

*P*ractical Tourism English Coursebook

实用导游英语



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高等学校商务英语规划教材

实用导游英语

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华中科技大学出版社

中国·武汉

内 容 简 介

本书是为我国高等学校旅游专业及相关专业编写的一本专业英语口语教材,语言口语化,内容生动有趣。本书突出了导游与游客的互动,并对中国传统文化有较多介绍,以满足西方游客的旅游心理需求。书末还附有中国民间传说、中国古典文学介绍和中国菜谱等附录,供学生自己编写解说词时参考。本书也可以作为旅游从业人员的专业英语口语培训教材。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用导游英语/安福勇 毛春洲 徐丽娜 编著. —武汉:华中科技大学出版社,2011.6
ISBN 978-7-5609-6467-6

I. 实… II. ①安… ②毛… ③徐… III. 导游-英语-高等学校-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2010)第 153207 号

实用导游英语

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出版发行:华中科技大学出版社(中国·武汉)

武昌喻家山 邮编:430074 电话:(027)87557437

录 排:武汉佳年华科技有限公司

印 刷:仙桃市新华印务有限责任公司

开 本:787mm×1092mm 1/16

印 张:8.25

字 数:208 千字

版 次:2011 年 6 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

定 价:16.00 元



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前 言

早在 2006 年我们就打算编写一本导游英语口语的教材。因为我们在专业英语口语教学中发现找不到合适的教材。已有的教材很少是针对导游英语口语训练的。比如不少旅游英语教材的内容以旅游知识介绍为主,语言过于书面化,在课堂口语练习中难以运用,即使勉强套用也显得生硬,不得体。

本书是为我国高等学校旅游专业及相关专业编写的一本专业英语口语教材。因为是为了培养高级的实用人才,所以我们的编写原则是:实用为主、够用为度、学以致用、触类旁通。由于我国地域辽阔,而且旅游资源非常丰富,所以本教材不可能涵盖全国所有的旅游景点。但是通过本教材的学习,在接受新景点的英语解说任务时,上手快,因为常用的解说语言具有相关性,可以触类旁通。在每一章的学习中我们也希望同学们通过查阅资料,学会自己创作英语导游词。通过同学之间的合作,一个学期可以积累一些实用的全国各地景点的英语解说词。

考虑到导游英语口语课程的特点,我们在编写中还遵循以下原则:语言的口语化、内容的趣味化;同时突出与游客的互动和中国传统文化的介绍,以满足西方游客的旅游心理需求。比如,我们在景点介绍中设计有让游客参与的问答,在中间休息时,有中国民歌的表演、民间游戏活动等,以增加趣味性。

导游是“文化大使”。导游如果能以外国游客感兴趣的方式介绍中国传统文化,那么导游的工作也将是最有效的文化传播活动。为此,本教材有意识地提供了一些中国传统文化介绍,供同学们学习、使用。教师在使用本教材时,可以根据学生的掌握情况增减内容,也可以把每单元的第一个景点解说作为课堂训练重点,把第二个作为课外自主学习材料。教材后面所附的中国民间传说、中国古典文学和中国名菜等可以作为学生编写自己的解说词时的参考资料。

本教材还可以作为旅游从业人员的专业英语口语培训教材。

本教材的编写原则和编写目录由安福勇制定,一至三章由安福勇编写,四至六章由徐丽娜编写,七至九章由毛春洲编写,最后由安福勇统稿。

2006 年我们以本教材的编写申报了江西省高校教学改革课题,并得到了研究经费资助。另外,由于华中科技大学出版社杨鸥老师和刘平老师的热情帮助,本教材得以顺利出版,在此,我们表示衷心的感谢!

