

China

走遍中国

Walk Around China :
Oral English Practice Series

英语口语丛书

旅游

刘上扶 \ 主编

石春让 王锡芬 \ 编著

Tourist



世界图书出版公司

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前 言

本丛书的主题是让世界更多地了解今天的中国，面对WTO的挑战，迎接2008年奥运会的举办；以中国为大背景，通过学校、商务场所、旅游景点、人文风俗、体育场馆等具体场景，把新世纪中国社会和中国人的新面貌介绍给来自世界各地的朋友，故内容以“中国”为核心，涵盖历史、文化、经济、生活等诸多方面。

丛书共分为五个分册，主要内容包括商务英语口语、校园英语口语、旅游英语口语、文化英语口语和体育英语口语。每册列出50个专题，每个专题首先精选出一定数量最常用的句子，随后选编若干个具有典型使用价值的情景对话，这些对话语言简洁，易于上口，举一反三，时髦地道，实用性强。最后适当补充相关专题的附加词语，对其中的单词还注上音标。

刘上扶教授为本丛书主编，他在美国学习、生活多年，熟悉中英语言与文化，在他精心组织和指导下，本丛书特别强调内容的当代性、流行性、实用性和知识性；场景设置具有时代感，生活味足；对话形式多样，风趣幽默，流畅好读，引人入胜。我认为这是难得的适合中国学生、英语爱好者学习的口语丛书。

本人郑重向广大读者推荐这套口语丛书，并预祝出版成功。

(美) Dr. Pan Shiwen

(纽约市立大学研究院语言学博士、教授)

于纽约

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Unit 1

Travel in Anhui 游安徽



Basic sentences 常用句子

1. Hefei, capital of Anhui province, stands at the confluence of the north and south Fei rivers, hence its name.
合肥是安徽省省会，它因南淝河与北淝河汇合于此而得名。
2. Hefei's main tourist attractions are Memorial Temple of Bao Zheng, Xiaoyaojin Park, and Lecturing Rostrum.
合肥市内名胜主要有包公祠、逍遥津公园和教弩台。
3. Hefei's tourist attractions can be squeezed into one day. But it would take a week to see the province.
合肥市内名胜一天就可以游完，游遍全省则需一个星期的时间。
4. Hefei's urban population is 1.2 million. The coldest weather in January is -5°C ; the hottest in July and August is 39°C .
合肥的城市人口有 120 万。一月份最低气温是摄氏零下 5 度，七八月份最高气温达摄氏 39 度。
5. Jiuhuashan, one of the Four Buddhist Mountains, has 78 Ming and Qing temples, 6,800 buddhas, and 99 peaks.
九华山，是四大佛教名山之一，有 78 座明清寺庙、6800 尊佛像和 99 个主峰。
6. Wuhu, an old and beautiful river city, is where the Qingyi River joins the Yangtze.
芜湖是一座古老而又美丽的城市，位于青弋江和长江的汇合处。
7. Tunxi is the administrative part of Huangshan City and is 60km from

the Huangshan Mountain Scenic Area.

屯溪为黄山市府所在地，离黄山名胜风景区有 60 公里

8. The Huangshan Mountain, 1,200 square kilometers in area, located in the south Anhui Province, is a major national scenic spot.

黄山，占地面积 1200 平方公里，位于安徽省南部，是国家重点风景名胜區

9. Known as the “No. 1 Wonder Mountain Under Heaven”, the Huangshan Mountain possesses many other famous mountains’ distinguishing features, Mount Tai’s magnificence, Mount Lu’s cataracts, Mount Heng’s grotesquerie rocks and Mount Emei’s refreshingness.

有“天下第一奇山”之著称的黄山，兼有泰山之雄伟，庐山之飞瀑，衡山之怪石，峨眉之清凉

10. Huangshan is known throughout the world for its pines, stones, clouds and hot spring, which are popularly known as the “Four Wonders”.

黄山向来以奇松、怪石、云海、温泉“四绝”著称于世

11. Let’s have a little rest and look at the view. Everything looks different here.

让我们休息一会儿，看一看这儿的景色。这儿一切都显得与众不同。

12. The Four Wonders of the Huangshan Mountain are absolutely breathtaking. I felt as if I had been in a different world.

黄山的四绝真神奇，我感觉好像置身于一个世外桃源

13. I really enjoyed the tour very much.

这次旅行真是非常愉快

Situational dialogues 情景对话



Dialogue 1

(A=Frank 弗兰克, B=Lin Li 林丽)

- A: It’s my first time to Anhui, I’ve a little time to see around the city. What’s your suggestion, Lin Li?

