

旅游英语景点教程(一)

LüYOU YINGYU JINGDIAN **JIAOCHENG**

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前 言

中国是旅游资源极为丰富的国家，在世界旅游资源宝库中，代表华夏文明史的文化遗产和独具魅力的世界自然遗产像一颗颗耀眼的明珠，吸引着无数国外旅游者前来观光旅游。近年来，随着我国涉外旅游业的快速发展，对涉外导游也提出了更高的要求。一名优秀的英语导游，不仅要能用流利的英语对旅游景点进行讲解，还应是一位深谙中国文化，熟知全国各重要旅游景点的跨文化交际使者。

纵观现已出版的各类旅游英语教材，基本上都是以旅游接待、导游工作流程或区域性景点介绍为主导，有很大的局限性。《旅游英语景点教程》以我国世界自然文化遗产旅游资源为核心和主线，以培养语言实践能力为基础和出发点，在与导游实践紧密结合的同时充分体现华夏旅游特色，使学习者不仅能拓宽行业视野，丰富中国历史文化、自然科学以及民俗风情等方面的知识，而且能掌握地道的旅游英语的表达方式，从而提高旅游专业英语水平。

本教程包括了我国列入《世界遗产名录》的大部分景区和景点及四川、重庆各地著名景点，所有景点介绍用英文撰写，并附中文翻译。

全书共 13 个单元，每个单元由旅游景点、旅游文化及景点解说方法三大板块组成，其中以旅游景点为主，旅游文化和景点解说方法为辅。

本教程适合全国高等院校本科、专科旅游专业以及涉外旅游专业学生使用，可用作任何旅游英语教材的配套教材，英语专业的选修课教材，英语导游资格考试的培训教材，也可以作为英语导游工具书以及外国游客到中国旅游、欣赏中国自然风光和了解历史文化的旅游参考书。

参编本教材编写的学校有西南民族大学、西南财经大学、西南科技大学、四川大学、绵阳师范学院、绵阳职业技术学院和泸州职业技术学院。

由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，书中难免有不妥之处，恳请同行和使用者不吝赐教指正。

编 者

2008 年 10 月

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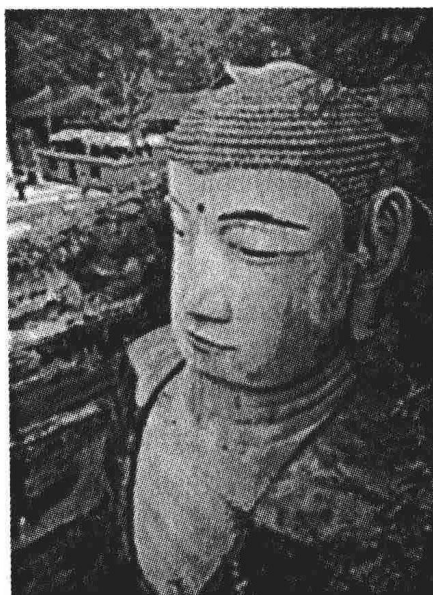
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Unit 1

I. Scenic Spots

A. Leshan Giant Buddha

Part 1 Essentials of the Scenic Spot



1. Location and Size

Leshan Giant Buddha, 160 kilometers from Chengdu, is located where the Mingjiang River, the Qingyijiang River and the Daduhe River **converge**. The Buddha is 71 meters tall with a 14.7-meter-long head, on which there are 1021 **buns** and each of them can hold a table. More than 100 people can sit on one of its **insteps**. Leshan Buddha is the tallest Buddha in the world.

2. Scenic Reputation

Leshan Giant Buddha was **ratified** as the national key historical and cultural site under state protection by **the State Council** in 1982, and it was listed on **the World Natural and Cultural Heritages** by the **UNESCO** in 1996.

3. Scenic Features

Leshan Giant Buddha, which began to be built in Tang Dynasty is the biggest stone **Maitreya Buddha** in the world. It has been sitting on the rocky cliff with Linyun Peak above and the three rivers below for more than 1 000 years. There goes a saying, "The mountain is a Buddha and the Buddha is a mountain."

