

中国导游英语系列

涉外导游英语

杨志忠 杨义德 许艾君 编著

ENGLISH FOR TOUR GUIDE



复旦大学出版社



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前言

随着全球化进程的加快,国与国之间、各个区域文化之间的交流日益频繁。作为当今世界上最大的服务产业,旅游业在促进不同民族之间的相互了解和文化交流方面,发挥着独特而重要的作用。改革开放以来,中国的政治、经济、教育等各方面都发生了巨大变化,其国际地位得到极大提高。适逢千年盛世,加之历史悠久和丰厚的历史文化积淀、多姿多彩的人文景观和自然景观,我们古老的东方文明吸引着越来越多的国外游客前来旅游观光。

在这种大的时代背景下,旅游业的发展和完善,除了要有相当数量的高水平的管理人员外,还必须有一支高素质的英语导游队伍。而要造就高素质的英语导游队伍,就必须具备相应的培训条件。这其中包括:优秀的师资、充足的设施和实用性、针对性强的英语导游教材。本书正是根据当前英语导游及有志于从事导游事业的学生的需要而编著的。

本教材主要由三部分构成:第一部分是集中介绍中国文化精粹。第二部分是广东及港、澳地区景点、景观为例,具体介绍英语导游应该了解和掌握的有关广东省和国内其他地区的人文、自然景观和文化风俗。第三部分是附录,主要介绍一名合格的英语导游应具备的基本素质、导游的主要工作流程,在进入景点解说部分之前,专辟一章集中整理归纳了英语导游应熟练掌握的英语经典句型,以便于英语导游或相关专业的学生进行自我训练或为接团做必要的英语表达方面的准备。最后,还对导游处理紧急情况和突发事件的方法,以及出入境申报常识和英语导游可能用到的一些常用词语一一介绍和列出。其中,1—22单元各分4个部分,Section A为概况介绍,配有生词表与重点练习;Section B为主要知识或景点介绍,课后附有阅读理解题;Section C为听说对话,旨在操练学生的口语与实用对话能力,教学时可令学生模拟操练,而Section D Reading Material部分限于篇幅考虑,这部分的阅读材料附于光盘之中,便于学生课后阅读,扩充知识面,有条件的教师亦可在教学课时充裕的情况下有选择地加以授课、讲解。

这是一本为高职院校旅游英语和旅游管理专业编著的教材,也是一本面向广东地区英语导游或即将成为英语导游的人编写的实用性手册,笔者由衷希望并相信它能成为使用者的好帮手。

本教材在编著过程中曾得到一些专家及同仁的宝贵支持和热情帮助。张信和教授、朱文翠教授对本书的内容和体例提出宝贵意见；张荧荧同志在打印初稿时花费了许多时间。特别是外籍专家琳达女士，对全书各单元内容进行了认真审阅、修订。在此对所有关心、支持和帮助我们编著本教材的专家、同仁一并致谢！

编 者
2007 年 7 月

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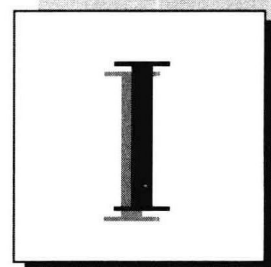
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Chinese Culture and Society
(中国文化与社会)



PART

Unit 1 Survey of China and Characteristics of Chinese Culture(中国概况与中国文化特色)

Section A Survey of China

In east Asia on the western coast of the Pacific Ocean, China covers an area of 9.6 million square kilometres almost as large as the entire European continent. The national inland boundaries total over 20,000 kilometers, with over 18,000 kilometres of coastline. There are more than 5,000 islands in its vast territorial waters, the largest being Taiwan and the second largest, Hainan. In the extreme south are the South China Sea Islands. The land descends from the west to the east like a flight of stairs. The highest step is the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, whose average altitude is 4,000 metres. The world's highest peak, Mt Qomolangma, towers over China-Nepal border at 8,844 metres. In the east of the plateau the topography suddenly drops to 1,000 - 2,000 metres. This second step is characterized by highlands alternating with basins. The third step stretches right down to the seacoast, with hills and plains averaging 500 metres above sea level. Still further east lies the continental shelf.

