wan 女士进行了认真的审核与修正。

适值本书付梓之际,对美国 Rosanna Wan 女士及有关方面人士的大力支持表示衷心地感谢。没有他们的帮助和参与,本书难以顺利完成。

编者

2003 年 6 月

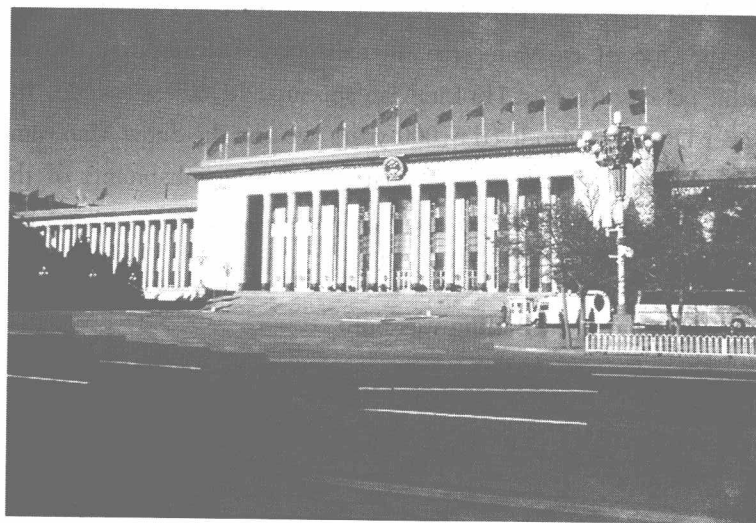
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*General Information  
of Beijing*

北京概况



## **1. History**

### **(1) Period of history**

The history of Beijing is divided into five stages: Remote antiquity; the City State period, which was the regional political center; the reign of the Northern military; the Feudal Capital City period; as well as modern and contemporary Beijing.

### **(2) Ancient inhabitants**

Dating back to 700,000 to 200,000 years ago, the early Paleolithic period, Peking Man lived in the Zhoukoudian area. 200,000 to 100,000 years ago, in the middle Paleolithic period, the New Cave Man appeared. 18,000 years ago, in the late Paleolithic period, the Upper Cave Man came into existence. Starting from the Neolithic period, the East Hu Lin Man appeared 10,000 years ago, the Upper Dwelling Man lived 6,000 years ago and the Snow Man came about 4,000 years ago. After that period, the inhabitants of the Beijing area entered the Bronze Age where several slave tribes appeared between 2,000 to 1,000 BC.

### **(3) Time when Beijing was built**

The construction of Beijing City dates back to the first year of King Cheng of the Western Zhou Dynasty. That year was 1,042 BC, making the city over 3,043 years old.



#### **(4) Time when it was made as the capital**

1,063 years ago, in 938 AD, the Liao Dynasty made Beijing its second capital. The Jin Dynasty established the Middle Capital there in 1,151 AD, 850 years ago. Dating back to 729 years ago, in 1,272 AD, the Yuan Dynasty changed the name of Middle Capital into the Great Capital. After the Yuan Dynasty unified China, the Great Capital became the capital of the whole country.

#### **(5) The Dynasties and the Republic of China established Beijing as their capital**

Historically, Beijing was the capital of the Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming, Qing and the early years of the Republic of China.

#### **(6) The names of the capital**

Beijing used to be called Ji Town (Zhou Dynasty); Guangyang Prefecture (Qin Dynasty); You Beiping Prefecture (Western Han Dynasty); Fanyang Prefecture (Tang Dynasty); Beijing (During the time when An Lushan named himself Emperor); Yanjing (When Shi Siming called himself Emperor); Youzhou (Five Dynasties); Nanjing Xijin Administrative Prefecture (Liao Dynasty); Middle Capital (Jin Dynasty); Great Capital (Yuan Dynasty); Beijing (Ming and Qing Dynasties and early years of the Republic of China) and Beiping (1928~1949).

#### **(7) At the time of liberation**

Beiping was liberated peacefully on January 31<sup>st</sup>, 1949. The

first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference decided to convert Beiping into Beijing, and have Beijing as the capital on September 27<sup>th</sup>, 1949.