Part 2 The commentary of Leshan Giant Buddha

The world famous Leshan Giant Buddha is located where Mingjiang River, Qingyijiang River and Daduhe River converge, 160 kilometers from Chengdu. It has a long history of more than 1 200 years.

Master Haitong was the first one who began building the Buddha. About 1 200 years ago floods and accidents used to happen where the three strong rivers converge. The kind-hearted monk, who was practising Buddhism in Linyun Monastery, tried to build a Buddha to keep the rivers under control by begging alms wherever he went. In 713 A.D., Leshan Giant Buddha began to be built and was completed 90 years later after more than three generations' hard work. The giant Buddha was overlaid with gold glittering with a **solemn** and **amiable** look.

A Nine-turn (zigzagging) Path with 137 steps to Leshan Giant Buddha and on those steps are many different other kinds of smaller buddhas. The width of the path varies from 0.6 to 1.45 meters. Along the path you can see many well-made stone **niches** of statues of Buddha with various expressions.

Leshan Giant Buddha is a Maitreya Buddha among the best of stone statues in Tang Dynasty but it's quite different from the one in the monastery, which is a smiling fat monk sitting **cross-legged**. The Giant Buddha sits steadily with his shoulders drooping instead of sitting cross-legged. Maybe boatmen would be confident to fight against the rapids and dangerous shoals when they saw the steady-sitting Buddha, which was thought to be able to keep the dangerous waters and rivers under control.

Leshan Giant Buddha was built on the **porous sandstone**, which is easy to **weather**. Why can it be well protected after more than 1 000 years? There are three reasons for this:

First, there is a scientific **drainage** system on the back and head of the Buddha.

Second, a garret was built covering the Buddha after it was completed. But it's a pity that the garret was destroyed during the wars.

Third, the Buddha has been continuously repaired down the ages, especially since new China was founded in 1949. In order to protect the world famous heritage, many experts of the concerned departments have been studying how to do the work of protection better. In 2000, the Chinese Government invested a large sum of money to "wash the Buddha's face". In 2001, the first large-scale maintaining project of the Giant Buddha was carried out with the loan granted by the World Bank. This is why Leshan Giant Buddha still has its strikingly graceful bearing.

Seen from the distance, Leshan Giant Buddha is just like a wise man in deep thoughts, with an expression both solemn and amiable. "**Marvelous**" would be your **utterance** whenever you see the Buddha with an **admiration** of the ancient **craftsmen's** wisdom and skill.

Words and Expressions

converge [kən'və:dʒ]	vi.	汇合
instep ['instep]	n.	大脚趾
ratify ['rætɪfaɪ]	vt.	批准
commentary ['kɒmentəri]	n.	解说词
solemn ['sɒləm]	adj.	庄严的, 表情严肃的
amiable ['eɪmjəbl]	adj.	和蔼可亲的, 亲切友好的
niche [nitʃ]	n.	壁龛
cross-legged [krɒs'legd]	adj.	盘腿的
porous ['pɔ:rəs]	adj.	多孔的, 透水的
sandstone ['sændstəʊn]	n.	沙石
weather ['weðə]	vi.	风化
drainage ['dreɪnɪdʒ]	n.	排水, 放水
marvelous ['mɑ:veləs]	adj.	非凡的, 极好的

utterance ['ʌtərəns]	n.	话语, 言论, 言语
admiration [ˌædmə'reɪʃən]	n.	钦佩, 赞赏, 羡慕
craftsman ['kra:ftsmən]	n.	工匠, 手艺人

Proper Nouns

the State Council 国务院

the World Natural and Cultural Heritage 世界自然与文化遗产

Maitreya Buddha 弥勒佛

UNESCO 联合国教科文组织

Part 3 Questions for Reveiw

1. Where is Leshan Buddha located? How tall is it?
2. How was the Buddha built?
3. Why was Leshan Giant Buddha a Maitreya Buddha?
4. Make a brief introduction to the drainage system of Leshan Giant Buddha.

