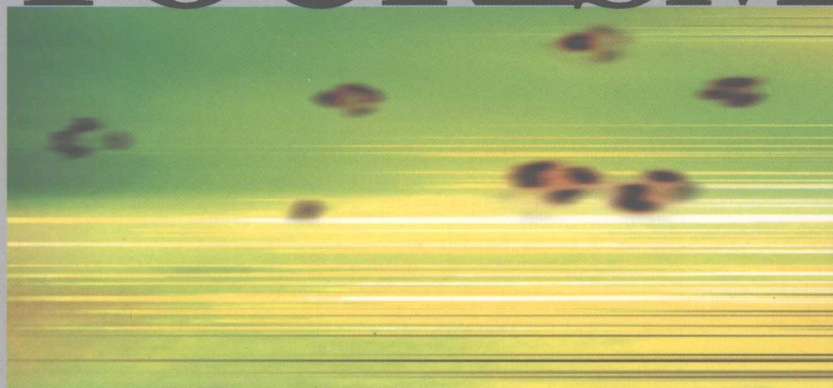


TOURISM



青海旅游英语教程

ENGLISH TEXTBOOK FOR QINGHAI TOURISM

主编 高庆选

青海人民出版社

青海旅游英语教程

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前 言

随着西部地区的经济和社会发展,我省的旅游事业已进入了快速发展的时期。为了更好地向国内外旅游者宣传青藏高原的自然环境和人文环境,规范青海旅游景点的英语名称,我们在参考了全国各地的地方旅游教材的基础上,结合我省省情及特色旅游资源,编写了《青海旅游英语教程》。

本书通过对青海省的自然风光、历史、文化、民俗等资料精心筛选、翻译,将我省绝大部分丰富的人文景观、富饶的矿产资源、稀有的动植物等编入了教程。本书力求适应我省旅游英语专业学生的知识结构和接受能力。《青海旅游英语教程》由16课组成,每课包括了A、B和补充课文,单词表,课文注释和综合练习。课文由浅入深,循序渐进。篇幅适当,便于讲授。对青海的景点名称、地名、人名采用了统一名称。教程的练习分为口语练习和综合练习,编排中更注重口语练习。

本书适用于英语旅游专业学生和导游人员使用,也是具有中级英语水平的英语学习者和各类涉外工作人员的参考用书。

由于编者的水平和其它客观原因,本书难免存在错误和不妥之处,敬请同行和读者批评指正。

编者

2007年2月于西宁

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Lesson One

Text A

Qinghai Province

Qinghai is located on the north-east of the Tibetan-Qinghai **Plateau** with an **average elevation** in **excess** of 3,000 meters above sea level.¹ The province is named after Lake Qinghai, China's biggest inland sea, and **hosts** the sources of three major rivers: the Yellow River, the Chang [Yangtze] and the Lancang River which becomes the Mekong.² The province has three major geographical regions: the Qaidam Basin, west of Lake Qinghai and north of the Kunlun Mountains, which is an extremely **arid** area of salt **marshes** and desert, with the new (**extraction** industry-based **urban** centre of Golmud;³ the **sparsely** inhabited mountainous plateau of Yushu and Guoluo (at an average in excess of 4,000 meters above sea level); and the north-east corner around Xining, and between Xining and Gansu province to the east, centering on the valleys of the Huangshui and Yellow Rivers.

The climate in Qinghai is a typical plateau continent one. The low temperature, long sunshine with strong **radiation**, and lower level oxygen are the main **characteristics** of the climate of the province.⁴ The winter is not too cold, but it is longer than any other province, while summer is cool and short from July to September. The average temperature of the year round from -5.6 to 8.5 °C. The climate varies in different part of the province. Xining is the warmest area with an annual average temperature of 1.6 to 8.5 °C. Qaidam Basin is about 1.4 to 5.2 °C. The area of Qilian Mountains and Kunlun Mountains are the coldest areas with an **annual** average temperature of -5.6-1.4 °C. The frost-free period is about 100-190 days, which is very short, with only 30-40 days in some of the mountainous areas, and even no **frost-free** period in Kekexili areas. The annual average **precipitation** is very low in the whole province.⁵

Elevation and climate mean that agriculture is largely **confined** to Qinghai's north-east corner, where 67.2 percent of the provincial population lives on 2.84 percent of the land area.⁶ Moreover, even here, at an average elevation of just over 2,000 meters above sea level, the growing season is only about three months a year. While Xunhua county (on the Huang River and border with Gansu) is able to achieve annual yields of 800 jin per mu, 200 or 300 jin per mu each year at best is more usual in other counties. The **capacity** of the north-east corner, let alone the whole province, to support a large population has always been **severely** limited.⁷ Farming elsewhere is mainly **livestock-based**, concentrating on sheep, **yaks** and horses, and is often **nomadic**.