由于编者水平有限,编写时间仓促,希望同行批评指正。

编 者

2010 年 2 月

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Unit One Airport Dialogues, Welcome Speech and Farewell Speech

I. English Expressions

学习以下常用英语表达法,建议在老师的指导下进行两人小组练习,要求能达到将汉语快速口译成英语的水平。

Chinese	English
入境	arrival
行李标签	baggage tag
登机牌	boarding pass/ card
登机门	gate
飞行班次	flight number
旅途愉快吗?	How was the flight?
这是您第一次到中国吗?	Is this your first trip to China?
我们为您预定了5月5号中国南航135次班机。	We have reserved flight 135 on May 5th.
每位经济舱的旅客能带20千克行李。	Each passenger is allowed for a total of 20 kilos on Economy.
每位要付50元的机场税。	Each pays 50 RMB airport tax.
入境管理处在哪儿?	Where is the entry control office?
我们会尽快把行李送到你们的旅馆。	We will deliver the baggage to your hotel as soon as possible.

II. Airport Dialogues

进行分角色朗读,在反复练习的基础上要求能仿造例子表演相似情景下的对话。

Dialogue One

A: Excuse me, but are you Mr. Green from U. S. ?

B: Yes, that is me. This is my wife, Cathy, and my daughter, Susan.

A: How do you do, Mrs. Green, and Susan? I am Zhang Huiqin from China Evergreen Tourism Company. Welcome to Jiangxi!

Cathy and Susan: How do you do! Ms. Zhang.

A: Call me Xiaozhang. **How was the flight?**

B: Quite Fine. Everything went smoothly.

A: Is this your first trip to China?

B: No, but this is the first trip to Jiangxi. I travelled to Guangdong last year, and I heard Jiangxi has many famous scenic spots. That is why I decided on this trip.

A: That is true! I think you will enjoy more fantastic and impressive stay in Jiangxi.

B: I am sure of it. I will spend 5 days here.

A: **We have arranged everything for you, and I will serve you along.**

B: That sounds convenient to us.

A: Let's go now. Let me carry the bag for you.

B: Thank you.

A: This way, please. **Our car was parked there.**

Dialogue Two

A: Excuse me, ma'am. I am John Smith. From the sign I know that you're here to meet us.

B: Charmed to see you, Mr. and Mrs. Smith. **I've been expecting you.** My name is Wang Juan.

A: Charmed to see you, too, Ms. Wang. I've been looking forward to seeing the beautiful land and its wonderful people.

B: I am glad that you chose China as a place for your holidays. And you are very wise to have made an advance reservation with us. **We are always fully committed during the busy traveling season.**

A: I am lucky.

B: Yeah. **I wonder if you had a joyful trip.** The bag seems quite heavy. May I help you with it?

A: No, thanks. I can manage it all right.

B: There is a car waiting over there. Let's go ahead. Here it is. Will you please get in the back?

A: Thank you.

...

Dialogue Three

A: I want to go to Guilin as quickly as possible. What would you suggest as the quickest means?

B: The plane, of course. **It is only 2 flying hours to Guilin.** There is a non-stop service.

A: I thought about that, but is it flying weather today?

B: There is no mist, no storm, nothing to prevent the flight.

A: I wonder what the fare is?

B: 400 yuan. The same as a railway ticket if you travel soft. But you will reach your

destination much quicker.

A: Shall I be able to get any refreshments on board?

B: Certainly. **The stewardess will serve you beer, lemonade, tea and sandwiches.**

A: Well then, I think I will book my ticket now.

...

Key Expressions

Chinese	English
我是中国万年青旅行社的张会勤。	I am Zhang Huiqin from China Evergreen Tourism Company.
我们已经为你们安排好了。我会一直为你们提供服务。	We have arranged everything for you, and I will serve you along.
我们的车停在那边。	Our car was parked there.
我恭候您多时了。	I've been expecting you.
旅游旺季我们总是满负荷运行。	We are always fully committed during the busy traveling season.
坐飞机去桂林只需要两个小时。	It is only 2 flying hours to Guilin.
飞机上提供啤酒、柠檬汁、茶和三明治等。	The stewardess will serve you beer, lemonade, tea and sandwiches.

III. Welcome Speech

通过朗诵和背诵,熟练掌握英语导游欢迎词。在此基础上,要求能够根据本地的旅游景点,设计并表演自己的欢迎词。

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen! Welcome to China! Welcome to Jiangxi Province!

Please sit back and relax. Your luggage will be sent to the hotel by another bus. So you don't have to worry about it.

