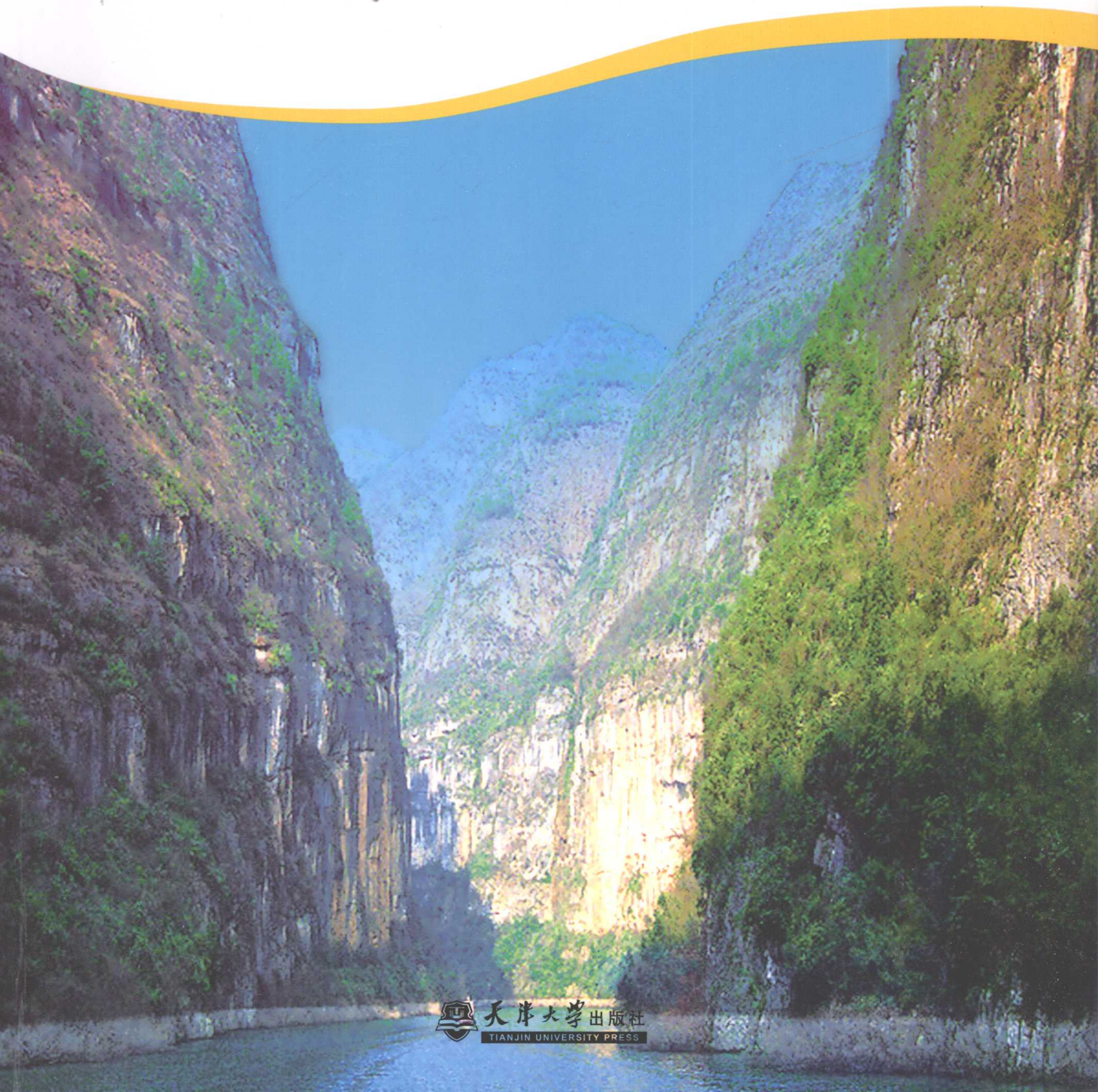


三峡旅游英语

ENGLISH FOR
THREE GORGES

蔡世文 李玉珍◎主编

TOURISM



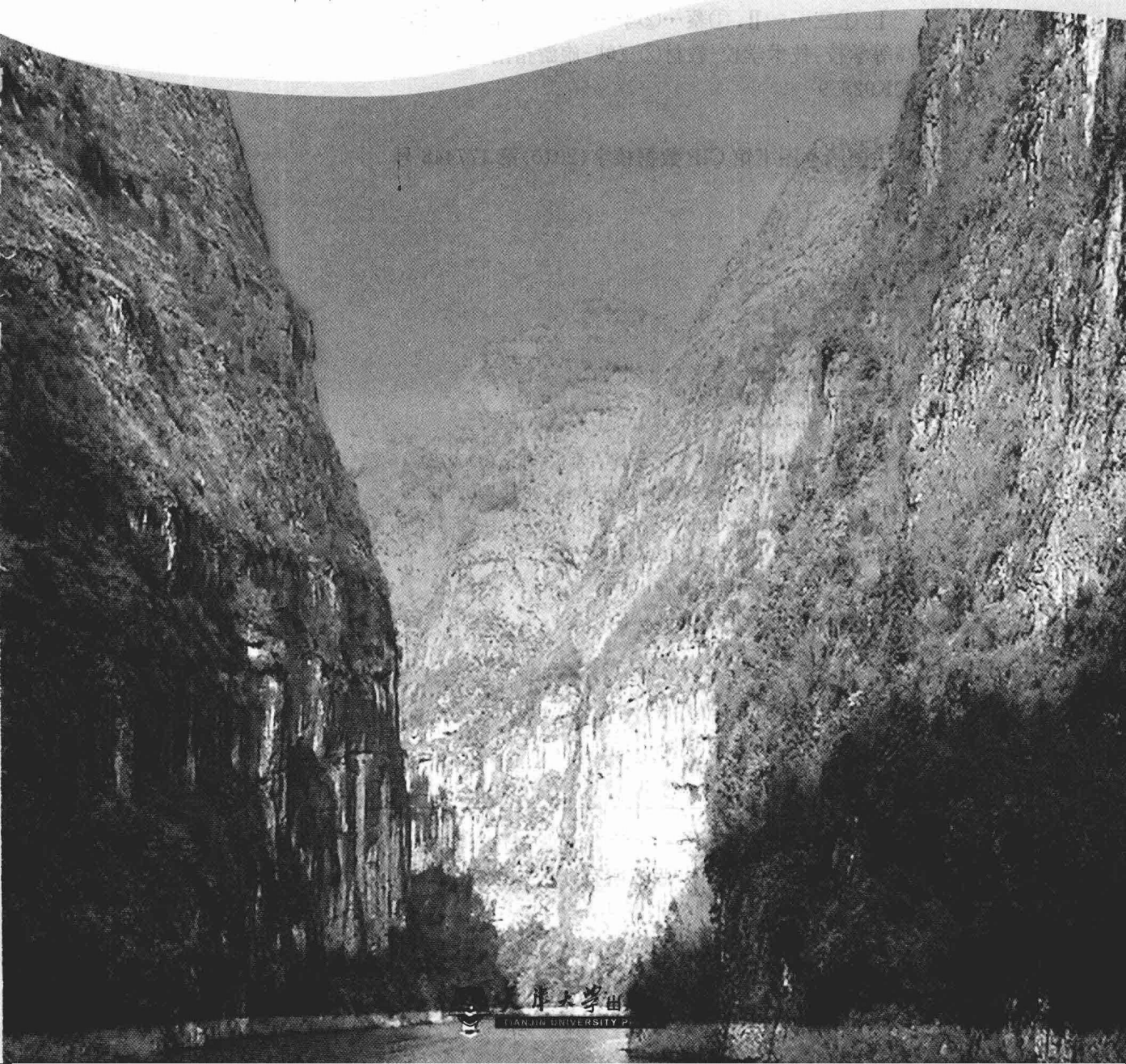
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前 言

三峡旅游是当今旅游的一个热点。大力发展三峡旅游事业,不仅有利于拓展旅游市场,促进旅游消费,推动三峡地区的经济发展和社会进步,而且对于弘扬三峡区域优秀文化,宣传“金色三峡”、“银色大坝”和“绿色宜昌”都具有重要意义。

