

Tourism and Culture

WTO实用英语会话学习丛书

旅游与文化

冉隆德 王利平 主编



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电话:85271610 84258324

传真:85271611 64216559

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PREFACE

前 言

中国加入 **WTO** 以及西部大开发战略的实施,对我国西部经贸管理人员、从事经贸工作的业务人员、科学和工程技术人员、国家公务员以及服务行业各类人员的英语素质和技能提出了新的、更高的要求。但不少学过多年英语的人,在涉外业务交流中英语口语表达仍感困惑。这除了英语考试模式上的缺陷外,在英语口语教程和会话读物的编写中,长期以来也未突破生活用语、一般会话的误区。编者认为,结合时代特征和社会需要,亟待强化高校学生、经济科技工程技术人员和涉外人士的英语适应性能力和相关口语基础知识的训练。学生英语素质和技能的适应性和基础性知识应涵盖以下两个方面:英语语言体系本身的基础知识;以英语为载体的特别是实用性强、内容新颖和有一定广度和深度的经济、科技、人文、国际交往与合作、跨文化交流等方面的适应性知识。只有将生活用语、适应性知识以及本专业和学科等广博的英语知识结合起来进行综合训练,才可能练就扎实的英语基本功,满足实用水平的口语交际要求。

在重庆市教委高教处的大力支持下,我们经过两年多的努力,精心选材,编写了《**WTO** 实用英语会话学习丛书》。该丛书分为 4 册:《贸易与经济》,《技术与管理》,《金融与投资》,《旅游与文化》。其突出特点是:针对西部英语人才的口语缺陷,大胆尝试了将经济、科技、人文、国际交往和 **WTO** 的基础知识和适应性知识融入英语会话;会话的内容难易梯度较大,旨在更广泛地适应不同层次读者的需求,为西部高校英语教学和各类业务培训弥补不足,努力改

变高校学生和涉外人士在英语口语表达和国际交往中的困惑状态。丛书题材广泛、知识丰富、内容新颖、针对性和实用性强。

《贸易与经济》分册的主要内容有:世贸组织、WTO 协议、反倾销协议、国际贸易、国际商务、服务贸易、跨国公司、国际工程合作、技术转让;WTO 和中国的经济政策、中国经济、知识经济、公司的国际竞争力、国际高新技术展览、经济技术合作、中美公司的商务关系、商务合同、合资企业等。

《技术与管理》分册的主要内容有:信息技术、传统的制造技术、信息技术与制造技术相结合的高新技术、生物技术等,例如,电子商务、多媒体技术、数字技术、智能机器、机器人及其发展、计算机模拟、柔性制造技术、自动化和信息技术应用、美国绿色农业、转基因农作物的发展和前景、克隆等;管理新理念、从公司内部培育创新思想、企业创新、人事政策、海外人员培训与雇用、降低生产成本的途径、市场营销与市场研究、财务管理、公共关系等。

《金融与投资》分册的主要内容有:世界银行、银行管理、美国银行并购的利弊、中国金融支付系统、国际货币基金组织及其对解决将来危机的作用、欧洲单一货币——欧元、现金管理、信用卡以及传统的银行;中国的投资政策、海外投资政策、确立投资项目、外国直接投资、项目融资、在中国西部的投资意向、设备租赁、投资股票等。

《旅游与文化》分册的主要内容有:长城、秦兵马俑、明十三陵、承德避暑山庄、长江三峡、西湖、莫高窟、黄山、泰山、九寨沟、布达拉宫、丽江、美丽的西双版纳、苏州园林、深圳民俗文化村、世界之窗等;中国龙、黄帝、孔子、唐舞、杂技、武术、大学教育、求职面试、交际技能、中国春节在美国、跨文化交流、美国的宗教信仰、大众传媒、中国人的婚恋、在英国看足球、爱滋病等。

作为被重庆市教委高教处推荐的重庆和西部地区相关院校学生的口语实践教材或辅助读物,该丛书可用作大学经济类、管理类、理工类、旅游类、外语院系、翻译学院等专业的研究生和本专科

前 言

PREFACE

生的教学用书,也可作为各类职业技术学院、成人教育学院和各种社会办学的口语实践教材;适用于英语翻译工作者、经贸人士、企业营销管理人员、三资企业和涉外机构从业人员、政府公务员、金融机构职员、涉外律师、高级技师、高级工人等读者学习使用;同时也是自学英语口语人士的良好良师益友。

针对西部地区各类读者的特点,我们对会话中的难句、短语和生词均做了详细的注释,请读者在学习本书时,先学会话后面的注释,再学会话。

《WTO 实用英语会话学习丛书》编写组

2004 年 1 月 18 日

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1. Tourism and Travel

A: You have traveled a lot. Would you like to tell me what tourism means?

