



最实用的话题 最地道的表达

*Talking with
Foreigners
About Travel*



老外最想与你聊的 旅游英语话题

50个话题、100篇对话、最实用的词汇，助您突破英语口语瓶颈
实现与老外进行深层次对话和交流

蔡波 | 编著
[美] 马丽凯

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随书附赠
全文
MP3光盘

 老外聊天
系列



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Preface

When you travel with foreign friends, come across a foreigner on the tour, or meet foreign colleagues after getting back to work from a trip, have you ever felt it difficult to carry on your conversations because you can't find an appropriate topic or you don't know enough expressions?

If your answer is "yes", *Talking with Foreigners about Travel* will serve as an icebreaker when you talk to foreigners. It can address the problems and help you enjoy great conversations.

This book consists of 50 popular topics in 10 chapters, namely Touring Around, Natural Scenery, Places of Historical Interests, City Sightseeing, Food and Drinks, Having Fun, Shopping, Travel Stories, DIY Tour and Travel Is Part of Life. It covers almost every part of travel with a focus on communicating with foreigners. Under each topic there are two interesting and informative dialogues. "Words Storm & Phrases" are listed for each topic while "Background Information" is provided for you in an interesting and practical manner. Meanwhile, this book goes with an MP3 CD-ROM read by native experts, whose standard pronunciation will definitely improve your listening comprehension skills.

Each topic in the book is independent of the others. You can find the most interesting ones to study first rather than work through the book in order. After choosing a topic, it is recommended to say a few sentences about it before reading new words and phrases. After learning the key words and phrases, you can read through the dialogues or practice them with your partners by role playing to have fun. You can review the words and phrases every several days and try to make up a new dialogue on your own. If the book can be used in this way, you can get the most out of it to improve your English proficiency and be able to have pleasant conversations with foreigners.

I wish to acknowledge my co-author Ms. Mary Kay, an expert at English teaching, for her support and encouragement. Also, I'm grateful to Mr. Anthony Johnson who has proofread the whole book and made many constructive comments. Finally, I would like to thank all my friends who have spent lots of time and energy on the book.

Hopefully, this book will help you have some great conversations with foreigners and allow you to have fun learning English.

Editor

前言

和外国朋友一起出游时，您是不是想用地道的英语跟他聊聊沿途的美景？旅游途中遇到了老外，您是不是想抓住机会练练口语？休假归来碰到外国同事，您是不是想和他分享途中的奇闻趣事？这时，您是否因为找不到话题，或是不知该如何表达而有口难开呢？

如果是这样，《老外最想与你聊的旅游英语话题》就是您打破僵局，与老外顺利沟通、愉快交谈的好帮手。

本书共包含 50 个话题，分为旅途印象、自然美景、名胜古迹、城市观光、美食之旅、玩在旅途、快乐淘宝、旅途拾趣、自助旅游和人生之旅等 10 篇，几乎涵盖了旅游的各个方面。同时，以与外国友人进行交流为出发点，每个话题都包含精心编写的两组情景对话。这些对话不仅能帮您了解旅游景点和各地文化，还能帮您在与外国人聊天时有话可说。为了方便初级、中级英语水平的学习者使用，对话后面附有“词汇 & 词组”，以消除阅读障碍，提高英语能力。此外，每个话题后面还专门设置了相关的知识链接，知识链接的内容或是各个话题的背景知识介绍，或是旅游常识，或是旅途小贴士等，生动有趣，十分实用。另外，本书还配有由北京外国语大学外国专家配音录制的 MP3 光盘，相信他们地道纯正的发音会使您的听力和口语得到很大提高。

本书的每个话题都独立成篇，不需要按章节依次学习。在阅读时，可以根据您的兴趣，从最喜欢的章节学起。选好章节后，可以先根据话题，自己试着说一说。然后再参照本书的对话，记住生词和新的表达。最后，通读对话，还可以找同学或朋友分角色朗读，使学习的过程更有意思。隔一段时间之后，可以回过头来巩固关键词和关键短语，并尝试自己编一段对话。相信通过这样的方法，您可以充分利用本书，达到提高英语水平、与外国朋友愉快交流的目的。