林丽，这是我第一次来安徽，还有点时间想到处看看，你说去哪儿好呢？

B: If you have a half-day, do a city tour, if you have a full day, go to Fengyang.

The charm of this province is its old architecture and its countryside.

如果你只有半天时间,那就去市内转转;如果有一整天的时间,那就去凤阳。安徽的古建筑和乡村生活很有特色。

A: I'd like to take a city tour. Where shall I go then?

我只想在城里转转,该去哪儿呢?

B: You can first go to Xiaoyaojin Park, near the center of the city. During the Three Kingdoms period 1,700 years ago, General Zhangliao of the state of Wei fought against General Sun Quan of the State of Wu. The site is now a park with three islets, on one of which is the tomb and statue of General Zhang.

你可以先去逍遥津公园,就在市中心附近。1700年前,即三国时期,魏国的大将张辽曾在此处与吴国的大将孙权展开激战。现被辟为公园,内有三个小島,其中一个島上就有张将军的衣冠冢和塑像。

A: Are there any other places that I can go in the city?

市内还有什么别的地方可以游玩吗?

B: Two km south of Xiaoyaojin, the Lecturing Rostrum is where Emperor Cao Cao trained Wei troops in using crossbows. These sites are marked with pavilions in traditional architecture.

逍遥津以南两公里外是教弩台,曹操曾在此训练强弩手。这里有古典建筑,水榭亭阁。

A: That's great!

太好了。

B: Besides, you can go to the Memorial Temple of Bao Zheng, in the center of the city, Which was built in honor of this honest and outstanding magistrate.

此外,你还可以去包公祠,就在市中心,是纪念铁面无私的名臣包拯的专祠。

A: Thank you very much for telling me so much.

谢谢你给我提供了那么多信息。

Dialogue 2

(A=Li hua 李华, B=Paul 保罗)

A: Paul, according to our schedule, today we are going to climb the Huangshan Mountain. Have you put on your hiking shoes?

保罗, 按我们的旅行安排, 今天我们打算爬黄山。你穿好登山鞋了吗?

B: I've got everything ready for an early start.

我一切就绪就等着早点儿出发了。

A: Great, let's go!

太好了, 出发吧!

B: Li Hua, how high is the Huangshan Mountain and why is it called the Yellow Mountain?

李华, 黄山有多高? 为什么叫它黄山?

A: It towers to the height of 1,680 meters in the south of Anhui Province. It was known as Yishan Mountain in Qin Dynasty but was renamed Huangshan in the year 747 since it is believed that Huang Di once made pills of immortality here. And in ancient times, yellow was the Chinese imperial color, so you can easily understand the significance of such a name.

黄山高耸于安徽省的南部, 高达 1680 米。秦代时的旧称是黟山, 于 747 年改名为黄山。据说黄帝曾在此炼仙丹。在中国古代, 黄色是黄帝的颜色, 这样你便很容易理解其名的含义了。

B: Oh, that's it!

哦, 原来如此!

Dialogue 3

(A=Kevin 凯文, B=Zhou Hong 周宏, C=Eileen 艾琳)

A: Zhou Hong, is that the highest peak?

周宏, 那是最高峰吗?

B: Yes it is. There are 72 peaks in the Huangshan Mountain area which covers about 154 square kilometers. Since ancient times, numerous visitors have been attracted by the mountain's beauty and wonder. A popular saying goes:

"Having seen the Huangshan Mountain, you have no interest in other mountains however famous they may be."

是的。黄山景区大约有 154 平方公里, 包括 72 座山峰。自古以来, 无数游客被黄山的美景和奇观所吸引。人们常说“黄山归来不看岳”。

C: Would you please tell us something about these peaks?

请给我们介绍介绍这些山峰好吗?

B: OK. The highest peak is called the Lotus Flower Peak. It is 1,873 meters above sea level.

好吧。莲花峰为黄山最高峰, 海拔 1873 米。

C: I got it. Ah, it really looks like a lotus flower and a newly burst blossom blooming toward the sky.

我看到了。啊, 的确像朵莲花, 而且是一朵初绽的莲花, 正在仰天怒放。

B: What a good description you are giving! And look at that peak. It is the Heavenly Capital Peak, the most precipitous peak of Mount Huangshan. In describing the peak, the ancient scribe said, "Birds find it difficult to set their feet on it, while monkeys are scared to climb up to it." Its most dangerous point is called the Back of a Carp.

你描述得真是太棒了。看那座峰, 那就是天都峰, 黄山最险峻的山峰。对此峰的描述, 古代的描述是这样的, “鸟儿难以立足, 就连猴子也望而生畏。”天都峰的最险之处称为“鲫鱼背”。

A: I didn't understand why it is called the Back of a Carp.

