



导·游·外·语·系·列·丛·书

导游英语

■ 陆志宝 / 主编

TOURISM

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导游外语系列丛书

导游英语



陆志宝 主编

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出版说明

随着我国国民经济的快速、持续和稳定的发展，我国旅游业取得了辉煌的业绩。特别是中国加入世界贸易组织和即将举办的2008年北京奥运会，更为我国的旅游业迎来了新的发展机遇。面对蓬勃发展的中国旅游业，出版高水平的导游外语读物已成为外语导游教育和培训工作中的当务之急。

1997年，我社出版了由国家旅游局人教司组织全国旅游行业和旅游院校的专家共同编写的《全国导游人员资格等级考试系列教材》。这套教材在历年全国导游人员资格等级考试中使用，对规范导游资格等级考试，提高导游政治和业务素质起到了积极的作用。其中《英语》、《日语》、《德语》、《朝鲜语》、《西班牙语》、《法语》、《俄语》等至今仍被各地旅游局作为导游资格考试用书或重要的参考资料。为贯彻国家旅游局有关导游资格考试改革的最新精神，适应我国旅游业的发展和提高外语导游人员素质的需要，我们充分听取广大读者意见，并组织有关专家反复论证，在《全国导游人员资格等级考试系列教材》（外语部分）的基础上，编写出版了这套《导游外语系列丛书》。

本套丛书的基本内容由社会与文化、景点介绍和情景对话三个部分组成。第一部分主要涉及中国国情、地理、历史、文化、民族、宗教、民俗、饮食、物产、建筑等内容；第二部分为一些

重点景区景点介绍，目的是为导游提供景区景点外语导游的范本；第三部分以实用性为特点，以导游过程中的关键环节为背景设计情景对话，为读者提供了规范性旅游接待会话的范例。

本套丛书语言规范，实用性强，既可作为导游人员资格考试培训教材，也适合各旅游院校导游专业外语教学使用，同时也是广大旅游、外语爱好者的休闲读物。

感谢所有在此套丛书写作和出版过程中给予我们无私支持的有关人士。同时，恳请广大读者在阅读过程中指出本套丛书的不足，我们将努力使本套丛书不断提高和完善。

旅游教育出版社

2003年5月

前 言

本书既是英语导游的工作用书,又是英语导游人员资格考试的培训教材,也适合旅游院校导游专业外语教学使用。全书分为社会文化、景点介绍和情景对话三个部分。其中,有关中国社会与文化的英文表达不仅是本书的重要内容,也是导游英文讲解的难点和本书的显著特点。

本书深受读者欢迎,已经四次修订再版。在保留原书特点的基础上,重点根据国家旅游局关于导游考试的最新精神和旅游业的发展实际,在本人主编的《全国导游人员等级资格考试系列教材——英语》第二版和第四版的基础上进行了必要的修订,并增加了“小康社会”、“老人社会”等内容和“上海浦东”、“北京胡同”、“云南丽江”等景点介绍,以便更加贴近导游工作需要。修订过程中先后参阅了Christ Taylor等人的*China*, Frommer的*China*, 马振玲的《中国文化概要》,袁祖文的《北京英语导游》等著作以及《中国日报》的有关文章,编者在此向他们表示谢意。

在原书前三版的编写过程中,下列同志先后参与了教材编写工作:第一版的编写者戴宗显、胡尔俭、张世敏、张志玲、梁晓蓉;第二版的编写者陆志宝、马秀芳、王军、张坚、孙宏宇、菊莹;第三版的修订者钱炜。张秀桂、朱岐新、王连义、王安琪、詹允照、周明德、董晓明、吕和发等人也提供了帮助。编者在此再表谢意。

中国社会变化迅速,旅游事业发展迅猛,然而编书有时间限制。请有关专家指正书中错误,请导游工作者根据实际情况适时调整书中数据。

编 者

2003年6月5日

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PART ONE
SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Lesson One

China

Endowed with terra firma^① grandeur, China is reputed as the single oldest uninterrupted civilization in the world. It occupies an area of 9 560 900 square kilometers (3 691 000 square miles), which is approximately 1/15 of the land area of the world. According to the recent population census^②, China's entire population was close to 1.3 billion at the end of the year of 2000. All of Europe (excluding Russia) is believed to be only half of China in area and in population.