China's geography is extremely varied and complex, including mountains, plateaus, plains, grasslands, basins, hills, tidal flatlands, desert, glaciers, and frozen earth. Mountain areas cover about two thirds of the total land area. Of more than 1,500 large rivers, the principal ones are the Yangtze River (6,300 kms), the Yellow River (5,464 kms), the Heilongjiang River and Zhujiang River. China has 370 large lakes, of which the chief freshwater lakes are Poyang, Dongting, Hongze and Taihu. Qinghai Lake is the largest salt water lake.

The climate is varied, ranging from sub-arctic to tropical. However, the greater part of China is in the temperate zone, with four clearly-defined seasons. China is rich in natural resources. There are over 2,000 species of wild animals, including such rare and endangered types as the giant panda, snub-nosed monkey, red pheasant, dolphin and alligator, and some 32,000 species of higher plants. Virtually all the 140 useful minerals known to man have been

found in China. Deposits of 132 of these have been determined, and many of them are extremely abundant.

China is a unified, multi-national country. The Han nationality, by far the largest, constitutes 94 percent of its population. The remaining 6 percent belong to 55 national minorities. The minority peoples generally live in small communities, in which they preserve their distinct cultural identities while integrating themselves into the larger cultural community of the entire Chinese nation.

The highest state organ is the National People's Congress, and its permanent organization is the Standing Committee. The State Council, or Central Government is the highest administrative body. The national armed forces are under the command of the Central Military Commission, and the People's Court is the judicial organ, with the People's Procuratorate being the legal supervisory organ.

The administrative division includes 4 municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government, 23 provinces including Taiwan and 5 autonomous regions. These are in turn divided into approximately 170 prefectures and subdivided into more than 2,000 counties.

New Words and Expressions

territorial	[ˌterɪˈtɔːriəl]	a. 领土的
descend	[dɪˈsend]	v. 下来, 下降
topography	[təˈpɒɡrəfi]	n. 地形, 地貌
alternate	[ˈɒltənət]	v. (with) 与……交替, 轮换
stretch	[stretʃ]	v. 伸展, 延伸, 拉长
glacier	[ˈglæsiə]	n. 冰川, 冰河
sub-arctic	[ˌsəbˈɑːktɪk]	a. 亚北极区的
pheasant	[ˈfeznt]	n. 野鸡, 雉
alligator	[ˈælɪɡətə(r)]	n. 短吻鳄
deposit	[dɪˈpɒzɪt]	n. 存款, 沉淀物
preserve	[prɪˈzɜ:v]	vt. 保护, 保持
integrate	[ˈɪntɪɡreɪt]	v. 融合, 合并
permanent	[ˈpɜːmənənt]	a. 永久的
administrative	[ədˌmɪnɪˈstrətɪv]	a. 行政的, 管理的
judicial	[dʒuːˈdɪʃl]	a. 司法的, 法庭的, 法官的

supervisory	[ˌsju:pə'vaɪzəri]	<i>a.</i> 监督的
division	[dɪ'vɪʒn]	<i>n.</i> 划分, 分割
jurisdiction	[ˌdʒʊərəs'dɪkʃn]	<i>n.</i> 管辖权限, 管辖
autonomous	[ɔ:'tɒnəməs]	<i>a.</i> 自治的
approximately	[əprɒksɪ'mentli]	<i>ad.</i> 大约, 大概
prefecture	[ˈpri:fektʃuə(r)]	<i>n.</i> 行政区

EXERCISES

I. Mark the following statements with “T” (True) or “F” (False) according to the passage.

- () 1. In east Asia on the western coast of the Atlantic Ocean, China covers an area of 9.6 million square kilometers.
- () 2. Hainan Island is the largest of all the China's islands.
- () 3. In China the chief freshwater lakes are Poyang, Dongting, Hongze and Qinghai Lake.
- () 4. Mountain areas cover about two thirds of China's total land area.
- () 5. It is known that people have found 140 useful minerals in China.
- () 6. The minority peoples, generally living in small communities, stick to their distinct cultural identities.
- () 7. The State Council is the highest state organ in the management of the country.
- () 8. There are 3 municipalities under the direct jurisdiction of the Central Government.