B: Touring or traveling as a leisure activity is usually referred to as tourism. It belongs to tertiary industry or service industry.

A: What does it consist of?

B: It contains three important categories: scenic spots and historical sites, accommodation, transportation. Scenic spots include natural scenery and artificial scenery. The Great Wall, the Imperial Palace in Beijing, the Terracotta Warriors in Xi'an, the Pyramids in Egypt and the Eiffel Tower in Paris are historical sites. You may marvel at the brilliant civilization human beings have created. You can hardly imagine how these wonders have been made. We modern man may feel dwarfed before our ancestors. On the other hand, an increasing number of people have got bored with the hustle and bustle in cities. They prefer to go back into nature where they can breathe fresh air and admire nature in its unspoiled state. They travel by canoe to the remote areas, float on an unrecognized river, sleep in tents and listen to the call from the wild.

A: I have some ideas about scenic spots now. How about the other two categories?

B: Well, I'm coming to them. By accommodation I mean hotels of all kinds. Transportation is an essential part of tourism. In the past, people traveled on the back of horses or camels or in small boats. It always took a lot of time to reach their destinations. Now people have more and easier access to the transportation means. They go by car, bus, train or plane. It's said that someone wants to make a space travel by spaceship. It must be pretty exciting. Of course, it costs a large sum of money and only the rich can afford it. But it can be predicted that with the development of technologies, even average people are very likely to set their feet on the moon or the Mars in the near future. This dream has become a reality by a rich American businessman taking a Russian rocket launched to a spaceship in 2001.

A: Why do people travel?

B: Travel in the modern world is motivated by the desire to expand one's horizons, to experience exotic cultures, and to connect with other people. Some people travel to resort areas to relax in the sun, to see beautiful scenery, to visit

famous places, to taste different foods, and to learn new things, while others tend to explore the dangerous and unknown areas. In a sense, traveling meets man's fundamental curiosity and spiritual and physical needs.

A: Can I say that traveling does much good to people?

B: You are right. Travel is one of the noblest human occupations, a significant component of the high-quality lifestyle. Tourism and travel contributes to world peace since bonds, understanding and increased appreciation for other people's way of life, culture, and language make us more a part of a world community. Tourism flourishes in a climate of friendship and prosperity. International tourism is the world's largest export earner and an important factor in the balance of payments of many countries. Travel and tourism stimulates enormous investments in new infrastructure and tourist development projects and so on. Personally, by traveling, people enrich their knowledge, broaden their eye view, know more people and appreciate the beauty of nature. But traveling does more than this. In many parts of the world, tourism constitutes a major part of the economy. Some countries are almost exclusively dependent on income from the tourist trade. Such is the case, for example, for the islands in the Caribbean Sea. Endowed with warm sunshine, soft beaches, blue sea and special customs, these islands have been called the backyard of America for they have attracted many Americans taking their vacations. A large proportion of their revenue comes from tourists spending.

A: How many forms does traveling take?

B: Generally it falls into two forms: the package tour group and traveling on your own. A travel agency provides many routes. You may choose one at will you are interested in and pay all the fees involved. The travel agency arranges everything for you.

A: How is tourism in China like?

B: Tourism is a growing industry in our country. In fact, tourism now embraces the unprecedented chances for development. More and more foreigners choose China as their destination for China is an ancient country with a long history of more than 5000 years, rich culture and civilization and abundant tourism resources. Furthermore, we come to know its importance in economy. Many policies have been carried out to develop tourism. The infrastructure has been greatly improved.

A: I have noticed that more and more Chinese people are traveling abroad.

B: Perfectly right. You know just 10 or 15 years ago it was impossible for our Chinese to go traveling abroad. This shows clearly we become rich gradually.

A: I have another question. What should we pay attention to when developing new tourism projects?