Let me introduce our team first. Mr. Wang is our bus driver. He has 10 years of driving, so you see, you are in very safe hands. Ms. Chang, is a **trainee tour guide**, a recent college graduate, too. As my assistant, she will try her best to help you to entertain yourselves during the following week. My name is Zhang Huiqing. Please call me Xiaozhang, as my friends do. We are from the China International Travel Service, Jiangxi Branch. I have worked as a tour guide for 4 years and I am confident I will serve you well. On behalf of CITS and the staff, I'd like to **extend a warm welcome to you all!**

During your stay here, Ms. Chang and I will be your local guides. We'll **make every effort to help you experience a pleasant visit**. If you have any difficulties or advice, don't hesitate to let us know. Call me Xiaozhang, or call her, Xiaochang, remember? It is hard for non-native speakers to pronounce the two family names well. Will you please read them after

me? Zhang, Xiaozhang; Chang, Xiaochang. Well, you are good language learners!

You are going to stay in the Jiangxi Hotel, a five-star hotel. It is in the centre of Nanchang City, so it is convenient to go shopping. And you can **enjoy the beautiful night scene of the city**. The first-class service will impress you as well.

I know you have just come from England. So you need **reset your watches to Beijing standard time**. Now it is 8:25 a. m. All the people follow Beijing standard time in China, although China has vast land. Have you finished it? From now on, we will **arrange your schedule by Beijing standard time**.

You will stay in Jiangxi for a week and the bus will serve you along the way. So it helps you remember the bus number: 赣 A 1234. If the Chinese character is not easy to recognize, don't worry about it. Just remember the following letter and number. You can also take it down: Gan A 1234. It is troublesome for a tourist to get on a wrong bus, right?

OK, finally, I hope you will enjoy your stay here in Jiangxi Province and we will become good friends during the following week.

Key Expressions

Chinese	English
一名实习导游	a trainee tour guide
向各位表示热烈欢迎	extend a warm welcome to you all
尽一切努力让各位享受一次愉快的旅行	make every effort to help you experience a pleasant visit
享受这座城市美丽的夜景	enjoy the beautiful night scene of the city
把你们的手表调到北京时间	reset your watches to Beijing standard time
我们的日程都是按北京时间安排的	arrange our schedule by Beijing standard time

IV. Farewell Speech

在熟练掌握英语导游欢送词的基础上,要求能够根据本地的景点和不同国家、不同年龄、不同职业的游客群,设计并表演自己的欢送词。

Ladies and gentlemen,

How time flies! The week is like one minute. It is a pity you will leave soon. Now please allow me to say something about my feelings and thoughts.

First of all, I will thank you all for your cooperation and support during the week. Thank you for being attentive when we introduce the scenic spots and local cultures to you. Thank you for **offering us valuable suggestions** on how to be a better tour guide, esp. in serving foreign tourists. Thank you for teaching us **the idiomatic English expressions**, which will improve our oral English and our work in the future. Thank you for being on time, which makes my job much easier and our trips pleasant. I am glad that you are one of the best groups we have ever been with. I have been enjoying my work all the week.

We met as strangers a week ago; now we bid farewell as friends. As the line of a Chinese poem goes, "Hainei cun zhiji, Tianya ruo bilin." It means that if there is true friendship,

that a bosom friend afar brings a long distant land near. Yes, we keep friends in our mind, and true friends draw distant lands near. I hope you will take the happy memories of your trip and sincere friendship of Chinese people with you.

Your trip also improves the mutual understanding of the different cultures. We are eager to know about **the world of diversity of cultures and languages**, and we also hope the world know us better. The cultural exchanges you bring with the trip will surely **strengthen the peace and love of a harmonious, better world.**

Lastly, I hope to see you again in the future in China. And I hope to see your friends here. Yes, I am sure you will introduce China to your friends when you are back.

Thank you for your cooperation and support again!

Enjoy your return journey home!

