



龙行华夏双语导游词

(汉英对照)

注目北京

TAKE ME TO BEIJING

► 主编 成应翠

北京，一座有着悠久历史的古城，人们不仅欣赏她的名胜古迹，
更仰慕她那壮丽的自然文化景观。

雄伟的长城、古色古香的故宫、风景秀丽的颐和园……

透着浓郁文化气息的北京城总是以其独特的魅力吸引着来自世界各地的朋友。



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TAKE ME TO BEIJING

► 主编 成应翠

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21 世纪，中国这块古老的大地上春潮涌动，焕发青春，犹如醒狮一声长啸向世人宣告：在经历过汉唐繁华峥嵘和近代百年沉寂之后，再次成为举世瞩目的焦点！

近年来，随着国内旅游业迅速崛起，中国敞开胸怀，喜迎八方来客。涉外导游——中外交流的民间形象大使，肩负着传播文化和沟通中外的双向使命。因此，他们不仅要有较高的专业素养，还要有很好的个人修养。能否熟练运用英语与外宾进行交流是衡量一个涉外导游工作者是否合格的基本标准。

但是，纵观当今图书市场，既能够学习英语，又能够提供专业导游知识的双语导游书籍却是凤毛麟角，为此，我们邀请经验丰富的英语专家及导游工作专业人士倾力打造了一套大型英汉对照双语版导游词——《龙行华夏双语导游词》，本套丛书共 6 册，即《注目北京》、《聚焦上海》、《梦回西安》、《采风昆明》、《浓情广州》、《逐日拉萨》。

《注目北京》——北京是一座有着悠久历史的古城，人们不仅欣赏她的名胜古迹，更仰慕她那壮丽的自然文化景观。雄伟的长城、古色古香的故宫、风景秀丽的颐和园……透着浓郁文化气息的北京城总是以其独特的魅力吸引着来自世界各地的朋友。

《聚焦上海》——上海，经历的不只是时间的侵蚀，更是精神的涅槃。绚丽的外滩、巍峨的东方明珠电视塔、气势磅礴的跨江大桥、极具诱惑的购物天堂……这些不仅印证了上海昔日的沧桑，更展示了上海蓬勃的生机和美好的未来，使每一个来上海的人为之震撼。

《梦回西安》——名列“世界四大古都”的西安，其自然景观峭拔险峻，风土人情独具特色。奇险的华山、著名的大雁塔、浓香的羊肉泡馍……人们在古老与现代中感受经典。

《采风昆明》——昆明，一个自然景观和人文景观的荟萃之地，一个多民族汇集的城市。这里有悠久的历史、独特的地质结构，更有热情好客、能歌善舞、民风纯朴的各族人民，无论是其待人接物的礼仪、风味独特的饮食、绚丽多彩的服饰，还是风格各异的民居建筑、妙趣横生的婚嫁习俗，都



能使人感受到鲜明的民族特色。

《**浓情广州**》——素有“花城”之称的广州，气候温和宜人，花满四季。到遍布城乡的粤式茶楼酒家品尝正宗的粤菜或者到街头排档去“漫吃”风味小食，体会“食在广州”的内涵；到珠江三角洲的乡村小镇去体味“小桥流水人家”的水乡风情，体验岭南的风俗。

《**逐日拉萨**》——日光城拉萨，一座具有1300年历史的高原古城，无疑是这个世界上最具特色、最富魅力的城市。这不仅因为它海拔3700米的高度令初来者感到晕眩，还因为它1300年的历史留下的文化遗迹以及宗教氛围带给人们的震撼。

山水可以娱情，寄情山水，遨游天地之间，尽情享受天地人融为一体的舒畅。做一个浪迹天涯的旅人，你难道不需要一本轻松活泼的导游书来舒缓羁旅劳顿之苦么？在青山绿水中有这样一个好旅伴来时时时为你分忧，为你指引方向，还犹豫什么，快快开始你的天涯之旅吧！背上简单的行囊，一书走天下，Let's Go!

如果你是一个涉外导游工作者，虽然学富五年，满腹经纶，但是面对金发碧眼的老外，你或许会有点点紧张，或许这时候你的ABC会有点结结巴巴，怎样才能流畅自如地进行英语解说，让老外为你竖起大拇指呢？本套双语导游词为你解决了“话”到用时方恨少的难题。有了它，你就可以充满自信地大声说出“Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to China...”

