

高等教育旅游管理专业统编教材

河南景区景点现场

导游英语

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内 容 提 要

Abstract

该书为高等教育旅游管理专业统编教材,系统地阐述了现场导游的过程与导游用语,并对河南省的景区景点做了详尽的讲解,突出了河南省旅游深厚的文化底蕴及其奇特的自然景观。全书分五部分,第一章与第二章着重景点的介绍与讲解;第三章为地陪现场导游,主要为导游过程与景点讲述;第四章为导游相关用语;第五章为导游现场规范与应急问题处理。

作为旅游管理专业的教材,本书既注重专业要求,又结合了旅游行业的需求。所以,本书既可作为高等院校旅游管理专业教材,也可作为旅游行业培训教材,以及导游人员的资格考试参考用书。

As one in the textbook series for tourism management majors at higher education level, this book introduces systematically the entire process of local tour guide, tour guide English, and provides detailed introductions to the scenic spots in Henan Province, focusing on the profound cultural heritage in Henan's travel industry and its unique natural sceneries. This book can be divided into five chapters. The first chapter and the second chapter are introductions to the scenic spots; the third chapter dedicates local tour guide, concentrating on the process of guiding and the explanation of scenic spots; the fourth one is about tour guide expressions; and the fifth chapter is on the on-the-spot tour guide regulations and handling of emergencies.

So, this book is intended as a textbook for tourism majors at colleges and universities, as a training textbook for the travel industry, and as a reference book for tour guides and those who intend to participate the tour guide certificate examinations.

总 序

近年来,我国旅游事业的迅速发展,对于旅游管理人才队伍的建设和培养工作提出了更新的要求,加快旅游管理学科建设,为旅游企业、事业单位输送更多的优秀管理人才,已经成为旅游高等教育发展的紧迫任务。旅游管理专业教材建设是旅游管理学科发展和旅游高等教育发展的极为重要的环节,它关系到旅游管理人才队伍的质量,反映着我国旅游管理工作的最新理论研究成果和高校旅游管理专业教学水平的高低,更关系到我国旅游事业未来的发展。因此,如何编写出高质量、高水平、反映旅游业发展最新成果、适合我国目前旅游管理专业教学工作所急需的教材,是目前旅游管理学科建设和旅游教育工作中最亟待解决的问题。

编写本系列教材的主旨在于:适应旅游事业发展和高校旅游专业教材建设发展的需要,克服高校旅游专业教材严重落后于旅游事业发展的形势,内容陈旧、体系结构不合理,理论脱离实际等长期困扰高校旅游教育发展的弊病;总结高校旅游专业教学实践经验,吸收现有教材及旅游理论研究中的最新成果;从旅游行业自身性质出发,突出应用性特点,充分运用各种数据、表格、图形等典型案例分析方法,增强说服力和吸引力;并力求精讲多练,增大练习课时内容,培养学生分析和应用能力以及实际操作的能力,达到提高学生综合素质的目的,为我国旅游事业更进一步的发展培养优秀的人才,促进我国旅游高校教材建设工作的发

展。本系列教材涵盖了旅游管理学科的基本课程,包括《旅游学概论》、《现代饭店管理》、《旅游会计学》、《旅游市场营销学》、《旅游心理学》、《旅游法规教程》、《旅游经济学》、《旅游资

源规划与开发》、《旅行社经营管理》、《导游实务》、《河南景区景点现场导游英语》、《旅游服务礼仪》、《中外民俗》、《中国旅游文化》、《旅游企业财务管理》等。适用于高等教育旅游饭店管理、旅行社管理和旅游规划管理各专业方向的教学要求,也适宜于旅游行业各部门从事实际工作的同志自修学习。

参加本系列教材编写工作的单位有:郑州大学旅游管理学院、河南大学、河南师范大学、河南财经学院、中州大学、开封大学、信阳师范学院、安阳师范学院、洛阳师范学院、河南职业技术学院、河南商业高等专科学校、南阳师范学院等高校旅游院系。各高校都派出了教学经验丰富的高水平教师参加了教材编写组,在总结多年来旅游专业教学经验和充分吸收现有教材理论研究成果的基础上,经认真研究讨论,结合目前各院校教学工作中的特点编写出了本系列教材。

