

英语 ENGLISH

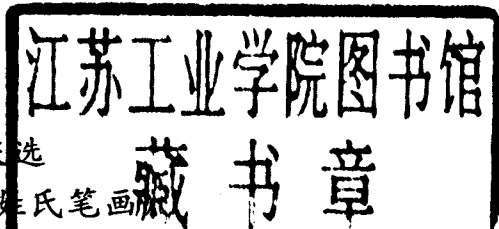
青海省导游资格、等级考试参考书

主编 高庆选

青海人民出版社

英 语

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青海人民出版社

2006·西宁

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

英语/高庆选主编. —西宁:青海人民出版社,
2006.9

青海省导游资格、等级考试参考书

ISBN 7-225-02813-8

I. 英... II. 高... III. 导游—英语—资格考核—
自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 102393 号

英 语

青海省导游资格、等级考试参考书

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出 版 青海人民出版社 (西宁市同仁路10号)
发 行 : 邮政编码 810001 总编室 (0971)6143426
发行部(0971)6143516 6123221
印 刷: 青海新华印刷厂
经 销: 新华书店
开 本: 850mm×1168mm 1/32
印 张: 9.875
字 数: 180 千
版 次: 2006 年 9 月第 1 版
印 次: 2006 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
印 数: 1—1 000
书 号: ISBN 7-225-02813-8/G·1146
定 价: 24.00 元

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(书中如有缺页、错页及倒装请与工厂联系)

前 言

2001年,国家旅游局对导游人员资格考试、等级考试资格认证体制进行了全国性的改革。为了认真贯彻执行国家旅游局改革工作的意见,结合我省省情及特色旅游资源,省旅游局组织编写了一套青海省导游资格、等级考试教材,其中由本人编写的《英语》教材作为内部出版物发行。几年来,该《英语》教材受到了广大应考者的欢迎,同时也被作为一些学校旅游英语专业参考教材使用。2005年,教材的编者共同努力,在内部发行版本的基础上,翻译、编写了该本适合我省旅游从业人员考试应用的英语教材。

在本书的编写过程中,参编者收集和整理了大量有关青海旅游景点介绍和历史文献资料。通过对青海自然风光、历史、文化、宗教、民俗等资料的精心筛选,对我省绝大部分丰厚的人文景观、富饶的物产、矿藏、植物和稀有动物资源,逐一使用英语作了详细介绍。本书后部分附了景点名、地名、人名和必要的英汉语义对照,并且选用了几套历年青海省导游人员资格考试卷,以便于应考者和学习者查阅和参照。

由于本书涉及的内容较广,加之编者水平有限。如有谬误或不妥之处,希望专家和使用者的不吝指正。

编 者

2006年6月于西宁

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Brief Introduction to Qinghai Province

Qinghai Province, located in the northwestern part of the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, is known as "the Roof of the World". It is said that the province is named after China's largest inland lake, Qinghai Lake. The three China's largest rivers originate in the province; they are Yangtze River, Yellow River and Lancang River. Thus Qinghai is also called "the source of rivers". With grand mountains and clear rivers, Qinghai is one of the most unique and beautiful provinces in China.

Qinghai Province is famous for its extensive territory with the total amounting to 720,000 square kilometers; 1,200 km long from east to west and 800 km wide from south to north, adjacent to Gansu, Sichuan, Tibet and Xinjiang, about 3,000 to 5,000 meters above the sea level. It has population of 5.2 million, 48% of which are minority nationalities such as Tibetan, Hui, Tu, Sala, Mongolian and other nationalities. The terrain of Qinghai is varied and complex. The Kunlun Mountains cross the whole province, while the Tanggula Mountains, Arjin Mountain and Qilian Mountain lie in both the south and north.

The history of Qinghai province can be traced back to about 121 B. C., which is the Western Han Dynasty. The general Qubing Hu established an military fortress in this area called Xiping. From that time on more and more people came into this land. At the end of 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 prefec-

tures, 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 province was established 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.

