



用英语说中国

INTRODUCE CHINA IN ENGLISH



Scenic Spots

◎ 主编 龚卫红 浩 瀚





Ⅲ科学技术文献出版社



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F前音oreword

中国疆域辽阔、地大物博、山河壮美,是一个旅游资源大国。随着国民经济的发展,我国的旅游业取得了辉煌的业绩。为了向世人更多地展现中华名胜的魅力,我们特别推出了《用英语说中国——旅游亮点》这本书。

全书分为:

北京六大景点、东北、华北、西北、西南、华东、华中、华南、港澳台地区 九大部分。全方位地介绍中国各大名景,体现中国特色。

本书内容的编排由:流畅精句、精彩片段、文化链接、妙词连珠四大部分组成,从单词到句子,从句子到对话,层层递进,逐步深入。

流畅精句:选择了贴切、简单实用的语句,采用英汉对照的形式,让你脱口 而出。

精彩片段:采用典型的具有代表性文章段落,介绍详细具体,一目了然,可让读者获得英语学习和景点了解的双重丰收。

文化链接:与本单元相关的趣味性知识链接,让大家在学习中寻找快乐。

妙词连珠:鲜活、亮丽词汇,为大家脱口而出打下坚实基础。

用英语说中国,不仅让中国走向世界,也让世界更多地了解中国。



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北京六大景点 The Six Scenic Spots in Beijing

天安门 nit 1 Tian'anmen



1. Tian'anmen in English means the Gate of Heavenly Peace. It was first built in 1417 in the Mina Dynasty (1368-1644). It served as an entrance to the Imperial Palace.

天安门的含义是"天上平安之门"。它始建于明朝(1368-1644)时的 1417年。它是皇宫的入口处。

- 2. Tign'anmen is in the centre of Beijing. 天安门位于北京的中心。
- 3. Tian'anmen Square is large enough to hold one million people for assembly or celebration, so it is the largest city-centre square in the world. 天安门广场,能容纳百万人举行集会和庆典,它是世界上最大的城市中 心广场。
- 4. Tian'anmen Square has witnessed many important historical events, such as the May 4th Movement, the ceremony of the founding of the People's Republic of China.

天安门广场经历了许多重大的历史事件,如五四运动和中华人民共和国成立的庆典。

- 5. There are three main sections inside the Memorial Hall. The marble statue of Chairman Mao is placed on a platform in the front lobby. 纪念堂由三个部分组成。毛主席的大理石塑像立在前厅平台上。
- Here is the Monument to the People's Heroes. The monument was built in memory of thousands of martyrs who died for the revolutionary cause of the Chinese people.

这里是人民英雄纪念碑。此纪念碑是为纪念成千上万为中国人民革命事业献身的烈士而建的。

7. On the front side of the monument is an engraved inscription in Chinese, written by Chairman Mao which reads: "Eternal Glory to the People's Heroes!"

纪念碑的正面雕刻着毛主席亲笔题写的碑文:"人民英雄永垂不朽"。

- 8. At the base of the monument are eight marble reliefs, depicting the Chinese history since 1840.
 - 在纪念碑的基座上有8块大理石浮雕,描绘着自1840年以来中国的历史进程。
- 9. On the east side of the square are the National Museum of China. 广场的东侧是中国国家博物馆。
- 10. Here is Tian'anmen Gate. Two stone lions stand by the gate, like sentries guarding the gate.

这里是天安门城门。城门前有两座石狮,像卫兵一样守护着大门。

11. The national emblem is a pattern of Tian'anmen Rostrum encircled by ears of wheat and gear wheel.

国徽图案是被麦穗和齿轮环绕的天安门城楼。

12. On the east side is the Working People's Cultural Palace. Its original name was the Supreme Ancestral Temple for storing the tablets of the deceased emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties.

东侧是劳动人民文化宫,原名"太庙",在明、清时是供奉先帝灵牌的地方。



Paragraph 1

T天安门 ign/gnmen

Tian'anmen is situated on the north-south axle in central Beijing. With Chang'an Boulevard an Boulevard running across its front, Tian'anmen Gate is not only connected with, but also stays aloof from other architecture on the square. As the main gate of the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and symbol of Beijing and China today, Tian'anmen has experienced the vicissitudes of history. On visiting Beijing, every tourist, from either home or abroad, cannot help being greatly impressed by the magnificence of Tian'anmen gate and the imposing atmosphere of the entire square.

As Beijing's famous scenic spot, Tian' anmen gate, Tian'anmen Square and all other architectures there are viewed as messengers of Chinese culture by a growing number of Chinese and foreign tourists.

