

中国旅游文化概览

主 编 刘卫红

(英文版)



▼ A Glimpse of Chinese Tourism Culture

▲
Weihong Liu

中国旅游文化概览 (英文版)

A Glimpse of Chinese Tourism Culture

主 编 刘卫红
Weihong Liu

中国人民大学出版社
·北京·

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中国旅游文化概览: 英文 / 刘卫红主编. —北京: 中国人民大学出版社, 2017.1
ISBN 978-7-300-23773-2

I. ①中… II. ①刘… III. ①旅游文化—概况—中国—英文 IV. ①F592

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 311593 号

中国旅游文化概览 (英文版)

主 编 刘卫红

Zhongguo Lüyou Wenhua Gailan (Yingwen Ban)

出版发行	中国人民大学出版社		
社 址	北京中关村大街31号	邮政编码	100080
电 话	010-62511242 (总编室)		010-62511770 (质管部)
	010-82501766 (邮购部)		010-62514148 (门市部)
	010-62515195 (发行公司)		010-62515275 (盗版举报)
网 址	http:// www. crup. com. cn		
	http:// www. ttrnet. com (人大教研网)		
经 销	新华书店		
印 刷	北京易丰印捷科技股份有限公司		
规 格	185 mm × 260 mm 16开本	版 次	2017 年 1 月第 1 版
印 张	12.25	印 次	2017 年 1 月第 1 次印刷
字 数	278 000	定 价	32.00 元



前言

“旅游”是一种体验，“文化”是一种教养，每一个关注未来、乐观向上的人都会通过旅游体验而习得教养；“旅游”是一种交往，“文化”是一种气质，每一个崇尚自然、追求科学健康生活方式的人也都能通过旅游与人交往，与自然交往，从而拥有气质。随着生活水平的提高，旅游已经逐渐成为人们休闲娱乐、开阔眼界，从而提升文化素养的一种重要途径。

中国出入境旅游的迅猛发展，促使旅游从业人员日益迫切希望能够更多地了解外国游客最感兴趣的中国目的地旅游文化，为接待更多的人境游客做好充分准备。“中国旅游文化”课程就是基于出入境旅游从业人才的培养方向设置的，是一般旅游管理和旅游英语专业开设的课程。目前该课程的教学资源内容多以中国旅游资源的区域或者文化类别划分为主线，涉及旅游文化历史、旅游资源简介，以及旅游目的地的政治、经济、民俗风情、旅游业发展前景和旅华市场的现状等，语言为中文。旅游业入境游客的接待、国际领队的培养必将英语作为首要语言能力的学习与应用。因此，开发建设既符合人才培养方向，又适用于课堂教学的以英文为主要语言的旅游课程资源势在必行。

本教材基于以上背景编写设计。全书共十五个章节，前四个章节分别是外国旅游者最喜欢的目的地，接下来的章节按中国地理位置自上而下、再转向西部的顺序一一呈现。由于教学时数及章节有限，教材内容并未包含中国所有省份，敬请见谅。

每个章节编排八个部分，结构如下：第一部分为导入，帮助学生了解该章节目的地主要旅游文化符号的代表图片，为后面的学习做好铺垫，同时为实训环节的旅游线路设计搭建平台；第二部分为热身，帮助学生自测对该章节目的地旅游景点中英文名称的认知；第三部分帮助学生对该章节所涉及的目的地概貌及旅游景点有大致了解；第四部分帮助学生了解该章节目的地主要景点的历史文化遗存、秀美风光，为学生在实训环节讲解景点及设计旅游线路提供素材；第五部分通过图片的呈现，帮助学生加深对该章节目的地主要景点的认知与识记；第六部分简介该章节目的地文化习俗或非物质文化遗产等，帮助学生储备作为一名合格的旅游从业者应具备的文化素质；第七部分针对上述几个学习环节，提出五



