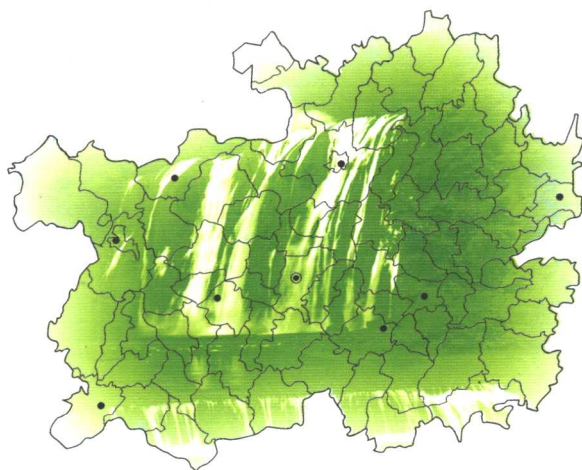


ENGLISH FOR TOUR GUIDES 王志云 杨梅 田婷 / 著  
ENGLISH FOR TOUR GUIDES

# 实用 ENGLISH FOR TOUR GUIDES 贵州导游英语手册



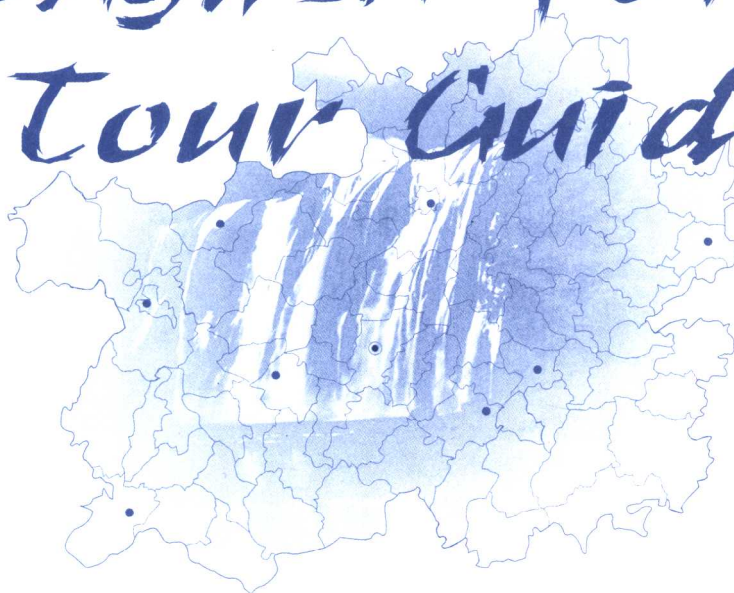
贵州出版集团  
贵州人民出版社

王志云 杨梅 田婷 / 著

实用

# 贵州导游英语 手册

*English for  
Tour Guides*



贵州人民出版社

**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

实用贵州导游英语手册/王志云,杨梅,田婷著.  
—贵阳:贵州人民出版社,2006.12  
ISBN 7-221-07593-X

I.实... II.①王...②杨...③田... III.导游—  
英语—手册 IV.H31-62

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2006)第 138176 号

**责任编辑:**黄筑荣

**平面设计:**筑生

**实用贵州导游英语手册**

王志云 杨梅 田婷 著

---

出版发行: 贵州出版集团  
贵州人民出版社  
(贵阳市中华北路 289 号)

邮编:550001

经销:新华书店

印刷:贵阳科海印务有限公司

开本:1/32 889 × 1240mm

印张:5.5

字数:250(千字)

版次:2006 年 12 月第 1 版 2006 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

书号:ISBN 7-221-07593-X/H·129

定价:12.00 元

## 前 言

贵州省旅游资源丰富,但较长时期以来,其旅游业一直没有得到很好的发展,在一定程度上制约了贵州经济的发展。近年来,随着西部大开发的深入,贵州旅游赢来了自己千载难逢的发展良机,海内外游客人数不断上升,旅游产值迅速扩大,但在这一快速发展的同时,一个问题也越来越清晰地暴露了出来,那就是合格的涉外导游的匮乏。

本书的撰写与出版旨在帮助我省解决旅游发展过程中呈现出来的这一困难。全书以贵州的自然景观与人文社会为背景,逐一介绍一些主要的自然、文化景点,以帮助、指导英语导游如何学会用英语向国外游客介绍这些独具一格的自然与文化景观,让外界了解贵州,让贵州走出家园。