Part 4 Exercises and Practice

1. Make a brief introduction to Leshan Giant Buddha within 4 minutes.
2. Make up a dialogue on the reasons why Leshan Giant Buddha has been protected quite well with a history of more than 1 000 years.
3. Tell the reason that the molding of Leshan Giant Buddha is different from Maitreya in the monastery.
4. Make a brief introduction to the Nine-turn Path to Leshan Giant Buddha.
5. Write an outline of Leshan Giant Buddha.

B. The Sansu Shrine

Part 1 Essentials of the Scenic Spots

1. Location

Covering an area of 52 300 square meters, Sansu Shrine is located in the

southeast of Meishan, a town in Sichuan, about 80 kilometers from Chengdu in the north and Leshan in the south.



2. Scenic Reputation

The Sansu Shrine was ratified as the provincial historical and cultural site under protection by Sichuan People's Government.

3. Scenic Features

Sansu Shrine used to be a residence of famous persons. The shrine is surrounded by red walls and green trees **juts** into the clear water shaded by bamboos, and it is a typical traditional garden of Sichuan in Qing Dynasty with a solemn and quiet atmosphere. You will not tear yourself away when you enjoy the beautiful scenery pleasing both to the eyes and mind.

Part 2 The Commentary of the Sansu Shrine

Sansu Shrine was formerly the residence of the three noted Song Dynasty Scholars of the Su's Family, Su Xun and his two sons Su Shi (the elder) and Su Zhe (the Younger). The shrine has been the place where people **commemorate** the three Sus since it was rebuilt in Yuan Dynasty after rises and falls of the history.

In Sansu Shrine there is a lotus pond and large greenery **patches**. The

principle architecture of the temple includes Main Entrance, Main Hall, Qixian (sages) Hall, Hall of the Wooden Rockery built on the **peninsula** with a **lotus** pond stretching on the southern bank. Some gardening architecture scattered on the greenery patch with flowers, bamboos and trees, such as Yunyu Tower (Cloudy Tower), Jimei (Beauty Gathering) Pavilion, Baoyue (embracing the moon) Tower, Tablet Pavilion, Inkstone-washing Pond, etc. On the island there is Ruilian Pavilion (Lotus Pavilion of Auspice), Baipo (Hundreds of Slope) Pavilion along the gallery over the pond. Gardening of the memorial temple such as ponds and greenery matches covers much more areas than its main buildings do.

Main Entrance with red **columns** and gray rifles lies in the southeast of the memorial temple. "San Su Ci" (Sansu Shrine) was written by He Shaoji, a famous **calligrapher** in Qing Dynasty.

Main Hall is behind the Main Entrance. The words on the boards mean that the father and the sons had the same moral **integrity** with different styles of literary works. There is an antithetical couplet on the sides of the door which says, "The great family with many famous literary works." Another **horizontal inscribed** board, the board has the word "Integrity" is hung on the wall. Statues of the three Sus, Suxun in the middle, Sushi on the left and Suzhe on the right are under the board.

Qixian Hall (Hall of Sages) is behind Main Hall, in which the collections of three Sus' poems and articles, original handwritings and paintings are on display.

Ruilian Pavilion with its red columns and gray tiles was built on an island in Ruilian Pond (Lotus Pond of Auspice). In 1057 A.D., a twin Lotus flowers on one stalk burst into bloom and Suxun was sure that was an auspice that he and his sons would succeed in the highest imperial examination. It eventually turned into reality that very year. So Sus named the pond Ruilian Lotus Pond; and they built a pavilion and named it Ruilian Pavilion.

Beside Qixian Hall is Hall of the Wooden Rockery, in which a one-meter-tall tree root like a Chinese character "shan" (mountain) is on display. It is said that Suxun bought the tree root from an old man and took it as a treasure for he thought the shape of the tree root indicated he and his sons would pass the highest imperial examination.

Baipo Pavilion (Hundreds of Slope) on the gallery connects the peninsular and the bank of the lotus pond. It is said that Su Dongpo wrote a poem of

brotherliness when playing with his friends here.

Inkstone-washing Pond is an **octagon** pond with blackish green water. Suxun and his sons often read, wrote and painted nearby and washed their brushes and inkstones in the pond.