个问题,帮助学生加深对所学材料的理解与记忆;第八部分为拓展作业,也可以作为实训环节,培养学生个人讲解景点及以团队合作形式设计旅游线路的能力。

本教材语言为英文,力求文字、图片、实践练习相结合,加入地方文化介绍,内容丰富,材料新颖,语言生动易懂,适用面广,既可作为本科、高职高专旅游英语专业的教材,又可供其他专业师生、旅游从业人员和旅游爱好者以及外国游客阅读参考,帮助其提高语言学习能力,培养语言交流能力,提升职业素质及自信心。本教材同时配有供教师使用的教学建议、练习题参考答案等,请与 010-62513265, 010-62515580, chengzsh@crup.com.cn, jialk@crup.com.cn 联系索取相关教学资源。

由于编者水平有限,教材编写中可能有不当及疏漏之处,敬请专家、同行及广大读者批评指正。

刘卫红

2016 年 10 月



Contents

Chapter One	Beijing	001
Chapter Two	Shanghai	013
Chapter Three	Shaanxi Province	025
Chapter Four	Guangdong & Fujian Provinces	039
Chapter Five	Henan Province	049
Chapter Six	Shandong & Shanxi Provinces	061
Chapter Seven	Jiangsu & Zhejiang Provinces	075
Chapter Eight	Anhui & Jiangxi Provinces	089
Chapter Nine	Hubei & Hunan Provinces	103
Chapter Ten	Guangxi Province	115
Chapter Eleven	Yunnan Province	127
Chapter Twelve	Sichuan Province	141
Chapter Thirteen	Qinghai & Gansu Provinces	153
Chapter Fourteen	Tibet	165
Chapter Fifteen	Hong Kong, Macau & Taiwan	175
References	187

Chapter One



Beijing

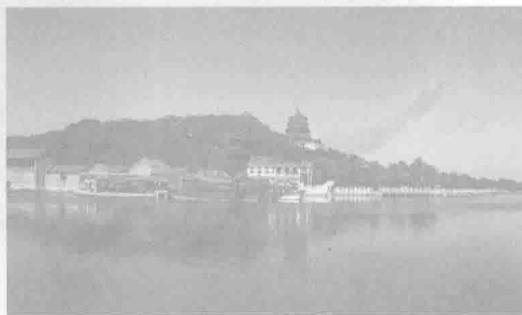


This chapter will help students

- ◆ To get to know the locations of the main tourist attractions and the travelling routes of Beijing.
- ◆ To get to know the brief geographic culture of Beijing.
- ◆ To learn the Chinese and English expressions of the main tourist attractions of Beijing.
- ◆ To learn to introduce the main tourist attractions of Beijing.
- ◆ To get to know the local culture of Beijing: Beijing Opera.

Part I Lead in

Direction: This part helps you to get a general idea about the tourism culture symbols of the capital city of China, Beijing. In this part, you are required to figure them out and tell the names of them. You may do it in English or Chinese.



Part II Warm up

Direction: This part helps you to examine your cognition about the tourist attractions in Beijing. In this part you are required to discuss the places of interest and then match columns A and B.



A	B
a. Temple of Heaven	1. 天安门广场
b. Badaling Great Wall	2. 八达岭长城
c. Lama Temple	3. 圆明园
d. Old Summer Palace	4. 天坛
e. National Stadium	5. 香山公园
f. Forbidden City	6. 故宫
g. Guozijian and Confucian Temple	7. 国家体育馆
h. Fragrant Hill Park	8. 国子监和孔庙
i. Tian'anmen Square	9. 雍和宫

Part III Overview

Direction: This part helps you to overview Beijing City and the tourist attractions of it. In this part, you are required to read yourself and get a general idea of the city.

Beijing is the capital of the most populous country in the world, the People's Republic of China, and also its second largest city after Shanghai. Beijing is the political, educational and cultural centre of the country. And it is rich in historical sites and important government and cultural institutions.

