

八大著名旅游景点

Eight Famous Sites



江西

令人

英汉对照导游词

English-Chinese
Guide
Vocabulary



江西人民出版社

JIANGXI

神往的地方

AN
ENCHANTING
PLACE



江西：令人神往的地方

JIANGXI—An Enchanting Place

英汉对照导游词

English-Chinese
Tour-Guide Commentaries

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编者的话

江西：令人神往。

江西历史悠久，文化繁荣，是“文章节义之邦”，享有“物华天宝，人杰地灵”的美誉。江西有馥郁清醇的茶文化，有源远流长的瓷文化，有神秘诱人的傩文化，还有大俗大雅的弋阳腔戏剧文化；江西自然植被丰茂、山川秀美，有返朴归真的绿色生态文化；江西人才辈出，文化底蕴深厚，有渊流悠远的古色文化；江西在建立共和国的峥嵘岁月里又形成了雄视天下的红色革命文化。

江西的旅游资源异常丰富，江西的旅游事业得天独厚。

为发展江西的旅游事业，我们编写了《江西：令人神往的地方》——江西八大著名景点英汉对照导游词，向海内外朋友宣传江西，让大家了解江西，向往这片热土，同时也为江西旅游行业从业人员提高

业务水平和考试提供参考资料。

我们编写此书,参考了大量的书籍、报刊文章以及有关游览点的介绍等资料。在此,我们对所有参考过的作品的原作者,深致谢忱。由于水平有限,书中不当之处,恳请读者特别是广大导游人员提出批评和建议。

每年导游人员考试时,部分考生对现场导游的备考不够充分,也缺少有针对性的参考资料,本书可以帮助广大考生提高对现场导游的应试水平。在这里需要说明的是,本书只提供导游词的框架,导游人员在参加考试和实际应用中,应丰富其内容,活跃其形式,更新其观念。编者希望本书能起到抛砖引玉的作用,推动导游人员的业务向高质量、高层次、高水平发展。

编 者

2002年11月

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Jiangxi Province

Jiangxi Province is situated on the lower-middle reaches of the Yangtze River. The province was named Jiangxi because it served the western part of the region south of the Yangtze River in the Tang Dynasty. Its name is sometimes abbreviated to Gan because the Gan River, a confluence of the Zhang and Gong Rivers, flows through the whole province. Mountains border the province in the south, east and west, the Yangtze River forms its northern border. Jiangxi has an area of 166,900 square km and has been said to consist of "six parts mountain, two parts cropland, one part water and one part roads and demesne, out of a total of ten parts".

Jiangxi, with its beautiful scenery and long history, has many historical sites and relics and has produced many figures of cultural significance. National scenic areas such as Lushan Mountain, Jinggang Mountain, Dragor-Tiger Mountain and Sanqing Mountain have well - deserved reputations. Poyang Lake Natural

Migratory Birds Reserve is famous both in China and overseas. Nanchang, Ganzhou and Jingdezhen, famous historical and cultural cities, are like brilliant shining pearls.

Jiangxi, an enchanting place!

江 西

江西省位于长江中下游的南岸,因唐代属江南西道而得名。又因章、贡二水汇成的赣江纵贯全境而简称赣。江西东南西三面环山,北临长江,面积 166,900 平方公里,有“六山一水二分田,一分道路与庄园”之称。

江西山川优美,人文荟萃,历史悠久,古迹繁多。国家级风景区庐山、井冈山、龙虎山、三清山名闻天下;鄱阳湖候鸟自然保护区蜚声海内外;南昌、赣州、景德镇等历史名城像璀璨的明珠闪射着炫目的光彩。

江西,令人神往的地方!

Nanchang

Meaning “Prosperity south of the Yangtze River” in Chinese characters, Nanchang is the capital of Jiangxi Province. In the fifth year of Emperor Gaozu of the Han Dynasty (202 B.C.), general Guanying conquered Jiangxi and started to build city on its present site. It has remained a city and a prefecture capital ever since. Wang Bo, an eminent writer of the Tang Dynasty, lauded here as “a land endowed with rich natural resources and outstanding, intelligent people”.

