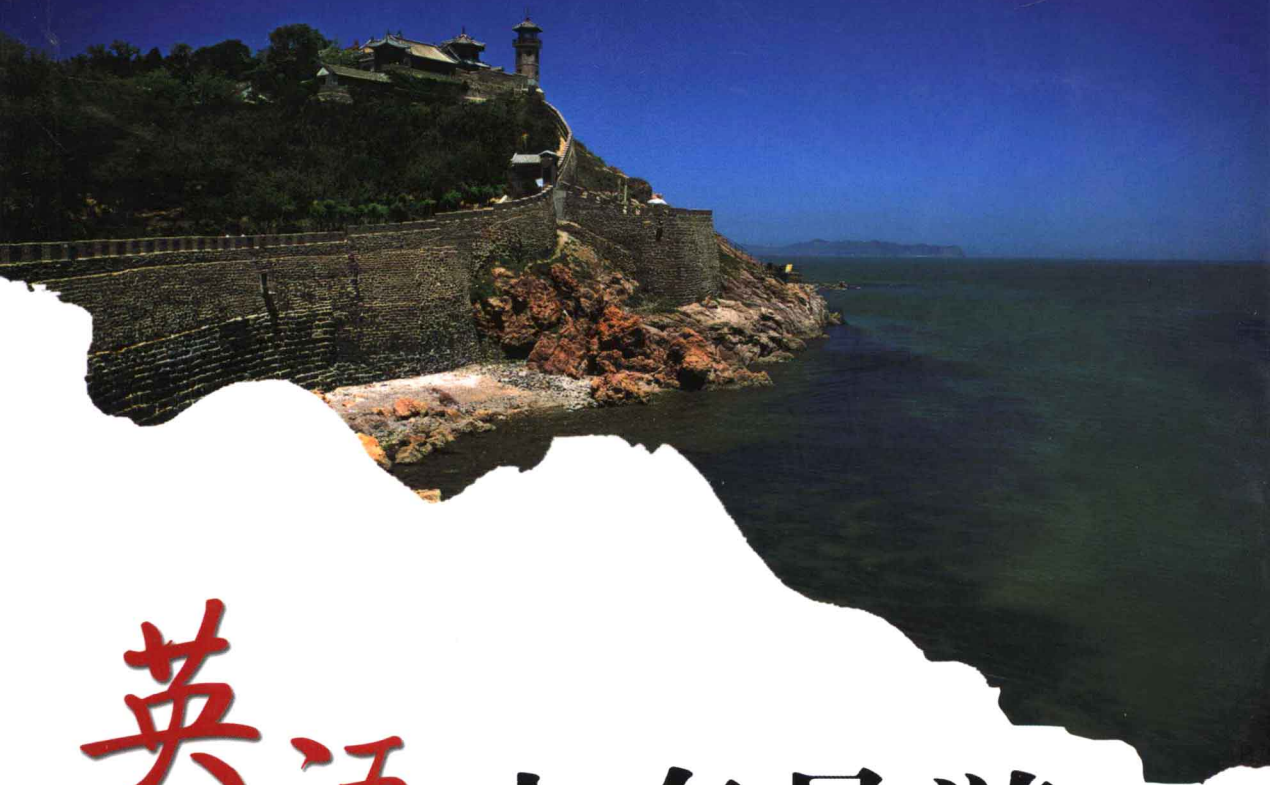


山东省全国导游资格考试英语导游人员参考用书



英语

English

山东导游



孙 静 李 彦◎编著

山东省旅游局人事教育处组织编写

中国旅游出版社

山东省全国导游资格考试英语导游人员参考用书

英语山东导游

孙 静 李 彦 编著

山东省旅游局人事教育处组织编写

中国旅游出版社

责任编辑:殷 钰

责任印制:李崇宝

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语山东导游/孙静,李彦编著;山东省旅游局人事教育处组织编写.——北京:中国旅游出版社,2007.8