Paragraph 2

T天安门广场 ign'anmen Square

Like the Red Square in Moscow, the Arc De Triomphe in Paris and the Washington Monument, Tian'anmen Square is the symbolic architecture of Beijing. It was named "the largest public square in the world" evaluated at the "World Top Tourism in Beijing" in 1992. Millions of tourists are attracted to the square by its long history and splendid appearance, and it has be come the very image of Beijing's charm to its many visitors.

Located on the central axle of Beijing, Tian'anmen Square begins from the northern red wall, reaches Zhengyangmen Gate Tower, or Front Gate, in the south and the Great Hall of the People in the west, and includes the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of Chinese Revolution in the east.

3



It is 880 meters from north to south, and 500 meters from east to west, and has a total area of 440 000 square meters. As many as one million people can gather here at one time. It has witnessed the magnificent sight of the founding ceremony of the PRC and National Day military parades, and is the witness of every great leap forward by the country.

Paragraph 3

■升降旗仪式 lag-Raising and Flag-Lowering Ceremonies

Since May 1,1991, regulations issued by the Beijing municipality began to be enforced. They stipulate that on the first,11th and 21st day of each month and on important national festivals (such as New Year's Day, Spring Festival, International Labor Day, the founding day of the Party, Army Day and National Day), flag-raising and flag-lowering ceremonies are to be held and the national anthem be played by the military band. On other days, ceremonies shall also take place and a recording of the national anthem is to be payed. Since then, the flag-raising and flag-lowering ceremony has become a favorite event for both domestic and foreign tourists.

Paragraph 4

M人民英雄纪念碑 onument to the People's Heroes

Located to the south of the five-star red flag of Tian' anmen Square, the monument was erected in memory of the people's heroes who sacrificed their lives for the revolution between 1840 and 1949. Designed by Liang Sicheng, construction began August 1 1952, and it was completed in April 1958. Made from 17 000 pieces of granites and white marble, it is 37. 94 meters in height and covers an area of 3 000 sq meters. Constructed from a complete piece of granite, the main part of the monument is 14. 7 meters long, 2. 9 meters wide, one meter thick and weighs 103 tons. Standing upright and stately at the center of the square, it is situated 440 meters away from the wall base of the square. Directly facing Tian' anmen Gate, eight



gilded characters written by the late Chairman Mao are inscribed at the center of the tablet, stating Immortality to the People's Heroes.

Paragraph 5

M毛主席纪念堂 emorial Hall of Chairman Mao

The great leader Chairman Mao passed away on Sept. 9, 1976. The central government determined to build a memorial hall to preserve Chairman Mao's body. Located between the Monument to the People's Heroes and Zhengyangmen Gate, the memorial hall faces north, opposite Tian'anmen Gate. The foundations was laid on Nov. 24 1976 and the hall completed the following May. Covering an area of 28 000 sq meters, the hall is supported by 44 octagonal granite pillars. Two groups of 8.7-meter-high carvings have been erected in the courtyard. The grand architecture embodies the greatness of Chairman Mao.



华表上的"望天犼"

华表上面,是一圆盘,称为承露盘,承露盘上蹲立一怪兽"望天犼"。盘下,横插有两块云板。中间的石柱上,缠绕一四足五爪的游龙,翻腾于祥云之间。华表下面是一八角形的须弥基座,底部是一方形石栏,四角有柱,每一柱上蹲有一只小石狮。华表与须弥座一起,高达9.57米。关于华表上方的怪兽"望天犼",还流传着这样的说法:望天犼高高蹲立在华表上,时刻注视着帝王的一切行动。当帝王外出巡幸或私访久久不归时,望天犼会告诫皇帝赶紧归来,处理朝内事务。这指的是天安门外的两只头向南方的望天犼,称为"望君归"。相应的,天安门的两只望天犼则被称为"望君出",头向北方紫禁城的方向,注视着后宫,劝诫皇帝不要只顾沉溺于宫中的生活,应该出来到民间走一走,以体察民间的疾苦。