来自美国的英语教育专家 Mary Kay 女士参与了本书的编写；Anthony Johnson 先生对书稿进行了认真的审校，提出了很多有价值的修改意见，使本书增色不少，特此感谢。同时，也要感谢我的同学和朋友们，他们作为与老外交流的第一线实践者，为本书提供了宝贵的建议，付出了辛勤的劳动。

当然，书中难免也会存在着一些疏漏之处，恳望诸位读者和同业前辈不吝赐教、批评指正。

编者

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Touring Around

旅途印象

1

Shangri-La

香格里拉

Useful Expressions

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The two-month summer vacation is just around the corner. | 1. 我们马上就要放两个月的暑假了。 |
| 2. Since the book was published, many people have searched for that mysterious valley. | 2. 自从那本书出版以来,很多人都去寻找过这个神秘的河谷。 |
| 3. It was described as a mystical and harmonious valley, which would leave a lasting impression on those who found it. | 3. 在书中,那是一个神秘又和谐的河谷,不论谁找到这个地方,都会永远记住它。 |
| 4. It's a dreamland for tourists! | 4. 这可是游客梦寐以求的地方啊! |
| 5. "Zhongdian" is called Shangri-La in the Tibetan language and its landscape is similar to the depiction in the book. | 5. 因为“中甸”这个名字在藏语中就叫“香格里拉”,而且当地的景色和书中的描述很相似。 |
| 6. We visited the magnificent Tiger Leaping Gorge to see the river's raging water rapids. | 6. 我们参观了壮观的虎跳峡,看了那里湍急的河流。 |
| 7. I can say without exaggeration that it's an earthly paradise. | 7. 我可以毫不夸张地说,那里就是人间天堂。 |
| 8. They lead a peaceful and religious life there. | 8. 他们在那里过着一种平静、有信仰的生活。 |
| 9. I found their life was not as mysterious as I had imagined. | 9. 我发现他们的生活没有我想象中的那么神秘。 |
| 10. I ate lots of yak meat cooked in different ways and drank hot buttered tea that tasted great! | 10. 我吃了 many 不同做法的牦牛肉,还喝了热热的酥油茶,真是好喝极了! |

Dialogue 1

(Rebecca meets her Canadian classmate, Daniel, on campus.)

Daniel: Hi, Rebecca! The two-month summer vacation is just around the corner. Are you going to go someplace?

Rebecca: Yes, I'm going to Shangri-La with a bunch of friends.

Daniel: Shangri-La? Where is it?

Rebecca: It's in Yunnan Province in southern China, but in fact, other places such as Sichuan Province, Tibet and Bhutan have also claimed they have a valley like Shangri-La.

Daniel: How is that?

Rebecca: It is a fictional place described in the 1933 novel *Lost Horizon* by a British author. Since the book was published, many people have searched for that mysterious valley.

Daniel: What does it look like according to the book?

Rebecca: It was described as a mystical and harmonious valley, which would leave a lasting impression on those who found it: fresh clean air, fluffy white clouds in the blue sky and breathtakingly beautiful landscape where honest and unsophisticated local people live.

Daniel: Wow! It's a dreamland for tourists! No wonder many places have called themselves Shangri-La to attract visitors.

Rebecca: That's true. A few years ago, the Yunnan provincial government changed the name of its Zhongdian County to Shangri-La and proclaimed it to the whole world.

Daniel: Is Zhongdian County the real Shangri-La valley as described in the novel?

Rebecca: Many people believe so, because "Zhongdian" is called Shangri-La in the Tibetan language and its landscape is similar to the depiction in the book.

Daniel: That sounds interesting. I'm sure you'll enjoy your trip!

Rebecca: Thanks!

(丽贝卡在校园里碰到了她的加拿大同学丹尼尔。)

丹尼尔: 丽贝卡, 我们马上就要放两个月的暑假了, 你要去什么地方吗?

