

# 导游英语

贵州教育出版社



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顾问 杨胜明

主编 顾 斌

副主编 刘 桔

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顾斌 主编

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贵州教育出版社出版发行

(贵阳市中华北路 289 号)

贵州省何学会印刷厂印刷

850×1168 毫米 32 开本 12.75 印张 310 千字

印数 1—3100 册

1996 年 11 月第 1 版 1996 年 11 月 第 1 次印刷

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ISBN 7-80583-790-2/G·784 定价:15.00 元

## 编写说明

1. 本书是以贵州旅游资源为主要背景、为本省高等院校各类英语专科及本科专业一、二年级编写的教材，共38个单元，可供一学年（每周2学时）使用。
2. 为了达到培养学生既能胜任省内导游工作，又能在省外开展英语旅游服务的目的，本书选用了一些反映中国历史、文化，反映邻近省区或沿海旅游景点的材料。
3. 练习部分的编写意图有二：练习 I、II 侧重于帮助学生进一步理解课文或巩固原有的或新学到的语言知识；练习 III、IV 是对课文未能提及的某些知识的补充，尽可能配合课文主题。教师可将这部分材料的教学作为课堂教学的一个环节来安排，有效地指导学生提高翻译能力。
4. 本书大部分课文选自 *China Today*，其中有几篇是几位外国专家在贵州旅游的观感，（这些外国专家是：（加）Siria Mitchell，（美）Jeannie McDonald，（德）Atze Schmidt，（埃）Hussein Ismail，（法）Gérard Joubert）以及美国摄影家 Gregory Hatem 在西藏旅游后发表的文章。选用这些文章（编者作了少量删节），不仅可让学生了解外国人如何看贵州，而且可让学生学到很多可以直接用于导游服务的英语表达方式。

5. 本书编写过程中的其它参考文献有：《中国文化辞典》（施宣圆等主编，上海社会科学出版社，1987年第1版）、《中国名胜词典》（文化部文物局主编，上海辞书出版社，1986年第2版）、《贵州民族风情辞典》（中文部分）（刘品大主编，贵州人民出版社，1994年第1版）、《中国旅游地图册》（文字作者朱亮果，哈尔滨地图出版社，1987年第1版）。
6. 由于编者经验不足，缺点错误势所难免。希望读者提出宝贵意见，以便修改。

编者

一九九五年十月一日

# 前 言

刘治良

我认为，作为中国 100 所名校之一的贵州大学，应该有自己一流的师资队伍，先进的教学设备，丰富的图书资料和自编自用的优秀教材。《导游英语》一书的出版，是贵州大学教材编写史上的一件大事，一件喜事。因为它是贵州大学设立教材建设基金以来资助出版的第一部教材，它使贵大自编自写并正式出版教材实现了零的突破。恕我直言，它无疑会在贵大教学改革中产生深远影响，而这种影响必将大大超过这部教材本身。贵大校领导、校教材建设领导小组和二位编者为学校教材建设做了一件大好事，功德无量，功不可没。有鉴于此，我便欣然命笔，为《导游英语》书写前言。

《导游英语》是编者应贵州改革开放，发展旅游事业之需，为本省高校各类英语专科及本科专业一、二年级教学所编写的一部新型教材。这部三十余万字的教材总的编写特点是：编写体例符合规范，使用语言准确生动；所选课文新颖有趣，搭配合理；生词短语和课文注释难易适度；所编练习涵盖面宽广，配合课文主题密切。总之，教材既有科学性、知识性，又有系统性，不失为高校外语系英语专业、商贸英语专业和旅游系导游专业所使用的

一部好教材。另外，本教材不是单纯的旅游景点和民族风情介绍，而是旨在既能扩大英语导游人员的知识面，又能提高他们的英语表达能力，因而，它也可作为初、中级导游人员的自学或参考材料，具有较强的适用性。