ISBN 978-7-5032-3259-6

I. 英… II. ①孙… ②李… ③山… III. 导游—英语—资格考核—教材 ②旅游指南—山东省—英文 IV. H31 K928.952

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2007)第 136387 号

书 名: 英语山东导游

作 者: 孙静 李彦

山东省旅游局人事教育处

出版发行: 中国旅游出版社

(北京市建国门内大街甲 9 号 邮编:100005)

http://www.cttp.net.cn E-mail: cttp@cmta.gov.cn

发行部电话: 010 85166507 85166517

排 版: 北京浩德博文信息科技有限公司

经 销: 全国各地新华书店

印 刷: 北京建筑工业印刷厂

版 次: 2007 年 9 月第 1 版 2007 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

开 本: 720 毫米×970 毫米 1/16

印 张: 8.5

印 数: 5000 册

定 价: 20.00 元

I S B N 978-7-5032-3259-6

版权所有 翻印必究

如发现质量问题,请直接与发行部联系调换



孙 静(Jing Sun)

1971年生，1993年毕业于山东师范大学外语系，2000年获得山东师范大学旅游硕士学位。现任山东师范大学旅游系副教授，硕士生导师。从事旅游英语教学和翻译工作十余载，出版个人独立专著两部，发表论文十余篇。



李 彦(Yan Li)

1971年生，1992年毕业于山东大学外文系，2005年获得英语语言文学硕士。先后就职于山东省中国旅行社、济南铁道职业技术学院。主要从事旅游翻译及旅游英语教学工作，担任过大量英语口语译工作。

前 言

山东,孔孟之乡也,所谓山、水、圣人之地。作为中国文化的古老源头之一,对其管窥其一而不知其精髓之所在,无异于隔空拈花。那好吧!让我们从这里开始山东之行。这是一部英文的散文长卷,它会在你所知道、记忆的山东之外,从另一个视角告诉你一个更博大的山东,一个拥有无数优秀旅游品牌的“文化圣地、度假天堂”。读罢,掩卷沉思,也许我们会发现以前那个概念上的山东原本应该是这样的丰富、精彩、经典!这里既有鼓时尚风帆之心怀、登临晓天下之锐意,又有抗争不屈、艰苦奋斗之风范。这里的风情和人文更能满足你饱览山川、求知崇学之志向。

本书分为十个单元,每个单元由一篇主课文和两篇副课文组成。主课文是对山东英语导游人员资格考试的主要景点介绍,两篇副课文则涉及山东旅游的知识和文化。另外,本书还为参加山东英语导游人员资格考试的考生提供了导游业务口试部分的参考资料。本书既可以帮助来山东旅游的外国游客更好地了解山东,也可作为高等学校旅游专业的学生及从事英语导游人士的参考用书。山东旅游业的风采需要有人去发掘、需要有人去欣赏、需要有人去品评。这本书不只是针对英语旅游人才的培养,也是开启您山东行程的一张合适的门票。希望您能从英文语言中认识山东旅游风貌、了解山东旅游精髓、传播山东旅游文化。

《英语山东导游》的编写过程中,得到了山东省旅游局人教处的大力支持。山东师范大学旅游系美籍专家 Judy Judd 女士对全书进行了精心审阅;山东师范大学旅游系研究生薛美花同学提供了大量资料,在此一并表示感谢。

真诚希望读者和同行能及时反馈书中不足,使本书能得到不断改进。

编者

2007年8月

目 录

Unit One	1
Text A Shandong in Brief	1
Text B History and Culture of Shandong	4
Text C Customs of Shandong	7
Unit Two	10
Text A Spurting Spring Park	10
Text B Jinan - the City of Springs	15
Text C The Yellow River	18
Unit Three	22
Text A Qingdao Jutting Pier	22
Text B The Pearl of the Yellow Sea—Qingdao	26
Text C Meeting in Beijing, Sailing in Qingdao	29
Unit Four	33
Text A Azure Cloud Temple on Mt. Tai	33
Text B Humanistic Mount Tai	36
Text C Mount Taishan Geopark	40
Unit Five	44
Text A The Temple of Confucius in Qufu	44
Text B Confucius and Confucianism	48
Text C Shandong Cuisine	52
Unit Six	55
Text A Penglai Pavilion	55
Text B Taoism	59
Text C Shandong Coastal Region	64
Unit Seven	68
Text A Liugong Island	68