II. Match the following two groups of words and expressions.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. descend | A. 监督的 |
| 2. permanent | B. 大约, 大概 |
| 3. approximately | C. 永久的 |
| 4. integrate | D. 行政的, 管理的 |
| 5. alternate with | E. 与……交替、轮换 |
| 6. preserve | F. 保护, 保持 |
| 7. administrative | G. 融合, 合并 |
| 8. supervisory | H. 下来, 下降 |

III. Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

autonomous	jurisdiction	administrative	judicial
supervisory	deposit	permanent	alternate with

1. He shows no _____ ability, but he has a keen desire to get the position.
2. Charlie Chaplin created the great comic character of "The Tramp" who gave his creator _____ fame.
3. The municipal government has _____ over the important projects.
4. The court has brought _____ proceedings against the former president.
5. New Zealand also possesses rich mineral _____, including gold.
6. In that country heavy rains _____ bursts of sunshine.
7. The technologists in _____ positions must report to the chief immediately they find problems in the quality of the products.
8. The Central Government provided great support in the construction of the _____ regions.

Section B Characteristics of Chinese Culture

The artistic quality of Chinese culture occupies the leading position of all the valuable and relevant characteristics of Chinese culture. It has been a significant quality acknowledged by many international scholars. It was about half a century ago, an American scholar, George Rowley, wrote in the preface of his "Principles of Chinese Painting", characterizing Chinese culture like this: "The Chinese way of looking at life was not primarily through religion, or philosophy, or science, but through art." This scholar's statement is correct and to the point, but he has not provided an explanation of the meaning of "artistic." In fact, no scholar thereafter has offered any proper explanation.

The basic interest of the scientists consists in observing and understanding of a natural matter, particularly the matter's reality. But the basic interest of the artists concentrates on appreciation or creative performance, with the aim of attaining beauty rather than factual truth. As to the approaching method, the scientific one concentrates on analysis or experimentation, using symbols in

a direct or logical way, but the artistic one concentrates on intuition or imagination, using symbols in a suggestive or metaphorical way. In addition, the subject matter of the scientific one has to be factual and rational, but the subject-matter of the artistic one does not need to be factual or rational at all. As to the performance process, the scientific one has to be logical and follows a definition as well as an experimental order, but the performance of art can ignore this kind of logical matter. Instead, the artist's performance consists in creation or imitation of a model as well as a natural object. As to their functional performance, the scientific performs the function to establish knowledge and technology, and the artistic, instead, just nourishes human feeling and establishes some styles of personal action. In the main, modern Western culture is scientific, but Chinese culture is still artistic, even in common life. A very unusual characteristic of Chinese culture is the dominant function of the artistic, which has controlled other aspects of the culture. The influence of the artistic upon the moral aspect of life can be found easily. In a certain sense, Chinese morality has been shaped and established by the function of the art. At the same time, this artistic function has provided an opportunity for the birth and growth of filial piety.

Apart from the artistic quality, the morality of Chinese culture has another three qualities: humanistic quality, self-control quality and harmonization quality. Chinese humanism in morality, exhibits itself as a major contrast to the morality of the traditional Western world. In traditional West, the ultimate moral authority is God or Spirit. All the moral rules are based on this Spirit. But in Chinese culture, the ultimate moral authority is still the human world. In a certain sense, Chinese morality has transcended the world of spirits or the world of religion. This means, in Chinese culture, the practice of moral life is not to follow the spiritual authority or God, but to follow humanistic reflection and sensitivity. Filial Piety is a humanistic expression of an individual's natural feelings toward his parents, without any relation to God or a spiritual authority. As to the third quality, self-control is the control of oneself without following God or Spirit. This quality is not possessed in the same way by individuals of the traditional Western world since they need to obey God or Spiritual Authority. As to "harmonization," it is also a Chinese artistic moral action. This moral action represents an interest in acceptance of varieties of

ideas and ways of performance. It is in fact a very important condition for the growth of social life.