Like the construction of the Forbidden City, Beijing has concentric "ring roads," that go around the **metropolis**. In 2010, Xuanwu District was merged into Xicheng District, and Chongwen District was merged into Dongcheng District. Now Beijing has a total of 16 districts.

Beijing Inner Districts: Dongcheng District covers the eastern part of the central city area approximately up to Third Ring Road to the north and Second Ring Road to the east, including the Forbidden City, Tian'anmen Square, Beijing Central Station and the Temple of Heaven.

Xicheng District covers the western part of the central city area to just beyond Second Ring Road to the west and south and up to Third Ring Road to the north. It includes such attractions as Beihai Park, Houhai area, Beijing Zoo, the National Concert Hall.

Haidian District involves the northwest of the main urban area. About half of Haidian District is made up of the Zhongguancun high technology industry and business cluster and Beijing's major concentration of universities. It includes the Summer Palace.

Chaoyang District is a large area in the east (and stretching both north and south) of the central city stretching from Second Ring Road until beyond Fifth Ring Road to the east. It

includes Central Business District, the embassy area, Sanlitun, the National Stadium (and other Olympic venues), the Workers Stadium, Chaoyang Park and Ritan Park.

Shijingshan District covers the area just west of the central city area. It includes parts of the Western Hills.

Fengtai District lies to the southwest of the city center, extending into the city's southwestern suburbs. Beijing West Railway Station and Beijing South Railway Station are both in this district.

The remaining ten districts of rural and outer suburbs are quite far from the centre: Tongzhou District; Northern suburb districts (Changping, Shunyi, Huairou, Pinggu, Yanqing, Miyun); Western and southern suburb districts (Mentougou, Fangshan, Daxing).



Part IV Get to know

Direction: This part helps you to get to know the must-sees in Beijing. In this part, you are required to read the brief introductions to the tourist attractions and try using your own words to practice introducing some of them.

1. Tian'anmen Square 天安门广场



Tian'anmen Square is a large city square in the centre of Beijing, China, named after Tian'anmen, meaning the Gate of Heavenly Peace. The square is separated from the Forbidden City by Tian'anmen which is located to the north of the square.

With the area of 440, 000 square meters, Tian'anmen Square is the largest open-air city square in the world. It can hold about one million people for public celebration

or gatherings. In the square tourists can watch the daily national flag-raising ceremony early in the morning, admire the Monument to the People's Heroes, visit the Great Hall of the People and the National Museum of China, and go to the **Mausoleum** of Chairman Mao in which one will respectfully see the body of the great Chinese leader, who proclaimed the founding of the People's Republic of China in the square on October 1, 1949.

Tian'anmen Square has great cultural significance, and it has been the site of several important events in Chinese history.

2. Forbidden City (Palace Museum) 故宫

Located at the very heart of Beijing, the Forbidden City is China's largest and best-preserved



collection of ancient buildings, and the largest palace complex in the world. The Forbidden City was the Chinese imperial palace from the Ming Dynasty (1368–1644) to the end of the Qing Dynasty (1644–1912). It served as the home of emperors and their households as well as the ceremonial and political centre of Chinese government for almost 500 years. It was first built during



the reign of **Emperor Chengzu** in the Ming Dynasty. Ancient Chinese **astronomers** believed that the **Purple Star (Polaris)** was in the center of Heaven and the Heavenly Emperor lived in the **Purple Palace**. The Palace for the emperor on earth was so called the Purple City. It was forbidden to enter without special permission of the emperor. Hence it's named "the Purple Forbidden City," usually "The Forbidden City." Today, the Forbidden City is known as the Palace Museum, although most Chinese people simply call it Gugong, meaning ancient palace.