Tengwang Pavilion, one of the three famous towers south of the Yangtze River, is the city's symbol. Nanchang is honoured as the “Heroic City”, because of the August First Uprising, which took place there. Jiang Zemin, the General Secretary of the Communist Party, wrote this inscription: “Place where the army flags rose” for the Nanchang Aug. 1 Uprising Memorial Hall.

By climbing the green peaks of the Meilin scenic area you can enjoy the beautiful scenery of this garden – like city. If you visit the Qingyunpu Taoist Temple, you will be attracted by the

proud and aloof personality of Badashanren (an outstanding painter in the late Ming and early Qing dynasties) and his splendid paintings. Also worthy of a visit is the magnificent Westhill Longevity Palace, with its title, "Sacred Site of Taoism".

南 昌

南昌,因古称“南方昌盛之地”而得名,江西省省会。西汉高祖五年(前 202 年)大将灌婴平定江西,在此建城,自此便成为历代州、郡首府。唐代文豪王勃称这里“物华天宝,人杰地灵”。

江南三大名楼之一的滕王阁是南昌城的标志;八一起义使南昌得“英雄城”之誉,江泽民总书记为八一起义纪念馆亲笔题词:“军旗升起的地方”。

登临梅岭风景区的青山翠岭,您可以饱览花园城市的美景;游览青云谱道观,八大山人孤傲的人品,杰出的画作将令您折服;瞻仰西山万寿宫,道教福地,规模宏大,会让您觉得不虚此行。

Tour – Guide Commentary on Tengwang Pavilion

Ladies and gentlemen:

Welcome to Tengwang Pavilion. My name is Li Li, your tour guide from the International Travel Agency, I am delighted to be able to show you around the Pavilion today.

Tengwang pavilion, standing by the Gan River, is one of three famous pavilions south of the Yangtze River. Tengwang Pavilion's fame of has been spread far and wide, due to the masterpiece, *Preface to the Collection of Poems Written at Tengwang Pavilion*, authored by Wang Bo, one of the four famous poets in the early Tang Dynasty. These poems, and the Pavilion itself, which are the favourites of thousands and thousands of people, have both proved immortal. The present pavilion, the twenty – ninth reconstruction, was completed in 1989, the year of the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the People's Republic of China. This magnificent pavilion adds to beauty of the ancient City of Nanchang and attracts thousands and thousands of tourists from both home and abroad.

It is recorded that, in 652 A. D. , when Li Yuanying was transferred from Suzhou to Hongzhou as the governor, he brought a group of dancers to Hongzhou, so that he could enjoy their dancing in his palace. Later he ordered that a pavilion be built by the river, as a place for dancing. Because Li Yuanying had been honored with the title King Teng, the pavilion was named Teng-wang Pavilion. The present Pavilion is a replica, in the style of the Song Dynasty. Song Dynasty buildings were an extension and development of those in the Tang Dynasty. Pavilions built in the Song Dynasty display the best of ancient architecture. The design of the present Pavilion is an extension of this Song Dynasty architecture.

Now let us enter the Pavilion's garden through the east gate. First we see this colourfully decorated Song - style archway, supported by two poles. On the front of the archway there are two horizontal boards with these words written in gold: "Autumn Wind Blowing Through the Pavilion" on the eastern board, and "Numerous Friends Like Sea of Clouds" on the western. Passing through the archway, we come to the East Gate. Over the front of the gate there is a horizontal board with these words written in gold: "Seen in Fog, the Administrative Districts Are Arranged in Order". And over the West Gate there is another board with words, also written in gold: "Connecting Heng Mountain and Lushan Mountain". On either side of the gate is the ancient street

where there are many stores in which we can buy different things, such as paintings, antiquities, arts and crafts, and souvenirs.

Tengwang Pavilion is 57.5m high and covers an area of 13,000 square meters. Its base consists of a 12-meter-high two-tier platform, symbolising the ancient city wall. Above this platform is the main structure, consisting of three visible storeys and four invisible ones. So that, although it looks from the outside as though there are only three stories, in fact there are seven stories inside.

Beneath the eaves of the first floor, there are four boards. On the board to the east is written: "Marvelous, Magnificent, Superb, Unique". On the board to the west: "No Land But Water Below". On the south: "Facing the River". And on the north: "Surrounded by Lakes".