《三峡旅游英语》是一本以培养实用型、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教材。本书以实用为主,围绕三峡旅游名胜的介绍,突出老三峡、新三峡景点,向人们展示了三峡的自然风光和人文景观。全书主要内容包括长江三峡、三峡工程、宜昌及周边景区的人文地理、民俗风情、地方特产等,同时附有部分服务设施的介绍。全书通俗易懂,每单元设有课文注释和相关练习,课后附有练习答案、课文翻译、单词及词组等。本书可作为高职院校旅游专业学生学习英语的阅读教程,也可供宾馆、旅行社的从业人员或自学者学习英语和提高交际能力使用,还可作为旅游爱好者的旅游指南。

本书由湖北三峡职业技术学院英语教研室人员编写。蔡世文负责全书总体设计及大纲编写,各单元编写人员如下:刘传芹(第1~2单元),魏群、郭志敏(第3~5单元),谭新莉、蔡世文(第6单元),郭玉梅(第7单元),季雯(第8单元),王燕(第9单元),许学明(第10单元),刘甜甜(第11单元),盛夏(第12单元),李承燕(第13单元),陈佳、何苗(第14单元),黎明(第15单元),王群益(第16单元),许小会(第17单元),杨玉华(第18单元),周荆洪(第19单元),罗琼(第20单元),顾卫国(第21单元),杨小春(第22单元),李玉珍、李斌山(第23单元)。蔡世文、魏群、李玉珍负责书稿的审定。

本书在编写过程中,得到了学院及基础课部领导的支持;吴绪久教授对大纲和书稿进行了修改并提出了宝贵的建议;相关景区、酒店、旅行社及交通部门也为本书提供了支持,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,书中疏漏及不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大读者不吝批评指正。

编 者

2010年8月

Illustration of the Book

Three Gorges tourism has become the focus of the world in today's tourism. Developing of Three Gorges Tourism helps to expand tourist market, accelerate tourist consumption, promote the economic development and the society progress of the Three Gorges area.

English for Three Gorges Tourism is a distinctive textbook that can meet the demand of the practical and high-skilled tourist administrators and guides. It contains theories and practice, and is the innovation of English for Tourism major system. Furthermore, it enriches and perfects the major system.

English for Three Gorges Tourism mainly focuses on its practicability. It introduces scenic spots of Three Gorges, highlights the beauty spots of old Three Gorges and new Three Gorges, and shows the natural scenery and the human cultures of Three Gorges. The main contents include Three Gorges, Three Gorges Project, scenery spots in Yichang and human geography, national conditions and customs, creatures, local products of surrounding areas and so on. The introduction of some service facilities is also included. There are text notes and related exercises in each unit, and keys to the exercises, text translation, new words and expressions following each text. This book can be used as reading material for Tourism majors in higher vocational schools. The book is useful for the people who are working in the hotels and travel agencies because it can improve their practical English and they can study English by themselves. For numerous tourism fans, it is a rare tourism guide.

English for Three Gorges Tourism is the production of English teaching and research group of Hubei Three Gorges Vocational and Technical College. We appreciate our college leaders' help and support and thank the director of Basic Courses, writer, Professor Wu Xujiu, who gives us precious advice. We consult some articles and materials of local writers. And a few related beauty spots, hotels and travel agencies also offer us active support. Because of our limited knowledge, some errors are inevitable. We sincerely ask for the readers' advice so that we can correct.

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Unit One

Brief Introduction to the Yangtze River Three Gorges for Tourists

The Yangtze River, which rolls on and on, rises in the Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau where glaciers (冰川) pile one upon another and undulating (起伏的) snowy mountains stretch for kilometers. Fed by hundreds of thousands of streams and rivers, it swells (扩大) into a formidable (令人惊叹的) torrent in the Sichuan Basin.