Rectangular in shape, the Forbidden City covers more than 72 hectares. It is divided into two parts. The southern section or the Outer Court was where the emperor exercised his supreme power over the nation. The northern section, or the Inner Court was where he lived with his royal family. Until 1924 when the last emperor of China was driven from the Inner Court, fourteen emperors of the Ming Dynasty and ten emperors of the Qing Dynasty had **reigned** here. Having been the imperial palace for some five centuries, it houses numerous rare treasures and curiosities. The palace complex exemplifies traditional Chinese **palatial** architecture. Listed by the UNESCO as a World Cultural Heritage Site in 1987, the Forbidden City is now one of the most popular tourist attractions worldwide.

3. Temple of Heaven 天坛公园

The Temple of Heaven is a medieval complex of religious buildings situated in Dongcheng District, the southeastern part of central Beijing. Originally, the complex was visited by the Emperors of the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty for annual ceremonies of prayer to Heaven for good harvest. It is China's largest and most representative existing masterpiece among China's ancient **sacrificial** buildings.

Covering an area of about 2,730,000 square meters, the Temple of Heaven is larger than the Forbidden City. Its grand architectural style and profound cultural



connotation give an insight into the practices of the ancient Eastern civilization. The temple is enclosed by a long wall. The northern part within the wall is **semicircular** symbolizing the heaven and the southern part is square symbolizing the earth, which reflects an ancient Chinese idea of “the heaven is round and the earth is square.” And the northern part is higher than the southern part, meaning the heaven is high and the earth is low.

The most magnificent buildings of the Temple of Heaven are the **Circular Mound Altar**, the **Imperial Vault of Heaven** and the **Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest** from south to north. The Temple of Heaven has been a must-see attraction in Beijing since it's opening to the public as a park in 1988, showing ancient philosophy, history and religion.

4. Summer Palace 颐和园



The Summer Palace, situated in Haidian District northwest of Beijing City, is the largest and most well-preserved man-made royal park in China. Serving as a popular tourist destination and recreational park, the Summer Palace greatly influences Chinese **horticulture** and landscape with its famous natural views and cultural interests, which also has long since been recognized as “The Museum of Royal Gardens.”

The Summer Palace can be divided into four parts: the Court Area, Front Hill Area, Rear Hill Area and Lake Area. It is mainly dominated by **Longevity Hill** and **Kunming Lake**, covering an area of about 2.9 square kilometres, three-quarters of which is water. Longevity Hill is about 60 metres high and has many buildings positioned in sequence. The front hill is rich with splendid halls and pavilions, while the back hill, in sharp contrast, is quiet with natural beauty. The central Kunming Lake, covering about 2.2 square kilometres, was entirely man-made and the **excavated** soil was used to build Longevity Hill.

In December 1998, the UNESCO included the Summer Palace on its World Heritage List. It declared the Summer Palace “a masterpiece of Chinese landscape garden design. The natural landscape of hills and open water is combined with artificial features such as pavilions, halls, palaces, temples and bridges to form a harmonious ensemble of outstanding aesthetic value.”

5. Badaling Great Wall 八达岭长城

The Great Wall is a symbol of Chinese civilization, and one of the wonders that the Chinese people have created. The Badaling Great Wall, the most representative part, was promoted as a key national cultural relic, and was enlisted in the World Cultural Heritage Directory by the UNESCO.

The Badaling Great Wall is situated in Yanqing County, over 70 kilometres north of Beijing. It is the most well-preserved section of the Great Wall, built during the Ming Dynasty. This



section, with an average altitude of over 1,000 meters, is the **outpost** of the **Juyongguan Pass**. It was an important military **fort**. The wall is like a strong dragon winding its way along the mountain ranges.

The Great Wall originally functioned as a fortification. As early as the Qin Dynasty (221BC–207BC), Qinshihuang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty unified the whole nation and began to build the wall to protect China's borders from the **invasion** of the northern **nomadic tribes**. Most parts of the preserved Badaling Great Wall were built and reinforced during the Ming Dynasty to defend the capital against the intrusion of these Mongolian people. The structure of the wall consists of huge bar-stones and bricks. The inside has been formed by **tampering** earth and small stones, which makes the wall very firm and strong. Internally, the wall is about six meters wide, which would allow five horses to **gallop** abreast. A number of small holes have been drilled on the wall to allow **archers** to shoot arrows. There is a **barrel-drain** and a **moat** both inside and outside the wall.