As we enter the pavilion from the front gate, we can see a 4.5-meter-long couplet made of stainless steel: "The single wild duck is flying against the drifting sunset clouds; the autumn water shares the color of the vast sky", this is Chairman Mao's handwriting. When Comrade Jiang Zemin visited the pavilion in 1989 and 1996, he paused in front of the couplet, written by Wang Bo, and recited it together with the guide. In the hall, we first see a white-jade relief, whose title is "Being Sent to Tengwang Pavilion by a Favorable Wind". In the centre of the picture Wang Bo stands in the bow of the boat, sailing through huge

waves. He is eager to reach Hongdu, 350 kilometers away. See how handsome he is! On the right of the relief we can see that Wang Bo is blocked by heavy wind. Fortunately however he gets the Water God's help. The Water God told him "Tomorrow is the Chongyang Festival, there will be a grand gathering in Tengwang Pavilion. If you can join in it and write an eulogy to the Pavilion, your name will go down in history." On the left of the relief Wang Bo is attending the gathering, writing down the famous article. This relief uses modern concepts, combining time and space, to place different times, locations, characters, and stories within a single picture. So leading visitors into a silent and attractive environment by means of traditional molding and dim light.

The West Hall on the first floor is the biggest in the pavilion. A one - twenty - fifth scale copper model of Tengwang Pavilion is displayed here, so the hall is also called "A Pavilion within the Pavilion". The model's platform is made of white rock from Guilin, and the model itself was made at the Jiangxi Copper Arts and Crafts Factory. Many couplets, written by famous people, also hang in this hall.

Invisible from the outside, the second floor makes use of artificial light and ventilation. "Excellent Persons" is the theme of the display on this floor. On the main wall we see the "Mural of Excellent Persons", 2.55 meters high and 20 meters long. Depicted are famous persons of Jiangxi Province from the Qin Dy-

nasty (221 B.C.) to the Qing Dynasty (1911 A.D.). Though they come from different dynasties, wear different clothes, have different social positions, are old and young, do different jobs, and have different characters, all the figures co-exist harmoniously in the one picture. The mural displays the heroic atmosphere of the great Chinese Nation. All the figures are painted vividly with a tone of elegance.

On the either side of the main hall are the Guest Room and Small Meeting Room respectively. Over the entrance to the West Hall is a golden board with words "Heroes like Numerous Stars", which matches the "Mural of Excellent Persons" very well. Also displayed in the west hall are some pictures of leaders of the Party and of the country, such as Jiang Zemin and Li Peng, who have visited the pavilion since its construction.

The third floor is an open one with corridor around it. Beneath the eaves there are four huge boards, each of which is 1.5 meters by 4.5 meters. On the board facing the east are the words "Rivers and Mountains Coming into Sight". On the West: "River and Sky Looking Clear after Raining". On the south: "Sleeping with Drifting Clouds". And on the north: "Morning Bringing in Fresh Air". In the east hall are displayed some things used to protect the emperor when he travelled, such as a crescent-moon spear and a dragon and phoenix screen, which were made in Suzhou. In the south hall are displayed arts and crafts produced

in Jiangxi called "Abundant Materials and Treasured Products". There is a tea - house in the North Hall, where visitors can enjoy tea and have a short rest.

In the Central Hall is a huge picture "Dream of Linchuan", 2.8m by 5.5m, based on Peony Pavilion written by Tang Xianzu, in 1599. Tang Xianzu showed his drama Peony Pavilion here starting the gradual change of Tengwang Pavilion from a stage for dancing into a stage for drama.

The fourth floor, like the second, is invisible from outside. This floor's theme is reflecting "Splendid Geography". On the front wall is a picture of "Splendid Geography", showing the elements of the natural scenery of Jiangxi's mountains and rivers. From south to north the picture depicts: Dayuling's Meiguan, Yiyang's Peak Gui, Shangrao's Sanqing Mountain, Yingtan's Dragon-tiger Mountain, Jinggang Mountain, Lushan Mountain, Poyang Lake, and Shizhong Mountain.

Like the third floor, the fifth floor is open, with corridor around it. It is the best place for visitors to climb to for a distant view, express their feelings and make friends by sharing what they have written. There are four boards beneath the eaves. All the words on the boards are adopted from the article written by Wang Bo. On the east board is written: "To the East Lies Zhejiang Province". On the south: "To the South Is the Deep Ocean". On the west: "To the West Are the Uncivilized Areas". And on the