Key Expressions

Chinese	English
为我们提出很有价值的建议	offer us valuable suggestions
地道的英语表达方法	the idiomatic English expressions
一周前我们相遇时还是陌生人,现在要分别了,我们已经成了朋友。	We met as strangers a week ago; now we bid farewell as friends.
你们的旅行业促进了不同文化之间的相互了解。	Your trip also improves the mutual understanding of the different cultures.
这个具有不同文化、不同语言的世界	the world of diversity of cultures and languages
加强了和平,加强了对一个和谐、美好世界的热爱	strengthen the peace and love of a harmonious, better world

V. Guilin

理解下面的桂林景点介绍,并通过查阅资料,编写富有个人特色的导游词。在课后进行练习,并在下次课进行即兴表演。

Guilin

Guilin is a place where you will find your breath taken away by the charming scenes. The most popular scenes are **the Li River, the Elephant Trunk Hill, the Reed Flute Cave and the Dragon Back Terraced Field.**

The Li River

Originated in Mountain Mao'er in the northeast of Guilin, the Li River winds its way southeast for about 437 km, running throuth Guilin, Pingle, Zhaoping, and finally meets the Xi River in Wulin. **The cruise from Guilin to Yangshuo** is the most popular choice. The Guilin scenery is known as "the best under heaven", and the most beautiful scenes are found along the Li River. On a fine day, gorgeous **karst landscape** will give you surprise at each bend of the green and clear river under the blue sky. Water buffalo are working in the fields, farmers are reaping the rice, school kids and fishermen are floating by on bamboo rafts.

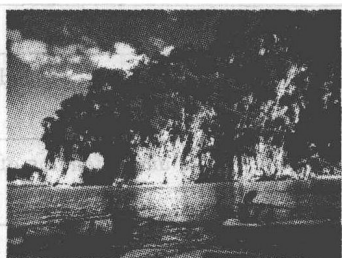
With its breathtakingly beautiful and peaceful scenery and taste of life far from **the noisy metropolis**, the Li River has become one of the top tourist attractions in China.

Along the banks of the Li River, you can enjoy the beautiful scenes, the green bamboos, bending willows, fishing villages, fantastic caves and the pretty green peaks in various shapes. They are just like the Chinese paintings. When your boat is floating on the water, and the figures of the green hill are reflected in the clear water, you will find that you are just floating on a extending huge picture. That is why it has been chosen as the background in so many Chinese and foreign movies. And you can also find that the beauty of the Li River on the RMB 2-yuan notes.

Take your camera, take the beauty with you, in your mind, in your life and in your computer for ever.

The Elephant Trunk Hill

The hill got its name as it resembles an elephant leisurely drinking water with its long trunk. It is the wonder and the symbol of Guilin.



According to the legend, a heavenly elephant once came to the earth to help the farmers. This angered the emperor of heaven. He stabbed the elephant with a sword when it stood drinking here. On the top of the hill, you will see the Puxian Pagoda. It is like the handle of a sword. It is said that it is just the sword that the emperor of heaven used to kill the elephant.

The Elephant Trunk Hill is one of Guilin's landmarks. Here you can enjoy many charming sights, such as **the Water Moon Cave, the Elephant Eye Cave, the Puxian Pagoda** and so on.

The Water Moon Cave is a semi-round cave between the elephant trunk and elephant body. Look! Can you see it? The huge cave and its reflection in the water form a lovely full moon.

The wavy water and the glittering moon form a fantastic picture. This has been highly honored by poets, painters in the history. In and out of the cave, you can see many carvings and inscriptions left by the poets in different dynasties.

The Reed Flute Cave

The Reed Flute Cave is known as "the Palace of Natural Art". It is five km northwest of the downtown of Guilin City. Its remarkable sceneries impress both **domestic and foreign visitors**.

The cave got its name from **the lush reed grass** growing at its mouth. It is said that the green reed could be made into flutes to play nice music. The reed covered the entrance to the cave, so it was used as a hiding place in times of war by the local people. The Reed Flute Cave is 240 meters long. It can hold over a thousand people at one time.

In the cave, tourists take a U-shaped route to visit different spots. It is a spectacular world of **various stalactites, stone pillars**. They are formed through millions of years! Chinese

people give then some legendary names, such as **Crystal Palace, Dragon Pagoda, Flower and Fruit Mountain, Pines in the Snow, Red Curtain** and many other interesting names.