除上述特点之外，这部教材还有两大特色。一是鲜明的时代特色。《导游英语》是应运而生的时代产物。这个运就是中国的改革开放。改革开放促进了旅游业方面的教育。九十年代初，贵大创建了旅游系，下设旅游经济管理专业（设有导游方向），外语系增设了商贸英语专业。为适应复合型人才的培养以及贵州旅游业的发展，《导游英语》的两位编者克服困难为商贸英语专业开设了“旅游英语”课程。《导游英语》就是以此课程的教材为基础，经整理和充实而成的。这部教材从发展旅游业这个侧面反映了我国新时期改革开放的特色。二是显著的地方特色。本教材的编写以介绍贵州旅游资源为主，旁及邻省区和沿海旅游景观。教材课文选材丰富，内容涉及与旅游相关的通讯、接待、交通、食宿、宗教、文化、山川、地貌、传说等。三分之一的课文内容为外国朋友在贵州旅游的观感。教材本身就是一部反映贵州改革开放中旅游事业发展的教科书。

一九九六年九月十九日

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# UNIT ONE

## A Tourist Guide

Carmen smiled as she watched the tourists get on board the big air-conditioned bus. When everyone was on board, Carmen entered and took a small raised seat beside the driver. Here she could face the passengers as she spoke to them.

“Good morning, ladies and gentlemen,” she said over a loud-speaker. “Welcome to Mexico city. I am Carmen Campos, and I am your guide for this tour of our beautiful capital city. Today we are going to see the highlights of both the old and the new areas. Please sit back and make yourselves comfortable; we’ll be starting our tour in just a few minutes.”

Carmen has been a tourist guide for over a year now, and she wouldn’t trade her job for any other. She enjoys meeting people from other countries. She likes to show them “her” city and to tell them about its history and culture.

She had wanted to be a tourist guide for as long as she could remember. When she was just a little girl, she used to watch the groups of tourists being led around some beautiful building. Whenever she could, she would stand close to the group and listen to the guide. And she tried to remember everything she

heard.

Then one day, while she was still in secondary school, Carmen visited a travel bureau to ask about the qualifications for the job. The manager was kind and spent a long time answering her questions. "You should know," he said, "that not everyone can be a tourist guide. It takes a special kind of person, one who is interested in people and able to talk to them easily. This means that a guide must be able to speak more than one language — preferably three or four — and always English, for many world travelers speak that language. We want our guides to have a good education and to know something about the culture, customs, art, literature, and history of many countries beside their own."

The manager also explained to Carmen that there were three different kinds of tourist guides. One kind, a tourist assistant, might meet tourists at the airport. He might also help them get hotel reservations or help them decide what they will be able to see or do. The assistant must therefore know about the local events, where the various hotels are, and the prices of everything.

The second kind of guide takes tourists on tours of the city and nearby areas. This kind of guide meets tourists in groups, takes them on buses to see the local sights and places of interest, and tells them about local history and culture.

The third kind of guide takes groups of people on buses to faraway cities or even to different countries. These tours sometimes take several weeks. Usually only single men serve as guides for these tours. They must be free to spend a lot of time away from home, and they must be able to assist tourists with their

heavy luggage. They must also be able to meet all kinds of emergencies.

As she listened to the manager, Carmen was sure that she would try to become a local tourist guide. She was glad that she had studied English. Now she would try to study other languages before she finished school. She was glad, too, that she had studied the history of Mexico. But she knew she needed more information about other countries.

After she graduated from secondary school, Carmen continued to study English. She also took classes in French and German. Finally, she went to a special school for tourist guides. After months of study, Carmen was able to get her license and was accepted by the travel bureau as a local tourist guide.

