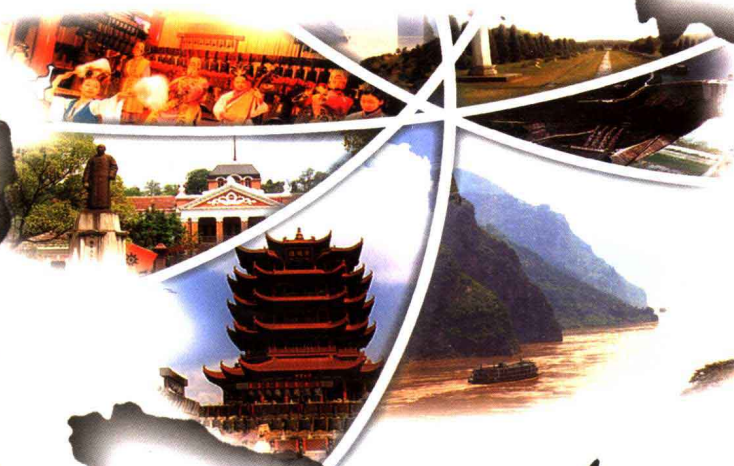


导游英语

——湖北旅游热点

程丛喜 林华英 付春媛\编著

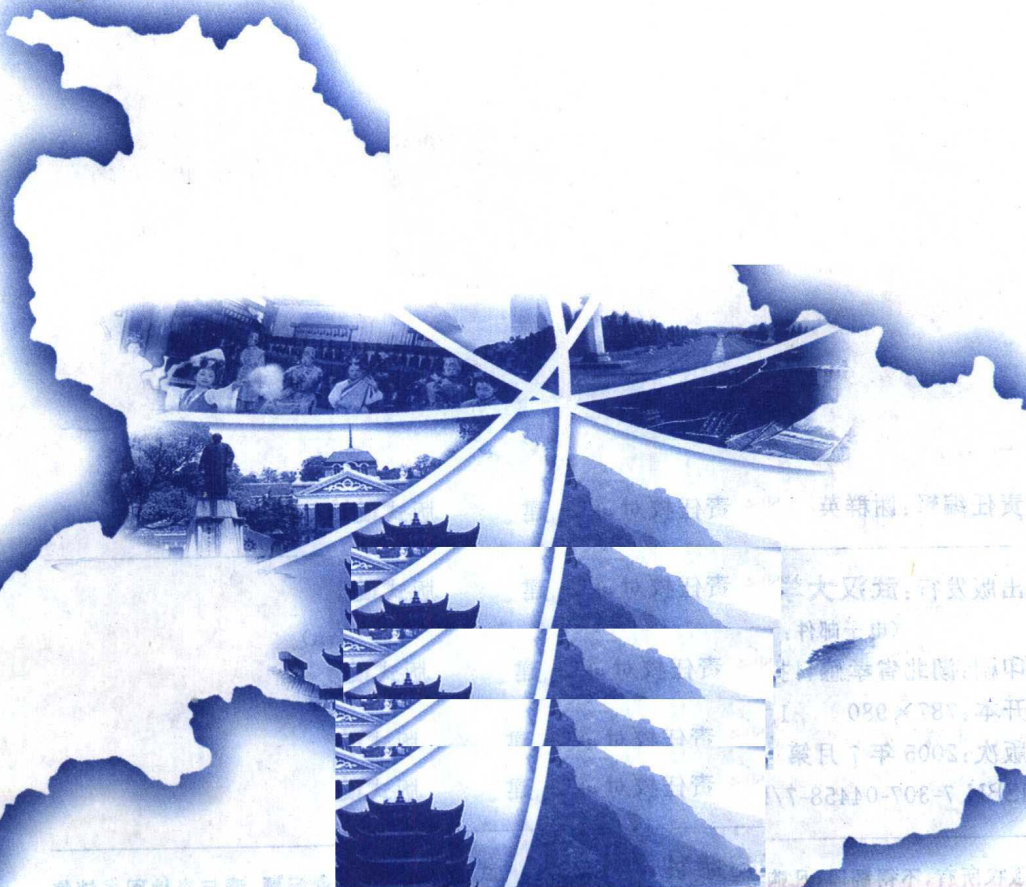


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内 容 提 要

《导游英语——湖北旅游热点》一书不仅全面介绍了湖北著名的旅游城市和景点,而且对湖北的历史、旅游资源、旅游文化、特产与美食也进行了系统地阐述。由于到目前为止还没有一本用英语详细介绍湖北旅游资源及旅游文化的导游书籍。所以该书的大部分内容都是第一次收集,这里凝聚着笔者和编者的汗水和辛苦劳作。全书图文并茂,具有一定的可读性、趣味性和知识性,是旅游专业学生、从事导游工作、翻译工作的从业人员不可多得的教学用书和培训教材。