丽贝卡: 嗯, 我想和一些朋友一起去香格里拉。

D: 香格里拉? 在哪?

R: 在中国西南部的云南省。不过其实别的地方, 像四川、西藏和不丹也都说他们那里也有类似于香格里拉的河谷。

D: 怎么会这样呢?

R: 1933年, 一位英国作家写了一本名为《消失的地平线》的书, 书中虚构了一个叫香格里拉的地方。自从那本书出版以来, 很多人都曾经去寻找过这个神秘的河谷。

D: 那书里描写的这个地方是什么样子的呢?

R: 在书中, 那是一个神秘又和谐的河谷。不论谁找到这个地方, 都会永远记住它。那

里空气清新，蓝蓝的天上飘着朵朵白云，风景非常美丽，在那里居住着诚实淳朴的当地人。

D: 哦，这可是游客梦寐以求的地方啊！难怪这么多的地方都说自己是香格里拉，这样就可以多吸引游客了。

R: 没错。几年前，云南省政府把中甸县的名字改为了香格里拉，并且向全世界都发表了声明。

D: 中甸县就是书中所写的真正的香格里拉吗？

R: 许多人认为是，因为“中甸”这个名字在藏语中就叫“香格里拉”，而且当地的景色和书中的描绘很相似。

D: 听来很有意思！我相信你旅行时一定会很开心的。

R: 谢谢你。

Dialogue 2

(Daniel is talking with Rebecca about her trip to Shangri-La.)

Daniel: Hello, Rebecca! You've come back. How was your trip?

Rebecca: It was wonderful. We flew to Kunming first, and then went to Lijiang by bus. On our way from Lijiang to Shangri-La, we visited the magnificent Tiger Leaping Gorge to see the river's raging water rapids.

Daniel: I heard Shangri-La was called the "Garden of Eden". Is it really that beautiful?

Rebecca: Yes, it's the most beautiful place I've ever seen. I can say without exaggeration that it's an earthly paradise.

Daniel: What's there to see?

Rebecca: Hundreds of snow-capped mountains, numerous rivers and lakes, and boundless rich grassland with grazing cattle and horses.

Daniel: That sounds like a movie setting. Are there many Tibetan people there?

Rebecca: Yes, most residents are Tibetans, but there're also people of other ethnic groups. They lead a peaceful and religious life there. We got to visit a Tibetan family and learned some local customs.

Daniel: There must be many temples in Shangri-La.

Rebecca: Yes, you're right. One of them is called Songzanlin Temple. It's the largest Tibetan Buddhist temple in Yunnan.

Daniel: Did you see lamas?

Rebecca: Yes, I certainly did. They are very friendly and some of them are quite young. I found their life was not as mysterious as I had imagined. They also eat, work and watch TV like ordinary people. Many of them have cell phones!

Daniel: Really? I can't imagine a lama talking on the Nokia. Did you taste the indigenous Ti-

betan food?

Rebecca: Yes, I ate lots of yak meat cooked in different ways and drank hot buttered tea that tasted great!

(丹尼尔在和丽贝卡聊她的香格里拉之旅。)

丹尼尔: 嗨, 丽贝卡, 你回来了! 旅行怎么样?

丽贝卡: 特别好。我们先坐飞机去的昆明, 然后坐汽车去了丽江。从丽江去香格里拉的路上, 我们参观了壮观的虎跳峡, 看了那里湍急的河流。

D: 我听说香格里拉又被称为“伊甸园”, 真的有那么漂亮吗?

R: 是的, 那是我看过最美的地方! 我可以毫不夸张地说, 那里就是人间天堂。

D: 那里都有什么好看的地方?

R: 那里有上千个白雪覆盖的山峰, 数不清的河流和湖泊, 一望无际的肥沃草原上, 牛儿和马儿在吃草。

D: 听起来好像电影的背景啊, 那里有很多西藏人吗?