Dear friends, you are not supposed to take photos inside the cave. The light inside is not enough for film exposure even though there are different kinds of lighting here. If you really like the beauty and you can ask the local photographers for help. At the most famous spots, such as the Crystal Palace and Flower and Fruit Mountain, special photography is offered at 20 yuan one picture.

Dragon Back Terraced Field

The Dragon Back Terraced Field is about 27 km (about 16 miles) southeast of Longsheng County, Guangxi Province. It is said that it is the most amazing terrace in China.

The first terrace rice fields were built in the Yuan dynasty (about 800 years ago) and completed in the Qing dynasty. It is the symbol of the wisdom and labor of the Zhuang people.



The Dragon Back Terraced Field covers an area of 66 square kilometers (about 16308 acres). It spans at altitude from 300 meters (about 984 feet) to 1100 meters (about 3606 feet). Even though it is vast, it is made of hundreds of thousands of patches. The patches are no more than 1 mu each. **Mu is a traditional unit of area in China, about 0.16 acres.**

There is a joke about the small scale of the terrace. A famer was once ploughing in his 206 patches of fields. After the work, he checked by counting the patches. 205. He counted again, 205. He was confused, but when he counted again and again, only 205! Forget it, he decided to go back home. He picked up his shirt. Aha! It is here, the 206th patches. It is only a joke, but many patches are really very small! The local people make good use of every inch of the fields. It is said, "where there is soil, there is a terrace."

Look at the beautiful terraces! They are built along the slope of the mountains, winding from the riverside at the bottom up to the top of the mountains. And the terrace rice fields unfold an amazing natural picture. The coiling lines of the terraces spiral up along the slope, and the whole mountain looks like a huge snail!

At the foot of the mountain, the clear rivers flow along the patches; at the top of the mountain, the white clouds flow across the terraces. No artists can draw a more beautiful water color painting than this!

The terrace changes its color in each season. In spring, when the terraces are full of water, the mountains look like huge snails with white stripes. In summer, all the terraces are dark green. In autumn, the millet and rice are ripe, and the green stripes of the snail become golden. In winter, the terraces are covered with snow, looking like huge dragons playing with water.

It is really a wonder of nature and wisdom of labor!

Chinese	English
漓江、象鼻山、芦笛洞和龙脊梯田	the Li River, the Elephant Trunk Hill, the Reed Flute Cave and the Dragon Back Rive Terrace
从桂林至阳朔段的乘船游览	The cruise from Guilin to Yangshuo
喧闹的大都市	the noisy metropolis
卡斯特景观	karst landscape
普贤塔	the Puxian Pagoda
水月洞、象眼洞	the Water Moon Cave, the Elephant Eye Cave
国内外游客	domestic and foreign visitors
茂盛的芦苇	the lush reed grass
各种各样的钟乳石、石柱	various stalactites, stone pillars
水晶宫、龙塔、花果山、雪中松、红帘	Crystal Palace, Dragon Pagoda, Flower and Fruit Mountain, Pines in the Snow, Red Curtain
龙脊梯田	Dragon Back Terraced Field
亩是中国传统的面积单位。	Mu is a traditional unit of area in China.

VI. Chinese Culture

阅读下面中国主要节日的英语介绍。通过练习,要求能对外国游客用浅显易懂的英语解释中国的节日文化。短文后给出了重点表达法,要求通过大量的口译练习达到熟练掌握。

Spring Festival

Spring Festival is the first day of the first month on **the Chinese lunar calendar**. It is also known as **guonian** 过年 in China. It is China's oldest traditional festival. Celebrations will last from the New Year's Eve to the 15th day of the first month. Family members traditionally get together at home to observe the New Year's Eve. For the festival, people decorate their windows with paper cuts, place **New Year's couplets** on the frame of their front door, pin up New Year's paintings in their living rooms, and eat jiaozi, a kind of dumplings with meat and vegetable stuffing. It is the most important festival in China. That is why all the trains are so crowded before the festival and it is very hard to buy a train ticket during that time.