前 言

随着世界经济的发展与人民生活水平的日益提高,旅游成为人们的一种主要的社会经济活动。自 1978 年改革开放以来,我国旅游经历了起步、发展和日趋成熟的几个阶段,来华旅游的海外游客逐年增加,尤其是 20 世纪 90 年代以来,我国旅游业进一步快速增长,旅游业的产业地位不断提升,逐步成为我国国民经济的主要组成部分,成为我国经济新的增长点之一。21 世纪之初,中国旅游业的综合实力已位居世界第五。据世界旅游组织的预测,到 2020 年中国将成为世界第一大旅游接待国和第四大旅游出境国。

湖北省是旅游资源大省,历史文化沉淀深厚,风景名胜众多,有着广阔的旅游发展前景。她正以独特的区位优势和丰富的旅游资源吸引着越来越多的海内外游客。纵观过去 20 多年湖北的旅游发展历史,无论是在扩大客源市场,开发新景点方面,还是在导游队伍的建设方面都取得了骄人的成就。但是笔者发现,到目前为止还没有一本用英语详细介绍湖北旅游资源及旅游文化的导游书籍。从实际导游工作和教学实践中获知,广大的导游从业人员及在校旅游管理专业的学生都迫切希望能得到这类书籍,以便为他们的翻译导游工作和学习提供一定的帮助。本着此目的,笔者在总结近 20 年的翻译导游实践和教学经验的基础上,查阅了大量的资料,在湖北大学旅游发展研究院马勇教授的指导下,在林华英、付春媛两位老师的通力合作下终于写成了此书,希望能起到抛砖引玉的作用,为湖北的翻译导游事业尽自己的绵薄之力。

在编写本书的过程中,襄樊、古隆中、十堰、武当山、孝感、董永公园、荆门、明显陵介绍部分由林华英执笔,恩施、神农溪、腾龙洞、黄冈、东坡赤壁、咸宁、九宫山介绍部分由付春媛执笔。

本书主要内容可分为五个部分:第一部分湖北著名旅游城市和景点介绍(可作为初级英语导游教学、培训教材和辅导资料);第二部分旅游文化专题(可作为中级英语导游教学、培训教材和辅导资料);第三部分湖北特产;第四部分湖北美食;第五部分附录(包括中西文化差异,导游业务知识问答等内容)。

本书和翻译导游实际工作密切结合,既可作为高等院校旅游管理专业、外语

专业和高等职业教育教学用书,又可作为广大导游从业人员、参加英语导游资格证和等级证培训人员或相关专业人员的参考用书。

在编著此书的过程中,我们得到了湖北省旅游局、学院领导及同仁的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢!

由于时间紧迫,书中难免有缺点和不足,敬请广大专家、同行和读者批评指正。

程丛喜

2005年6月于武汉

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Chapter 1

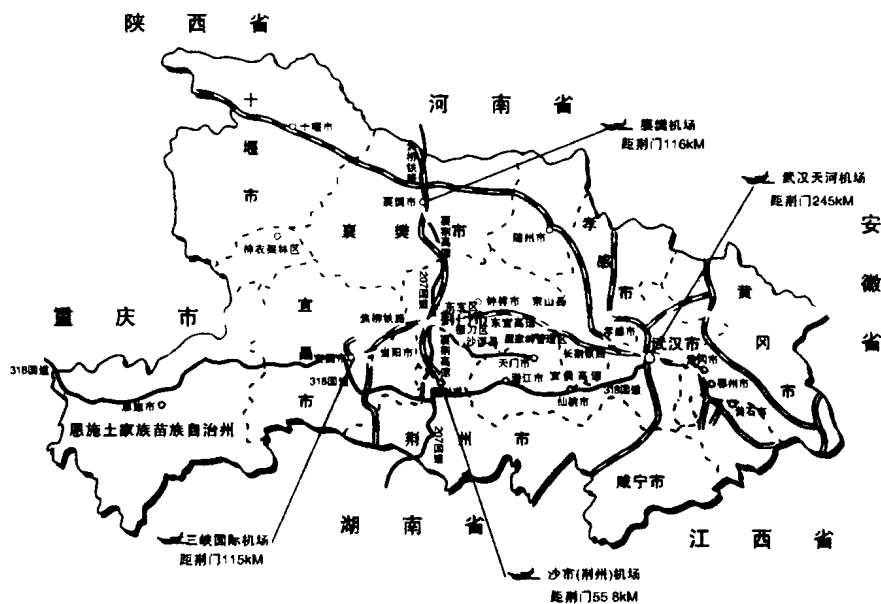
**An Introduction to the Famous Scenic
Spots and Tourist Destinations**