As a landmark **erected** at the top of a group of mountain ranges, Badaling has also witnessed many significant historic events. The first emperor of the Qin Dynasty toured there. **Yuan Taizu**, the first emperor of the Yuan Dynasty (1206–1368) passed the wall and took control over the whole of China. Empress Cixi fled from there to the western part of China in 1900 when an **alliance** of eight western countries invaded Beijing. At present, it stands still there recording the hardship and bitterness that Chinese people have endured in the past 2,000 years. It is a priceless cultural heritage of humanity.



Part V Get the picture

Direction: This part helps you to recognize the tourist attractions of Beijing and get familiar with them. In this part, you are required to write out the names of the attractions in both English and Chinese.



A



B



C



D



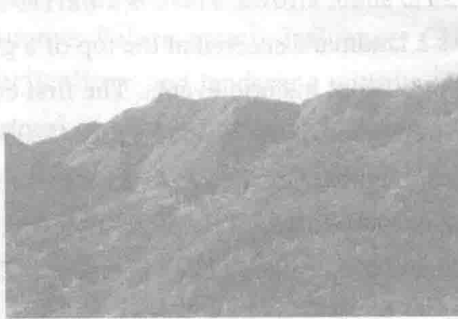
E



F



G



H

Picture	Name of the tourist attraction (English)	Name of the tourist attraction (Chinese)
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		
F		
G		
H		



Part VI Understand local culture

Direction: This part is a brief introduction to Beijing Opera. In this part you will get to know and understand the features of Beijing Opera, including the four main types of performers which are the most important characters in Beijing Opera.

Peking Opera or Beijing Opera is a form of traditional Chinese theatre which combines music, **vocal performance**, **mime**, dance, and **acrobatics**. It arose in the late 18th century and became fully developed and recognized by the mid-19th century. The form was extremely popular in the Qing Dynasty court and has come to be regarded as one of the cultural treasures of China. Major performance troupes are based in Beijing and Tianjin in the north, and Shanghai in the south. The art form is also preserved in Taiwan, where it is known as the national opera. It has also spread to other countries such as the United States and Japan.



Peking Opera features four main types of performers, **Sheng**, **Dan**, **Jing**, **Chou**. With their **elaborate** and colorful costumes, performers are the only focal points on Peking Opera's stage with quite a few characters. They utilize the skills of speech, song, dance, and **combat** in movements that are symbolic and suggestive, rather than realistic. Above all else, the skill of performers is evaluated according to the beauty of their movements. The layers of meaning within each movement must be expressed in time with music. The music of Peking Opera can be divided into the **Xipi** and **Erhuang** styles. Melodies include **arias**, fixed-tune melodies, and **percussion** patterns. The **repertoires** of Peking Opera include over 1,400 works, which are based on Chinese history, folklore, and, increasingly, contemporary life.

The roles on the Chinese opera stage fall into four categories—Sheng, Dan, Jing and Chou. These roles have the natural features of age and sex, as well as social status, and are artificially exaggerated by makeup, costume and gestures. The Sheng is the main male role in Peking Opera. This role has numerous subtypes—laosheng, xiaosheng, wusheng. The Dan refers to any female role in Peking Opera. Dan roles were originally divided into five subtypes—laodan, wudan, daomadan, qingyi, and huadan. The Jing is a painted-face male role, including **tongchui** or **heitou** roles, **jiazi**, and **wujing**, martial and acrobatic roles. The Chou is a male **clown** role, also called **xiaohualian**, involving **Wen Chou**, and **Wu Chou**. Originally, there are five roles in Beijing Opera, but now the last part “Mo” became a part of “Chou.”