The Yangtze River flows through the Sichuan Basin to Fengjie in the east, pushes its way through high mountains and towering ridges (山脊; 分水岭) to Nanjin Pass in Yichang, forms magnificent and matchless valleys—the Three Gorges, which ranked as one of the 10 top scenery areas in China. Consisting of the following three sections—Qutang Gorge, Wu Gorge and Xiling Gorge, the Three Gorges are the sole canyon for tourists to visit the whole course in the world.

The Three Gorges have an ineffable (不可言喻的) scenery. The splendors (壮观) of Qutang Gorge, the elegance of Wu Gorge and the adventurousness (险峻) of Xiling Gorge form the majestic (雄伟的) picture of this world-renowned tour resort. Every peak and every part of the water can be the object of a painting or inspiration (灵感) of a poem. The legends and fairy tales about this place make it even more enchanting (迷人的). The beautiful landscape of the Yangtze River Three Gorges, which gave birth to a splendid ancient civilization of China, tends to produce outstanding people. There are many famous scenic spots and historical sites, which form an integral (完整的) part and enjoy a high reputation in the world. There are also some interesting local customs. For instance, the Taqi in Fengjie, the dragon boat race in Zigui, the baskets carried on the back in Badong, the peculiar marriage and funeral ceremony of Tu ethnic (少数民族的) people, and so on.

The Three Gorges are the most spectacular pearl inlaid on the Yangtze River.

长江三峡旅游概要

奔流不息的长江,发源于“世界屋脊”青藏高原的雪山冰川之中,携纳了沿途的百河千川,在四川盆地汇成了一条浩浩荡荡的激流。

长江流经四川盆地东侧的奉节,冲开崇山峻岭的阻挡,夺路东去,直到宜昌的南津关,形成壮美雄奇、举世无双的大峡谷,这就是长江三峡,它被列为中国十大风景名胜之一。长江三峡由瞿塘峡、巫峡和西陵峡三个峡段组成,是世界上唯一能供大众全程游览的

峡谷。

长江三峡，风光无限。瞿塘峡的雄伟，巫峡的秀丽，西陵峡的险峻，使这驰名世界的旅游胜地气象万千。三峡的一山一水、一景一物，无不如诗如画，并伴随着许多美丽的神话和动人的传说，令人心驰神往。长江三峡，人杰地灵。这里是中国古文化的发源地之一，这里有许多著名的名胜古迹，它们同旖旎的山水风光交相辉映，名扬四海。长江三峡，风情绚丽。奉节的踏碛日，如一副优美的风俗画；秭归的龙舟赛，似一首磅礴的交响乐；沿江边的一级级石阶，可到巴东去欣赏那奇特的背篓世界；顺着弯弯的山路，可到土家山寨参加别致的跳丧哭嫁的仪式。

长江三峡是镶嵌在万里长江上的一颗璀璨明珠。

Passage 1

The Source and the Names for Different Sections

The Yangtze River is the longest river in Asia, the third in the world, with the Amazon River in South America and the Nile River in Africa as the first and second respectively.

For thousands of years, the opinions on the source of the Yangtze River had differed greatly. In 1976, the Yangtze Valley Planning Office undertook the first source exploration. On the 13th of January in 1978, the result of exploration was announced by the Xinhua News Agency; the source of the Yangtze River was at “the Tuotuo River” on the southwest side of Mount Geladandong, the main **peak** of Tanggula Mountain in Qinghai-Tibetan **Plateau**. Originating from “the Tuotuo River”, the Yangtze River flows eastward through 11 **provinces**, cities and **autonomous regions** of Qinghai, Tibet, Sichuan, Yunnan, Chongqing, Hubei, Hunan, Jiangxi, Anhui, Jiangsu, Shanghai, and finally into the East Sea on the east side of the Chongming Island. The main river course of the Yangtze River is beyond 6,300 kilometers long with more than 10,000 **tributaries**, and the area of the whole valley is 1.8 million square kilometers which holds about one fifth of the nation’s land.

