

中国导游英语系列

海南导游手册

万 华 陈武现 主编

HANDBOOK FOR
TOUR GUIDES IN HAINAN

上海大学出版社

中国旅游指南系列

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2007 年度海南省教育局高校科研指导性项目人文社科类(HG2007146)

海南导游手册

Handbook for Tour Guides in Hainan

(英汉对照版)

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复旦大学出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

海南导游手册/万华,陈武现主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社,2007.9
(中国导游英语系列)
ISBN 978-7-309-05648-8

I. 海… II. ①万…②陈… III. 导游-英语-海南省 IV. H319.9:K

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 110209 号

海南导游手册

万 华 陈武现 主编

出版发行 复旦大学出版社 上海市国权路 579 号 邮编 200433
86-21-65642857(门市零售)
86-21-65100562(团体订购) 86-21-65109143(外埠邮购)
fupnet@fudanpress.com http://www.fudanpress.com

责任编辑 唐 敏
总 编 辑 高若海
出 品 人 贺圣遂

印 刷 浙江省临安市曙光印务有限公司
开 本 787×960 1/16
印 张 13.75
字 数 254 千
版 次 2007 年 9 月第一版第一次印刷
印 数 1—5 100

书 号 ISBN 978-7-309-05648-8/H·1136
定 价 25.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

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编 者 的 话

海南以其美丽的自然海滨风光吸引着无数的游客,从而更促进了海南旅游事业的发展。每年有大批的青年参加海南省导游考试,本书为迎考必备书,亦是导游和旅游专业学生必备书,同时,对海南的游客也是一本极好的了解海南的资料。

本书为中英对照,编写原则是翔实精炼、准确简洁、通俗易懂;直接以导游的口吻编写,口语化。同时,还配有 MP3 光盘,可随身携带,便于学习。

本书分上篇和下篇,上篇为英文的海南景点介绍,下篇为中文的海南景点介绍。旅游景点的选定一是参考海南省旅游局规定的景点,二是根据近年来各大旅行社及游客所报的热门景点。书后附录 100 道中英文问答题,涉及导游规范及应变措施。

参加本书编写的人员为邓小兰、张宇红、李辉、李靖云、俞婷婷、吴淑尉、胡晓,赵汉生拍摄了部分照片。作者中有些是具有三十多年海南导游经验的导游,有些是海南大学三亚学院的教师或琼州大学的教师,他们都见证了海南的发展,深知海南风情,熟悉海南文化。

特别要感谢海南省旅游局副局长陈耀先生,他不但对全书提出宏观的指导,还亲自修改了中文全文,修改之认真和仔细令人惊叹。同时,他驾驭语言的能力及其丰富的旅游知识也令人感到由衷地钦佩。

此外,本书的编写得到了海南省教育厅、海南省旅游局、海南大学三亚学院领导以及海南省部分旅游公司、旅行社的大力支持,本书获得了 2007 年度海南省教育局高校科研指导性项目人文社会科学(HG2007146)——“海南旅游指南(英语)”的立项;还有海南大学三亚学院的外教和同事都审读过书稿,提过宝贵的意见,在此,一并表示衷心的感谢。有不妥之处均为编写者之责,敬请同仁指正。

编 者

2007 年 6 月 30 日

三亚落笔洞



A Brief Introduction to Hainan Province

As the second largest island of China, Hainan, like a pearl, is mounted in the vast blue water of South China Sea. With tropical resort resources, Hainan Island has radiant sunshine, soft sandy beaches, blowing sea breeze, relaxing and healthy spa, wonderful folkways of minority nationality and various animals and plants, all appeal to you to come for touring and vacationing. In addition, it also possesses plenty of natural, mineral and tourist resources, and aquatic products.