Text B	First Sino – Japanese War (Jia Wu Sino – Japanese War) ...	72
Text C	Patriotic Tour of Shandong	76
Unit Eight	.....	81
Text A	The Former Residence of Pu Songling	81
Text B	Qi Culture	85
Text C	Birthplace of World Football and Capital of Porcelain in North China	89
Unit Nine	.....	92
Text A	The Former Residence of Wang Xizhi	92
Text B	Chinese Calligraphy	96
Text C	Folk Arts and Crafts of Shandong	100
Unit 10	.....	104
Text A	Welcome Speech	104
Text B	Farewell Speech	107
Text C	Travel Tips in China	109
Questions on the Skills of Tour Guiding	.....	114
Festivals and Celebrations of Shandong	.....	119
Books of Reference	.....	125

Unit One

Text A Shandong in Brief

Shandong,
Where the Mount Tai rises abruptly,
the Yellow River meets the sea,
and Confucius was born.

Shandong Province, in the coastal area of East China is located between 34 and 38 degrees north latitude, and 114 and 112 degrees east longitude. Its east-west span is 700 km, and south-north span 420 km. On the lower reaches of the Yellow River, Shandong Province is composed of peninsula and inland area. It borders the Bo Sea and Yellow Sea in the east, and faces the Korean Peninsula and the Japanese Archipelago to the east. The western inland part borders Hebei, Henan, Anhui, Jiangsu from north to south. With a whole surface area of 156.7 thousand square kilometers, Shandong Province makes up 1.6 percent of Chinese territory.

The special geographical location of Shandong Province makes it the key link between the Yellow River Economic Zone and the Bohai Rim Economic Area, the juncture area of North China and East China, therefore it occupies an important position in the national economy.

Shandong Peninsula possesses 3,024 km coastline, 1/6 that of the whole nation. Numerous islands are scattered off shore, among which as many as 326 are larger than 5,000 square kilometers.

Shandong Province is crisscrossed with rivers and lakes. There are over 100 rivers with their main streams longer than 50 km. The Yellow River, long-honored as the “Mother River of the Chinese Nation”, finishes its long journey from tributaries in Qinghai here. It enters the province in the southwest and cuts through the province for more than 610 kilometers before emptying into the Bohai Sea in the northeast. As the lowest point, the Yellow River Delta,

2-10 meters above the sea, forms an area of 23 square kilometers at the estuary of the Yellow River each year, becoming the youngest land in China that is growing. The famous Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal flows for 630 km from the southeast to the northwest through the plains in western Shandong, where people can also find the biggest stretch of inland water in Shandong, the Southern Four Lakes (*Nansi Lake*). The Southern Four Lakes, consisting of the Weishan, Zhaoyang, Dushan, and Nanyang lakes, cover a total area of 1,375 square km, and are among the 10 largest freshwater lakes of the nation.

The Central part of Shandong is mountainous, and east and south part is hilly. The alluvial plain of the Yellow River, part of the North China Plain, occupies the north and northwest parts of Shandong. Major mountains in Shandong include Mount Tai, Mount Meng, Mount Lao, Mount Lu, Mount Yi, Mount Culai, Mount Kunyu, Mount Jiuding, and Mount Menglianggu. Mount Tai, ranking first in China's Five Sacred Peaks, stands in the Central Shandong. As the highest spot of the province, 1532.7 meters (2007) above the sea level, Mt. Tai has been named the "World Natural and Cultural Heritage" by the UNESCO.

The climate of Shandong is temperate zone monsoon climate, which features distinctive seasonal changes. It has long, hot and rainy summers, short springs and falls, and long and dry winters. The average temperature ranges from 11 to 14 degrees centigrade. The annual precipitation ranges about 550-950 mm. Summer is the best season for tourists to coastal areas in Jiaodong Peninsula, and spring and fall are the best time to the inland area.

According to statistics of the Fifth National Census, the total population of the province was 90.79 million. There are 54 ethnic groups, including the Han, Hui, Manchu, Zhuang, Korean, Miao, Tibetan, Yi, Yao, and Bai in Shandong Province, of which the Han population accounts for 99 percent. Of the minority ethnic groups, the Hui people has the largest population, then follows the Manchu minority, and the Zhuang people comes the third.

Shandong Province is also considered the birthplace of China's pottery, porcelain and silk. Throughout the province tourists can find traditional items like the clocks and watches of Yantai, the porcelain of Zibo, the kites of Weifang, the shell-carving and beer of Qingdao.