## Words and Expressions

tourist guide ['tuərist gaɪd] 导游

air-conditioned ['eəkəndɪfnd] *adj.* 装有空气调节器的

board [bɔ:d] *n.* 船的甲板; 船内; 车内

on board 在船上; 在车上

passenger ['pæsɪndʒə] *n.* 乘客; 旅客

Mexico ['meksɪkəʊ] *n.* 墨西哥

Mexico city 墨西哥城 (墨西哥的首都)

high-light ['haɪlaɪt] *n.* 最精彩的场面, 最重要的部分

bureau [bjʊə'rəʊ, 'bjʊərəʊ] *n.* 局; 社, 所

travel bureau 旅行社

qualification [kwɒlɪfɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 资格, 合格性

preferably ['prefərəbli] *adv.* 更可取地

- assistant [ə'sistənt] *n.* 助手, 助理  
 reservation [ˌrezə'veɪʃən] *n.* (旅馆房间等的) 预定  
 single ['sɪŋɡl] *adj.* 单的; 单身的; 未婚的  
 emergency [i'mə:dʒənsi] *n.* 紧急情况; 突然事件  
 information [ɪnfə'meɪʃən] *n.* 信息  
 license ['laɪsəns] *n.* 许可; 许可证

## Notes

1. on board—in (a ship, bus, aircraft, etc.)  
 “On board the bus”, “on board of the bus”, are both acceptable.
2. ...said over a loud-speaker—said by means of a loud-speaker or by using a loud-speaker.  
 与 over 的这种词义搭配的词还有 telephone 等。
3. this tour of our beautiful capital city—此处的 tour 是名词; 作动词用时, 其词义为 make a tour (of), 因此 tour France=make a tour of France. tour 作名词用时, 可与介词 of 或 round 搭配.
4. ...We'll be starting our tour in a few minutes—将来进行时态可用来表示即将或按计划、安排将要发生的动作。  
 eg. The tourists will be touring Huangguoshu scenic area the day after tomorrow.
5. ...she wouldn't trade her job for any other — Carmen wouldn't exchange her job as a tourist guide for any other job (with anybody).
6. for as long as she could remember — for a very, very long time.

7. to watch the groups of tourists being led around some beautiful building—

1) watch+adj. + V. -ing

Note that “being led” is in the passive voice. If the active voice is employed, this part of the sentence will be “to watch the guide leading the groups of tourists around some beautiful building.”

2) 此处 some 的词义是“某一幢”。

8. a special kind of person—注意: special 出现在 kind 之前, 而不是在 person 之前。类似的情况有:

different kinds of people; a good piece of furniture; a larger pair of shoes 等等。

9. to assist tourists with their heavy luggage

1) to assist sb. with sth. 和 to assist sb. in doing sth. 都是“帮助某人做某事”。

2) luggage 的词义是 the cases, bags, boxes, etc. of a traveller, 因此它不可数; “五件行李”应译为 five pieces of luggage。

10. information—不可数名词, 与 more, some 连用时不加-s

eg. a useful piece/bit of information

to give information on/about the matter

## Exercises

I. Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Carmen smile as she watched the tourists get on board the bus?

2. Why didn't Carmen get on board before the tourists?



3. Is it right for the tourist guide to speak to the tourists with his/her back turned towards them?
4. What should a tourist guide say when he/she first meets the tourists?
5. What qualifications should a tourist guide have for his/her job?
6. What language do many world travellers speak?
7. How many kinds of tourist guide are there?
8. Are single women better than single men in taking groups of people on tours of faraway cities? Why or why not?
9. What should a tourist assistant know?
10. What does a local tourist guide do?
11. What did Carmen do to qualify as a local tourist guide?

**I. Fill in the blanks with proper modal verbs:**

Make it negative if necessary.

1. John gets upset when he \_\_\_\_\_ understand a problem.
2. You'd better bring those clothes inside; it \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
3. I \_\_\_\_\_ be more careful next time.
4. You \_\_\_\_\_ copy out the whole text, because it's too long.
5. If I were you, I \_\_\_\_\_ go for a swim now.
6. May I start the machine now?  
No, you \_\_\_\_\_. They haven't finished repairing it.
7. We \_\_\_\_\_ have told them about our difficulties.
8. My pen is out of ink; \_\_\_\_\_ you let me use yours?
9. Must I stop the machine when I change the speed?  
Yes, you \_\_\_\_\_. But you needn't switch off the power.
10. I thought the book \_\_\_\_\_ be too difficult for us.
11. Don't call on them just now. The family \_\_\_\_\_ have fin-