1

Hubei Province

► Geography and Administration

Hubei Province is situated in the central part of the People's Republic of China. The name of the province, which means “north of the lake”, derives from its location to the north of Dongting Lake. Originally Dongting Lake was the largest freshwater lake in China, now ranks the second because of silting and reclaiming field from it.



The Tourist Map of Hubei Province

Hubei Province began to be founded in 1664 (the third year during the reign of Emperor Kangxi of the Qing Dynasty) and its name continues today. Since the Sui Dynasty, a part of Hubei Province was under the jurisdiction of Ezhou Prefecture, so it was simply called “E”. Historically Hubei Province mainly belonged to Jingzhou Prefecture. During the Warring States Period, Hubei Province was under the jurisdic-

tion of the Chu State. As time went on, people generally called Hubei Province “the Jingchu Great Land”.

Hubei Province administrates twelve cities (Wuhan, Huangshi, Xiangfan, Jingzhou, Yichang, Shiyan, Xiaogan, Jingmen, Ezhou, Huanggang, Xianning and Suizhou), an autonomous prefecture (Enshi Tujia and Miao People's Autonomous Prefecture), a forest region (Shengnongjia Forest Region) and three county-level cities (Xiantao, Tianmen and Qianjiang). Its provincial capital is Wuhan City. It has a total area of 185,900 square kilometers and a population of more than 59.6 million consisting of the people of Han, Tujia, Hui, Man, Miao and Mongolian ethnics, etc.

Hubei Province is bordered by Anhui Province in the east, Jiangxi and Hunan Provinces in the south, Sichuan and Shaanxi Provinces in the west, and Henan Province in the north. China's surface slopes down from west to east in a four-step staircase, Hubei Province is located in the transition zone between the second step and the third step of the staircase including mountainous region, hilly area and plain, etc. Surrounded by mountains at all sides except in the south, high in the west and low in the east, the whole province forms a basin-like-area facing to the south. Among its whole area, the mountainous area occupies 56%, the hilly area occupies 24% and the plain and lake areas occupy 20%. Its big and small rivers total 1,193 covering 37,000 kilometers, among which the rivers over 100 kilometers long total 42. In its west, the Yangtze River cuts through the Wushan Mountain, forming a magnificent sight of “the Three Gorges”. 1,061 kilometers of the Yangtze River flow through the province. In addition, the largest tributary Han River of the Yangtze River flows into the rolling Yangtze River from the north of Wuhan City, the Han River is 1,570 kilometers long and 878 kilometers of its length pass through the province. In the central south lies the Jiangnan Plain, one of the country's bases for grain and cotton production. The southeastern hilly and the mountainous areas are important areas for special local products production. With more than a thousand rivers and streams and many big or small lakes crisscrossing all over the area, Hubei Province constitutes a significant base for freshwater aquatic cultivation. Therefore it enjoys a fame of “a province of a thousand lakes and a land of fish and rice”.

► Climate

Subtropical monsoon climate dominates Hubei, sunshine is plentiful and heat is

abundant, four seasons are distinctive. The annual free-frost period is between 230—300 days, the annual average rainfall is between 750—1,600 millimeters, and the annual average temperature is 13—18 centigrade degrees. The ideal travel season here is from April to November.