There are three tablet pavilions in the Memorial Temple, two of which are located in the east and the west in Main Hall and another is between Ruilian Pond and Inkstone-washing Pond. Tablets offering sacrifices to the three Sus are kept in the eastern tablet pavilion and Su Dongpo's original handwriting of calligraphy are displayed in the western tablet pavilion.

The Statue of Su Dongpo built in 1982 is 4 meters tall. It vividly **depicts** Su Dongpo's scholarly bearing and bold, **uninhibited** character.

Sansu Shrine with flowers and plants all the year round is both a scenic spot and a place where people commemorate the three Sus.

Words and Expressions

jut [dʒʌt]	vi.	突出, 伸出
commemorate [kə'meməreɪt]	vt.	纪念
patch [pætʃ]	n.	小片, 小块
sage [seɪdʒ]	n.	圣贤, 圣人, 贤人
peninsula [pə'nɪnsjələ]	n.	半岛
lotus ['ləʊtəs]	n.	荷花
column ['kɒləm]	n.	柱子
calligrapher [kə'lɪgrəfə]	n.	书法家
integrity [ɪn'tegriti]	n.	诚实正直
antithetical [æntɪ'θetikəl]	adj.	对立的、正相反的
horizontal [ˌhɒrɪ'zɒntl]	adj.	水平的, 横的
inscribe [ɪn'skraɪb]	vt.	在……上写(刻、题)
octagon ['ɒktəɡən]	n.	八角形, 八边形
depict [dɪ'pɪkt]	n.	画, 刻画, 描述
uninhibited [ˌʌnɪn'hɪbɪtɪd]	adj.	奔放的, 无拘无束的

Part 3 Questions for Review

1. Why is the temple named the Sansu?

2. What are the features of the Sansu Shrine?
3. Briefly introduce Su Dongpo's achievements.
4. What is the folklore about the tree root in Hall of the Wooden Rockery?
5. Why is Dongpo Fish black?

Part 4 Exercises and Practice

1. Make a brief introduction to the Sansu Shrine by drawing an analogy.
2. Interpret the second paragraphs about the scenic features of the Sansu Shrine into Chinese.
3. Imagine yourself to be a tour guide and try to introduce Su Dongpo's achievement in art to some of your classmates as British tourists by giving some key points.
4. Write a simple outline of the Sansu Shrine.

II. Tourism Culture

Chinese Knots

In China, people first used knots for fastening, wrapping, hunting and fishing in ancient times when no characters existed. As an art form, the Chinese knots have a long history of more than 1 000 years.

A typical Chinese Knots are tied with a red thread (at least one meter long) and they look the same from both front and back. Fish, bird, flower, dragon and butterfly are the common patterns used in Chinese Knots, among which fish is the most welcomed one for fish demonstrates good luck and prosperity. The techniques to tie Chinese Knots are fixed—they are a combination of 20 basic ones though some knots look very complicated and elaborate. Red Chinese Knots are hung to decorate houses during the Spring Festival.

Chinese people are drawn to Chinese Knots because the Chinese word *jie* (knot) is similar to *ji* (auspicious), which bears positive meanings, such as blessing, longevity, fortune, good health and safety. Since late 1990, along with embroidery and *Tangzhuang* (traditional Chinese dress) the Chinese Knots have a strong comeback and deliver blessings of happiness, prosperity, love and good

luck to the Chinese people. Now recognized as more than an ornaments for festivals, the art elements of the Chinese Knots have been widely used in necklaces, bracelets, hair ornaments and even hangings for cars and mobile phones.

III. Method of Commentary

Focusing on Key Events

It's a method characterized by introducing to visitors the striking features of a scenic spot or scenic area which are different from others. In this way, a tour guide can make tourists focus on the main events or main points of a place of interest and deepen their impression on the scenes so that they can memorize what they have seen easily.

For instance, in introducing Leshan Giant Buddha, you may first focus on the size of the Buddha including its head, ears and insteps and then introduce its drainage system while skip over the history of building the Buddha. In this way, tourists may have deep impression on the hugeness of the Buddha and it's easy for them to memorize the main reason why the Buddha can be protected so well though it was built on the sandstone more than 1 000 years ago.