The history of Qinghai can be traced back to about 121 B.C., which is the Western Han

Dynasty. The general Qubing Hu established a military **fortress** in this area called Xiping. From that time on more and more people came into this land. At the end of the Western Han Dynasty, this land expanded into a **prefecture** and was named Xihai prefecture. During the Sui Dynasty (518-618 A.D.), this area extended into two prefectures, the second being named Heyuan. During the Song Dynasty (960-1279 A.D.), this land was renamed Xining, and this name still used today. In 1929, Qinghai was established as an **administrative** province with its capital in Xining. The Qinghai People's Government was formally established on January 1st 1950 after the liberation of Qinghai on Sept.5, 1949.

Qinghai **boasts** rich natural resources such as vast **pastures**, virgin forests, wild animals, various minerals and attractive historic spots. Large and small lakes **scatter** all over the province. Stone mountains, snow-capped mountains, **glaciers**, desert, Gobi and salt lakes amount to 51.8 percent of its land.

Qinghai also impresses you a fascinating **melting** pot of 33 **ethnic** groups. Tibetan, Hui, Sala, Mongolian and Tu are native people. They are as warm and friendly as their **ranches** and gardens. The nomadic Tibetan and Mongols **dwell** in the green and follow their tradition grazing horse, yak, sheep, and camel **aeons** ago, the Hui, Tu, Sala and other migrations have been cultivating farmland in the eastern area of Qinghai for centuries.

Words and Expressions

plateau [plæ'tou] n.	高原, 稳定状态
average ['ævərɪdʒ] adj.	平均的, 普通的
elevation [elə'veɪʃən] n.	海拔, 提升
excess [ɪk'ses; ɪk'ses] n.	过量, 过分
host [həʊst] v.	主持, 主办;
arid ['ærɪd] adj.	干旱的, 干燥的
marsh [mɑːʃ; mɑːʃ] n.	沼泽(地带)
extraction [ɪk'strækʃən] v.	抽出, 拔出;
urban ['ɜːbən] adj.	都市的, 城市的
sparse [spɑːs; spɑːs] adj.	稀疏的, 数量有限的
radiation [redɪ'efən; reɪdɪ'eɪʃən] n.	辐射, 放射线;
characteristics [kærɪktə'rɪstɪks] n.	特性, 特征
annual ['ænjuəl] adj.	每年的, 一年一次的
frost [frɒst] n.	霜, 严寒

precipitation [priˌsɪpiˈteɪʃən] n.	降雨 (雪), 坠落
confine [kənˈfaɪn] v.	被限制的, 约束于
capacity [kəˈpæsɪti] n.	容量, 容积, 能力;
severely [siˈviəli] adv.	严厉地, 严重地;
yak [jæk] n.	牦牛
nomadic [nəuˈmædɪk;] adj.	游牧的, 流浪的
fortress [fɔːtrɪs] n.	城堡, 堡垒, 要塞
prefecture [ˈpriːfektʃuə, priːfektʃə] n.	州
administrative [ədˈmɪnɪstreɪtɪv] adj.	管理的, 行政的
boast [bəʊst] v.	吹牛, 自夸
pasture [ˈpæstʃə; pɑːstʃə] n.	牧场, 草原
scatter [ˈskætə] v.	散播, 分散
glacier [ˈgleɪsɪə; ˈglæsiə] n.	冰河, 冰川
melting [meltɪŋ; meltɪn] adj.	熔化的, 熔解的
ethnic [ˈeθnɪk; ɛθnɪk] adj.	人种的, 种族, 民族的
ranch [ræntʃ; raːntʃ] n.	大农场, 牧场
dwelt [dwel; dwel] v.	居住
aeon [iən] n.	永世
livestock-based	以家畜类为基础的