Useful Words and Expressions

the lower reaches of the Yellow

River 黄河下游地区

north latitude 纬度

longitude 经度

peninsula 半岛

inland area 内陆地区

Japanese Archipelago 日本列岛

the Yellow River Economic Zone 黄河经济协作区

the Bohai Rim Economic Area 环渤海经济区

coastline 海岸线

tributary 支流

estuary 河口

main stream 干流

Yellow River Delta 黄河三角洲

the Southern Four Lakes 南四湖

Beijing-Hangzhou Grand Canal 京杭大运河

Mount Tai 泰山

Mount Meng 蒙山

Mount Lao 崂山

Mount Lu 鲁山

Mount Yi 崑山

Mount Culai 徂徕山

Mount Kunyu 崑崙山

Mount Jiuding 九顶山

Mount Menglianggu 孟良崮

the Five Sacred Peaks 五岳

World Natural and Cultural Heritage

List 世界自然与文化遗产名录

UNESCO 联合国教科文组织

temperate zone 温带

monsoon climate 季风气候

annual precipitation 年降水量

national census 全国人口普查

minority ethnic groups 少数民族

Hui 回族

Manchu 满族

Zhuang 壮族

Korean 朝鲜族

Miao 苗族

Tibetan 藏族

Yi 彝族

Yao 瑶族

Bai 白族

pottery and porcelain 陶瓷

shell-carving 贝雕

Text B History and Culture of Shandong

“Shandong” was first called as a geographic name during the Warring States Period (475-221 B. C.), though at that time this name generally referred to a vast area east of the Taihang Mountains. In the Jin Dynasty(1115-1234 A. D.), Shandong Eastern and Western regions were set up, and Shandong became an administrative name for the first time. Shandong Prefecture was set up during the Yuan Dynasty (1206-1368 A. D.) During the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644A. D.), the central government set up Shandong Administrative Department, with similar administrative divisions to those of Shandong today. In 1377, the capital of Shandong Province was moved to Jinan. Shandong Province was set up in Qing Dynasty (1616-1911 A.D.), Jinan as the capital city. In the pre-Qin period, the two ancient kingdoms in Shandong territory, Qi State and Lu State, had greatly influenced the Chinese history with their highly advanced economy, politics and culture. Therefore today Shandong is called “Land of Qi and Lu” and “Lu” for short.

Shandong is one of the birthplaces of the ancient Chinese culture. The fossil of Yiyuan ape-man proved that Shandong has been the cradle for human beings five hundred thousand years ago. The Beixin Culture of the early and middle periods of the New Stone Age has a history of about seven thousand years. Dawenkou Culture and Longshan Culture at the end of the primitive society were first found and named in the province, which evidenced that the ancient habitants, the so-called East Tribes (*Dongyi people*) had already changed from a matriarchal to a patriarchal society with rather advanced agriculture, animal husbandry and handicraft industry. In the early Xia Dynasty (2070-1600 B. C.), Shandong entered the slave society, and in the Shang Dynasty (1600-1046 B. C.) Shandong was a central area. In the Western Zhou Dynasty(1046-771 B.C), a number of states were founded, and as the two economic pillars of the Zhou Dynasty, the Qi and Lu states exerted profound influence in Shandong’s historical development. The Great Wall constructed by

the state of Qi, the earliest defense works in China, was several hundred years older than that built in the Qin Dynasty (221-206 B. C.). Until the Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), Shandong was the political and economic center of China.

There are many major historical sites to visit in Shandong. The inscriptions on clay pots unearthed at Dawenkou in 1959 and Dinggong Village in 1991 were believed to bear the earliest Chinese written language. The ruins of ancient Chengziya Longshan Town is considered one of the earliest cities in China and portions of the Great Wall built during the Qi State period is believed to be the most ancient great wall in the country. Some other historical findings in Shandong include the Tombs of Han Dynasty Kings at Luozhuang, one of China's 10 Most Remarkable Archaeological Discoveries in 2000. Shandong is also one of the birthplace of chinaware and silk. It is the main supplier of silk in the trade between China and Persia in both Han Dynasty and Tang Dynasty.