Nearly at the same altitude of Hawaii, Hainan Province is located in the southernmost part of China's land area. Hainan lies in the central part of Asian Pacific Economic Circle, facing Leizhou Peninsula of Guangdong over the Qiongzhou Strait. Exactly, the west of the island borders the Gulf of Tongkin, with Vietnam visible in the distance, and the east of the island is near to Hong Kong and Taiwan. The South China Sea to the south of the island adjoins to Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and other southeast countries. Haikou City, the capital of Hainan Province, is near from Hong Kong for only 50 minutes by air and 2—3 hours, fly from the above regions and foreign countries.

As the second largest island in China, Hainan takes up a land area of 34,000 square kilometers with a population of more than 8,263,100 in 2005. The abbreviated name of the province is Qiong with its capital at Haikou. The province governs 2 prefecture-level cities, and 4 counties and 6 autonomous counties. The province in itself includes Hainan Island, Xisha Islands, Zhongsha Islands, Nansha Islands and the South China Sea waters. There live many nationalities in Hainan Island, mainly including Han, Li, Miao and Hui nationalities. In China, people of Li nationality live in the middle and south of Hainan Island only. The total population of Li nationality is of 1,280,000.

With annual average temperature 22℃—26℃ and annual rainfall 1,500—1,600mm, Hainan Island has monsoon tropical climate, with more than 300 sunny

days of a year. Due to the above-mentioned climate, Hainan is a good place for holidays and traveling.

The stress of agricultural production of the province is tropical plants, like rubber whose output occupies over 60% of the total of the country, together with rice, sugar cane, peanuts, sesames, as well as tropical fruits. The industry of the province was comparatively backward. But since the 1980s, industry in the province has shown a rapid growth on sugar making, rubber, salt-refining, textiles, etc.

In Hainan, there are 17 institutions of higher learning. Hainan University Sanya College, founded in 2005 with brand-new administrative concept, admits several thousand undergraduates from 28 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. There are also 542 middle schools and 45 vocational schools. And 19,470 medical setups have been set up, in which there are 192 hospitals with 15,000 hospital beds.

In other industries like power, transport, highway and aviation, Hainan takes the lead in the country in terms of the area of the province. All of them have shown the rapid development to meet the need of the people.

We are proud to say that Hainan is a very clean and green land in our country. With the forest coverage of 51.5% in Hainan Island at present, Hainan develops lately with well-protected natural environment. There are five tropical primeval forest areas in Hainan Island: Wuzhishan Forest Area, Bawangling Forest Area, Jianfengling Forest Area, Diaoluoshan Forest Area and Limushan Area.

As the 31st province, Hainan is an economic development special zone. Hainan Island is divided into 5 economic districts, each with infrastructure of port and there are unprecedentedly favorable opportunities for overseas investors. Foreign capital, technology, western marketing expertise and prompt responses to market are encouraged by various government agencies.

Hainan Island lies between the tropical and subtropics with rich natural resources as well as natural landscape of tropical islands, natural flavors, geothermal hot springs, cultural relics and rare animals and plants. According to the preliminary investigation, the available tourist resources of Hainan Island are of 241 spots of 11 kinds in total. All the domestic and foreign exports and tourists are enchanted by the blue sky, white clouds, bright sunshine, long coastline and lots of bays, white sandy beaches, coconut scenery and charming sea of Hainan Island.



海南省简介

海南省位于中国最南端。北以琼州海峡与广东划界,西临北部湾与越南民主共和国相对,东濒南海与台湾省相望,东南和南边在南海中与菲律宾、文莱和马来西亚为邻。

海南省的行政区域包括海南岛、西沙群岛、中沙群岛、南沙群岛的岛礁及其海域,是我国面积最大的省。全省陆地(主要包括海南岛和西沙、中沙、南沙群岛)总面积 3.54 万平方公里(其中海南岛陆地面积 3.39 万平方公里),海域面积约 200 万平方公里。

至 2004 年底,全省有 2 个地级市、6 个县级市、4 个县、6 个民族自治县、1 个经济开发区、1 个办事处(西南中沙群岛办事处,县级);基层设置 180 个镇、20 个乡、18 个街道办事处。

