

CHINA

BEIJING



英语

北京导游



刘爱服◎编著

Tour
Guiding
in Beijing

中国旅游出版社

英语 北京导游

Tour Guiding in Beijing

刘爱服◎编著



中国旅游出版社

责任编辑:付蓉
装帧设计:缪惟江丹
责任印制:李崇宝

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语北京导游/刘爱服编著. —北京:中国旅游出版社, 2003. 9
ISBN 7-5032-2207-7

I. 英... II. 刘... III. 导游—解说词—北京市—英文
IV. K928.91

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 075488 号

书 名:英语北京导游

作 者:刘爱服

出版发行:中国旅游出版社

地 址:北京建国门内大街甲 9 号

邮政编码:100005

http://www.cttp.net.cn

E-mail:cttp @ cnta.gov.cn

印 刷:北京冶金大业印刷有限公司

版 次:2003 年 9 月第 1 版

2003 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

开 本:850 毫米×1168 毫米 1/32

印 张:12.5

印 数:8000 册

字 数:280 千字

定 价:24.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

前 言

随着现代化、国际化的快速发展,北京这座古老的城市被越来越多的人所熟知,北京的旅游市场日益扩大;而2008年申奥的成功为北京的旅游业带来了更大的商业契机。这引起了更多的人的关注并投身于其中。对于旅游人才的培养,书籍指导是极为重要的。因此,根据各方面的需求,我编写了这本《英语北京导游》奉献给大家,希望这本书对广大读者的工作、学习会有所帮助。

我曾担任专职英语导游20余年,早在1994年就被评为高级导游员,我不仅对北京的各主要旅游景点非常熟悉,同时还具有丰富的现场导游经验。调到北京旅游学院担任“英语北京导游”这门课程的教学工作后,使我能够得以把长期积累的感性知识系统化、理论化。

本书分为三大部分。第一部分:北京简介,包括北京的形成及历史、北京地理特点及旅游热点话题;第二部分:北京主要景点详析及导游词;第三部分:导游业务中常见问题的预防和应对处理。每一章节的景点后面都附有一些热点导游问答题,将当今一些热门、棘手的导游问题收录其中。这些问题全部来自于实践,具有很强的针对性和时代感,都是学习者应该学习和掌握的基本知识。

本书图文并茂,深入浅出,集知识性、实践性于一身,内容充实且易于接受,词汇简易、丰富、实用、口语性强,易于学习者记诵,适于各大专院校旅游英语专业学生及从事旅游工作的人士使

用。相信此书会让学习者读后对北京的形成、地理特点、民风民俗及历史等诸多方面有一个更为系统的了解。在介绍景点时,结合我自己二十几年接团的实践经验,对外国旅游者感兴趣的问题进行了重点剖析,并以提问的形式在课后提出,使自学者也能详尽地掌握景点知识。导游业务的口试部分对参考考生有一定难度,本书为参加英语导游员资格考试的考生提供了一些参考词汇及其用法,对参考考生提高表述能力有一定的帮助。相信此书会对广大读者针对不同文化、不同年龄层次的服务对象来组织生动、清晰的导游服务有所帮助,使导游人员能在第一时间给游客一个良好的印象。

本书在编写过程中,得到了各方面的支持、鼓励和帮助。北京旅游学院英语系主任赵丽老师、朱锡炎教授审阅了初稿,并提出了很多有益的建议,高级译审叶新如老师、顾洪元老师逐页细心审订,在此向他们表示由衷的感谢;此外,中国旅行社总社宫万春总经理、华都国际旅行社有限公司王瑞琪副总经理,在我写作的过程中都给了我许多热情的帮助,在此也向他们表示衷心的感谢。同时,也向北京旅游学院导游教研室的张惠芬老师、洪华老师以及在本书编写、出版过程中所有帮助过我的人表示深深的谢意。

由于本人水平有限,疏漏和错误在所难免,诚挚希望读者和同行批评指正。

刘爱服

2003年8月

CONTENTS

前 言	(1)
-----------	-------

Part One A Brief Introduction to Beijing

1. History of Beijing	(1)
Peking Man	(2)
Appearance of the city	(3)
Different Dynasties	(4)
Liao Dynasty	(4)
Jin Dynasty	(6)
Yuan Dynasty	(9)
Ming Dynasty	(12)
Qing Dynasty	(16)
2. The Briefings	(27)
Arbor Day	(30)
Population	(30)
Religion	(31)
3. Development in Beijing	(33)
Public Transportation	(34)
Educational System	(36)