R: 是啊, 大多数的居民都是藏族人, 可是也有其他民族的人。他们在那里过着一种平静、有信仰的生活。我们去参观了一个藏族家庭, 了解了一些当地的风俗。

D: 香格里拉一定有很多庙宇吧?

R: 是啊, 你说的没错。其中有一个叫颂赞林寺, 是云南最大的藏传佛教寺庙。

D: 你看到喇嘛了吗?

R: 当然看到了。他们都很友好, 有几个还很年轻。我发现他们的生活没有我想象中的那么神秘。他们和正常人一样, 也要吃饭、工作、看电视。他们当中很多人都有手机!

D: 真的吗? 我真的想象不出一个喇嘛拿着诺基亚手机打电话是什么样子。你品尝了当地的西藏食物吗?

R: 是啊, 我吃了许多不同做法的牦牛肉, 还喝了热热的酥油茶, 真是好喝极了!

知识链接

“香格里拉”一词,最早出现在1933年英国小说家詹姆斯·希尔顿的小说《消失的地平线》中,是一块和平宁静的土地。而中国云南的迪庆却惟妙惟肖地拥有着詹姆斯·希尔顿书中描写的一切。更加巧合的是,“香格里拉”一词是迪庆中甸的藏语,为“心中的日月”之意,它是藏民心目中的理想生活环境和至高至尚的境界。迪庆高原就是人们寻找了半个世纪的“香格里拉”。

香格里拉也可以说是“伊甸园”、“世外桃源”、“乌托邦”的代名词。由于小说及后来拍成的电影的广泛影响,香格里拉遂成为公认的世外桃源或隐秘之地。

香格里拉位于云南省西北部的滇、川、藏大三角区域,地处迪庆心腹地。云南香格里拉是一片人间少有的完美保留自然生态和民族传统文化的净土,一个以藏族为主体、地域辽阔、资源丰富的县。香格里拉素有“高山大花园”、“动植物王国”、“有色金属王国”的美称。从大理沿滇藏公路北行315公里,可达迪庆藏族自治州首府中甸县城,即香格里拉。香格里拉共有著名旅游景点24个,其中最为著名的有梅里雪山和雨崩村、虎跳峡、纳帕海、碧塔海等等。

核心词汇

Words Storm

claim *v.* 声称
 fictional *adj.* 虚构的
 mysterious *adj.* 神秘的
 mystical *adj.* 神秘的, 不可思议的
 harmonious *adj.* 和谐的
 fluffy *adj.* 轻软的
 landscape *n.* 风景, 景色
 unsophisticated *adj.* 单纯的, 涉世不深的
 dreamland *n.* 梦境
 proclaim *v.* 声明, 宣布
 magnificent *adj.* 宏伟的, 壮观的
 raging *adj.* 猛烈的
 snow-capped *adj.* 山顶覆盖着白雪的
 graze *v.* 在草地上吃青草
 indigenous *adj.* 本地的, 当地的
 yak *n.* 牦牛

Phrases

be around the corner 即将到来
 a bunch of 大量的, 大批的
 leave a lasting impression on 给...留下永久的印象
 breathtakingly beautiful 美得让人惊叹
 Garden of Eden 伊甸园
 an earthly paradise 人间天堂
 without exaggeration 毫不夸张