B: Evidently we should learn how to protect the scenic spots. Sustainable development and careful plans in new tourism projects should be made before any scenic spot is developed.

Notes

1. Touring or traveling as a leisure activity is usually referred to as tourism.
作为休闲活动的旅行通常称为旅游。
2. tertiary industry 第三产业
3. scenic spots and historical sites 景点和历史名胜
4. natural scenery and artificial scenery 自然风光和人造风光
5. marvel at the brilliant civilization 惊叹于灿烂的文明
6. feel dwarfed 感到渺小
7. hustle and bustle in cities 城市的喧嚣
8. float on an unrecognized river 在未知名的河上漂流
9. listen to the call from the wild 倾听野性的呼唤
10. Now people have more and easier access to the transportation means. 现在人们拥有更多和更方便的交通方式。
11. set their feet on 踏上
12. Travel in the modern world is motivated by the desire to expand one's horizons, to experience exotic cultures, and to connect with other people.
现代世界中,人们旅游的动机是想扩大视野,体验异域文化,同其他国家的人民交流。
13. In a sense, traveling meets man's fundamental curiosity and spiritual and physical needs. 在一定程度上,旅游满足了人们最基本的好奇心、精神和身体需要。
14. Tourism flourishes in a climate of friendship and prosperity. 旅游能增加友谊的气氛,促进繁荣。

- 15. the world's largest export earner 世界最大的出口创汇产业
- 16. in the balance of payment 外汇收支平衡
- 17. Some countries are almost exclusively dependent on income from the tourist trade. 有些国家的收入几乎完全依赖旅游贸易。
- 18. the Caribbean Sea 加勒比海
- 19. endowed with 赋有
- 20. the backyard of America 美国的后花园
- 21. falls into 自然地分作
- 22. In fact, tourism now embraces the unprecedented chances for development.
实际上,中国的旅游业迎来了前所未有的发展机遇。
- 23. sustainable development 可持续发展

2. Sightseeing the Great Wall

A traveler (T) and a tour guide (G) are having a conversation about the Great Wall.

G: Good morning, everyone! Today I will be your tour guide. Welcome to the Great Wall. The Great Wall, like the Pyramids of Egypt, the Taj Mahal in India and the Hanging Garden of Babylon, is one of the great wonders of the world. Starting out in the east on the banks of the Yalu River in Liaoning Province, the Wall stretches westwards for 12,700 Li to Jiayuguan in the Gobi Desert, thus known as the Ten Thousand Li Wall in China. The wall climbs up and down, twists and turns along the ridges of the Yanshan and Yinshan Mountains through 9 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions - Liaoning, Hebei, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Gansu, Ningxia, Inner Mongolia, Beijing and Tianjin. It is the only man-made ancient engineering project that can be seen by astronauts from the moon! The bricks alone would build four Egyptian Pyramids! There is an interesting saying, "You are not a man until you've been to the wall!"

T: Miss G, would you please tell us something about the history of the Great Wall?

G: With pleasure. Historical records trace the construction of the origin of

the Wall to defensive fortification back to the year 656 BC during the reign of King Cheng of the states of Chu. Its construction continued throughout the Warring States period in the fifth century BC when ducal states Yan Zhao, Wei and Qin were frequently plundered by nomadic peoples living north of the Yinshan and Yanshan mountain ranges. Walls, then, were built separately by these ducal states to ward off such harassments. Later in 221 BC, when Qin conquered the other states and unified China, Emperor Qinshihuang ordered the connection and repair of these individual walls and further extensions to form the basis of the present great wall. As a matter of fact, a separate outer wall was constructed north of the Yinshan range in the Han Dynasty, which went to ruin through years of neglect. In many intervening centuries, succeeding dynasties rebuilt parts of the Wall. The most extensive reinforcements and renovations were carried out in the Ming Dynasty when altogether 18 lengthy stretches were reinforced with bricks and rocks. It is mostly the Ming Dynasty Wall that visitors see today.

T: It is said that the Great Wall is divided into two sections, the east and the west, with Shanxi Province as the dividing line. What's the difference between the two sections?

G: The west part is a rammed earth construction, about 5.3m high on average. In the eastern part, the core of the wall is rammed earth as well, but the outer shell is reinforced with bricks and rocks. The most imposing and best preserved sections of the Great Wall are at Badaling and Mutianyu, not far from Beijing and both are open to visitors.