The province has administrative jurisdiction over two cities, Xining and Ge'rmu. Xining, the capital of Qinghai, is the political, cultural and economic center. Haidong is one prefecture of the province consists of eight agricultural counties around Xining. There are also six autonomous prefectures; they are called Haibei, Hainan, Huangnan, Yushu, Guoluo Tibetan autonomous prefecture as well as Haixi Mongolian and Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture. There are 48 counties and autonomous counties. The minority autonomous regions make up 98% of whole province. The Riyue Mountain naturally divides the whole province into two parts; to the west a pastoral area of 690,000 square kilometers and to the east an agricultural area of 30,000 square kilometer making up 96% and 4% of the province's total area respectively.

The climate in Qinghai province is a typical plateau continent climate. The low temperature, long sunshine with strong radiation, and lower level oxygen are the main characteristics of the climate of the province. 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 varied in different part of the province. Xining is the warmest area with an annual average

temperature of 1.6 to 8.5 °C. Chaidamu Basin is about 1.4 to 5.2 °C. The area of Qilian Mountains and Kunlun Mountains is the coldest area 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.

Natural Resources

Qinghai Province 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. 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. 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.

There are more than 250 types of wild animals in Qinghai. Those animals under state first-class protection include wild camels, wild yaks, wild donkeys, Tibetan gazelle, argil, 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 Province 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, and 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 Chaidamu 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 which have been found in the province, of which five rank first in the country. 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. Among the wild plants, more than a thousand kinds of economic plants and six hundreds kinds of medicinal plants have been found, including more than fifty kinds of rare medicinal herbs. There are more than 250 types of wild animals, a-

mong which sixty kinds of rare animals, such as wild camels, wild yaks, wild donkeys, Tibetan gazelle, argil, white-lip deer, snow leopard, black neck crane, and the black stork. There are more than 40 types of fish are found in the province, naked carp is a unique fish that is only found in Qinghai Lake.

Qinghai Province 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; 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 chaidamu 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. All the above 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.

There are many places of historic interest in the province. The natural scenery in the province is also beautiful and majestic with its own unique characteristics. All the ethnic groups living in Qinghai have a long history. Local folk customs are unique and appealing. Three tourist areas with good facilities have taken

shape in the eastern, middle, and western parts of province, providing various kinds of services for tourists. The place of interest including painted pottery of Liuwan in Ledu, the scripture stone wall of Heri in Zeku County, petrography of Lushan in Tianjun County, Princess Wencheng Temple of Yushu and the Ta' er Lamasery with over 400 years history in Huangzhong county. There are many famous small lamaseries scattered almost over the whole province such as the famous lama monasteries as Qutan in Ledu, Long, Wutun, Gomar, Niandunh in Tongguren, Jiegu, Xiewu in Yushu.

Qinghai, with over 270 relatively large rivers, and many water-falls, is rich in hydropower resources. The 276-kilometre-long stretch between Longyang Gorge and Sigon Gorge of the upper reaches of the Yellow River has six large and seven medium-sized hydropower stations, with a total installed capacity of 11 million kilowatts and an annual electric energy production of 36.8 billion kilowatt-hours.

Scenic spots

There are 2043 large and small lakes spread throughout the province. The total lake area is 13,600 square km. As the sources of the Yangtze River, Yellow River and Lancang River, Qinghai is abundant with waterways and has a hydroelectric capacity of 21.65 million kilowatts. Longyang Gorge Hydropower Station and Lijia Gorge Hydropower Station were built along the Yellow River in Qinghai. There will be more hydropower stations built in the near future such as Laxiwa, Gongbo Gorge, Jishi Gorge, and Sigou Gorge. The total installed capacity of these stations will amount to 11.25 million km and the annual

volume of electricity generated will reach 36.8 billion kwh.