河南省旅游局和河南省教育厅高教处对本系列教材的编写工作给予了大力的支持和具体的指导,在此表示深深的感谢。

由于旅游行业发展速度较快,再加上时间比较仓促,本系列教材的疏漏和不足之处在所难免,恳请各位专家、读者不吝赐教,以便使之更加完善。

高等教育旅游管理专业统编教材编写委员会

2002 年 3 月

前 言

我国加入“WTO”后,我们正在迎来中国旅游业的黄金时代。我们知道,旅游业是21世纪的朝阳产业,面对这一切,我们深感任重而道远。

正如我们所知,导游行业需要更多高素质的导游,同时也需要与之配套的高素质的导游书籍或教材来适应旅游业的迅猛发展,但在导游培训与导游书籍方面,我们看到的却是它们有些滞后于形势的发展,不能充分满足旅游业发展的需求。

我国与其他发达国家旅游业发展方面相比有很大差距。河南省作为一个旅游大省,具有丰富的人文景观与自然景观。如果想让世界了解河南,我们不仅应加大对外宣传的力度,还应尽量出版发行更多的图书与教材,培养更多高素质导游人才。让我们感到遗憾的是,市场上导游英语这类图书特别匮乏,而河南景区景点英文现场导游更是图书市场上的一个空白。这就是为什么我们要着手写“河南景区景点现场导游英语”这本书,目的是尽可能对河南的旅游教育与旅游宣传做一份贡献,推动河南旅游业的发展,更好地将河南独特的人文景观与自然景观推向世界。

我们的宗旨是:在我们教学、科研、对景区景点参观研究的基础上,力求理论联系实际,按照专业要求与行业需求去撰写该书,加强基础,强调实用;另外,因为本书的第四、第五部分是专门针对导游资格考试而编写的现场导游考试模拟题,考虑到导游资格考试的因素,尽可能与导游资格考试教材相一致。

本书分为五个部分,第一部分与第二部分介绍河南省的景点;第三部分涉及地陪导游现场讲解的全过程以及导游技巧;第四部分是关于对景点的提问、导游的委婉用语以及导游解说景点常用的句型;第五部分讲解现场导游规范和现场导游应急问题处理。

该书是在大学、中专旅游专业学生的一再要求下着手编写的,希望该书作为他们的教材能方便他们的学习与教师的教学。同时我们也希望旅行社的导游在使用本书作参考时,从中有所获益。另外,我们也真心希望并祝愿本书能对所有参加导游资格考试的同仁有所裨益。

在本书的编写过程中,我们得到行业内许多领导和专家的热情关注和支持,以及郑州大学出版社领导和编辑同志的帮助。另外,本书在编写的过程中参考了河南省旅游局2001年编撰的内部资料《河南旅游景点导游词》与《现场导游问答题汇编》,在此,我们表示深深的感谢。

尽管我们力求在本书反映最新的行业动态和成果,但由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝赐教。

编者

2002年8月

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Introduction to the Main Scenic Spots in Henan(I)

Henan, Yu for short, lies in the Central Plains of China. With the Yellow River (mother river of the Chinese nation) running through it, Henan is the birthplace of the Chinese nation, the cradle of China's 5000-year-long civilization, and the place of origin of Chinese family names as well. From the Xia Dynasty (about 21st century B. C. to 17th century B. C.), the first dynasty in China, to the Northern Song Dynasty (around 12th century A. D.), more than 200 emperors from over 20 dynasties set up their capitals in or moved their capitals to Henan, making it the ancient political, economic and cultural center of China.

Henan boasts three of the seven ancient capital cities in China: Anyang, Luoyang and Kaifeng, which results in large quantities of state-level and province-level historic relics and ruins across the province. Henan is also a place which gave birth to many great people: famous philosophers, Laozi and Zhuangzi; military personalities Yue Fei and Sima Yi; astronomer Zhang Heng; sage painter Wu Daozi; sage poet Du Fu; great poet Bai Juyi; literature master Han Yu; and the medicine saint Zhang Zhongjing, to mention only a few.