Part VII Test your memory

Direction: This part is for your practice. In this part you are required to answer the suggested questions in order to help you remember the important facts about Beijing.

1. According to the new layout, how many districts are there in Beijing? What are they?
2. What attractions can we see in the area of Tian'anmen Square?
3. What was the major function of the Temple of Heaven in the past?
4. How many parts are there in the Summer Palace? What are the two dominated attractions?
5. What are the four main types of performers of Peking Opera?



Part VIII Homework

Direction: This part is for your after-class assignment. In this part you are required to do two jobs, which may help you understand Beijing tourism culture better.

1. Choose one or two sightseeing spots of Beijing and introduce them in English or Chinese. Make a video of your introduction and show it in the class.
2. Group work: Make an itinerary plan of a 5-day tour in Beijing in the form of PPT, including the brief introduction to the attractions, the accommodation, shopping, transportation, the total cost, etc. Each person will be required to present a part of it at class.



Vocabulary

metropolis [mɪ'trɒp(ə)ləs] n. 大都会	connotation [ˌkɒnə'teɪʃ(ə)n] n. 内涵
mausoleum [ˌmɔːsə'li:əm] n. 纪念堂	semicircular [ˌsemi'sɜ:(r)kjʊlə(r)] a. 半圆的
Emperor Chengzu 明成祖	the Circular Mound Altar 圜丘
astronomer [ə'strɒnəmə(r)] n. 天文学家	the Imperial Vault of Heaven 皇穹宇
the Purple Star (Polaris) 北极星	the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvest 祈年殿
the Purple Palace 紫宫	horticulture ['hɔ:(r)tɪkʌltʃə(r)] n. 园艺
reign [rem] vi. 统治; 支配	Longevity Hill 万寿山
palatial [pə'leɪʃ(ə)l] a. 宫殿的	Kunming Lake 昆明湖
sacrificial [ˌsækrɪ'fɪʃ(ə)l] a. 祭祀的	excavate ['ekskəveɪt] v. 挖掘



outpost ['aʊtpəʊst] <i>n.</i> 哨所	Chou 丑
the Juyongguan Pass 居庸关	elaborate [ɪ'læbəreɪt] <i>a.</i> 复杂的, 精心设计的
fort [fɔ:(r)t] <i>n.</i> 要塞	combat ['kɒmbæt] <i>v.</i> 格斗
invasion [ɪn'veɪʒ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 入侵	Xipi 西皮
nomadic [nəʊ'mædɪk] <i>a.</i> 游牧的	Erhuang 二黄
tribe [traɪb] <i>n.</i> 部落	arias ['ɑ:riə] <i>n.</i> 唱腔
tampering ['tæmpərɪŋ] <i>a.</i> 夯实的	percussion [pə(r)'kʌʃ(ə)n] <i>n.</i> 打击乐器
gallop ['gæləp] <i>v.</i> 奔驰	repertoire ['repə(r).twɑ:(r)] <i>n.</i> 保留曲目
archer 弓箭手	laodan 老旦
barrel-drain 排水沟	wudan 武旦
moat [məʊt] <i>n.</i> 护城河	daomadan 刀马旦
erect [ɪ'rekt] <i>v.</i> 屹立	qingyi 青衣
Yuan Taizu 元太祖	huadan 花旦
alliance [ə'laɪəns] <i>n.</i> 联合	tongchui or heitou 铜锤或黑头, 也称大花脸
vocal performance 歌唱表演	jiazi 架子花脸, 又称二花脸
mime [maɪm] <i>n.</i> 哑剧动作表演	wujing 武净, 又称武花脸
acrobatics [ˌækroʊ'bætɪks] <i>n.</i> 杂技	clown [klaʊn] <i>n.</i> 小丑
Sheng 生	xiaohualian 小花脸
Dan 旦	Wen Chou 文丑
Jing 净, 俗称“大花脸”	Wu Chou 武丑