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四川

文化与景点讲解词

英语导游

应试必备手册

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Description of the Sichuan

Culture and Its Scenery

四川科学技术出版社

四川英语导游 应试必备手册

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Description of the Sichuan Culture and Its Scenery



杨天庆: 英语译审,现为四川师范大学外事处副处长。曾担任过四川省英语导游资格证口试考官,先后发表《小议杜诗译本》、《杜诗(登高)英语商榷》、《关于(秋兴)八首英译等值的思考》、《王维诗中的空静观与英译的等值》等多篇论文;译著作品有:《大学英语阅读范译:古代寓言115篇》、《门诺会在中国》、短篇小说集《挤脚的鞋》、欧美最佳儿童故事集《小丑王子》。

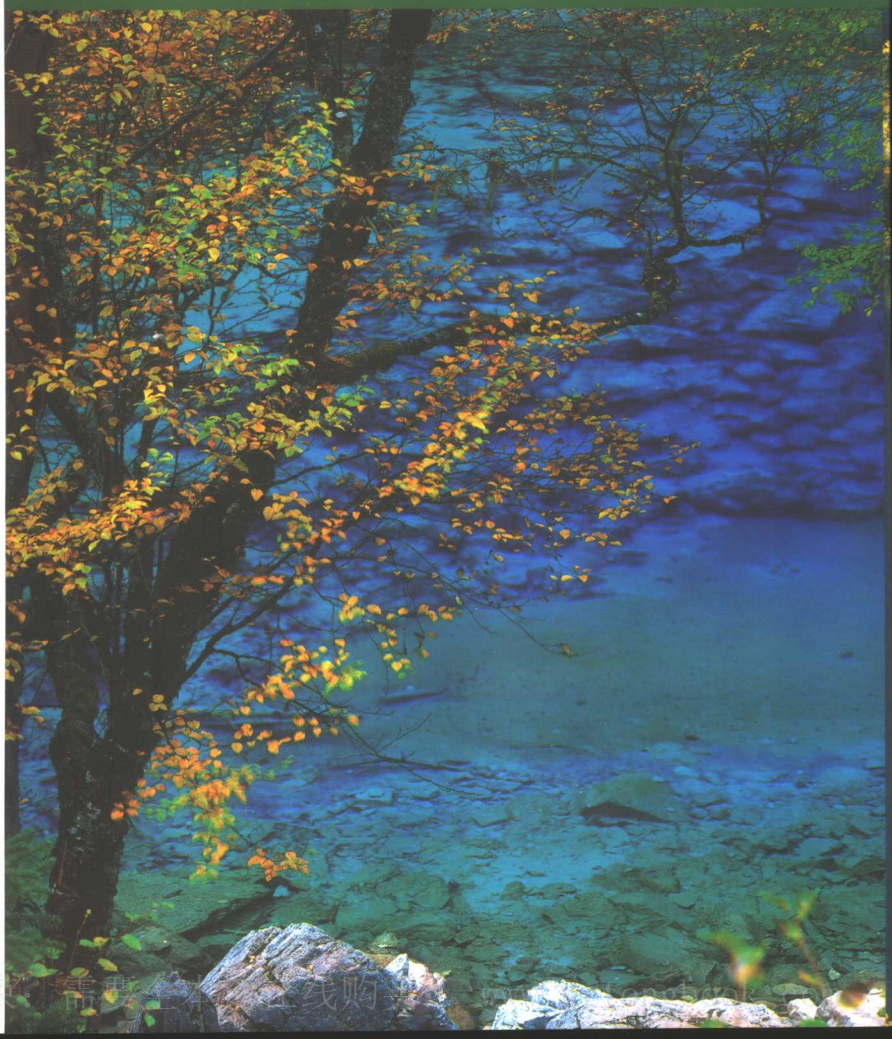


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Description of the Sichuan Culture and Its Scenery



前言

四川省是全国重点旅游省之一。随着四川省旅游事业不断发展，愈来愈多的海外游客来川旅游。为提高旅游服务质量，省有关部门每年组织英语资格证书考试，其目的是提高导游的讲解质量和改进讲解技巧。再者，由于工作需要，许多人有机会接触海外游客，他们也希望了解，甚至掌握如何用英语正确讲述四川风土人情和旅游景点。但要用英语流利并全面地讲解并非易事。特别是在英文导游口试中，时间短，且要求达到一定水平，更是难上加难。

目前，省内中文导游资料选本颇多，但系统的、较为完整介绍省内重点景区和风土人情的英文资料却是一个空白。为此，笔者编写了这本手册，它既是英语资格证书考试考生的必备工具书，又是省内各级旅游院校学生的良师益友，是一本融实用性、知识性于一体的英语读物。

本手册共分三部分：四川文化背景、主要景点讲解词和单词索引。内容翔实，涉及海外游客常去景点的历史、民俗、人情、神话、传说等。为使英文句子流畅通俗，编者尽量选用常用词、词组、简易语法结构，便于读者朗朗上

口。

学习本手册基本要求:背记基本单词及用语,学会记关键词,或者写出提纲,然后用自己的话复述内容,从而学会流利地表达完整的情景。

长江三峡、大足石刻虽地处重庆,但与四川旅游有着千丝万缕的联系,笔者特此将这两个旅游景点收入本手册里。

由于编者的水平有限,缺点错漏难免,恳请同行、读者批评指正。

杨天庆

2002年5月于四川师范大学

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第一部分
四川文化背景

Part One
Background to Sichuan

四川地理位置

Sichuan Geography and Environment

Sichuan Province is located on the upper reach of the Yangtse River. It is widely known as the land of abundance for its fertile land. Its east longitude extends from 97°21' to 110°12' while its north latitude from 26°03' to 34°19'. The province is about 1,200 km from east to west by 900 km from north to south.