The Yangtze River was called “the River” or “the Grand River” in ancient times. Quite a few other countries in the modern times named it “the Yangtze River”. However, there are no less than 30 formal and **informal** names for the different sections of the Yangtze River. Usually, the section from the start to Dangqukou is called “the Tuotuo River” and is known as the very source of the Yangtze River; the section from Dangqukou to Batanghekou of Yushu County, Qinghai Province is named “the Sky Reaching River”; and the section from Batanghekou to Minjiangkou in Yibin, Sichuan Province is known as “the Jinsha River”; **downstream** from Minjiangkou to the sea, the river is formally considered as “the Yangtze River”. However, this main section is also

divided into several parts: “the Chuanjiang River” from Yibin to Yichang in Hubei Province; “the Jingjiang River” from Zhicheng in Hubei Province to Chenglingji in Hunan Province; the “the Xunyangjiang River” near Jiujiang in Jiangxi Province; “the Yangtze River” near Yizheng and Yangzhou in Jiangsu Province. **Traditionally**, the 4,500 km long section from the source to Nanjin Pass in Yichang, Hubei Province is known as the **upper** reaches of the river; the 955 km long section from Yichang to Hukou in Jiangxi Province is known as the middle reaches and 938 km long section from Hukou to the river mouth is known as the lower reaches.

Notes:

1. 格拉丹东:藏语里意为“高高尖尖的山”。格拉丹东是唐古拉山脉最高峰,山顶如晶莹夺目的冰雕尖塔,雄伟峻峭,高入云端,立于雪山群峰之上,景色绮丽,气象万千。
2. “扬子江”的由来:江苏省仪征、扬州市一带的长江河段,古称“扬子江”,因扬子津及扬子县而得名。早在隋代,扬州地区已有扬子津、扬子桥等地名。扬子津为古津渡名,位于今扬州市南,古时可由此南渡京口(即今镇江市),为江滨要津。隋炀帝曾临此津,寻置杨子宫,在今扬州南 10 公里处,后名扬子镇,在今仪征境内。到宋代,扬子江之名已散见诗文中,如“闲观扬子江心浪,静听金山寺里钟”。
3. originate from: 发源于;来自于
e. g. Her novel originated from a famous folk story.
4. no less than: 多达
e. g. There were no less than fifty wounded in this traffic accident.

New Words:

respectively	ad.	分别地;各自地	region	n.	地区;区域
peak	n.	山峰;山顶	tributary	n.	支流
plateau	n.	高原	informal	a.	非正式的
province	n.	省;行政区	downstream	ad.	顺流地;在下游
Tibet	n.	西藏	traditionally	ad.	惯例地;传统地
autonomous	a.	自治的	upper	a.	上面的;较上的

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions.

1. When did the first source exploration of the Yangtze River begin?
2. Where is the source of the Yangtze River?
3. How many names does the Yangtze River go by?
4. How many square kilometers is the area of the Yangtze River Valley?
5. How is the Yangtze River divided into the upper, middle, and lower reaches?

II. Decide the statements true or false.

1. The Amazon River is the second longest river in the world. ()
2. The section from Dangqukou to Batanghekou is called "the Tuotuo River". ()
3. The Yangtze River flows into the East Sea of China. ()
4. The lower reaches of the Yangtze River is 938 kilometers. ()
5. The Yangtze River flows eastward through 13 provinces, cities, and autonomous regions. ()

III. Single choice.

1. The third longest river in the world is _____.
A. the Congo River in Africa
B. the Yangtze River in Asia
C. the Amazon River in the South America
D. the Nile River in Africa
2. The section from Yibin to Yichang is called _____.
A. the Jingjiang River
B. the Xunyangjiang River
C. the Jinsha River
D. the Chuanjiang River
3. The Yangtze River _____ from "the Tuotuo River" on the southwest side of Mount Geladandong.
A. goes
B. passes
C. originates
D. runs
4. The section near Jiujiang in Jiangxi Province is called _____.
A. the Xunyangjiang River
B. the Jingjiang River
C. the Yangtze River
D. the Chuanjiang River
5. _____ countries in the modern times named the Yangtze River "the Yangtze River" according to the passage.
A. A large amount of
B. Quite a few
C. A good quantity of
D. A great number of