我不太明白为什么叫“鲫鱼背”。

B: It is a rectangle protruding stone hillock in the shape of a carp back. The hillock is about 20 meters long and about one meter wide.

那是一狭长石岗, 中央隆起, 形如鱼背, 长约 20 米, 宽约 1 米。

A: Oh, I see.

噢, 我明白了。

B: On the top of the peak, we will see a stone carved in big characters: You have reached the peak of perfection.

登顶我们可见大字石刻: 登峰造极。

C: That's marvelous!

真奇妙！

B: The third major peak is called the Peak of Brightness. It is 1,841 meters above the sea level. From its flat and vast top, we can have a wide view. Sometimes, if lucky enough, people can see the wonder of a corona light above the sea of clouds. A beautiful ring of purple and red light can be seen refracted around the sun.

第三座主峰叫光明顶，海拔 1841 米，山顶平旷，视野开阔。如果幸运的话，人们还能在云海之上看到“日华”奇观，就是在太阳周围，呈现一轮内紫外红的美丽光环。

C: Kevin, maybe the lucky star is shining bright and we will see the wonder of a corona light.

凯文，或许吉星高照，我们会看到“日华”奇观。

A: I hope so.

我希望如此。

Additional words & phrases 附加词语

The Manjusri Temple	文殊院	Pine Valley Hut	松谷草堂
Jade Screen Pavilion	玉屏楼	Arhat Peak	罗汉峰
Watching Cataract Pavilion	观瀑亭	Alms Bowl Peak	钵盂峰
Thousand Feet Spring	百丈泉	Incense burner Peak	香炉峰
Singing String Spring	鸣璇泉	Fantastic view	奇景
Three Fold Spring	三叠泉	Li Taibai Pavilion	李太白楼
Cloud Dispersing Pavilion	排云亭	Pagoda in Changqing Temple	长庆寺塔
Beginning the Believe Peak	如信峰	Xuguo Memorial Arch	许国牌坊
Jadeite Pond	翡翠池	Pine valley Temple	松谷庵
Water Pavilion in Xiaoyaojin	逍遥津水榭	Flower Nursery in Garden within Garden	园中园花圃
Cloud Valley Monastery	云谷寺		

Unit 2

Travel in Beijing 游北京



Basic sentences 常用句子

1. You need at least six days to cover the important attractions in Beijing.
要想游遍北京的重要景点，至少需要 6 天时间。
2. The most luxurious and classy hotel with top services is the Beijing International Club Hotel.
最豪华、最上档次的宾馆要数北京国际大饭店。
3. You do have to try good local dishes in Beijing.
你确实应该品味一下北京的大菜。
4. Tiananmen Square is 98 acres and great for kite flying in the spring.
天安门广场面积达 98 英亩，是春天放风筝的好地方。
5. The Chairman Mao Memorial Hall was built in 1977 and opens 9:30 a.m. to 3 or 5 p.m. daily.
毛主席纪念堂建于 1977 年，每天 9:30 开门，下午 3:00 或 5:00 闭馆。
6. If you are budget travelers, there are the food stalls at night near the East Gate of the Forbidden City with food from all over China.
如果你想过一把讨价还价的瘾，晚上在紫禁城东门外附近有汇集全国各地的大排档。
7. The Museum of Chinese History has the best of China's artifacts but it has only a few titles in English.
中国历史博物馆保存有中国最好的文物，但是只有一些带有英文标题。

8. The decoration of old Chinese buildings was bold and skillful in the use of color, and thick, bright colors became a unique characteristic of traditional Chinese architecture.

中国古建筑的装饰在颜色的使用方面,大胆粗犷、讲究技巧。厚重而明亮的颜色成为传统中国建筑的独特特征。

9. The Temple of Heaven was built in the same period as the Forbidden City in 1420, and ranks among the most famous structures in China.