While this land gives you an impression of mountains, rivers and lakes, you also find a fascinating melting pot of 33 ethnic groups. Tibetan, Hui, Salar, 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, Salar and other migrations have been cultivating farmland in the eastern area of Qinghai for centuries.

International Road Race, First Tour de Qinghai Lake,

The First Tour de Qinghai Lake International Road Race was held in Qinghai province from 27th July 2002 to 3rd August 2002. The race was sponsored by the State Sports Bureau, National Bureau of Radio, Film and Television and Government of Qinghai Province, carried out by China Central Television-Sports Center, Qinghai Sports Bureau and Qinghai Zhungye Group Co. Ltd. and assisted by the China Association of Environmental Science and China Afforestation Foundation. The race was registered at the League of Nations as a class 2.5 Advanced Race. Teams from more than 20 countries participated in the race. The purpose of the race is to show the beautiful Qinghai Lake and to enforce the protection on the natural and ecological environment surrounding the sources of the Yellow River, Yangtze River and Lanchang River. The aim of the race is to actively participate in world sports competition, to promote relationships between the countries and establish competitive sports in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Qinghai Lake is the largest inland salt lake, with an area of 4,500 square km, 3,200 meters above the sea level.

Since the First Tour de Qinghai Lake was held in 2002, The Race has been held in Qinghai Province each year. More and more countries are participated and class was raised to 3.5 Advanced Race in 2004.

Brief Introduction to Xining

Xining City, as the provincial capital of Qinghai Province, is the center of politics, economy, culture, science and technology, communications and information of the province. Xining is one of the largest cities on Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. It is an ancient city with a history of over 2,000 years on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Xining is not only the largest central city on the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, but it is also the largest commodity distribution center and the largest commercial and trade center in Qinghai Province. The whole city now includes four districts and three counties (Datong, Huangyuan and Huangzhong) under its jurisdiction, covering an area of 7,373 sq. Km, including an urban area of 350 sq. Km. It is located 2,295m above sea level, with a population of more than a million making up 1/5 of the provincial total, including 35 nationalities such as Han, Tibet, Hui, Tu, Mongolia and Sala.

As early as 121B. C. the ancient people lived in this area and engaging in agriculture, husbandry, handicraft, hunting and other activities. Xining in Chinese means peaceful western frontier. It was a place of military importance that has been fought over by different nationalities in its long history. Qinghai is the geographic center of China, so Xining is one of the most impor-

tant cities in China's history. For this reason all the feudal dynasties paid great attention to the defense of this city.

General Huo Qubing from the Han period built the city as a military fortification about 121 B. C. when he led army on his expedition against the Huns, an ancient nomadic Mongolian nationality in China. Under Emperor Xuan (73—49 B. C.) of the same period, the famous general Zhao Chongguo was stationed in this city with his troops not only for the security of the western frontier, but also to open up the wasteland for supplying food for the army. They established a city in this location and gave a name called Xipingting, or "peaceful western pavilion." During the Emperor Wen of the Wei Kingdom (A. D. 223), the three side walls were built for defending the city from reign of the enemies. It was renamed Xipingjun in the third year of the Huangchu Reign of Emperor Wen of the Wei Kingdom, called Shanzhou in the Northern Wei Dynasty (452—532), renamed Qingtangcheng during the Five Dynasties (907—960), and renamed as Xining City in 1949.

It was only a small city with an area of less than 3 sq km inhabited by 70,000 people before 1949. The streets and lanes were strewn with litter and animal excrement, the roads in the city narrow and dirty. Curls of dust rose up when carts or horses passed by. In rainy days, the roads became so muddy that no one could walk on them. Huangzhong Mansions, known as the best and tallest, which was only a two-story brick building on Dongguan Street in Xining. The city was crowded with dwarfish houses built from adobe, and roofs overgrown with weeds. Eight handicraft workshops were its so-called industry. The small