Long known as the “Hometown of Confucius and Mencius”, Shandong has always been reputed as “the land of ceremony and propriety”. Throughout history, Shandong has been the home of a large number of historical and cultural figures, who have exerted great influence on Chinese culture, and that continues to this day. Confucianism, the pillar of the Chinese traditional culture was developed by Confucius, the great philosopher, educator and politician honored as a sage, is pivotal to traditional Chinese culture and still exerts great influence around the world. The Art of War written by Sun Wu, a famous ancient strategist on military science, is considered as a classic in both military and commercial circles. Besides Confucius and Sun Zi, who were respectively renowned as the “Sage of Culture” and the “Sage of Strategy”, other famous ancient figures from Shandong include Mencius and Zengzi, who were also ancient Confucian thinkers, Mozi, the founder of Mo Theory as well as a scientist, and Zhuangzi, the representative thinker of Taoism. The famous Guan Zhong also lived there, who as the prime minister of Qi and renowned economist. Gan De, an astronomer in the Period of Warring States; Jia Sixie, ancient agriculturist known for his book Art of Agriculture; inventor and hand crafter Lu Ban, Bian Que, founder of traditional Chinese medicine, strategist Zhuge Liang, Prime Minister of Shu in the Period of Three

Kingdoms, who's considered as a figure of wisdom and military science; as well as poetess Li Qingzhao and poet Xin Qiji, and novelist Pu Songling. Wang Xizhi, the "Sage of Calligraphy", Yan Zhenqin, top calligraphist in ancient China; Liu Xie, literature critic; Xin Qiji, the representative of the heroic and bold style of Ci poetry, and Li Qingzhao, the representative of the sentimental and graceful style; Zhang Zeduan, the painter of famous scroll Life Along the Bian River at the Pure Brightness Festival and Pu Songling, a literature master for his short stories in Qing Dynasty. Their contributions have all been recorded in history, which is also a very important part of the cultural tradition of Shandong.

Useful Words and Expressions

fossil 化石

Yiyuan ape-man 沂源猿人

Beixin Culture 北辛文化

Dawenkou Culture 大汶口文化

Longshan Culture 龙山文化

agriculture, animal husbandry and
handicraft industry 农、牧、手工业

New Stone Age 新石器时代

matriarchal society 母系社会

patriarchal society 父系社会

the slave society 奴隶社会

defense works 防御工程

Taihang Mountains 太行山脉

secretariat 书记处, 秘书之职, 秘书处

predecessor 前任, 先辈, 前身

the ruins of ancient Chengziya Longshan

Town 龙山城子崖古城遗址

strategist 战略家

agriculturist 农学家

the tombs of Han Dynasty Kings at
Luozhuang 洛庄汉墓

10 Most Remarkable Archaeological
Discoveries 十大考古发现

hometown of Confucius and Mencius
孔孟之乡

the land of ceremony and propriety
礼仪之邦

celebrity 名人

Confucianism 儒家学说

Sun Zi Art of War 孙子兵法

Sage of Culture 文圣

Sage of Strategy 武圣

Text C Customs of Shandong

Different places have different folk customs. Shandong lies on the lower reaches of the Yellow River. It neighbors Henan Province on the west, receiving a strong influence of the culture of the Central Plains. It faces the sea on its east and enjoys the customs of coastal areas. On its south lies the land of former Dong Wu, a place abundant in fish and nice. On its north lies the vast North-China Plain, an important place where China's north and south cultures merge and clash. The land has a varied topography. In its southwest stand great mountains like Mt. Tai and Mt. Meng and rest vast lakes like Weishan Lake and Dongping Lake. In its east, Shandong boasts a coastline of over 3,000 kilometers. On this land, the Yellow River runs from west to east and the Grand Canal flows from the North to the South. Its landforms and geological structure differ from place to place. "On different mountains, people sing different songs," so the folk Customs of Shandong enjoy common features but are still with local particularity. Shandong is a multi nationality province, but most of its population belong to the Han nationality and the folk customs of the Han nationality assume a prominent position. Moreover, there are also the special folk customs of the Hui and Man nationalities.