► Mineral Resources

Very richly endowed in mineral resources, Hubei boasts 136 minerals, among which the reserves of 88 kinds have been proved, some having national importance, such as iron, copper, phosphorus, gypsum, titanium (Ti), rock salt, limestone, marble, granite and barite. Its white-fibre gypsum is of fine quality and sells well both at home and abroad. Its iron ore is widely dispersed in high grade and large reserve. The iron mine in Daye County is well-known throughout the country for its fine quality products. Enshi Autonomous Prefecture is a rare district of the world endowed with rich selenium (Se), and this kind of mineral has a wide and bright development prospect. Hubei's hydropower resources accounts for 9 percent of that of China.

► Plant Resources

The animal and plant resources of Hubei have a wide variety and wide distribution, and moreover, have the animals and plants of south and north China. There are over 700 species of animals, a quarter of the whole country's total, over 50 of them belong to the preserved precious and rare animals listed by the state, e. g. the famous Chinese sturgeon and dolphin of the Yangtze River and the golden monkey of Shennongjia Nature Reserve. There are over 3,700 species of plants, among which the precious trees such as *metasequoia*, dove tree, some firs and *nanmu* (*Phoebe nanmu*) are listed as the important preserved trees by the state. Shennongjia region is the largest primitive forest in the east China, and it is regarded as "Forest Sea of Central China" and "Natural Botanical Garden".

► History

Hubei Province is one of the originating places of the Chinese nation with a long history, a distant source and a long stream of culture. The ape's teeth fossil found in the Longgu Cave of Northwest Hubei's Yunyang County is earlier than that of "Peking Ape"; the "Yunxi Ape" found in the Bailong Cave in Yunxi County has the same

age as the "Peking Ape". The fossil of "Changyang Man" has been found on the south slope of Changyang County's Guanlao Hill. From Jiangnan Plain to East Hubei, from the mountainous area to the Yangtze Gorges, over 40 paleolithic cultural sites have been found, the famous ones are the Qujialing Cultural Site of Jingshan County, the Panlong City of the Shang Dynasty in the northern suburb of Wuhan City, and the Jinan City of the Chu State of the Spring and Autumn Period and the Warring States Period in the North Jiangling City. According to historical records, the earliest ancestor Yandi (also known as Shennong) of the Chinese nation was born in the Shennong Cave of Lieshan Hill in Suizhou County of Hubei. All of these have proved that Hubei has a long history.

Hubei is also the originating places of Chu culture: Qu Yuan, one of the most famous four intellectuals and the eminent representative of Chu culture was born in Zigui County; Wang Zhaojun who was married to the chieftain of the ancient Mongolia and made a great contribution to the friendship between the Han people and Mongolians was born in Xingshan County; The Ancient Chime Bells were unearthed in the Leigudun of Suizhou County and it is regarded as the eighth wonder of the world; the 3,000-year-old mine shafts and the ruins of a copper smelting excavated at Tonglushan of Daye County of East Hubei, are the oldest and largest ancient ones with the longest operation period in the Chinese history so far as we know, this represented the peak of the ancient world's bronze casting technology. In order to protect them, a museum has been built to cover the ruins and is open to visitors now. Goujian Sword, once used by Goujian, the king of the State of Yue in the Spring and Autumn Period was unearthed from Jiangling County of Jiangnan Plain. A lot of ancient lacquered utensils, wood-carvings and silk products with exquisite workmanship were excavated from Jingling County of Jingzhou City. The famous bamboo slips of the Qin Dynasty were found in the old site Shuihudi of Yunmeng County. The historical sites and legendary stories spread far and wide on the Jingchu Great Land. The ancient Ba culture is continuing and developing in the Tujia People's areas of the Southwest Hubei. All of these have formed the unique Chu culture, undoubtedly they are the special resources for developing tourism.

► Tourism and Traffic

Hubei's natural tourism resources are abundant and their types are complete. According to general investigation, the scenic spots of Hubei total 1,500 among

which about 300 have been developed and exploited. The beautiful and diversified natural scenery spreads far and wide in Hubei. Its scenery can be divided into the following types: scenery with hills and waters; singular peaks and lofty mountain ranges; deep and secluded caves; springs and fountains; fine trees and famous flowers; rare birds and animals.

Hubei's humane tourism resources are also very rich and their grade is higher. Generally they are divided into twelve aspects: the site of the ancient mankind; the site of the ancient culture; Buddhist monasteries and Taoist temples; the ancient pagodas and grottoes; the old site of ancient city; the imperial cities and the ancient tombs; the hometowns of notable persons; the ancient architectures; the inscriptions and carvings on the cliffs; the modern revolutionary sites and contemporary projects. Among them the modern projects are very attractive, the most famous in China are: Wuhan Yangtze River Bridge, the 1,700 mm cold rolling mill of Wuhan Iron and Steel Complex, the Second Automobile Plant of Wuhan City, the Gezhou Dam Water Conservancy Project, the being-built Three Gorges Project. All of these are the famous attractions to the tourists.