Translation

长江的源头和分段名称

长江是亚洲第一、世界第三大河,仅次于南美洲的亚马孙河和非洲的尼罗河。

千百年来,有关长江的源头可谓众说纷纭。1976年,长江流域规划办公室组织首次江源考察。1978年1月13日新华社公布了考察结果:长江的源头在青藏高原的唐古拉山主峰格拉丹东西南侧的沱沱河。长江发源于沱沱河,然后流经青海、西藏、四川、云南、重庆、湖北、湖南、江西、安徽、江苏、上海等11个省、市、自治区,最后在崇明岛以东注入东海,干流全长6300余公里,有大小支流1万多条,流

域面积 180 万平方公里, 约占全国总面积的五分之一。

长江古名“江”, 又称“大江”, 近代不少国家还把整个长江称为“扬子江”。长江各段名称和别名总计不少于 30 个, 一般常用的分段名称有: 从江源至当曲口, 称“沱沱河”, 为长江正源; 当曲口至青海省玉树县巴塘河口, 称“通天河”; 巴塘河口至四川省宜宾市岷江口, 称“金沙江”; 岷江口至长江入海口, 通称“长江”。其中, 宜宾至湖北省宜昌段, 又称“川江”; 湖北枝城至湖南城陵矶段, 又称“荆江”; 江西九江附近江段, 又称“浔阳江”; 江苏省仪征、扬州市附近, 又称“扬子江”。长江按习惯性划分, 通常把源头到湖北宜昌南津关段称为上游, 长约 4 500 公里; 宜昌至江西省湖口为中游, 长 955 公里; 湖口以下至长江口为下游, 长 938 公里。

Passage 2

The Resources and the Climate

The Yangtze River's **annual** water flow into the sea at the river mouth is 1,000 billion **cubic** meters, which is 20 times that of the Yellow River, and one third of our country's total. It ranks the third in the world, with the Amazon in South America and the **Nile** in Africa as the first and the second. The total water drop from the source to the river mouth is more than 5,800 meters, which is much larger than that of Yellow River and can't be matched anywhere in the world. The **potential** of the **hydro-electric** power may reach as much as 0.27 billion kilowatts. This is **equivalent** to 40% of China's total or that of the three countries of the United States, Canada and Japan all together. **Approximately** 0.2 billion kilowatts of power can be developed, which is 50% of the total in our country. The Yangtze River gains the name "Gold Waterway" because of its wide surface and deep **navigation** system and thus becomes the main water traffic **artery** of the South China. Now the navigation waterway of the river and its main tributaries is 96,000 km long, which is two and a half times **circumference** of the Earth. The annual waterway transportation capacity occupies as much as 70% of the total of China.

The Yangtze River Valley stretches from Qinghai-Tibetan Plateau in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, and is located in the **subtropical** zone. Due to the air **circulation**, it has a typical subtropical **monsoon** climate with four **distinguishing** seasons. The main **characteristic** of this climate is hot in summer and cold in winter, with obvious dry and wet seasons. In summer, wind blows from the southeast, bringing the hot and humid air flow from the ocean and makes the whole river valley high in temperature,

humid and **abundant** in rain. In winter, wind blows from the northwest, Mongolia and Siberia, bringing the chilly wind **southward** to make the whole valley cold, dry and short of rain. However, with such a large area and complicated **geographical** conditions, there exist different forms of climate across the valley. For instance, it is as cold as winter all year round in the river source area; while in the Jinsha River area, the typical **vertical** climate gives the same mountain different seasons in the same day. The weather varies even a few kilometers away, such as in Emei Mountain area in Sichuan Province. It has 4,144 hours average annual rain time, which means heavy rains almost every other day. No wonder the place gets the byname "Leak of the Heaven".

The complicated **geological** conditions in Yangtze River Valley make mine **deposits** possible and thus the valley is rich in underground mine resources and is known as "the Treasure Bowl of China". The 0.4 billion mu of **fertile cultivated** land makes the valley the most important agricultural and **stockbreeding** base. Many important industrial and port cities such as Chongqing, Wuhan, Nanjing and Shanghai are located along the river. About 0.4 billion people and more than 30 national groups live in the valley, with 95% of Hans and other **minorities**, such as Miao, Yao, Zang, Zhuang, Bai, Dong, Tujia, Naxi. In a word, the Yangtze River is really worthy of the title "the Cradle of the Chinese nation".