Notes

1. Qinghai is located on the north-east of the Tibetan-Qinghai Plateau with an average elevation in excess of 3,000 meters above sea level. 青海省位于青藏高原的东北部, 平均海拔超过 3000 米。
be located 位于
例: The house is located next to the river. 这所房子位于河边。
2.and hosts the sources of three major rivers: the Yellow River, the Chang [Yangtze] and the Lancang River which becomes the Mekong. 是黄河、长江、澜沧江 (东南亚为湄公河) 三大河流的发源地。
host the sources 发源地
3.which is an extremely arid area of salt marshes and desert, with the new (extraction industry-based. urban centre of Golmud. 该地区多盐沼地和戈壁, 气候异常干燥, 其中心地带是新建的以加工业为主的格尔木城。

4. The low temperature, long sunshine with strong radiation, and lower level oxygen are the main characteristics of the climate of the province. 青海省的主要气候特点是气温低,日照时间长,强辐射,空气含氧量低。

5. The annual average precipitation is very low in the whole province. 青海全省的年平均降水量很低。

Precipitation 降水量

例: When cloud particles become too heavy to remain suspended in the air, they fall to the earth as precipitation. 当云层中的颗粒变得太重,不能在空气中悬浮时,就降到地面上。

6. Elevation and climate mean that agriculture is largely confined to Qinghai's north-east corner, where 67.2 percent of the provincial population live on 2.84 percent of the land area. 海拔高,气温低,这就意味着青海的农业绝大部分限制在东北角。这儿的人口占全省人口的 67.2%,但靠占全省 2.84%的土地生活。

be confined to 把.....限制于.....

例: The animal was confined to a very small cage. 那只动物被关在一个很小的笼子里。

7. The capacity of the north-east corner, let alone the whole province, to support a large population has always been severely limited 不用说养活全青海省人口,就养活东北角地区人口的能力来说总是非常有限的。

capacity 能力,容量

例: The seating capacity of the auditorium is 2000 students. 该报告厅可容纳 2000 名学生。

Text B

Natural Resources in Qinghai

Qinghai has 589,000 **hectares** of cultivated land, of which 176,000 hectares are **irrigated** farm land. It is estimated that more than 600, 000 hectares of wasteland is waiting to be **exploited**.¹ As one of the five largest pasture areas in China, more than 38.60 million hectares natural grassland are being used for animal **husbandry**, and more than 33.47 million hectares are waiting to be **utilized**. The grassland, with various types and high quality, is suitable for all kinds of animals.² There are 250,000 hectares of forests, 1.60 million hectares of bush area and 120,000 hectares of sparse woods. The percentage of forest cover is 3.5 per thousand; the province's land utilization rate is lower than the country's average rate because 51.8 percent of its land is covered by stone mountains, snow-capped mountains, glaciers, desert, Gobi and salt lakes.

Qinghai raises more than 250 types of wild animals. Those animals under state first-class protection include wild camels, wild yaks, wild **donkeys**, Tibetan **gazelle**, white-lip deer, snow **leopard**, black neck **crane**, **serow**, and the black **stork**. There are 40 other kinds of rare animals and 40 types of fish, including naked **carp** in Qinghai Lake and **piebald** naked carp.

Qinghai is large in area and rich in natural resources. One hundred and twenty-three kinds of minerals have been discovered in the province. Qinghai is also one of the top ten sources for fifty proved minerals in China in terms of the preserved reserves.³ Moreover, it has the richest preserved **reserves** of eleven other proved minerals.

The resources of oil and natural gas are mainly **distributed** in the northwest of the Qaidam Basin. Up to now, more than 16 oil fields and 6 gas fields have been discovered. The oil reserves are more than 1.2 billion tons with 0.22 billion tons proved, and the reserves of natural gas are 0.2937 billion tons, with 0.1575 billion tons proved. The gas field is one of the nation's four major gas fields.

There are 36 minerals found in the province, of which five rank first in the country.⁴ They are **asbestos**, **gypsum**, **quartz**, **limestone** and **graphite**. The reserve of asbestos makes up 63% of the nation's total. Nonferrous metals are also rich in the province, lead metal, copper, and zinc are among those which proved in large quantities, while rock gold and sand gold are also widely distributed.