Hubei's tourist landscapes have their distinctive local characteristics, occupying an important position all over China. Hubei has 6 state-level important scenic spots such as the Three Gorges, the East Lake in Wuhan City, the Wudang Mountain, the Dahong Mountain, the Jiugong Mountain and the ancient Longzhong Village; 5 state-level famous historical cultural cities such as Jiangling, Wuhan, Xiangfan, Suizhou and Zhongxiang; 26 national important relics units such as the Former Site of the Wuchang Uprising Military Government, the Golden Palace of Wudang Mountain, Jinan City of the Chu State, the former site of Dingsiqiao Campaign in the Northern Expedition and the Qiliping of Hongan County; 13 national forest parks such as Shennongjia; 3 national nature reserves such as Shennongjia; 365 provincial relics protection units; 5 sites of Chu cities; 73 sites of Chu culture and over 140 historical remains of the Three Kingdoms Period. Shennongjia, Wudang Mountain and Zhongxiang County have been listed into "the Protection Circle Plan for Man and Nature" and "the Catalogue of the World Cultural and Natural Heritages" by UNESCO. The Three Gorges, the Yellow Crane Tower and the Gezhou Dam have been selected into "The Fine Forty Scenic Spots in China". Wuhan, Yichang, Jingzhou, Shiyan and Zhongxiang cities have been appraised as the excellent cities of China. All of these have constituted the mainstay scenic spots and tour routes of Hubei.

Hubei's tourism is developing faster. At present, taking Wuhan City as the "dragon's head", Yichang and Xiangfan cities as focus points, Hubei has already formed four international fine scenic spots such as the Three Gorges, Wudang Mountain, Shennongjia and the East Lake, and ten national famous brand tour scenic spots such as the South Bank Mouth of Hanyang Town, the Ancient Jingzhou City, Qingjiang River, the Ancient Longzhong City of Xiangfan City, Dongpo Red Cliff, Dabie Mountain, Dahong Mountain, Lushui Lake, Jiugong Mountain and Liangzi Lake, putting out ten big tour products such as the landscape sightseeing of the Three Gorges, eco-tourism of Shennongjia, tour on the jewelled palace on the Wudang Mountain of immortals, folk custom tour of Qingjiang River, tour on exploring the remains of the Three Kingdoms culture, tour on the cream of Chu culture, tour on pilgrimage to Shennong, leisure tour of "Thousand-lake Province", metropolitan trade and exhibition tour of Wuhan City and tour on the famous hills and temples in Huanggang City.

Hubei's traffic is very convenient, it is a hub of inland land-and-water communications of the country. Wuhan City is the hub of the whole province's highways, over 100 trunk lines have formed a network linking the inside and outside of the province and radiating in all directions, since the ancient time, Wuhan City has always been known as "a thoroughfare linking up nine provinces". The 6,380-km-long Yangtze River covers a distance of 1,061km in the province from the west to the east. Traveling upstream, you can get to Chongqing City via the Three Gorges, traveling downstream, you will reach Shanghai City via Nanjing City. The Beijing—Hong Kong, Beijing—Guangzhou, Xiangfan—Chongqing, Jiaozuo—Liuzhou, Wuchang—Danjiang, and Wuchang—Huangshi, etc. railway lines intersect one another, amounting to about 2,500 km long altogether within the province. A coordinated land and water communication is available. As for air service, one can fly from the province to Beijing, Nanjing, Hefei, Zhengzhou, Changsha, Guangzhou, Nanchang, Fuzhou, Chengdu, Chongqing and Xi'an, etc. as well as some cities in the province such as Shashi, Yichang and Enshi.

Hubei's tourist comprehensive reception capability is very strong. Up to now, Hubei has over 30 international travel agencies and 250 national travel agencies. It owns over 150 star-level hotels, and 30 Yangtze cruise ships among which 13 are star-level cruise ships, occupying the main status in the Yangtze's cruise industry. Annually Hubei receives tourists over 4.69 million person-times, its overall tourism