The Spring Festival originated in the Shang dynasty (1600 BC — 1046 BC) from **the people's sacrifice to gods and ancestors** at the end of an old year and the beginning of a new one. Strictly speaking, it starts in the early days of the 12th lunar month and lasts till the mid 1st lunar month of the next year. The most important days are Spring Festival Eve and the first three days of the new year. Now Chinese people have seven days off officially for the Chinese Lunar New Year.

There were many customs about the Spring Festival. Some are still followed today, but others have weakened.

On the 8th day of the 12th lunar month, many families make laba porridge, a delicious kind of porridge made with glutinous rice, millet, seeds of berries, lotus seeds, beans, long'an and so on. The 23rd day of the 12th lunar month is called **Preliminary Eve**. At this time, people offer sacrifice to the kitchen god. Now however, most families make delicious food to enjoy the festival.

After the Preliminary Eve, people begin preparing for the coming New Year. This is called "Seeing the New Year in".

Store owners are busy then as all families go shopping for the New Year. Besides edible oil, rice, flour, chicken, duck, fish, meat, fruit, candies and many kinds of nuts are also on the shopping list. What's more, various decorations, new clothes and shoes for the children as well as gifts for the elderly, friends and relatives, are necessary. Do you know, what are the implied meaning of fish and chicken for the new year?

Then people begin decorating their clean rooms featuring an atmosphere of festivity. All the door panels will be pasted with Spring Festival couplets, highlighting Chinese calligraphy with black characters on red paper. They express the house owners' wishes for a bright future and good luck for the New Year. **Pictures of the god of door and wealth** will be posted on front doors to welcome peace and wealth.

The Chinese character "fu" (meaning blessing or happiness) is a must. The character on red paper can be pasted normally or upside down, for in Chinese the "reversed fu", being pronounced as "fudaole", means "happiness comes". Red paper-cuttings can be seen on window glass.



Can you guess what the meanings of the following paper cutting are?



Waking up on the New Year, everybody dresses up. First, they extend greetings to their parents. Then each child will get money as a New Year gift, wrapped up in red paper. People in northern China will eat jiaozi, or dumplings, for breakfast, as they think "jiaozi" in sound means "**bidding farewell to the old and welcoming the new**". Also, the shape of the dumpling is like gold ingot of ancient China. So people eat them and wish for treasure.

The lively atmosphere not only fills every household, but all streets and lanes. Various activities, such as **lion dancing, dragon lantern dancing, lantern festivals and temple fairs** will be held for days. The Spring Festival then comes to an end when the Lantern Festival is finished.

The Lantern Festival

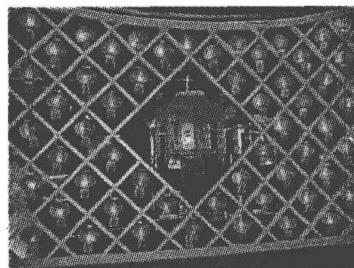
The Lantern Festival, is on the 15th of the first lunar month. It is the climax of Spring Festival. On the night of the Lantern Festival, people go out to parties or some public places to view lanterns, figure out the lantern puzzles, and eat yuanxiao, a kind of small round dumplings made of glutinous rice flour containing sweet fillings.



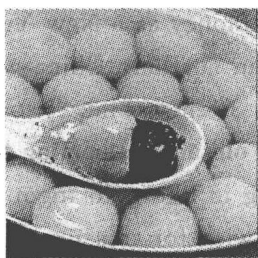
Falling on the 15th day of the first month of the Lunar Year, the Lantern Festival takes place under a full moon, and marks the end of Chinese New Year Festival. The Lantern Festival dates back to legends of the Han dynasty over 2000 years ago.

In one legend, the **Jade Emperor in Heaven** was so angered at a town for killing his favorite goose that he decided to destroy it with a storm of fire. However, a good-hearted fairy overheard of this, and suggested the people to light lanterns throughout the town on that day. The townsfolk did as they were told. And from the heavens, it looked on fire. The Jade Emperor was satisfied. From that day on, people celebrated that day by carrying lanterns of different shapes and colors through the streets on the first full moon of the year, and playing lion dances, dragon dances, and fireworks.