全书共分二十三课。前十八课重在介绍贵州省的自然景点,后五课分别介绍了贵州苗族、布依族、侗族和“屯堡”居是的人文、历史等,同时说明发展旅游与保护环境的辩证关系。每课课文由五部分组成:(1)句型;(2)课文;(3)对话;(4)生词词组;(5)练习。在这些课文中,还加入了一些导游常识。鉴于导游的主要任务是讲解贵州的景点、介绍少数民族的文化,本书的课文和练习均以此为导向,重在培养、提高学生的翻译、表达能力。

外语学习的全过程主要是培养、开拓和提高学生的外语语

用能力,扩展他们的文化知识,从这一点来说,练是主要的。学生不能错误地以听课取代实践,最后浪费了自己的时间和精力。导游外语能力的培养和提高,必须重实践,重练习。

本书的选编与撰写与我省以前出版的一些旅游英语不同。一则,它的课文精练、切题。每课课文皆围绕着贵州自然或文化景点,使导游学会即可用。二则,其篇幅不长,突出要点,便于学生记忆、运用。它符合英语教、学原则和习得原理。学生可每星期学习、操练、掌握一课。通过半年的时间即可对之有一定的掌握,并能用之与外国朋友交流、磋谈,其价值是不可低估的。

本书的出版得到了贵州省省长基金的资助,在此,我们对之表示由衷的感谢。

目前,贵州在旅游领域中系统的英语相关材料不是太多,为了使之适合课文的要求,我们只得与外国友人的商讨后,自己撰写。这给英语导游的培养带来了契机,但也可能在语言表达中产生一些问题,敬请广大读者、学者、学生予以帮助、指导,不胜感谢。

王志云

2006年8月

# 目 录

**001** 前 言

**001** Unit One Guizhou: An Introduction

**010** Unit Two Qianling Mountain

**018** Unit Three Jiaxiu Tower

**025** Unit Four Huaxi Park

**032** Unit Five The Hongfeng Lake

**039** Unit Six The Huangguoshu Waterfall

**047** Unit Seven The Dragon Palace

**055** Unit Eight The Zhijin Cave Scenic Zone

**062** Unit Nine The Jiudongtian Cave Scenic Spot

**066** Unit Ten Zunyi City

**075** Unit Eleven Chishui National Scenic Area

**084** Unit Twelve The Wuyang River Scenic Area

**092** Unit Thirteen The Jiulong (Nine-dragon) Cave of Tongren

**097** Unit Fourteen The Liping Dong County Scenic Spot

## 目 录

- 103 Unit Fifteen** The Doupeng Mountain & the Jianjiang River  
Scenic Spot in Duyun City
- 108 Unit Sixteen** The Libo-Zhangjiang Scenic Area ( I )
- 116 Unit Seventeen** The Libo-Zhangjiang Scenic Area( II )
- 124 Unit Eighteen** The Maling River Gorge Scenic Area
- 132 Unit Nineteen** The Culture of the Miao People
- 140 Unit Twenty** The Culture of the Buyi People
- 147 Unit Twenty-one** The Culture of the Dong People
- 154 Unit Twenty-two** The Culture of the Tunbao People
- 162 Unit Twenty-three** Beautiful Landscapes and the Need of  
Environment Protection

## Unit One Guizhou: An Introduction

to be located (on) .....  
with an average height of .....  
to earn oneself a good name  
to migrate into .....  
to be best known for .....  
to live in ..... for generations

### Text

With a total area of 176,400 square kilometers, Guizhou is located on the eastern part of Yunnan - Guizhou Plateau in the southwest of China, surrounded by Sichuan Province and Chongqing Municipality to the north, Yunnan Province to the west, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region to the south and Hunan Province to the east. It lies between latitude  $24.3^{\circ}$  and  $29^{\circ}$  north, and on longitude  $100^{\circ}$  east, decreasing in height from the northwest to the southeast. The highest elevation is 2,900 meters with an average height of 1,000 meters. The topography is made of 87% mountains (above 500 meters), 10% hills (200 - 500 meters) and 3% flat river valleys. Being in a Karst region, the province is full of mysterious geographical features, unique in the country, thus creating lots of natural tourist attractions: magnificent mountainous scenery, amazing underground caves, huge waterfalls and primitive forests, and earning itself a good name "Province of Parks".



The provincial capital is Guiyang, where the government carries out administration over four prefectures of city status ( Guiyang, Zunyi, Anshun and Liupanshui ). Five further prefectures consist of two special districts (Tongren and Bijie) and three autonomous authorities related to ethnic minority people ( Qiandongnan Miao and Dong Autonomous Prefecture, the Qiannan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture, and the Qianxinan Buyi and Miao Autonomous Prefecture ). These prefectures are subdivided into eighty – seven counties, in some of which ethnic minorities predominate and are given related autonomous county status.