Notes:

1. no wonder (that): 难怪

e. g. No wonder you couldn't find the book—it had fallen behind the chair.

2. be worthy of: 值得……的

e. g. Her brave deeds are worthy of the teacher's praise.

New Words:

annual	a. 每年的	monsoon	n. 季风
cubic	a. 立方体的	distinguishing	a. 差异明显的
Nile	尼罗河(非洲)	characteristic	n. 特点;特征
potential	n. 蕴藏量	abundant	a. 丰富的;充裕的
hydroelectric	a. 水力发电的	southward	ad. 向南
equivalent	a. 相等的;相当的	geographical	a. 地理的;地形的
approximately	ad. 大约	geological	a. 地质的;地质学的
navigation	n. 航行	vertical	a. 垂直的;直立的
artery	n. 动脉;干线	deposit	n. 沉积物;矿床
circumference	n. 周长;圆周	fertile	a. 肥沃的;富饶的
subtropical	a. 亚热带的	cultivated	a. 耕种的;耕作的
circulation	n. 循环;环流	stockbreeding	n. 畜牧业

minority

n. 少数民族

Exercises:

I. Answer the questions.

1. How many cubic meters is the annual water flow at the estuary of the Yangtze River?
2. Where is the Sky Reaching River located?
3. How much is the potential of hydroelectric power of the Yangtze River?
4. Why do people call the Yangtze River “the Gold Waterway” of China?
5. What's the climate characteristic of the Yangtze River Valley?

II. Decide the statements true or false.

1. The annual waterway transportation capacity of the Yangtze River and its main tributaries occupies as much as 70% of the total in China. ()
2. The Yangtze River Valley is located in the subtropical zone. ()
3. Emei Mountain area has 4,144 hours average annual rain time. ()
4. There are 0.4 million mu of fertile cultivated land in the whole Yangtze River Valley. ()
5. There are about 20 national groups living in the Yangtze River Valley. ()

III. Single choice.

1. The Yangtze River's annual water flow into the sea at the estuary is _____ of the total in China.
A. 1/2 B. 1/3 C. 1/4 D. 1/5
2. The navigation waterway of the Yangtze River and its main tributaries is _____ long.
A. 66,000 km B. 76,000 km C. 86,000 km D. 96,000 km
3. _____ the air circulation, the Yangtze River Valley has a typical subtropical monsoon climate with four distinguishing seasons.
A. Since B. Because C. Due to D. As
4. The total water drop from the source to the river mouth is more than _____ meters.
A. 5,800 B. 4,800 C. 3,800 D. 2,800
5. The annual water flow into the sea at the mouth of the Yellow River is _____ that of the Yangtze River.
A. one fifth B. one tenth C. one fifteenth D. one twentieth

Translation

资源和气候

长江每年通过河口入海的水量达 1 万亿立方米,是黄河的 20 倍,占中国所有江河年入海总水量的 1/3 以上,仅次于南美洲的亚马孙河和非洲的尼罗河,排名世界第三。长江从源头到入海口的总落差有 5 800 多米,比黄河的总落差要大得多,在世界上也是无与伦比的。长江水能蕴藏量达 2.7 亿千瓦,占中国水能蕴藏量的 40%,相当于美国、加拿大、日本三国水能蕴藏量的总和。长江流域可开发的水力资源总装机容量近 2 亿千瓦,占全国的 50% 以上。长江江阔水深,是我国南方的交通大动脉,素有“黄金水道”之称。现在长江的主干流通航里程达 9.6 万公里,可绕地球两周半,年货运量占全国河流总运输量的 70%。