rostrum 城楼,检阅台

hectare 公顷

assembly 集会

historical 历史的

event 事件,大事

ceremony 典礼,仪式

statue 雕像,塑像

platform 台,平台

monument 纪念碑

martyr 烈士

granite 花岗岩

inscribe 雕刻, 题赠

inlay 镶嵌

inscription 碑文

engrave 雕刻上

relief 浮雕

auditoria 礼堂

anthem 赞歌,国歌

column 圆柱

slogan 口号,标语

emblem 标志,象征

Chairman Mao Memorial Hall 毛主

席纪念堂

the Monument to the People's Heroes

人民英雄纪念碑

flagpole of the National Flag 国旗旗

杆

Outer Golden Water River

Bridge 外金水桥

Marble Column 华表

historical events 历史事件

national anthem 国歌

national badge 国徽

portrait 肖像

gateway 门洞

arc 弧线

railing 栏杆

lotus 莲花

main gate 正门

take shape 成形

founding ceremory 开国大典

National Day 国庆节

military parades 阅兵

Tian'anman Gate Tower 天安门城楼

U 故宫 nit 2 The Palace Museum



- The Palace Museum was also known as the Forbidden City. It was the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing dynasties.
 - 故宫亦叫"紫禁城",是明、清两朝的皇宫。
- Fourteen emperors of the Ming Dynasty and ten emperors of the Qing Dynasty lived and ruled China in this palace for as long as 490 years from 1421 to 1911.
 - 从 1421 年至 1911 年,有 14 位明朝皇帝、10 位清朝皇帝曾在这里生活、执政长达 490 年。
- 3. The 1911 Revolution overthrew the Qing Dynasty. In 1924, the last emperor Pu Yi was driven out of the palace. After that, the Forbidden City was converted into the Palace Museum and has been open to the public since then.
 - 1911 年的辛亥革命推翻了清王朝。1924 年,末代皇帝溥仪被赶出皇宫,从此紫禁城转变成故宫博物院并对外开放。
- 4. In the Outer Court, there are three main halls. The halls were built on an 8-metre-high marble terrace with three tiers.
 - 外朝有三大殿,这三大殿建在一个三层、8 米高的大理石石台上。
- 5. At the back of the Hall of Preserving Harmony there is a marble carving named the Marble Ramp with cloud and dragon designs.
 - 在保和殿的后面有一块大理石雕,叫"云龙阶石"。
- 6. The second hall on the terrace is the Hall of Complete Harmony. This is a square building with a single pyramid roof.
 - 石台上的第二大殿是中和殿。这是一座攒尖顶的方形大殿。

7. The Hall of Mental Cultivation was the place where the emperor granted audience to officials and summoned his ministers for consultations.

养心殿是皇帝会见大臣商议政务的地方。

8. The west chamber was the place where the emperor read report, signed documents and discussed military and political affairs with his officials.

西殿是皇帝批阅公文及与官员们商议军政大事的地方。

9. On the north side of the Inner Court is the Imperial Garden. It is 90 metres from north to south and 130 metres from east to west.

内朝的北面是御花园,南北宽90米,东西长130米。

10. Near the north gate of the Imperial Garden there is a group of manmade rockeries called the Hill of Collecting Elegance.

御花园北门附近有一片假山,叫堆秀山。

11. The Palace Museum is listed by the Chinese Government as one of the important historical relics under special preservation.
故宫被中国政府列为重点历史文物,受到特殊的保护。

12. Now the Forbidden City is not forbidden any more, but welcomes visitors from all over the world.

紫禁城不再警戒森严,而是对来自世界各地的游客开放。

13. The Forbidden City was listed by the United Nation's Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) as one of the World Cultural Heritage sites in 1987.

紫禁城于1987年被联合国教科文组织(UNESCO)列为世界文化遗产。



Paragraph 1

■紫禁城 orbidden City

The former Imperial Palace, known to Westerners as the Forbidden City, rectangular in shape and 720 thousand square meters in size, is surrounded by walls ten meters high and a moat 52 meters wide. The buildings with some nine thousand rooms are more than 560 years old and constitute the largest and most complete existing ensemble of traditional Chinese architecture.

Construction of the palace begins in 1406 during the reign of the third emperor of the Ming Dynasty, Yongle. It was finally completed in 1420. The Imperial Palace is composed of the outer palace, where the emperors held official audiences, and the inner palace, which served as the living quarters for the imperial family. This harmonious assemblage of buildings displays the best characteristics of ancient Chinese architecture—majestic style, flaw-less construction, and fine coordination of the while and the parts. Now, the Forbidden City, the Palace Museum, is a treasure house of cultural relics, and a place that attracts approximately ten thousand visitors each day with its magnificent architecture and precious collections of cultural and art objects.

Paragraph 2

T外朝 he Outer Court

The Imperial Palace grounds are divided into the Outer Court and the Inner Court by the Gate of Heavenly Purity. The main structures of the Outer Court are the Hall of Supreme Harmony Taihedian, the Hall of Central Harmony Zhonghedian and the Hall of Preserving Harmony Baohedian. They