Master craftsman will construct multicolored paper lanterns in the likeness of butterflies, dragons, birds, dragonflies, and many other animals for the great day. Brilliantly-lit floats and mechanically driven light displays draw the attention of the young and old. Some cities in North China even make lanterns from blocks of ice! And just as in days gone by, the billion-watt background sets the scene for dragon and lion dances, parades, and so on.



Yuan Xiao or Tang Yuan are balls of **glutinous rice**, sometimes rolled around a filling of sesame, peanuts, vegetable, or meat. Tang Yuan are often cooked in **red-bean** or other kinds of soup. The round shape symbolizes wholeness and unity.



among all social status.

Guessing lantern riddles is an important part of the Festival. Lantern owners write riddles on a piece of paper and post them on the lanterns. If visitors have the right answer, they can go to the lantern owners and they will get a little gift. The activity emerged during people's enjoyment of lanterns in the Song dynasty (960-1279). As riddle guessing is interesting and full of wisdom, it has become popular

Key Expressions

Chinese	English
中国阴历年	the Chinese lunar calendar
春联	New Year's couplets
人们对神灵和祖先的祭司	the people's sacrifice to gods and ancestors
过小年	Preliminary Eve

Chinese	English
门神和财神画	pictures of the god of door and wealth
辞旧迎新	bidding farewell to the old and welcoming the new
舞狮、舞龙灯、灯节和庙会	lion dancing, dragon lantern dancing, lantern festivals and temple fairs
玉皇大帝	Jade Emperor in Heaven
糯米	glutinous rice
圆圆的外形象征着团圆。	The round shape symbolizes wholeness and unity.
猜灯谜	guessing lantern riddles

根据上文的介绍回答下面的问题。鼓励学生提出有关春节和元宵节的更多问题并展开讨论。

1. What is Preliminary Eve?
2. What are the meanings of the typical dishes of chicken and fish in Chinese?
3. Why do people decorate the door with New Year couplets?
4. Why do people paste the character “fu” upside down?
5. What is the implied meaning of “jiaozi”?
6. What are the folk activities during the Spring Festival?
7. What are the folk activities during the Lantern Festival?
8. Why do Chinese people like tangyuan?
9. What is “nian” in Chinese?

VII. English Sayings for Tour Guides

理解下面的导游格言,并就每条格言进行讨论,加深对导游职业价值和职责的理解,同时提高英语口头表达能力。

Chinese	English
高素质的导游员就是旅游业的先锋、大自然的挚友、友谊的使者、中华文化的传播者。	A tour guide of high quality should be a pioneer of tourism industry, intimate friend of nature, envoy of friendship, publicity agent of Chinese culture.
导游员的工作也是熟能生巧。	Tour guides tend to do well those things they often do.
高素质导游员必须像蜜蜂采蜜那样来丰富自己的知识。	A tour guide of high quality must enrich himself/herself like a bee collecting honey.
对游客要做到“己所不欲,勿施于人”。	Treat tourists the way that you would want to be treated if you were a tourist.
敬人者人恒敬之。	He who respects others is constantly respected.

Chinese	English
在国际交往中,导游员决不能丧失人格、国格。	Tour guides must not lose personal and national dignity in international contacts.
旅游业被认为是一个热情好客的产业。	Tourism business is known as a “hospitality industry”.
景点美不美,全看导游一张嘴。	By a first-class introduction and explanation, a tour guide may make a scenic spot world-class.

VIII. Homework

1. 两人一组,与同伴编写一段导游到机场迎接外国游客的对话,并反复练习,在下次课上表演。
2. 根据本地旅游资源特色,创作自己的欢迎词、欢送词,建议针对不同的游客团体,比如中学生团体、家庭、企业团体、教师团体等,在语言、语调上符合听众的身份特征。作品创作好后在班上交流,并选择优秀作品办一个作品展。
3. 收集更多介绍中国传统节日的英语资料,并与同学交流,达到能向外国游客做比较详细介绍的水平。