Being the cradle of the Chinese civilization, Henan is a natural museum of Chinese history with its underground historic and cultural relics ranking the first and the aboveground relics the second in China. Now 13 million pieces of unearthed historic relics, about one eighth of the total number of the country, are exhibited in Henan's museums.

Henan's famous historical and cultural cities include Zhengzhou, Kaifeng, Luoyang, Anyang, Nanyang, Shangqiu, Sanmenxia, Pingdingshan,





Xinxiang and others. Some of the famous scenic spots in the province include Longmen Grottoes, the White Horse Temple, the Great Xiangguo Temple, the Shaolin Temple, the Baogong Memorial Temple, the Garden Landscape of Qingming-Festival at Bian River, the Red-flag Canal, the Wulongkou scenic spot, and the Yellow River Scenic Area, etc. Traveling Henan not only means enjoying the beautiful landscape and the historic relics and ruins, it also means seeking the Chinese root and rediscovering the soul of the Chinese nation.

1. 1 Places of Interest in Zhengzhou

Zhengzhou, situated on the south bank of the Yellow River, is the capital of Henan Province. It is the political, economic and cultural center of the province and the hub of railway transportation of the country.

Being once the major city in the Shang Dynasty about 17th to 11th century B. C., Zhengzhou now is one of the National Historical Famous Cities in China. Its long history and brilliant civilization left Zhengzhou with rich historical and cultural sites that attract friends across the country and the world with its unique charms. The major attractions include the Shaolin Temple, Mount Songshan, Henan Museum, the Yellow River Scenic Area, the Songyang Academy of Classical Learning, the Yellow River Grand View, Dahecun Relics, Fuxi Mountain, Huancui Valley, the Imperial Mausoleums of the Northern Song Dynasty, and Birthplace of Emperor Xuanyuan.

1. 1. 1 The Shaolin Temple Scenic Area

Located at the foot of the Songshan Mountain, which is about 100 kilometers away from Zhengzhou City, the Shaolin Temple is known as the birthplace of Shaolin Kung Fu (or Wushu, or martial art) as well as the origin of Chan (or Zen) sect of Buddhism of China.

Built in 495 A. D. during the years of Taihe of the Northern Wei Dynasty, the temple was originally designed to help with settling down Batuo, a senior Indian monk. As the temple was situated behind the Shaoshi Mountain and





surrounded by flourishing woods, it gained its name “the Shaolin Temple” for the majestic mountain and the dense forest. “Shao” in Shaolin means the Shaoshi Mountain and “Lin” means forest.

In the year 527 A. D. , Bodhidharma, another senior Indian monk known to the Chinese as Damo, the 28th generation disciple of Sakyamuni made his way on foot to China. He chose The Shaolin Temple as his base for spreading Chan Buddhism. People of the Buddhist circles call Bodhidharma the Founder of the Chan Buddhism, and the Shaolin Temple became the Founder’s Court.

To practice his version of Buddhism, Damo taught the Shaolin monks to sit in meditation. (It was said Damo sat facing the wall in a Shaoshi Mountain cave in meditation for nine years). Sitting in meditation for a long time was tiring, and some monks even fell asleep during their meditation. Damo also noticed that the monks looked sick and emaciated. To condition their bodies as well as their minds, Damo developed some physical exercises to be included in their daily Buddhist rituals. These exercises, which originally imitated the natural motions of animals and birds, eventually evolved into the world-famous Kung Fu.

At the beginning of the seventh century, thirteen Shaolin clubsmen monks helped Li Shimin, then king of the Qin Kingdom to successfully defeat Wang Shichong, a Sui general. Following Li Shimin’s enthronement to the Tang Dynasty, the Shaolin Temple received reward and high praise from the Tang imperial court, which helped the expansion of the temple and ensured the growth of Shaolin’s reputation as Kung Fu center, and spread the temple’s fame as the No. One Buddhist Temple in China.

The main scenes in the Shaolin Temple Area contain the Shaolin Temple, the Forest of Stupas, the First Founder’s Hall, the Second Founder’s Hall, Damo Cave and Shaolin Wushu House.