T: Would you please give us a description of the Great Wall itself in detail?

G: OK! The wall of those sections is 7.8m high and 6.5m wide at its base, narrowing to 5.8m on the top of the ramparts, wide enough for five horses to gallop abreast. There are ramparts, embrasures, peep holes and apertures for archers on the top, besides gutters with gargoyles to drain rain water off the parapet wall. Two storeied watchtowers are built at approximately 400m intervals. The top stories of the watchtower were designed for observing enemy movements, while the first was used for storing grain, fodder, military equipment and gunpowder as well as for quartering garrison soldiers. The highest watchtower at Badaling, standing on a hilltop, is reached only after a steep climb, like "climbing a ladder to heaven". The view from the top is

rewarding, however. The Wall follows the contour of mountains that rise one behind the other until they finally fade and merge with distant haze.

T: What are the functions of the rectangular lookout posts built about every 100m, and beacon towers at regular intervals?

G: They served as a signal system to communicate military information to the dynastic capital. At the approach of enemy troops, smoke signals gave the alarm from the beacon towers in the daytime and bonfire did this at night. Emergency signals could be relayed to the capital from distant places within a few hours long before the invention of anything like modern communications.

T: How many passes are there along the Great Wall?

G: There stand 14 major passes at places of strategic importance along the Great Wall, the most important being Shanhaiguan and Jiayuguan. Yet the most impressive one is Juyongguan, about 50 kilometers northwest of Beijing. Known as "Tian Xia Di Yi Guan", Shanhaiguan Pass is situated between two sheer cliffs forming a neck connecting north China with the northeast. It had been, therefore, a key junction contested by all strategists and many famous battles were fought here. It was the gate of Shanhaiguan that the Ming general Wu Sangui opened to the Manchu army to suppress the peasant rebellion led by Li Zicheng and so surrendered the whole Ming empire to the Manchus, leading to the foundation of the Qing Dynasty. Jiayuguan Pass was not so much as "the Strategic Pass under the Heaven" as an important communication center in Chinese history. Cleft between the snow capped Qilian Mountains and the rolling Mazong Mountains, it was on the ancient Silk Road.

Notes

1. the Pyramids of Egypt 埃及金字塔
2. the Taj Mahal in India 印度的泰姬陵(泰姬玛哈尔陵)
3. the Hanging Garden of Babylon 巴比伦的悬吊花园
4. The Wall climbs up and down, twists and turns along the ridges of the Yanshan and Yinshan Mountains. 长城在燕山和阴山的山脊上起伏蜿蜒。
5. astronauts 宇航员
6. Historical records trace the construction of the origin of the Wall to defense fortification back to the year 656 BC. 历史的记载将长城作为防御工事

建筑的起源,追溯到了公元前 656 年。

7. ducal states 诸侯国
8. plundered by nomadic peoples 受到游牧民族的掠夺
9. to ward off such harassments 防止这种骚扰
10. went to ruin through years of neglect 因年久失修而毁坏
11. intervening centuries 遭到干扰的世纪
12. the most extensive reinforcements and renovations 最大规模的加固和修复
13. a rammed earth construction 土筑建筑
14. the most imposing and best preserved sections of the Great Wall 给人印象最深并保护最好的长城地段
15. narrowing to 5.8m on the top of the ramparts 防御土墙顶部窄到 5.8 米宽
16. for five horses to gallop abreast 五匹马并行(并排疾驰)
17. embrasures, peep holes and apertures for archers on the top 长城顶部有炮眼、窥视孔、弓箭手使用的孔眼
18. gutters with gargoyles to drain rain water off the parapet wall 带有滴水嘴的檐槽(边沟)将雨水排除女儿墙(护墙)
19. two storied watchtowers 两层楼的了望台(岗楼)
20. fodder 饲料
21. for quartering garrison soldiers 供驻军战士居住
22. climbing a ladder to heaven 登梯上天堂(登云梯)
23. The Wall follows the contour of mountains that rise one behind the other until they finally fade and merge with distant haze. 长城沿着山脉的等高线绵延起伏,逐渐消失在远处的朦胧之中。
24. the rectangular lookout posts 长方形了望台哨所
25. beacon towers 烽火塔
26. smoke signals 烟雾信号
27. bonfire 大篝火、营火
28. Emergency signals could be relayed to the capital. 紧急信号能传递到首都。
29. long before the invention of anything like modern communications 在类似于现代通讯技术发明很久以前
30. sheer cliffs forming a neck connecting north China with the northeast 陡