如果你是一个英语fans，投入大量的时间和精力学习英语，却苦于找不到行之有效的学习方法，不妨翻开这套书，有多重惊喜等着你哦！去紫禁城感受皇族的大气，去东方明珠电视塔领略现代社会的朝气，去布达拉宫接受心灵的洗礼。

本套丛书集知识性、实用性、趣味性于一体，有丰富的文化底蕴，将动人的传说、意蕴深刻的典故娓娓道来，引人入胜，既是一位介绍旅游专业知识的老师，又是学习英语的好帮手，更像一个陪你踏遍万水千山的好旅伴。本套丛书英汉对照，语言地道，使读者在不经意的阅读中英语水平有质的飞跃。本丛书适合涉外导游人员、旅游爱好者、在校大学生、中高级英语水平的读者阅读。

限于编者的时间和学识，书中疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者



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北京概况 Brief Introduction

作为中国的首都，北京是历史上著名的国际性大都市，是全国的政治、经济、文化和科技中心，同时也是通信、交通和贸易中心。

北京市面积为 1.68 万平方千米，南北长 176 千米，东西宽 160 千米，占全国总面积的 0.175%，中国共产党中央委员会和中央政府均坐落于此。北京市共有 18 个区、县，其中北京城内有东城、西城、崇文和宣武 4 个区；近郊有朝阳、海淀、丰台和石景山 4 个区；远郊有门头沟、顺义、房山、通州、昌平、大兴、平谷和怀柔 8 个区；还有密云和延庆 2 个郊县。

北京是一个人口众多的大都市。据 2000 年第五次全国

Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is a modern international metropolis of historic significance. It is the political, economic, cultural, and scientific center as well as the communications, transportation and trade center of the country.

Beijing is where the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government of China are located. It covers an area of 16,800 square kilometers and is 176 kilometers long from north to south and 160 kilometers wide from east to west. It accounts for 0.175 percent of the total land area of China. Beijing Municipality has 18 districts and counties under its administration. The four districts of Eastern City, Western City, Chongwen and Xuanwu are in the city proper. Chaoyang, Haidian, Fengtai and Shijingshan are in the near suburban areas and the eight districts of Mentougou, Shunyi, Fangshan, Tongzhou, Changping, Daxing, Pinggu and Huairou are in the outer suburban areas. The remaining two counties of Miyun and Yanqing are in the farthest outskirts of Beijing.

Beijing is a metropolis with a large population. According to the fifth national census car-

人口普查统计，北京市有常住人口1 380万，每年流动人口达300多万。北京市有56个民族，在全市总人口中，汉族人口总数超过1 100万，占人口总数的96%以上，少数民族人口为40多万，约占人口总数的3.8%。

北京是一座有着悠久历史的古城，人们不仅欣赏她的名胜古迹，更仰慕她那雄伟壮丽的自然景观。据史料记载，北京在两三百万年前是一个海湾。她西环太行，北临燕山，东拥渤海，南对华北平原，近处三面环山，重峦叠嶂，把中间围成了一个小小的平原，形如港湾，人称“北京湾”。数百万年后，春天冰雪融化以及夏天暴雨从山谷上冲击下来的大量泥沙，逐渐把北京湾变成了一个冲积平原。久而久之，大自然的鬼斧神工造就了今天北京的壮丽景观。

北京地处北纬40°，东经116°，与意大利的罗马、西班牙的马德里和美国的费城在同一条纬线上。北京市海拔高度

ried out in 2000, Beijing had 13.8 million permanent residents with more than 3 million transients. There are 56 nationalities in Beijing, of which the Han nationality totals more than 11 million, a proportion of over 96%. The population of other ethnic groups comes to a total of over 400,000 or 3.8% of the total.

Beijing is an ancient city with a long history. People enjoy not only scenic attractions and historical sites but can also admire picturesque landscapes of beauty and magnificence. According to historical records, Beijing was a gulf two or three million years ago. Beijing is semi-enclosed by the Taihang Mountains to the west and the Yanshan Mountains to the north, with Bohai Bay to the east and faces the Great Hua-bei Plain to the south. At a closer distance, Beijing is embraced on three sides by high mountains which form a little plain in the middle shaped like a bay and known as “Beijing Bay”. Millions of years later, enormous amounts of mud carried by melting ice and snow in spring and heavy rains in summer deposited silt down the mountain valleys and into the bay. The bay was then transformed into an alluvial plain known as the Beijing Sub-Plain. As time went on, Beijing was wrought by nature into the picturesque landscape of magnificence that we see today.