## 2. Geography

### (1) Location

Beijing is situated at the northern tip of the North China Plain. It borders Tianjin to the east, and is surrounded by Hebei Province. It stands on 115.24 to 117.24 degrees East longitude and 39.28 to 41.05 degrees North latitude.

### (2) Area

The total area of Beijing is 16,807.8 square kilometers, however the city area itself only covers 87.1 square kilometers, occupying 0.5% of the total area, including the Eastern and Western, Chongwen and Xuanwu Districts. Suburbs occupy 1,282.8 square kilometers, making up 7.6% of the city's total. The suburbs include the Chaoyang, Fengtai, Shijingshan and Haidian Districts. The outer suburbs are Mentougou, Fangshan, Tongzhou, Shunyi, Changping, Daxing, Huairou, Pinggu Districts and the Miyun and Yanqing Counties, which occupy an area of 15,437.9 square kilometers, making up 91.9% of the total area of Beijing. The planned city area of Beijing holds 1,041 square kilometers, taking up 6.2%. It reaches Dingfuzhuang to the east, Nanyuan to the south, Shijingshan to the west and Qinghe to the north. The central city area cov-

ers 289.8 square kilometers, consisting 1.7% of the total area. The central area is mostly inside the Fourth Ring Road. Inside the Third Ring Road is an area of 158 square kilometers, or 0.9% of the city's total.

### **(3) The Terrain**

The terrain is steep in the northwest but is lower in the southeast, covering 10,417.5 square kilometers, or 62% of the total area. The plain area is 6,390.3 square kilometers, holding 38% of the total area. The mountainous areas in the western section are called the Western Mountains, which belong to the Taihang Mountain Range. The mountainous areas in the north are called the Jundu Mountains which are a part of the Yanshan Mountain Range.

### **(4) The altitude above sea level**

The altitude of the city center is 43.71 meters above sea level. The plain is, on the average, 30 to 50 meters above sea level, where the lowest area is Chaichangtun in the Tongzhou district, 8 meters above sea level. The low mountainous area is 200 to 500 meters above sea level on the average. The average height of the western mountainous area is 1,000 to 1,500 meters above sea level. The highest peak is Dongling Mountain located between Mentougou, west of Beijing, and the border of Hebei province, which is 2,303 meters above sea level and is called 'the first peak of Jingdu'. The average height of the northern mountainous area is 800 to 1,000 meters above sea level. The highest peak is Haituo Mountain in Yanqing, which is 2,241 meters above sea level, and is named 'the se-

cond peak of Jingdu'.

### **(5) Climate**

Beijing has a mild continental climate with its four seasons distinctively divided. Spring and autumn are short while winter and summer are rather long. The annual average solar radiation is 135 kilo-calories per square millimeter. Heat decreases from the southeast to the northwest. The average annual temperature is 10 to 12 degrees centigrade. The annual wind velocity (speed) is 2.3 meters per second. The annual atmospheric pressure is generally 1,013 percent Pascal. Beijing has 180 to 200 days of frost-free weather, with an annual precipitation of about 600 millimeters.

### **(6) Rivers**

There are five rivers running through Beijing, namely the Yongding River, Chaobai River, North Cannel, Juma River and the Gouhe River. There are also four drainage channels, called Tonghui River, Liangshui River, Qinghe River and Bahe River. Every channel has tributaries and more than 30 of them are large ones. The total drainage area is up to 1,255 square kilometers. All of these rivers either shoulder the task of being the city drainage system or supply water for the industries and agriculture in the countryside.

### **(7) Lakes**

There are 26 lakes covering a total area of 600 hectares in the area. The main water sources are the Guanting and Miyun Reservoirs.

### **(8) Natural resources**

**Mineral resources:** There are 67 known mineral deposits, mainly coal, iron, copper, lead, nickel, gold, platinum, lime stone, marble stone and fire-resistant earth. The proven mineral quantity consists of 43 types, while there are 27 other types that have been exploited.