Lying in the northern part of the eastern hemisphere^③, China is strategically situated in East Asia by the Pacific Ocean^④. It extends about 5 000 kilometers from east to west and about 5 500 kilometers from north to south. The land boundary exceeds 20 000 kilometers in length bordering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the east; Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar (Burma) in the south; India, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal in the southwest; Pakistan and Afganistan toward the west; Russia, Kazakstan, Kirghizia and Tajikstan toward the northwest and Mongolia toward the north. China faces Japan across the Yellow Sea, and looks toward the Philippines beyond the South China Sea.

Running 18 000 kilometers from the mouth of the Yalu River on the border of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the mouth of the Beilun River on the border of Vietnam, China is

known to possess one of the longest coastlines in the world.

The eastern part of China proper is flanked from north to south by the Bohai, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea, with all the waters merging with the Pacific. Over a spectacular area of the sea, there are more than 5 000 islands scattering around. Taiwan Island is the largest island of China, followed by Hainan Island and Chongming Island.

In as much as China is situated in the southeastern part of the Eurasian Continent and on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean, China is said to encounter monsoon season which is attributable to the heat reserves between the largest continent and the biggest ocean in the world. The polar continental mass of cold and dry air from Siberia permeates a large part of China during the winter; the tropical mass of hot and humid air from the Pacific affects the weather during the summer. A distinctive continental climate dominates most regions in China and the temperatures vary significantly on a daily and annual basis.

The rainfall appears on a diminishing scale from southeast to northwest in general distribution. The annual precipitation of certain areas along the southeast coast amounts to more than 80 inches. The Yangtze Valley gets about 40 inches annually and the north has only 20 inches or less. A stupendous project of transferring water resources from south to north has been planned and got started to solve the water shortage in the north area.

Topographically speaking, China is high on the relief map in the west but low in the east. Consequently, the flow of major rivers is directed eastward in a general pattern. The land surface from west to east may be classified as the plateau, the mountain, and the

plain categories. China is fundamentally a mountainous country with hills, mountains, and plateaus covering 2/3 of the total area but inhabited by only 1/3 of the population.

The total number of seeding plants is estimated about 30 000 species representing 2 700 genera, of which more than 200 are seen only in China. There are about 2 500 tree species in forestry. Needless to say, economic benefits can be generated and derived from the numerous species, e. g., tung oil trees, camphor trees, and lacquer trees. The varied host of vegetation has spillover effects for animal lives in terms of diversity. The paddlefish of the Yangtze, the Siberian tiger of the northeast, the giant salamander in the west, and the giant panda and the subnosed monkey in the southwest are only a few of the renowned species in their own right.

For the purpose of administration, China is divided into 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government and 2 special administrative regions. The 23 provinces are Hebei, Shaanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, and Taiwan, which is to be united in due course. The 5 autonomous regions are the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Tibet Autonomous Region, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government are Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing. The 2 special administrative regions are Hong Kong and Macao. The provinces are divided into approximately 170 prefectures and subdivided into some 2 000 units at local county level.

Governments are set up at each of the levels to ensure the execution^{执行} of laws, decrees and ordinances in respective areas. The rights of Chinese citizens, which are specified in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, are well protected by the law.

In the light of^① the Constitution^②, China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship^{人民民主专政} led by the working class and based on the alliances of workers and peasants. The organs^{机关} through which the people exercise the state power are the National People's Congress and the local congresses at different levels. The National People's Congress is the legislative body which enacts all the important laws in China and supervises their execution. The State Council is the executive body of the highest organ of state administration.

Beijing, the political and cultural center, is the capital of the country. The national flag of China is the five-star red flag. The national anthem^{国歌} is *The March of the Volunteers*. The national badge is centered by Tian'anmen Rostrum in the shine of five stars, encircled by grains and a gear, which fully expresses the constitutional category of what the People's Republic of China is.

NOTES

- ①terra firma: (有别于海洋、河流的)陆地
- ②population census: 人口普查
- ③the eastern hemisphere: 东半球
- ④the Pacific Ocean: 太平洋
- ⑤merge with: 连成一片, 合为一体
- ⑥in as much as: 因为
- ⑦continental climate: 大陆性气候
- ⑧the annual precipitation: 年降水量