Sichuan is an inland province and it ranks the fifth in China for its vast territory. Its land border of about 570,000 sq. m is shared with Hubei and Hunan to the East, Guizhou and Yunnan to the West. It is located to the west of Tibet and North of Qinghai, Gansu and Shaanxi.

Sichuan encompasses landforms of great diversity, ranging from the Sichuan basin in the east to the highlands and mountains in the west. The East of Sichuan ranges from 200m to 700m above sea level. It is completely surrounded by highlands, which range from 1,500m to 3,000m above sea level. Because of the different landform disposition,

abundance

[ə'bʌndəns] *n.*

富裕

latitude

['lætɪtjuːd] *n.*

纬度

encompass

[ɪn'kʌmpəs] *vt.*

围绕

diversity

['daɪvə:sɪti] *n.*

多种多样

monsoon climate

[mɒn'su:ɪn]

季风气候

the East of Sichuan resembles the structure of a basin on the surface and covers the area of 17,000 sq. m with a subtropical monsoon climate and plenty of rainfall. As one of the four basins in China, the area greatly fits diversified agricultural development. Traditionally it grows rice, wheat, rape-seed and sweat potatoes. It also grows medicinal plants and herbs that are sold all over the country.

continental[kɒnti'nentl] *adj.*

大陆的

The West of Sichuan has a climate subject to a cold continental climate except for the deep river valleys there. The northwest of the highlands has comparatively lower-leveled valleys and its land surface remains extensive where grass grows luxuriantly and offers invariably favorite conditions to the development of animal husbandry. In the southeast the highlands resemble different segments being cut off by the typical land structure, and many rivers flowing crosswise. There the high mountains and deep valleys have vast forests and grasslands.

comparatively

[kəm'pærətɪvli]

adv.

比较地

luxuriant[lʌg'zjuəriənt] *adj.*

茂盛的

segment['segmənt] *n.*

部分

Sichuan has more than 1,300 rivers, particularly all in the Changjiang (长江) river system. The Jinsha (金沙江), the upper section of the Changjiang River, is called the Changjiang after meeting the Minjiang (岷江) at Yibin. The Changjiang has five major tributaries in Sichuan: the Yalong River (雅砻江), the Minjiang River, the Tuojiang River (沱江), the Jialing River (嘉陵江) and the Qinjiang River (清江).

tributary['tribjutəri] *n.*

支流

Many of the rivers in Sichuan flow rapidly among hills, mountains and gorges, making it the number one province in hydroelectric power potential.

potential

[pə'tenʃəl] *n.*

潜力

Why do many people call Sichuan as the land of abundance or the state of Tianfu (天府)?

Based on the ancient document, Tianfu was the official title. Its official responsibility was to take care of national valuable jewelry and other rare treasures. So Tianfu had an extended meaning relating to treasure storage. Later, people often used Tianfu as a figure of speech to imply the area with fertile land where diversified products were produced.

valuable

[ˈvæljuəbl] *adj.*

贵重的

jewelry

[ˈdʒu:əlri] *n.*

珠宝

Before the Qin emperor unified the whole China, the Tianfu area included both the Chengdu and Hanzhong plains (汉中平原). Although the State of Shu in the Three Kingdom Period covered the most part of Sichuan and Hanzhong which now belongs to the part of Shanxi, the Tianfu area mainly referred to the Chengdu plain because of the well-known Dujiang irrigation system. Gradually the state of the Tianfu became a synonym for Sichuan.

synonym

[ˈsɪnənim] *n.*

代名词

The local geographical and natural advantages made Sichuan well known for the land of abundance. Furthermore, the following historic examples show that Sichuan *not only* has an important position, *but* also is a good place to stay.

geographical

[dʒiə'græfɪkəl]

adj.

地理的

The ancient Sichuan mainly refers to the two areas by the names of Sichuan basin and Hanzhong basin with fertile fields and mild climate (Now Hanzhong basin belongs to the part of Shaanxi). Particularly the Chengdu plain in Sichuan basin benefited from the Dujiang Irrigation System since the Qin Dynasty (221 ~ 206 BC). Due to the irrigation system and natural advantages, local Sichuan farmers worked hard in the fields and produced rich harvests. There was an old saying: no serious flood or drought disaster ever occurred and local people had enough food to eat ever since the Qin and Han Dynasties.

The Sichuan basin is completely surrounded by high mountains. The ancient Chinese history witnessed wars, which happened frequently and people suffered in central China. However, the mountains had geographically prevented the spread of the war disasters into the ancient Sichuan. Therefore, local people were able to live in peace.

Besides, the ancient Sichuan had a very important strategic position. During the Warring States period (403 ~ 221 BC), the king of the Qin State occupied first the two states called Ba and Shu in Sichuan before he started his ambitious plan to establish his dynasty in the whole China.

Under the Qin Dynasty Liu Bang (刘邦) was the