峭的悬崖形成了连接华北与东北的一道瓶颈(咽喉之地)

31. contested 争夺

32. the Manchu army to suppress the peasant rebellion led by Li Zicheng 满族军队来镇压李自成领导的农民起义

33. cleft 劈开的

34. the snow capped Qilian Mountains 冰雪覆盖的祁连山

35. the rolling Mazong Mountains 绵延起伏的马鬃山脉

3. Terra-Cotta Army Museum in Xi'an

Zhao Ying (A), a tour guide, is introducing to Terra-Cotta Army Museum for the tourists (B).

A: Today, we will pay a visit to the Terra-Cotta Army Museum. The museum is located 35 kilometers east of Xi'an, which was first opened to public on Oct. 1, 1979. Since then millions of visitors, including heads and leaders of China and abroad, have visited this human wonder and heaped praise upon it.

B: When was the grand and luxurious mausoleum of Yingzheng, the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty built?

A: Born in 259 BC, Yingzheng ascended throne when he was 13 years old. Like other monarchs in Chinese history, he ordered the construction of his own mausoleum when he came to power at the age of 13. This imperial mausoleum was originally 120m tall and 2,000m in circumference. Now it is still 76m tall and 400m in circumference. The memorial park on the ground can be deemed as a miniature capital, since the First Emperor truthfully copied the layout of Xianyang, the capital city. According to historical records, the country had only 7 million able bodied laborers, more than 700,000 people were conscripted in constructing the mausoleum. This mausoleum can be likened to a gigantic group of underground palaces. The ceiling is said to have been decorated with a map of constellations; the sun, moon and stars were made with a variety of glistening pearls and gems. On the ground, lie Chinese territory and mercury filled rivers, lakes and seas; cranes, mandarin duck, and wild geese and ducks made of gold and pines and cypresses carved out of precious stones were arranged on the floor.

An audience hall was also built. It is also said that the bottom and side of the vault were lined with bronze to protect the coffin from underground water. To keep the thieves away, automatic crossbows and arrows were installed on each door leading to the grave.

B: It is said that Yingzheng was very cruel and buried alive some court maids, ladies and all the artisans who were involved in building the mausoleum in order to keep secrets from being disclosed. Is it true?

A: In terms of the historical records, it is believed to be true.

B: Would you please give us an introduction to the pits of the terra cotta army?

A: The No. 1 Pit was discovered in March 1974 when local peasants were sinking wells in the countryside. The three Pits are believed to have been attendant tombs of the First Emperor's mausoleum. The No. 1 Pit is characterized by its sheer size. It is 230m long and 62m wide, and covers a total area of 14,260 square meters. On the east end there stand three rows of terra-cotta warriors who face east. Numbering a total of 210, they were meant to serve as the vanguards. Behind them is the main force in 38 columns and were positioned in 11 tunnels. The ground of the tunnels was laid with black bricks, and the wooden roofs were supported by pillars, on which they were covered by an impressed mat with soil topped. Each tunnel is five meters deep from the surface. On the south, north and west sides of the tunnels, there stand rows of warriors who face outward. More than 1,000 pottery figures have now been unearthed from this pit. It is estimated that more than 6,000 terra cotta soldiers will eventually be exhumed when the project is completed.

B: What about No.2 Pit and No.3 Pit?

A: No. 2 Pit is an L shaped phalanx of charioteers, cavalrymen and infantrymen. It is estimated that more than 1,000 pottery soldiers, 500 chariots and saddled horses will be excavated at last. This pit covers an area of 6,000 square meters. It features a small phalanx in the east featuring 334 bowmen. The southern part of the pit features a phalanx of 64 chariots in eight rows. In the center there are 19 chariots and armless soldiers. The northern end of the pit features a number of chariots and cavalrymen. No.3 Pit is situated 25 meters to the west of the No.2 Pit. It was discovered in 1976 and is M shaped, occupying a space of 520 square meters. Only one chariot and 64 pottery warriors were