The four qualities above are typical as the core of Chinese culture.

Questions on the text of Section B

1. What did George Rowley write in the preface of his "Principles of Chinese Painting" concerning Chinese culture?
2. What is the difference between the scientists and the artists in terms of observing and indicating the world?
3. Does the subject-matter of the artistic need to be factual and rational?
4. What characteristic does the Western culture have?
5. How many qualities does the morality of Chinese culture contains? What are they?
6. In traditional West, what is the ultimate moral authority?
7. How has Chinese morality been formed?
8. In Chinese culture, what is the practice of moral life?
9. What is the goal of the functional performance of the scientific?
10. Can you give some examples which show features of Chinese culture?

Section C Listening and Speaking, and Role-playing

Listen to the following dialogues and then immitate the roles by groups.

Dialogue 1 The New Tourists

(A—Tourist, B—A Chinese)

A: Excuse me ... I'm Allan Nixon from Canada. My wife and I have just arrived with our two children. We are quite interested in the history and culture of China. Could you brief us on those things?

B: Yes, with pleasure. China, an ancient, mysterious and beautiful land, is always appealing to foreign visitors. As is known to all, one of China's

greatest treasures is her long, rich history. As early as 1.7 million years ago, the earliest humans evolved on this land. The first dynasty, the Xia Dynasty, dates back to about the 21st century BC. For 4,000 years, feudalism was the dominant economic and cultural model.

A: Great! When I was a high school student, I learned from the history books that China had contributed much to the world civilization with her “four great inventions”. But I’d like to know more than that. Could you please tell us something else about China?

B: Well, China is also proud of her many ethnic groups, resplendent culture and distinctive customs. Chinese arts and crafts, including painting, calligraphy, operas, embroidery and silk are distinctive and unique. Martial arts, which have only recently begun to enjoy popularity in other parts of the world have been part of Chinese culture for centuries, and Chinese literature testifies to the country’s rich heritage.

A: I have special interest in Chinese calligraphy, so this time while traveling, I will try to go to the exhibitions and appreciate the works of some Chinese great artists.

B: I am sure in many places you will enjoy the traditional Chinese paintings and calligraphy, and you will have a deeper understanding of Chinese culture.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You are welcome.

Dialogue 2 Entry

Tourist A: Have a count, how many do we have now?

Tourist B: There’s still one short, the big red suitcase.

Tourist A: Maybe it hasn’t come yet. There’s quite a few flights arriving at the same time. Wait a bit longer.

Tourist B: I’ll go get a trolley.

Tourist A: OK!

Tourist B: Look, all the luggage for our plane is out, this luggage is for the next flight.

Tourist A: Quick, you’d better go ask what’s happened?

Tourist B: I’ll go ask at that counter.

Tourist A: We’ve just arrived from the United States. We’re looking for a

piece of luggage.

Staff: Please show me your plane tickets and luggage stickers ... Three people's luggage, four pieces in total.

Tourist A: Yes, so far we've only got three pieces.

Staff: There might be special circumstances. Please fill out a form first.

Tourist A: What's the reason?

Staff: It's not clear right now. I'll check again for you in a while. Can you describe the suitcase please.

Tourist B: It's red, about this size.

Tourist A: It has a lock and a brown strap.

Tourist B: That suitcase is very important to us.

Staff: We are very sorry about this problem, sir.

Tourist A: We hope you can give us an answer as soon as possible.

Staff: Rest assured, we'll handle it as soon as we can. Please leave a contact phone number, sir.

Tourist A: Phone number?

Tourist B: We'll leave our cousin's home phone number.

Staff: We'll inform you as soon as there is a result.

Tourist A: OK, then we're going!

Staff: Goodbye!

Section D Reading Materials

(See in CD-ROM)

1. Dragon and Phoenix

2. Chinese Kung-fu