There are more than 440 kinds of **terrestrial vertebrates** in the province, of which more than 100 are beasts and 290 are birds, constituting 20.2% and 24.6% of the nation's totals respectively.⁵ Among the wild plants, more than a thousand kinds of economic plants and six hundred kinds of medicinal plants have been found, including more than fifty kinds of rare medicinal **herbs**.

Qinghai is one of the five largest pasture areas in China. It is also an important base pastures. The usable pastures cover an area of more than 33.45 million hectares. The pasture in the province can be classified into five categories;⁶ **meadow** pasture, grassland pasture, **swamp** pasture, desert pasture and forest pasture. The main areas for stock-raising are in the prefectures in west and south of the province. Horses, yaks, sheep and some other domestic animals are raised in the pasture areas.

The Qaidam Basin in the province is one of the main natural resource areas, which has more than 30 salt lakes. It has been **preliminarily** proved that their reserves of **sodium chloride** are 326.3 billion tons, **potassium chloride** 0.44 billion tons, magnesia salt 4.82 billion tons, **lithium chloride** 13.92 million tons, **strontium** 159.2 billion tons, and mirabilis 6.86 billion tons. The above mentioned resources are the richest among all the provinces and

autonomous regions in the country, among which the reserves of magnesium chloride, potassium chloride and lithium chloride take up 90% of the proved national reserves.⁷

Words and Expressions

hectare [ˈhektə]n.	公顷,
irrigated [ˈiriˌgeɪtɪd] adj.	灌溉的;
exploit [ɪkˈsplɔɪt] v.	开发, 利用
husbandry [ˈhʌzbəndri] n.	农牧业
utilize [ˈjuːtɪlaɪz; ˈjuːtɪlaɪz] v.	利用, 使用
donkey [ˈdɒŋki] n.	驴
gazelle [gəˈzel; gəˈzel] n.	瞪羚
leopard [ˈlepəd; ˈlepəd]n.	豹子
crane [kren; kreɪn]n.	鹤, 起重机, 吊车
serow [ˈsirəʊ] n.	鬣羚, 羚羊
stork [stɔ:k]n.	鹤
carp [karp; ka:p] n.	鲤鱼
piebald [ˈpaɪbɔ:d] adj.	黑白斑的, 花斑的
reserve [rɪˈzɜ:v] n.	埋藏量
distributed [dɪˈstrɪbjʊ:tɪd] adj.	分布的, 分布式的, 周延的
asbestos [æz ˈbestɔ:s] n.	石棉
gypsum [ˈdʒɪpsəm] n.	生石膏, 石膏
limestone [ˈlaɪmstəʊn] n.	石灰, 石灰石
graphite [ˈgræfaɪt] n.	石墨
terrestrial vertebrate [təˈrestriəl ˈvɜ:təˌbret] n.	陆地脊椎动物
herb [hɜ:b] n.	草本植物
meadow [ˈmedəʊ] n.	草地, 草甸
swamp [swɒmp] n.	湿地, 沼泽, 沼泽地
preliminarily [priˈlɪmiˌnəriːli] adv.	初级地, 初步地
sodium chloride [ˈsɒdiəm ˈklɔːraɪd] n.	氯化钠
potassium chloride [ˈpɒtəˈsiəm ˈklɔːraɪd] n.	氯化钾
magnesia [mægˈniːsiə] n.	氧化镁
lithium [ˈliθiəm] n.	锂
strontium [ˈstrɒŋtiəm] n.	锶

mirabilis [mi`rəbilis] n.