Based on archaeological evidences, people lived in Guizhou as early as the Neolithic period. From the Han Dynasty on, forbears of today's ethnic people migrated periodically into Guizhou from its neighboring areas. Many followed nomadic or semi – nomadic practices but others settled and practiced agriculture. The resulting tribal structure continued for many centuries despite frequent incursions from the northern Han states. In the Ming Dynasty, Guizhou assumed strategic importance as a frontier province when troops and officials in large numbers from the middle reaches of the Yellow River and the region of the Yangtze River were stationed in the numerous garrison towns and fortresses built during the period. Very often these soldiers settled in Guizhou and the settlements they built form a prominent part of the cultural heritage of the province today. In 1413, a form of provincial government was established in Guizhou which brought further waves of migration from many other regions in today's provinces of Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Guangdong and Fujian, resulting in a further injection of diverse cultures. In more recent times, Guizhou is best known for the part it played in the mid – 1930s in the Long March. In 1935, the Red

Army held a famous Zunyi Conference at which Mao Zedong was propelled to the forefront. The conference resulted in the restructuring of the leadership of the Red Army and the Politburo, which afterwards made great successes one after another in the Chinese Revolution and ultimately led to the birth of the People's Republic of China in 1949.

The province lies in the humid subtropical monsoon zone. Due to its high average elevation of 1000 meters, it suffers no extremes of heat or cold. Average annual temperature is 15°C with a summer high between 24 – 29°C and a winter low of around 2°C. The annual average rainfall is 1000 to 1400 millimeters, which mainly falls in the summer months of July and August. It mostly rains at night. Although overcast is frequent in both winter and summer, sunshine in July averages 191 hours compared with 163 and 151 for Chengdu City and Kunming City respectively. The average annual wind speed is low in all parts of Guizhou. It is normally a gentle breeze and is highest in the hottest months of the year when it is particularly welcome. With mild climatic conditions Guizhou has the potential to enjoy a relatively long tourist season from early spring to late autumn. Even in winter, the weather, apart from the far west, is bracing rather than harsh.

The striking feature of its demography is the multiethnic structure. Besides the Han people, there are forty – nine identified ethnic minority groups and a few unidentified ethnic groups. Among the former, seventeen groups have lived in the province for generations while the rest immigrated into and settled down in different periods and for different historical reasons. The total population of the ethnic groups amounts to 12.9 million, which

accounts for 36.77% of the whole provincial population. Based on a survey of the distribution of ethnic minority people in China, Guizhou has been identified as the main residential area in the whole country for five minority groups – Miao, Buyi, Dong, Shui and Gelao. Most of the ethnic minority people speak their own languages and have their own cultures, thus creating a colorful multiethnic cultural and social environment.

Abundant in raw materials for a successful tourism product – beautiful countryside, friendly people, unique traditions and folk culture, fine vernacular buildings and historic settlements as well as numerous opportunities for activity and special interest tourism, Guizhou will become more and more attractive to tourists, domestic and foreign, and its tourism industry will be more and more mature in the days to come.

### Welcome Speech of a Tour Guide

Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen.

Welcome to Guiyang.

My name is Huang Ming, your tour guide during your stay in Guizhou. You may just call me Huang, which is my surname. This is our driver, Mr. Wang. He is an experienced driver, so you're in very safe hands. We're from the China International Travel Service Guizhou Branch. On behalf of CITS Guizhou and my colleagues, I'd like to extend a warm welcome to you all.

During your stay in Guizhou, Mr. Wang and I will do every-

thing possible to make your visit a pleasant experience. If you have any problems and requests, please don't be hesitated to let us know. As you'll be staying in our province for five days, you will do well to remember the number of our bus. The number is E2376. Let me repeat, E2376.

Today you are going to stay at the Trade Point Hotel, a luxurious, four - star hotel, which is exactly in the downtown of Guiyang. Your luggage will be sent to the hotel by another bus, so you don't have to worry about it. It will take us about twenty - five minutes from here to the hotel. Please sit back and relax.