2

Qufu: Birthplace of Confucius

孔子故乡

Useful Expressions

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Confucianism is a philosophy that has had a significant influence upon the Chinese people. | 1. 儒学是一种哲学思想，对中国人的影响非常大。 |
| 2. There're three main teachings that are admired: "Ren", "Yi", and "Li". | 2. 儒学学说主要包含三方面的内容：仁、义、礼。 |
| 3. "Ren" means kindness. Benevolence, humanity and love should be practiced. | 3. “仁”是指善良。儒学思想认为人们应当仁慈、富有同情心，并且有博爱的精神。 |
| 4. "Yi" means righteousness: the right conduct, morality and duty. | 4. “义”是指正直，也就是说，人们应当行为正确，道德高尚，勇于承担义务。 |
| 5. The teachings of "Li" refer to the rules of etiquette. | 5. “礼”是说应当遵守礼仪。 |
| 6. In a word, Confucianism teaches people to be nice, respectful and love each other. | 6. 总之，儒学就是教育人们要善良，互相尊敬，并善待彼此。 |
| 7. The most famous sights there are the Confucius Temple, Confucian Forest, the cemetery for Confucius and his descendants and the Confucius Family Mansion. | 7. 最有名景点当数孔庙、孔林和孔府了。其中，孔林是孔子及其子孙的墓地。 |
| 8. The Confucius Temple is the principal place for worshipping Confucius. | 8. 孔庙是祭拜孔子的主要场所。 |
| 9. Confucius is China's greatest educator and sage. | 9. 孔子是中国最伟大的教育家，被尊为“圣人”。 |
| 10. Is the Confucius Family Mansion the place where his descendants lived? | 10. 孔府是孔子后代住的地方吗？ |
| 11. It's really an adventure to explore. | 11. 参观时一路上充满了奇遇。 |

Dialogue 1

(Jack is an American boy studying in Beijing. One day he comes across his Chinese classmate, Kate, in the bookshop.)

Jack: Hello, Kate! What book are you reading?

Kate: It's about Confucius and Confucianism.

Jack: When did you begin to have interest in religion?

Kate: Oh, Jack, Confucianism is not a religion. It is a philosophy that has had a significant influence upon the Chinese people. It's about the proper behavior and duties that make a harmonious society. I've always been interested in it, so I decide to go visit Qufu, the birthplace of Confucius, next weekend.

Jack: Ah, you're doing some research on it before you leave.

Kate: Yes. That way I can get the most out of the trip.

Jack: I've heard people talking about Confucius' thoughts a lot. What exactly is his philosophy?

Kate: There're three main teachings that are admired: "Ren", "Yi", and "Li".

Jack: Oh, Kate! You know my Chinese is not good enough to understand them. Could you please explain a little?

Kate: Sure. First, "Ren" means kindness. Benevolence, humanity and love should be practiced.

Jack: Does that mean people should be kind to each other?

Kate: Exactly, especially the rulers should be kind to their subjects.

Jack: That makes sense. What about the other two aspects?

Kate: "Yi" means righteousness: the right conduct, morality and duty. The teachings of "Li" refer to the rules of etiquette. Confucius advocated people acting like gentlemen by being aware of their superiors and inferiors.

Jack: That sounds really complicated!

Kate: Yes, but if you read some of his sayings, you'll find them simple to understand and full of wisdom.

Jack: Such as?

Kate: To love others; to have filial respect for parents; or not to do to others what you would not want yourself; rule by moral example instead of force and violence.

Jack: OK, so in a word, Confucianism teaches people to be nice, respectful and love each other.

Kate: Yes, you're right.

(杰克来自美国,现在在北京留学。有一天他在书店里碰到了他的中国同学凯特。)

杰克:你好,凯特!在看什么书呢?

凯特:是一本关于孔子和儒学的书。

J: 你什么时候开始对宗教感兴趣了?

K: 杰克,儒学其实不能算是宗教,而是一种哲学思想,对中国人的影响非常大。儒学主要是讲人们应当举止得当,承担义务,这样社会才能和谐。我一直就对这个挺感兴趣的,所以打算下周去孔子的故乡曲阜看看。

J: 所以你想在出发前,多搜集点资料,是吧?

K: 是啊,这样才能在旅途中学到更多东西。

J: 我经常听人谈起孔子思想,他的哲学思想到底是什么呢?

K: 儒学学说主要包含三方面的内容:仁、义、礼。

J: 哦,凯特!你又不是不知道我的中文不好,听不懂这些,能给我解释解释吗?

K: 好的。首先,“仁”是指善良。儒学思想认为人们应当仁慈、富有同情心,并且有博爱的精神。

J: 也就是说人与人之间应当和睦相处,善待彼此,是吗?