地级市:海口市、三亚市

县级市:五指山市、文昌市、琼海市、万宁市、儋州市、东方市

县:定安县、屯昌县、澄迈县、临高县

自治县:白沙黎族自治县、昌江黎族自治县、乐东黎族自治县、陵水黎族自治县、保亭黎族苗族自治县、琼中黎族苗族自治县

开发区:洋浦经济开发区

办事处:西南中沙群岛办事处(县级)

人口:2005 年海南总人口 826.31 万人,比 2000 年增加了 39.56 万人,增长 5.03%。

民族:海南省汉族、黎族、苗族、回族是世居民族,其余民族是解放后迁入的干部、职工和移民,分散于全省各地。黎族是海南岛上最早的居民。世居的黎、苗、回族,大多数聚居在中部、南部的琼中、保亭、白沙、陵水、昌江等县和三亚市、通什市。

方言:海南居民语言种类多,主要使用的方言有 10 种。海南话一般指狭义的海南方言,属汉藏语系汉语闽南方言。

(引自 www.hainan.gov.cn)



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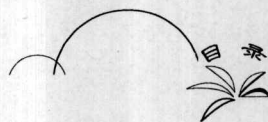
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英文景点介绍

Scenic Spots



1. A Brief Introduction to Haikou

Friends, we have arrived in the beautiful city of Haikou, known for its coconut trees. Haikou is the capital of Hainan Province. It is located at the north end of Hainan Island and borders the Qiongzhou Strait. Haikou covers an area of 2,364.8 square kilometers with a population of more than 1,500,000 people. It is the political, economic and cultural center of Hainan as well as a hub for sea, land and air traffic. In addition, it is an export-oriented, international and tourist destination with tropical landscape and beautiful beaches. Haikou is a youngest provincial capital in China.

Haikou has a long history. As early as 10 B. C., during Western Han Dynasty (206 B. C. —25 A. D.), General Lufude conquered the southern tribes and created the Zhuya and Zhaner prefectures in Hainan. In Southern Song Dynasty (1127—1279), the central government set up the Port of Haikou, affiliated with Qiongzhou Prefecture. Haikou (which means “ocean mouth”) got its name from that it is near the mouth of the Nanduijiang River. Haikou became a city in 1926, and has gradually become an important port of China’s south-north trade as well as intramural trade. After the signing of “the Tianjin Treaty”, Haikou was opened up as a port for trade. About 10 foreign countries set up their consulates here. If you have time to stroll around Zhongshan Road and Boai Road in the old section of Haikou, you can still see blocks of French Baroque architectures preserved to the present time, which used to be the location of foreign consulates and trade organizations. Haikou was liberated on April 23, 1950. On April 13, 1988, the 7th session of the National People’s Congress approved the set-up of Hainan Province and the Hainan Special Economic Zone. From then on, Haikou has become the capital of the province and a window to the outside world for the Hainan Special Economic Zone. Its urban appearance continued to change on a daily basis.

On September 16, 2002, the State Council formally approved to combine Haikou together with Qiongzhou City. Today, Haikou administers four districts of Meilan, Longhua, Qiongzhou and Xiuying, and 10 development zones. After the founding of

the province and special economic zone, industry, agriculture, service and urban construction in Haikou have shown a rapid development. Infrastructure, communication and telecommunication are greatly advanced compared with that of the rest of China. The roads are wide and clean; gardens and green lawns can be seen everywhere. Haikou Meilan International Airport is among the ten biggest airports in China. There are over 50 domestic and international airlines connecting to Haikou. The annual freight-handling capacity of the port of Haikou reaches 11 million tons, and the freight ships travel to harbors all over the country. Telephone and mobile phone user rate, the average per capita living space, and green land occupancy levels in Haikou are among the most advanced areas of the country.