Tour Guiding in Beijing

Medical Care and Insurance	(37)
GDP in Beijing (Gross Domestic Product)	(38)
Housing	(38)
Communications and Information	(39)
Tourism in Beijing	(40)
Industry and Agriculture	(40)
 4. Beijing Cuisine	(43)
Beijing Roast Duck	(43)
Hot Pot	(45)
 5. Arts and Crafts in Beijing	(47)
Cloisonné and Cloisonné Making	(47)
 6. Peking Opera	(51)
 7. Official Holidays in Beijing	(57)
 8. Festivals in Beijing	(57)
Spring Festival	(58)
Lantern Festival	(58)
Qingming Festival	(59)
Dragon Boat Festival	(59)
Mid-autumn Festival	(60)
Double-nine Festival	(61)
 9. The Top Ten Buildings in 1959	(61)
 10. Top Ten World-renowned Tourist Attractions in Beijing	(62)

CONTENTS

11. Old City Gates (63)
12. Six Scenic Spots in Beijing listed as World Heritages
by UNESCO (64)

Part Two The Highlights for the Tourists in Beijing

1. Tiananmen (67)
- Tiananmen Rostrum (67)
- Seven Stone Bridges Over the Outer Golden Water River
 (70)
- Stone Lions On Both Sides Of the Golden Water Stream
 (70)
- Huabiao (71)
- Tiananmen Square (72)
- The Great Hall of the People (76)
- The National Museum (The Museum of the Chinese
 History and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution)
 (78)
- The Monument to the People's Heroes (79)
- Chairman Mao's Mausoleum (81)
- Qian Men (Front Gate) or Zhengyang Men (South-Facing Gate)
 (83)
2. The Forbidden City (89)
- Meridian Gate (Wumen) (93)
- The Gate of Supreme Harmony (Taihemen) (96)
- The Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihedian) (104)
- The Hall of Middle Harmony or the Hall of Complete Harmony

Tour Guiding in Beijing

(Zhonghedian)	(108)
The Hall of Preserving Harmony (Baohedian)	(109)
Marble Ramp Carved with Cloud and Dragon Designs	
(Yunlongshidiao)	(111)
The Gate of Heavenly Purity (Qianqingmen)	(112)
The Palace of Heavenly Purity (Qianqinggong)	(113)
The Palace of Union and Peace (Jiaotaidian)	(115)
The Palace of Earthly Tranquility (Kunninggong)	
.....	(117)
The Hall of Mental Cultivation (Yangxindian)	(118)
The Clock and Watch Exhibition Hall (Zhongbiaoguan)	(123)
Nine Dragon Screen (Jiulongbi)	(124)
The Exhibition of Treasures (Zhenbaoguan)	(126)
Zhen Fei Well (Zhenfeijing)	(128)
The Imperial Garden (Yuhuayuan)	(129)
The Gate of Divine Prowess (Shenwumen)	(131)
 3. The Summer Palace	 (145)
The Archway (Pailou)	(152)
The East Palace Gate (Donggongmen)	(152)
The Gate of Benevolence and Longevity (Renshoumen)	(153)
Taihu Rock (Taihushi)	(154)
Bronze Xuanni (Tongqilin)	(154)
The Hall of Benevolence and Longevity (Renshoudian)	
.....	(155)
Long Life Well (Yannianjing)	(156)
The Garden of Virtuous Harmony (Deheyuan)	(157)
The Hall of Happiness and Longevity (Leshoutang)	
.....	(161)
Long Corridor (Changlang)	(164)