With strong local customs, the Shandong People attach great importance to affection for the hometown, friendship and emotional attachment among the family members. Folk customs bear rich social and cultural connotations. Shandong is one of the earliest settlements of mankind. It has given birth to Longshan Culture and Dawenkou Culture. On this land, the states of Qi and Lu stood. It has produced Confucianism and Quanzhen Taoism and is a place where Buddhism is also popular. It has also given birth to cultural celebrities like Confucius, the Sage, Mencius, the Lesser Sage, Mo Zi, the sage of science, Lu Ban, the sage of architecture, Wang Xizhi, the sage of calligraphy. Zhuge Liang, the sage of intelligence and Pu Songling, the world's king of short

stories. The 5,000 civilization, the diversified geographical conditions and the varied cultural traditions have led to the formation of varied beliefs, dietary customs and architectures. These folk customs have shown from different perspectives the colorful life and strong cultural setting of the land.

The people of Shandong are well-known for their honesty, open mindedness, hospitality and humor. A guest is well received in both cities and rural areas alike. You can live with the people, enjoy their food, chat with the them, make jiaozi with them, do dragon lantern dance, the land-boat dance, yangko dance, walk on stilts, print Spring Festival pictures, make kites, go outing, observe the Double Ninth festival on mountains and go to temple fairs. Tour to Shandong can not only give you a jolly time, but relaxation in the local carnival.

Shandong's regional culture has its own characteristics and varieties. The time-honored traditional folk art include kites, paper-cuts, Shandong embroideries, etc. The traditional performing arts in Shandong include Lu Opera, Liuzi Opera and Shandong Bangzi, Laiwu Bangzi, Wuyin Opera and Qu Yi, the traditional art form of singing and storytelling, including Shandong Kuaishu, Shandong Qinshu and the Big Drum. There are more than 260 kinds of folk song genres and dances, among which Shanghe Drum Yangge, Jiaozhou Yangge and Haiyang Yangge are called the "Three Major Kinds of Shandong Yangge". Martial arts and acrobatics of Shandong also have been well received by tourists. There are over 100 performance venues, 133 public libraries and 159 artistic and cultural museums and centers. Shandong cuisine, which ranks first of the four major styles of cuisine in China, is the basis and representative of all styles of cuisine in north China. Each of Jinan, Jiaodong and Confucius Mansion cuisine, which are braches of Shandong cuisine, has its own brilliant characteristics in the other's company.

Come and discover the attractions of Shandong and the charms of its folk customs.

Useful Words and Expressions

settlement 安顿, 解决, 处理

carnival 狂欢节

embroidery 刺绣

customs 风俗

genre 类型, 流派

abundant 丰富的

paradise 天堂

martial arts 武术

acrobatics 杂技

representative 代表

Unit Two

Text A Spurting Spring Park

Tourists to Jinan should first go to visit Spurting (Baotu) Spring Park. Located on the southwest corner of the old city, ranked as a 4A-class Scenic Area, Spurting (Baotu) Spring Park has 27 springs. Beside Spurting (Baotu) Spring, other springs can be found in the surrounding areas, such as Golden Thread (*Jinxian*) Spring, Jade Rinsing Spring (*Shuyu*), Horse Running Spring (*Mapao*), Reclining Ox Spring (*Woniu*), Huanghua Spring, Willow Catkins (*Liuxu*) Spring and Old Golden Thread (*Lao Jinxian*) Spring.

When Spurting (Baotu) Spring Park was first built in 1956 it covered an area only of 3.4 hectares. In 1999 the local government expanded its grounds to its present size, about 10.5 hectares. The old buildings and relics there have been restored. The springs and ponds have been thoroughly dredged, and the banks lined with stone. Lawns and rockeries have been built and numerous trees and flowers planted. The park features sightseeing, fish watching, tea sampling, stones and culture, especially noted for its exquisiteness, cleanliness, peacefulness, simplicity and elegance.

The park has three gates, of which the East Gate is the main entrance. On the horizontal board is inscribed three Chinese characters 趵突泉 written by Mr Guo Moruo. Entering the main gate visitors will first catch a sight of a rockery, 30 meters from north to south and 13 meters from west to east, which was set up in 1964 with North Taihu stone. There is a cave under the rockery with an area of about 16 square meters where visitors can take a short rest before they go inside the park. The cave of the rockery is designed successfully with a large piece of stone. On the cave wall there are enough rifts to allow light and air to go into the cave and make it neither too dark nor humid.

Located in the west of the park, Spurting (*Baotu*) Spring, the symbol of the City of Jinan, also known as Threshold (*Kan*) Spring or Luoshui Spring.