Friends, now let me tell you the main streets of Haikou. Haifu Boulevard joins Haikou and Fucheng where the CCP Hainan committee and the Hainan People's Government, the main provincial functional departments and their offices are located. In this street, Haixiu Avenue, one of the commercial streets, has large shopping outlets like Bright Pearl Square, Lepusheng Shopping Mall, DC Square and Haikou Number One Department Store. Haixiu East Road is one of 100 Model Streets in China with heavy traffic and brisk business. Jiefang West Road is the shopping street most noted for clothing, clocks, leather products, jewelry, audio-visual products and electrical products. Boai South Road is the street for small commodities. Longkun South Road features seafood restaurants and amusement parks. The seaside Binhai Boulevard has many hotels and restaurants, Shengsheng Department Store, Haikou stadium, Wanlu Garden, Haikou Tropical Oceanic Park and Binhai Park. In recent years, Haikou has invested in and constructed numerous tourist facilities. As a result, the vacation area, located along Qiongzhou Strait, has taken shape. The strip park along the west golden coastline has become the first strip coastal park in China. The main sightseeing spots are the old section of Haikou, Memorial Temple to the Five Lords, the Tomb of Martyr Li Shuoxun, Hairui's Tomb, the Holiday Beach, Jinniuling Park, Haikou Park, Xiuying Fort Barrette, Xixiu Beach, the Holiday Beach Water World and the Tropical Marine World, the Crater Park and Hainan Tropical Wildlife Animal and Botanical Garden. Fucheng Town of Qiongzhou City, a famous historical town adjacent to Haikou, has Qiongtai Academy and a Drum Tower, which are also worth visiting. Friends, this young provincial capital and special economic zone is creating a brilliant tomorrow. People say that Haikou has the foundation of a small town, the



scope of an average-sized city but the imposing appearance of a large city. This expression summarizes the basic features of Haikou from a low starting point to its high stage takeoff. The newly-built Transcentury Bridge, like a rainbow over the mouth of Nanduijiang River joining Haikou International Trade Center and Hainan Development Zone, has become the new scene of Haikou. Yuehai Railroad connects the railway of Hainan and the national railway network. In addition, the east express railway is going to be built. All these will show the beautiful prospects of a cosmopolitan Haikou in the future.

Friends, Haikou is an old but also new city. Its fascinating landscape, mild climate, diverse history and prosperous development are all worth visiting. Please enjoy our city and its delights as we are working for a much better tomorrow.

2. Wanlu Garden

Distinguished friends, now let me welcome you to the biggest tropical ecological garden in Haikou — the Wanlu Garden. Wanlu Garden is located on the marine reclamation land, north of Binhai Boulevard, with the famous Qiongzhou Strait to the north. Facing the south is Binhai Boulevard, which fronts the financial and trade section of Haikou where we find both skyscrapers and large mansions. The garden is close to Haikou Stadium to the east, and the Municipal People's Congress and the auditorium of the municipal government to the west. The garden covers an area of about 83 hectares, and is the largest, tropical seaside and ecological garden in Haikou as well as a recreational resort for Haikou residents.

Friends, it was not easy for this garden to come into being. Being a new capital city, Haikou possesses unique tropical seashore tourist resources and a lot of tropical plants and flowers. But much of the natural vegetation was destroyed due to the over exploitation by real estate developers shortly after the founding of the province. In order to improve the ecological environment and bring benefits to the people, the Haikou municipal Party Committee and government decided to fill the sea and assigned over 150 acres of valuable land north of the Haikou financial and trade section to build the garden. This is the Wanlu Garden we are in today.

The decision received immediate support from people at all levels of society. Since 1993, the Haikou municipal Party Committee and government called on government workers, soldiers, townspeople and students to take part in the voluntary labor to construct the garden. Within about a year, 700 thousand cubic meters of earth were backfilled, 400 thousand square meters of lawn laid, and 10 thousand square meters of trees and flowers planted. The once barren beach became green land. In that period of time, people from all walks of life, overseas Chinese and local residents donated nearly 10 million RMB to the construction of Wanlu Garden. On January 3rd, 1996, the garden was opened to the public.

In order to upgrade the management and construction of the garden, the spring of