CONTENTS

The Gate of Dispelling Clouds (Paiyunmen)	(166)
The Hall of Dispelling Clouds (Paiyundian)	(167)
The Tower of Buddhist Incense (Foxiangge)	(168)
The Temple of Sea of Wisdom (Zhihuihai)	(170)
Pavilion of Precious Clouds or The Bronze Pavilion (Baoyunge or Tongting)	(171)
Revolving Archive (Zhuanlunzang)	(172)
The Hall for Listening to Orioles (Tingliguan)	(174)
Marble Boat (Shifang)	(174)
Four Great Regions (Sidabuzhou)	(176)
Suzhou Shopping Street (Suzhoujie)	(176)
West Dike (Xidi)	(177)
South Lake Island (Nanhudao)	(178)
The 17-Arch Bridge (Shiqikongqiao)	(178)
Spacious Pavilion (Kuoruting)	(179)
Gilded Bronze Ox (Tongniu)	(180)
The Pavilion Heralding Spring (Zhichunting)	(180)
Yelu Chucai Temple (Yeluchucaici)	(181)
The Hall of Jade Ripples (Yulantang)	(181)
The Garden of Harmonious Interest (Xiequyuan)	(183)
 4. The Temple of Heaven	(194)
The Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests (Qiniandian)	(198)
The Hall of Imperial Zenith (Huangqiandian)	(201)
The Seven Star Stone (Qixingshi)	(203)
Red Stairway Bridge (Danbiqiao)	(204)
The Dressing Platform (Jufutai)	(205)

Tour Guiding in Beijing

The Nine-Dragon Cypress (Jiulongbai)	(205)
The Imperial Vault of Heaven (Huangqiongyu)	(205)
The Echo Wall (Huiyinbi)	(207)
The Triple-sound Stone (Sanyinshi)	(207)
The Circular Mound Altar (Yuanqiutan)	(208)
The Palace of Abstinence (Zhaigong)	(211)
5. Ming Tombs	(219)
Sacred Way (Shenlu)	(224)
Marble Archway (Shipaifang)	(225)
Great Palace Gate (Dagongmen)	(225)
Tablet Tower (Beiting)	(226)
Stone Statues (Shixiangsheng)	(227)
Dragon and Phoenix Gate (Longfengmen)	(229)
Changling (Emperor Yongle's Tomb)	(232)
Ding Ling (Emperor Wanli's Tomb)	(235)
6. The Great Wall	(253)
Qin Great Wall	(254)
Han Great Wall	(255)
Ming Great Wall	(256)
The Great Wall at Badaling	(259)
The Great Wall at Juyongguan Pass	(262)
Cloud Terrace (Yuntai)	(264)
The Great Wall at Mutianyu	(265)
The Great Wall at Jinshanling	(268)
The Great Wall at Simatai	(269)
Looking-toward Beijing Rock	(270)
Emperor Qin Shihuang	(271)

CONTENTS

Zhan Tianyou and the Beijing-Zhangjiakou Railway	(273)
Meng Jiangnu	(276)
Pass Valley	(277)
Beacon Tower	(277)
Watch-Tower	(278)
 7. Yonghegong Lamasery	(281)
The Arch Courtyard (Pailouyuan)	(286)
The Gate of Zhao Tai (Zhaotaimen)	(287)
The Gate of Harmony and Peace or The Hall of Heavenly Kings (Yonghemen or Tianwangdian)	(289)
The Bronze Tripod Incense Burner (Tongdingxianglu)	(292)
The Imperial Stele Pavilion (Yubeiting)	(292)
Mount Sumeru (Mount Xumi)	(293)
The Hall of Harmony and Peace (Yonghegongdian)	(294)
The Hall of Eternal Blessing (Yongyoudian)	(297)
Four Academic Halls (Sixuedian)	(299)
The Hall of Scripture Preaching (Jiangjingdian)	(299)
The Esoteric Hall (Mizongdian)	(299)
The Hall of Mathematics or The Kalacakra Hall (Shuxuedian)	(300)
The Bhaishajyaguru Hall or The Hall of Medicine (Yaoshidian)	(300)
The Hall of Dharma Wheel (Falundian)	(300)
Ten-thousand-happiness Pavilion (Wanfuge)	(305)
Zhaofo Building	(309)

Tour Guiding in Beijing

8. Beihai Park	(317)
Jade Flowery Islet or Qionghua Islet (Qionghuadao)	(322)
The Scenic Spots on East Shore (Dongan)	(332)
North Shore of the Lake (Beian)	(335)
Round City or Circular City (Tuancheng)	(344)

Part Three Professional Skill of Tour Guiding

1. How to handle the problems that tour guides often come across	(356)
2. How to deal with personal special requests	(364)
3. What should a tour guide do in case of emergency?	(366)
4. What must be done when the number of tourists has changed	(368)
5. How to deal with the loss problems	(370)

Part One

A Brief Introduction to Beijing

Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is a modern and international metropolis of historic significance. Beijing is the place where the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government of China are located, and it is the political, economic, cultural and communications center of the country as well as the center for foreign trade. The capitol is also the country's scientific and cultural center, where China's scientists, scholars, artists and technicians as well as people in all fields are making their contributions to the "four modernizations" of China. This fast-changing city gives an impression of modern city with strong antique flavors.