Beijing is situated at latitude 40 degrees north and 116 degrees east longitude. This is the same latitude as Rome in Italy, Madrid in Spain and Philadelphia in the US. The elevation of the



为 43.71 米，位于北温带，是典型的大陆性季风气候，但气候较为宜人，四季分明：春天温暖多风，伴有少量沙尘；夏天炎热多雨；秋天凉爽舒适，阳光普照，是一年中最好的季节；冬季晴朗但较寒冷，有时飘雪，有时也会刮起猛烈的东北风。北京市全年平均降水量约为 664.2 毫米，夏季雨量相对较大，七、八月份的月平均降水量可达到 600 ~ 700 毫米，占全年平均降水量的 75%。

流经北京市的主要河流有五条，分别是：永定河、潮白河、拒马河、洹河和北运河。

为了改善北京市的环境保护工作，市民们踊跃进行植树造林活动。为了美化环境，北京市城内外栽满了品种各异的树木花草。北京市的市树是国槐和刺柏，市花为月季和菊花。

自从 1949 年，尤其是实行“改革开放”政策以来，北京发生了翻天覆地的变化。今天，人民的生活水平得到很大提高，人口预期寿命较之以前也有很大的增长。

2001 年 7 月 13 日，国际奥林匹克委员会选举北京为

City of Beijing proper is 43.71 meters. Located at the North Temperate Zone, Beijing enjoys a typical continental, yet pleasant monsoon climate. Beijing has four distinctive seasons. Spring in Beijing is warm with sandstorms; summer is hot with many rainy days. Autumn is cool, pleasant and comfortable with bright sunny skies. It is the best season of the whole year. Winter is clear but cold with some snow and sometimes with strong east and north winds. The annual rainfall (precipitation) in the Beijing area averages 644.2 millimeters, and occurs mostly in the summer. From July to August the volume of rainfall is about 600-700 mm (24-27 inches). This amounts to 75% of Beijing's annual precipitation.

The five main rivers that flow through the Beijing area are: the Yongding, Chaobai, Juma and Xun rivers and the North Canal.

In order to improve the environment of the city, many areas have been afforested. Many trees and flowers have been planted in and around the city for its beautification. The symbolic trees of the City of Beijing are the Chinese scholar and juniper while the Chinese rose and chrysanthemum are its flowers.

Beijing has developed rapidly since 1949, and especially after China's reform and opening-up policy was implemented in the 1980s. The living standard has been greatly improved and life expectancy is much longer than before.

Beijing was selected as the host city for the 2008 Summer Olympic Games by the Interna-



2008 年夏季奥运会的主办城市。作为国际性的大都市，北京期待着全世界的朋友们来感受她日渐变化的新气象！

tional Olympic Committee on July 13, 2001. Beijing is an international metropolis and is looking forward to showing the world her new and changing atmosphere.



一、天安门 The Tian'anmen

女士们、先生们，欢迎来到中国，欢迎来到北京！大家有没有听说过这样一句格言，出自孔夫子之口：“有朋自远方来，不亦乐乎？”今天我非常高兴能有机会结识新朋友并成为大家这次旅行的导游。我们即将参观的是一处特别的地方——天安门，它是北京和中国的象征。亲爱的朋友们，欢迎来到天安门！随时欢迎大家提出宝贵意见。谢谢！

在参观之前，我先给大家简要地介绍一下天安门。

1.1 概况 Brief Introduction

天安门位于北京市的中心，是中华人民共和国的象征。天安门始建于明 1417 年，初名为“承天门”。明朝末期，承天门毁于战火。清 1616 年重建后改名为“天安门”。从过去明清两代皇城的正门到今天北京和中国的象征，天安门见证了中国数百年的人世沧桑和历史变迁。

Ladies and gentlemen, welcome to China. Welcome to Beijing! Have you ever heard a famous quote from Confucius, “Isn’t it a pleasure to have friends from afar?” Today I am very glad to have an opportunity to make new friends and be your tour guide. We are going to visit a special place—the Tian’anmen. It is a symbol of Beijing and China today. I welcome you to the Tian’anmen! I hope you will lend me your attention during this tour. Thank you!

Before visiting the Tian’anmen, I’d like to give you a brief introduction.

Located in the center of Beijing, the Tian’anmen is the symbol of the People’s Republic of China. It was first built in the Ming Dynasty in 1417 and was originally called the Gate of Heavenly Succession (the Chengtianmen). At the end of the Ming Dynasty, it was seriously damaged by war. When it was rebuilt in the Qing Dynasty in 1616, it was renamed Tian’anmen. As the main gate of the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties and a