长江流域西源于青藏高原,东至太平洋,地处亚热带,又有明显的大气环流,四季分明,其气候为典型的亚热带季风气候。冬冷夏热、干湿季节分明是该流域的基本特点。夏季盛行东南风,从海洋来的暖湿气流使长江流域温高、湿润、多雨。冬季则盛行西北风,来自西北、蒙古和西伯利亚的干冷空气控制全流域,天气寒冷、干燥、少雨。当然,长江流域地域辽阔,地理环境复杂,各地气候又有明显差异。如江源地区四季如冬;金沙江地区有着“一山有四季,十里不同天”的立体气候特征;而四川省的峨眉山区,年平均降雨时数达 4 144 小时,几乎每两天会有一天像天破漏雨,因而有“天漏”别名。

长江流域地质条件复杂,成矿条件优越,地下矿藏资源十分丰富,是华夏的聚宝盆。它拥有 4 亿亩肥沃的耕地,是中国最重要的农业生产基地和重要的畜牧业生产基地。沿江有重庆、武汉、南京、上海等重要工业及港口城市;大约有 4 亿人口生活在这里,囊括 30 多个民族,汉族占总人口的 95% 以上,其余有苗、瑶、藏、壮、白、侗、土家、纳西等少数民族。总而言之,长江无愧为中华民族的摇篮。

Passage 3

Geographical Position of the Main Tourist Attractions in the Yangtze River Three Gorges Area

Starting from Baidi Town in Fengjie of Chongqing City and finishing at Nanjin Pass of Yichang in Hubei Province, the Three Gorges extend for a distance of 193 kilometers, which are the most concentrated natural “landscape painting galleries” and “cultural corridors” on the tourist line of the Yangtze River. In general, you can start

from Chongqing City and finishes in Yichang City when you travel downstream by ship. As the popular tourist cities in China, there are also many attractive cultural and natural interests around the two cities. The geographical position of the main tourist scenic spots in this area presents as follows.

1. The main scenic spots in Chongqing City

The main scenic spots in the central urban area include: Red Shale Village, Nan Shan Park, Liberation Monument, **Sculpture** of Revolutionary **Martyrs** at the Cemetery, and so on. The following are the other main scenic spots around the districts under the **jurisdiction** of Chongqing City:

(1) Dazu Stone Carvings: Located on the north bank of the Yangtze River and in the west of Chongqing, it's a general name for **grotto** arts of **bas-reliefs** on **precipices** on North Hill and Baoding Hill in Dazu County 120 kilometers far away from the central urban area of Chongqing. It's listed in the List of **World Cultural Heritages** by UNESCO in 1999.

(2) White Crane Beam: 120 kilometers far away from the central urban area, it's a 1600m-long and 16m-wide natural stone beam in the Yangtze River north to Fuling District of Chongqing. **Engraved** with stone fish carvings, it serves as a historical record for dry seasons in the Yangtze River and it's of great value for scientific research as well as unique artistic value.

(3) Fengdu Ghost Town: It's the largest scenic spot of ghost culture in China, which represents the theme of "Punishing the Evil and Awarding the Good" folk culture **integrated** with Confucius, Sakyamuni, Taoism and Buddhism. It's also called "the Origin of the Legends on **Divinities** and Ghosts" in China.

(4) Shibao **Fortress**: It was built over 300 years ago during the reign of Wanli Emperor in Ming Dynasty, listed as one of the eight marvelous buildings in the world.

(5) Zhang Fei Temple: Originally located on the south bank of the Yangtze River at the foot of Feifeng Mountain in Yunyang County of Chongqing, it was built in memory of Zhang Fei, a famous general in Shu State during the Three Kingdoms Period, comprising a complex of unique ancient buildings and exhibiting a majestic air. The temple consists of 7 key buildings: Front palace, Side Palace, Sworn Brothers Buildings, Cloud-view Pavilion, Zhufeng Pavilion, Cuckoo Pavilion and Moon Pavilion. The first five buildings were built in memory of Zhang Fei and the last two buildings were built in memory of Du Fu, a famous poet in Tang Dynasty, who stayed there for two years. Actually, this temple is a unique one in memory of both civil and martial figures. In July of 2003, it's entirely **relocated** to the Panshi Town on the south bank of the Yangtze River over 32km **upstream** and the opposite to the new county town.

2. The main scenic spots in the Qutang Gorge

Located in the west beginning of the Three Gorges, the whole course of the Qutang