K: 对!尤其是君主要善待子民。

J: 这倒是。那另外两方面是指什么呢?

K: “义”是指正直,也就是说,人们应当行为正确,道德高尚,勇于承担义务。“礼”是说应当遵守礼仪。孔子认为,人们应该清楚自己的身份、地位,从而表现得很得体。

J: 哦,这听起来太复杂了!

K: 是有点复杂。但是如果读一读孔子的名言警句,你就会觉得容易理解了,这些话里充满了智慧。

J: 都有什么名言警句?

K: 像“仁者爱人”,孝敬父母,“己所不欲,勿施于人”,“以德服人”等等。

J: 我知道了。总之,儒学就是教育人们要善良,互相尊敬,并善待彼此。

K: 嗯,一点也不错!

Dialogue 2

(During the class break, Kate is talking with Jack about her trip to Qufu.)

Jack: What are the main attractions in Qufu?

Kate: I think the most famous sights there are the Confucius Temple, Confucian Forest, the cemetery for Confucius and his descendants and the Confucius Family Mansion.

Jack: Did you visit all of them?

Kate: I certainly did. They are all amazing!

Jack: What is the Confucius Temple used for nowadays?

Kate: It's the principal place for worshipping Confucius. Although there're temples in many

other places in China, the one in Qufu is the largest. A magnificent ceremony is held there each year.

Jack: I once saw a program about it on TV. The procedures were very elaborate.

Kate: Yes, that's true. Confucius is China's greatest educator and sage, so people honor his memory with these ceremonies.

Jack: Tell me more about the Confucian Forest.

Kate: It is really a cemetery for Confucius and his 100,000 descendants who were buried there over a period of about 2,000 years. It is a forest with big mature trees and many small roads curving through it.

Jack: That's amazing! Besides tombs and trees, is there anything else there?

Kate: Yes, there're lots of temples, pavilions, towers, halls, steles and bigger than life-size statues of guardians in front of Confucius' tomb. They make the cemetery a peaceful and pleasant scenic spot.

Jack: Is the Confucius Family Mansion the place where his descendants lived?

Kate: Yes, it is, but no one lives there now. It's a museum-like maze of 450 rooms where the home furnishing, cultural and historical relics are displayed. It's really a huge architectural complex made up of large reception halls for important officials, living quarters, courtyards and work places. It's really an adventure to explore.

Jack: Wow! I'd like to see that.

(课间的时候, 凯特正在和杰克聊她的曲阜之旅。)

杰克: 曲阜有什么好玩的?

凯特: 那肯定要数最有名的孔庙、孔林和孔府了。其中, 孔林是孔子及其子孙的墓地。

J: 这三个地方你都去了吗?

K: 是啊, 真是太棒了!

J: 现在孔庙是干什么用的?

K: 孔庙是祭拜孔子的主要场所。虽然中国许多地方都有孔庙, 但曲阜的孔庙是全国最大的。每年都会在那里举行盛大的祭孔大典。

J: 我有一次在电视上看了祭孔大典, 流程真是太复杂了!

K: 是这样的。孔子是中国最伟大的教育家, 被尊为“圣人”, 所以人们举行这些典礼来纪念他。

J: 再给我讲讲孔林吧。

K: 孔林是孔子及其子孙的墓地。在过去 2000 年里, 大约 10 万名孔子的子孙葬在这里。孔林其实是个森林, 里头有参天大树, 还有很多蜿蜒曲折的小路。

J: 真是令人惊讶! 孔林里除了坟墓和大树, 还有别的吗?

K: 还有很多寺庙、亭子、高塔、门厅、石碑, 还有比真人还大的雕像守护着孔子的坟墓。这样一来, 这片墓地就成了安静、美丽的旅游景点了。

J: 孔府是孔子后代住的地方吗?

K: 是的, 但是现在已经不住人了。这个迷宫般的博物馆里, 有 450 个房间, 陈列着各