天坛和故宫同建于 1420 年,它是中国建筑之最。

10. A visit to the Summer Palace usually takes half a day, because it's a 717-acre garden.

参观颐和园通常要花半天时间,因为它占地 717 英亩。

11. The steles in Yonghegong are incised with Han, Manchurian, Mongolian, and Tibetan script.

雍和宫的匾额是用汉、满、蒙、藏文雕刻的。

12. There are many well-kept "Hutong" in Beijing, lanes crowdedly inhabited by Beijing folks.

北京有许多保存完好的胡同,老北京人拥挤地住在这些小巷子里。

13. Traditional arts and crafts in Beijing are well known both at home and abroad.

北京的传统工艺美术国内外驰名。

14. Beijing has hosted many international conferences and world sports meetings.

北京已经成功地举办过许多国际会议和世界运动会。

15. Beijing has been successful in the bid for the right to stage the 2008 Olympic Games.

北京已成功地赢得了 2008 年的奥运会举办权。

16. The Great Wall in China is one of the wonders of the world and is known to people all over the world.

中国的长城是世界的一大奇迹并且闻名全世界。

17. If you have a chance to come to China some day, be sure to go there and have a look at this great wonder.

如果有一天你有机会来到中国,一定去那儿并且看一看这个大奇迹。

18. The Great Wall meanders from east to west for about 6,350 kilometers or 12,700 li.

长城从东到西蜿蜒约 6350 公里，也就是 12700 里。

19. The construction of the Great Wall first began during the Warring States Period about 2,500 years ago.

长城始建于约 2500 年前的战国时期。

20. In the subsequent dynasties, the Great Wall was rebuilt many times.

在后来的几个朝代，长城又被多次修建。

21. The Great Wall is indeed the crystallization of the industry and wisdom of the Chinese people and also a symbol of the ancient Chinese culture.

长城的确是中国人民劳动和智慧的结晶，也是古代中国文化的象征。

Situational dialogues 情景对话

Dialogue 1

(A=Mi Ni 米妮, B=Gavin 加文, C=Sam 山姆)

A: This is Tian'anmen Square.

这就是天安门广场。

B: My God, what a huge place!

哎呀，多么宽阔的地方呀！

A: Yes, it is the biggest square in the world.

是的，这是世界上最大的广场。

C: Oh, is that so!

噢，真是这样的！

A: See that building over there?

你们看见那边的那座建筑了吗？

B: Yes. It's magnificent.

是的，真宏伟。

C: I suppose that must be the Great Hall of the People.

我想那一定是人民大会堂吧。

A: Right. You may be interested to know that the construction of the whole thing took less than a year.

是的。你也许有兴趣知道，全部建设用了不到一年的时间。

B: Really! That's amazing!

真的！这简直是个奇迹！

A: On the east side of the Tian'anmen Square, the buildings are the Museum of History and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution.

天安门东侧是历史博物馆和中国革命博物馆

C: It's directly opposite the Great Hall of the People.

它刚好在人民大会堂的正对面

Dialogue 2

(A=Tang 汤, B=George 乔治)

A: The Imperial Palace was the home of the emperors during the Ming and Qing dynasties, when it was known as the "Forbidden City". It is the largest surviving complex of historical buildings in China and the heart of Beijing.

故宫为明清两朝帝王宫殿，当时名为“紫禁城”，是现今留存下来最大的中国古代建筑群，也是北京的中心

B: It's very famous all over the world.

这座宫殿全世界都有名。

A: The spacious palace compound stretches one kilometer from north to south and 750 meters on its east-west axis.

它是复式宫殿，规模宏大，南北千米，东西 750 米。

B: Yes.

嗯。

A: Within the area is a row of magnificent palaces, characterized by red pillars and yellow tiles.

整个紫禁城全都是红柱黄瓦，尽显宏伟特色。

B: It's really excellent. What do you call such kind of river?

真是太壮观了。你们把那种河叫什么？

A: Oh, it's a moat.

噢，那是护城河

B: Moat?

护城河？

A: Yeah. The compound is surrounded by a 50-meter moat and a 10-meter wall and is linked with the rest of the city via four gates.

是的。50 米宽的护城河还有 10 米高的围墙，将皇宫重重护卫，只留 4 处出口。

B: The Forbidden City needed to be safeguarded in the ancient times.

紫禁城过去一定是很安全的啦。

A: Today the entire Imperial Palace complex functions as a museum.

如今整个紫禁城用作博物馆。

Dialogue 3

(A=Li Fang 李芳, B=John 约翰)

A: Now we're approaching Badaling and you'll see the Great Wall in a short while.

我们就快到八达岭了，你很快就能见到长城啦！

B: I'm a little bit excited! I've heard of it for so long, but it's better to see once than hearing a hundred times.

还真有点激动！久仰长城大名，但毕竟百闻不如一见啊。

A: The Great Wall runs along Badaling's ridge. We've arrived at the foot of the wall.

长城沿着八达岭山脊向前延伸。我们已到城墙脚下。

B: Oh, what a spectacular sight—just like a giant dragon winding its way over the mountains! I wonder how high the wall is and how long it is.

哦，真是壮观！就像一条巨龙蜿蜒盘踞在山顶上。我想知道这城墙究竟有多高，长城又有多长。

A: The average height of the wall is about 7.5 meters. It runs all the way with a length of 6,350 kilometers, or 12,700 Chinese li. That's why we Chinese call it Ten Thousand Li long wall. Let's go up step by step to the top.

城墙平均高度大约 7.5 米。长城全长 6350 公里或者说 12700 里。这就是我们