**Water resources:** Beijing city is seriously lack of water. The annual precipitation is only 595 millimeters so the annual usable water resource comes to 4.333 billion cubic meters (including the input water volume). The average water resource per capita is less than 300 cubic meters, which is only one-eighth of the whole country and one-thirtieth of the world, far below the internationally acknowledged 1,000 cubic meters minimum limit.

## **3. Population**

According to the latest census of 2001, there are 13.833 million permanent residents who have currently lived in Beijing for more than six months. According to the statistics of the Public Security Department, there are 11.205 million registered residents with a total of 4.053 million households.

## 4. Nationalities and religions

### (1) Nationalities

There are 56 nationalities in Beijing. Among them 590,000 are minority nationalities, occupying 4.3% of the city's total. The various ethnic groups numbering over 10,000 are the Hui, Manchu, Mongolian, and Korean; the ethnic populations that are over 1,000 but less than 10,000 are the Zhuang, Uigur, Miao, Tujia, Tibetan, Yi, Dong and Bai.

### (2) Religions

There are five main religions, namely Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, Catholicism and Taoism.

### (3) Places for religious activities

There are 105 places restored and open to religious activities. Among them are 17 Catholic churches, 8 Christian churches, 11 Buddhist temples, one Taoist temple and 68 Moslem mosques.

## 5. Administrative districts and counties

There are in total 18 districts and counties, namely Eastern, Western, Chongwen, Xuanwu, Chaoyang, Haidian, Fengtai, Shijingshan, Fangshan, Mentougou, Tongzhou, Changping, Shunyi, Daxing, Huairou and Pinggu Districts. The two suburban counties

are Miyun and Yanqing.

## **6. General condition of economy (GDP)**

GDP: 281.76 billion Yuan.

GDP per capita: 25,300 Yuan (equivalent to 3,060 USD).

## **7. Transportation**

### **(1) Annual transportation volume**

The total volume of passengers are 219.87 million. The total cargo volume is over 305.443 million tons.

### **(2) Air transportation volume**

Passenger volume is 10.894 million, or 4.95% of the total passenger volume. Cargo volume is 377,000 tons, making up 0.12% of the total cargo volume.

### **(3) Rail transportation volume**

Passenger volume is 47.325 million, consisting of 21.5% of the total passenger volume. Cargo volume makes up 24.996 million tons, occupying 8.18% of the total cargo volume.

### **(4) Highway routes and transportation volume**

The total length of the highway is 4,200 kilometers, the total length of the expressway reaches to 403.6 kilometers. The passen-

gers volume are 161.651 million, consisting 73.5% of the total; the cargo volume attains 280.07 million tons, 91.7% of the total cargo volume.

### **(5) Public transportation of the city**

There are 13,000 public vehicles in service transporting 4.4 billion people annually, not including taxi passengers. Public transportation capability is rising steadily in the city. The 3.94 billion people taking public and trolley buses, make up 89.5% of the total public transportation volume. The subway transports 460 million people, making 10.5% of the total volume. Taxis carry 630 million people and there are 65,000 taxis in service with 6,000 of them having the GSP system installed.

## **8. Post and telecommunications**

### **(1) The added value of the postal service and telecommunications**

Realized added value: 13.98 billion Yuan.

### **(2) The total value of the postal service and telecommunications business**

The revenue generated comes up to 26.786 billion Yuan.

### **(3) The efficiency of the postal network**

Letter delivery: 51,000 pieces; 1.36 billion newspapers, peri-



odicals and magazines.

Express mail: 9.9066 million pieces.

#### **(4) Data transmission network**

The internet users in Beijing are approximately 3.3 million.

#### **(5) Telephone switchboards**

Public telephone switchboard volume: 7.25 million.

#### **(6) Telephone users**

Telephone users: 5.16 million.

Mobile phone users: 5.95 million.

#### **(7) Popularization rate of telephone**

Public phone user rate: 46 lines per hundred people.

City area rate: 58 lines per hundred people.

## **9. Tourism industry**

#### **(1) Tourism revenue**

Foreign currency income: 2.95 billion USD.

Total tourism income: 113.27 billion Yuan RMB.

#### **(2) Number of tourists**

Inbound tourists: 2.858 million.

Foreign tourists: 2.399 million.