杆菌

Notes

1. It is estimated that more than 600, 000 hectares of wasteland is waiting to be exploited. 据估计, 这有 600, 000 公顷多的荒地等待开发。
exploit 开发, 剥削
例: We are now stepping forward to exploit the resources in Northwestern China. 中国正在大踏步地开发西部资源。
2. The grassland, with various types and high quality, is suitable for all kinds of animals. 草地类型多, 质量好, 适合喂养各种动物。
be suitable for 适合
例: It's an apartment suitable for a large family. 这是套适合一个大家庭居住的公寓。
3. Qinghai is also one of the top ten sources for fifty proved minerals in China in terms of the preserved reserves. 就储藏的矿藏而言, 青海已探明的 50 个矿种储量居全国前十位。
in terms of 就...而言.....; 从...观点看
例: In terms of sales, the dictionary hasn't been successful. 从销售的观点看, 该字典并不成功。
4. There are 36 minerals found in the province, of which five rank first in the country. 青海省内有 36 个矿种, 其中, 居全国首位的有 5 种。
rank v. 把...分等级; 给.....评定等级
例: Lanzhou used to rank as one of the most polluted in the country. 兰州市曾被列为我国污染最严重的城市。
5. There are more than 440 kinds of terrestrial vertebrates in the province, of which more than 100 are beasts and 290 are birds, constituting 20.2% and 24.6% of the nation's totals respectively. 青海省内有 440 多种陆地脊椎动物, 其中, 100 多种为兽类, 290 种为鸟类, 他们分别占全国总量的 20.2% 和 24.6%。
constitute v. 组成; 构成
例: The statistics shows that investment of domestic-funded enterprises constitutes 41.9% of overall social fixed assets investment in 2000 and increased annually. 统计表明, 2000 年国内企业投资占总社会固定资产投资 41.9% 。
6. The pasture in the province can be classified into five categories. 青海省内的草原可分成 5 类。
be classified into 分成; 分类

例: All modern telescopes are generally classified into two main categories, optical telescopes and radio telescopes. 现代望远镜一般分成两类, 即光电学望远镜和射电望远镜。

7.among which the reserves of magnesium chloride, potassium chloride and lithium chloride take up 90% of the proved national reserves. 其中镁氯化物, 钾氯化物和锂氯化物的储藏占已探明全国储藏量的 90%。

take up 占有

例: She took up her position behind the tree. 她把树后的位置给占了。

Exercise A

1. Dialogue

At the supermarket

(S: Sales assistant C1: Customer1 and C2: Customer2)

S: G'day

C1: Hello.

S: Oh, you won't buy a single one of these, love.

C1: Pardon?

S: You can't buy a single packet of this one, love. ---- it comes in twos.

C1: I just want one.

S: Yeah, I know, but see, it says 'to be sold as a twin pack only'. If you want one, you'll have to get another flavour or go and get another brand, OK?

C1: OK.

S: Oh, can you put that in the fridge for me? I can't leave it here---- it'll go off.

Next.

C2: How are you?

S: Good.

C1: I was here before, I just went back to change the yoghurt.

C2: I'm sorry, mate, I'm here now. You'll just have to wait.

2. Make up an itinerary

Directions: *Suppose you are a traveling guide. You will be the leader of a tour team from the America. Now you are required to make up an itinerary from Xining to the Bird Island. In two days you must assure that seventeen team members will have a pleasant journey to Qinghai Lake.*

Exercise B

I. Comprehension questions on the texts

(Text A)

1. How does the name of Qinghai come from ?
2. How is the geography of Qinghai ?
3. How is the climate of Xining ?
4. Where is the most populous area in Qinghai ?
5. Can the province support itself in food supply ? What is their main farming ?
6. Tell something about the Qinghai's history ?
7. When did the name of Xining originate ?
8. When was the Qinghai People's government founded?
9. What kind of resources are there in Qinghai ?
10. How many native peoples are there in Qinghai ?

(Text B)

1. What are the large space of grasslands used for ?
2. Why is the average rate of land utilization in Qinghai lower than that of the country?
3. How many species of wild animals live in the large area of Qinghai ?
4. Tell something about the minerals in Qinghai?
5. Qinghai is famous for the creatures. How many kinds of birds live in the province?
6. What about the beast all over Qinghai ?
7. Besides the creatures, what is also famous in Qinghai?
8. How many kinds of pastures are there all over Qinghai?
9. It is said that Qaidam Basin is full of treasures. How many kinds of important treasures are there ?
10. In what aspects does the text tell us about the general introduction to natural resources in Qinghai?

II. Multiple Choice

1. If it _____ rain tomorrow, we'll have the picnic in the valley.
A. wouldn't B. doesn't C. didn't D. won't
2. Mr. Zhang _____ with the government for thirty-seven years by the time he retires.
A. will work B. will have worked
C. will be working D. will have been working
3. There were cakes, buns, sandwiches, tea and coffee, all free; but if you wanted _____ water you had to pay for it.