### Words and Phrases

a total of ... 总量

the eastern part (of) 东部

Yunnan - Guizhou Plateau 云贵高原

to be surrounded by 被...围绕

Sichuan to the north 北面是四川

latitude 24.3° north 北纬 24.3 度

longitude 100° east 东经 100 度

decreasing in height from ... to ... 高度从...到...递减

to be made of 由...组成

mysterious geographical features 复杂的地理特征

natural tourist attractions 自然旅游资源

underground caves 地下溶洞

huge waterfalls 巨大的瀑布

primitive forests 原始森林

carry out administration over 行政管辖

prefecture 州

prefecture of city status 市级州

ethnic minority people 少数民族

based on archaeological evidences 根据考古发现的实证

forbears 祖先

follow nomadic practices 靠游牧为生

tribal structure 部落结构

incursions 侵犯

be stationed in 驻守在

garrison towns 驻地

the settlements 移民聚居区

the cultural heritage of .....文化遗产

bring further waves of migration 引起移民浪潮

a further injection of 进一步注入

diverse cultures 各种文化

play the part 扮演某种角色

be propelled to the forefront 被推向前沿

restructure 重组, 重构

make great successes 取得重大成就

lead to the birth of 导致...的出现

lie in 在于...

humid subtropical monsoon zone 亚热带湿润季风区

high average elevation of 较高的平均海拔

no extremes of heat or cold 冬无严寒夏无炎热

with a summer high between 24 - 29℃ 夏季最高气温为摄氏 24 到 29 度

with a winter low of around 2℃ 冬季最低气温为摄氏 2 度

overcast 阴天

sunshine 阳光

compared with 与…相比较  
 the average annual wind speed 年均风速  
 mild climate conditions 温和的气候条件  
 potential 潜力  
 early spring 早春  
 late autumn 深秋  
 apart from (the far west) 除了(西部边缘地区)  
 bracing rather than harsh 宜人而不恶劣的(气候)  
 the striking feature 最突出的特点  
 demography 人口统计学  
 the multiethnic structure 多民族的结构  
 identified ethnic minority groups 确认的少数民族  
 immigrate 移民  
 settle down in different periods 在不同时期定居下来  
 the total population of 总人口  
 amount to 达到…  
 account for 占…  
 based on a survey of 据…调查  
 distribution 分布  
 multiethnic culture 多民族文化  
 abundant in …(东西)很丰富  
 unique tradition 独特的传统  
 vernacular building 本土风格的建筑  
 special interest tourism 特殊兴趣旅游  
 tourism industry 旅游业

## Exercises

### 1 Questions on the text

#### 1) Where is Guizhou located?

- 2) What is the topography of Guizhou?
- 3) Why is Guizhou called "Province of Parks"?
- 4) What prefectures are under the provincial government administration?
- 5) How early did the people begin to live in Guizhou?
- 6) What did the people do to make a living in the early period?
- 7) Why were troops sent to station in Guizhou in the Ming Dynasty?
- 8) Why is Zunyi Conference of great significance in the history of China?
- 9) How attractive is the climate in Guizhou to the people?
- 10) What is the striking feature of the demography in Guizhou?
- 11) What are the raw materials for a good tourism product in Guizhou?

## 2 Translation: Location

- 1) 中国位于亚洲东部,太平洋西岸。
- 2) 日本位于中国东部,是一个发达国家。
- 3) 蒙古人民共和国位于中国北部。乌兰巴托是该国的首都,位于该国北部。
- 4) 贵州省位于中国西南云贵高原的东部,总面积为 17.61 万平方公里。
- 5) 贵州省位于东经  $103^{\circ}$  到  $109^{\circ}$ ,北纬  $24.3^{\circ}$  到  $29.1^{\circ}$  之间。
- 6) 贵州东接湖南,北邻四川和重庆,西连云南,南界广西,是中国实施西部大开发战略的 12 个省区之一。
- 7) 荔波樟江风景名胜区是国家重点风景名胜区,位于贵州南部的荔波县境内。
- 8) 湄阳河风景名胜区位于镇远、施秉、黄平三县境内,总面

积 400 平方公里。

- 9) 马岭河峡谷位于兴义市东 14 公里处。
- 10) 贵州省位于中国西南地区,湖南省在它的东面。
- 11) 红枫湖位于清镇市境内,距贵阳市 33 公里。
- 12) 贵阳市位于贵州省中部。



**Unit Two****Qianling Mountain****— The No. 1 Mountain in South Guizhou**

be located in/to/at  
cover an area of  
be composed of  
be featured with  
to get /provide a panoramic view of

**Text**

Qianling Mountain is located in the northwest corner of Guiyang City. There, nature mingles with man – made attractions to provide the largest comprehensive park in Guiyang – Qianling Park, which covers an area of more than 426 hectares.

Qianling Mountain is also awarded the title of “the No. 1 Mountain in South Guizhou”. It is the natural habitat of quite a few endangered species under key state protection and provincial protection, as well as valuable ornamental plants and medical herbs. What is the most surprising is that it is the home of more than 200 wild monkeys which play and live harmoniously with people who visit this park.

With Qianling Mountain as the main part, the whole park can