1. History of Beijing

How did Beijing come into being? According to the historical records and the research by historians and geologists, the area around Beijing was a gulf two or three million years ago. Geographical distribution of Beijing is like this: Beijing was called "Beijing Gulf" because it is semi-enclosed by the Taihang

Mountains to the west and the Yanshan Mountains to the north, with the Bohai Bay to its east and facing the Great Hebei Plain to the south. Millions of years later, the enormous amounts of mud carried by the melting ice and snow in spring and the heavy rains in summer silt down from the mountain valleys into the gulf, then the gulf was transformed into an alluvial plain known as the Beijing Sub-plain today. The surrounding mountains offered a protection screen from the strong northern winds. Wet air blew from the sea to the east. A vast plain stretched out to the south and with the rivers and streams length and breadth. The different landforms and a temperate climate with plentiful rainfall made this sub-plain a suitable environment for human to settle down. Then it became the pivot connected with northeast, northwest and the central plains. It was also the communication and transportation center of the north and south in China. Here was the cradle of the human settlement where our origin ancestor-Peking Man was bred, the earliest inhabitants of the Beijing Sub-plain.

Peking Man

Peking Man, or Peking ape-man, a primitive caveman lived some 500,000 to 700,000 years ago at Dragon Bone Hill by the Town of Zhoukoudian, about 50 kilometers (31 miles) southwest of Beijing (Dragon Bone Hill noted for its large quantities of Chinese medicine; dragon bone). The first completed skull of Peking Man was discovered in December 1929 by Pei Wenzhong, a well-known Chinese paleoanthropologist.

The fossils of the Upper Cave Man were found in the cave

above the Peking Man. They lived about 18,000 years ago. They were much nearer to the modern man. They could sew pieces of animal hides into a covering and the primitive women had already developed the sense of beauty by making necklaces with seashells, stones and animal teeth. Furthermore, they already showed their appreciation of red color in decorating their caves.



Appearance of the city

In about one or two thousand years BC, some small settlements began to appear on the Beijing Sub-plain. One of them was located around the present Guanganmen site (Gate of Broad Peace) in southwestern Beijing. As time went on, Guanganmen settlement became a center for north and south communications. With the development of production and the increase in commerce, it grew into a prosperous market town in the Zhou Dynasty, and then it was called City of "Ji" or "Jicheng". That was probably the earliest appearance of Beijing. But there was no detailed record to prove the year of the city. So the arguments on the topic for the exact founding year of the city of "Ji" among the historians lasted for many years. But later, according to the historical records, the historian and professor Mr. Zhao Guangxian got the result: The year when King Wu of the Zhou Dynasty overthrew the Shang Dynasty (16th-11th century BC) and enfeoffed prince Shao to the region of Yan, is the year when the city appeared. So later, according to the

calendar, records, astronomical phenomena and the Halley Comet, the year of 1045BC is considered as the appearance year of Beijing city. In 1995 a grand celebration was held in Beijing to commemorate the Beijing city's 3,040th anniversary. Today (the year of 2003) is the 3,048th anniversary of Beijing.

Different Dynasties

Beijing was first recorded as the city of “Ji” or “Jicheng”. Later in the 11th century BC, the Kingdom of Yan established its capital at Ji, and named it Yanjing. Jicheng served as the capital of Yan for eight to nine hundred years and it was an important metropolis in north China. In 221 BC, during the Qin Dynasty, Qin Shihuang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty, defeated other six kingdoms and established a unified centralized state with its capital in Xianyang (in present Shaanxi). The state of Yan ceased to exist and Jicheng became an ordinary prefectural town. But it was still regarded as a major trading center and a place of strategic importance. But it was in no position to compare with the capital cities of Xianyang, Changan of the Han, Sui and Tang dynasties. So Ji just remained as another northern town. In the Sui Dynasty, it was named “Zhuo Jun”(涿郡). During the Tang Dynasty, Jicheng was renamed “Youzhou”(幽州) with its capital in Changan (Xi'an today).

Liao Dynasty

In the 10th century, the Khitan, a Mongolian tribe from the West Liao River area in northern China established the Liao Dynasty in 947. And then the Tang Dynasty was succeeded by