1.1.1.1 The Shaolin Temple

The Shaolin Temple is the place where the Shaolin Temple Buddhist abbot and monks engage in their Buddhist services. With a floorage of over 30,000





square meters, the temple is composed of seven rows of buildings flanked with halls along the north-south central axis. The major buildings in the Shaolin Temple complex include Shanmen Gate, Tianwang Hall, Daxiong Hall, Sutra-keeping Hall, the Abbot Room, Damo Pavilion, and the Thousand Buddha Hall.

Shanmen Gate is the main gate of the temple. The present gate was constructed during the Qing Dynasty and renovated in the year 1975. In front of the gate two Ming Dynasty stone lions guard there to ward off evil. In the gate niche sits the statue of Maitreya, the Buddha of the future, or the smiling Buddha, who is welcoming the guests with a big smile.

Behind the temple gate is the Tianwang Hall characterized by double eaves flanked behind by a Bell Tower which houses a great bronze bell and a Drum Tower which houses a drum. Outside the Hall stand the statues of Heavenly General Heng and Heavenly General Ha, so named for the utterances they make when fighting. Their duty is to protect and maintain the truth of Buddha. Inside the hall are the statues of the four Heavenly Kings, who stand divinely and hold respectively in their hands a sword, a pi-pa, an umbrella and a snake respectively. These distinctive weapons are interpreted to symbolize favorable weather for the crops.

Daxiong Hall is the main hall of the temple. It is the place where the Buddhist ceremonies are carried out. The original hall was built in the Jin Dynasty but was destroyed in 1928. The present magnificent and splendid structure with double eaves was rebuilt after the old model in 1985. Enshrined in the middle of the hall are the three large gilded Buddha statues: the one in the center is Sakyamuni (Buddha of the present) flanked by Bhaisajyaguru (Buddha of the past) of the Eastern Pure Land of Azure Radiance on the left, and Maitreya (Buddha of the future) of the Western Pure Land on the right. The hall also houses an impressive statue of Avalokitesvara (known to the Chinese as Guanyin or Goddess of Mercy), and the vivid statues of the eighteen Arhats on the right and left side walls.





The fourth hall is the Sutra-keeping Hall, where Buddhist dignitaries lectured and Buddhist sutras and rubbings are kept. The president hall was reconstructed in 1994 after the original one, which was built in the Ming Dynasty and destroyed in 1928. Behind the Sutra-keeping Hall lies the Abbot Room where the temple abbot lives and processes affairs concerning the Shaolin Temple. In 1750, Qing Emperor Qianlong stayed here when he visited the Shaolin Temple. From then on, the hall has also been known as Hall of the Dragon, because the Chinese believed that the emperor was the son of the dragon. Outside to its east is a big bell cast during the Yuan Dynasty, which is struck only in case of emergency.

In the Damo Pavilion sits the brass statue of the first Chan Buddhist founder Damo with his followers; the second is the founder Huike, the third Sengcan, the fourth Daoxin, and the fifth Hongren.

The Thousand Buddha Hall, also called Pilu Pavilion, dates back to the Ming Dynasty. Inside are the well-preserved, colorful murals depicting the 500 Arhats, which cover the east, west and north walls of the hall. On the brick floor of the hall forty-eight holes in four rows known as Kung Fu Footprints can be seen. These footprints, about 15 centimeters deep each, are the marks left by many generations of Shaolin monks who practiced Kung Fu in the exact same spot, and these footprints are a reminder of the intensity of the training and practice of Kung Fu.

There are many other valuable and precious relics and treasures well preserved in the temple including more than 300 inscribed upright stone tablets left behind from the Tang and the following dynasties, the 18-arhat frescos painted in 1828 depicting ancient monks in classic fighting poses, and other frescos of the Ming Dynasty.

1.1.1.2 The Stupa Forest (or Pagoda Forest)

Close to the Shaolin Temple is the Stupa Forest known as China's largest group of ancient stupas. It is called the Stupa Forest, because the stupas at this site are large in number and scatter like trees of a forest.

