



新北京导游丛书

NEW BEIJING TOUR SERIES

• 英汉对照 •

颐和园

T H E S U M M E R P A L A C E

于 兰/编著 沈红梅/译



旅游教育出版社



新北京导游丛书 (英汉对照)

颐和园

The Summer Palace

于 兰 编著

沈红梅 译

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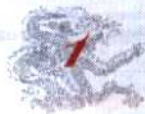
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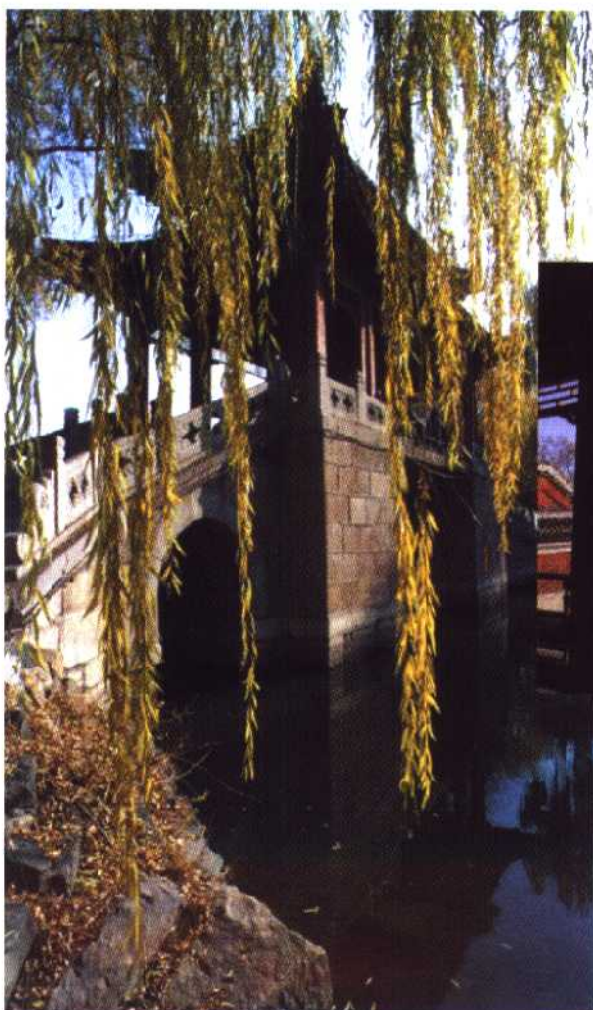




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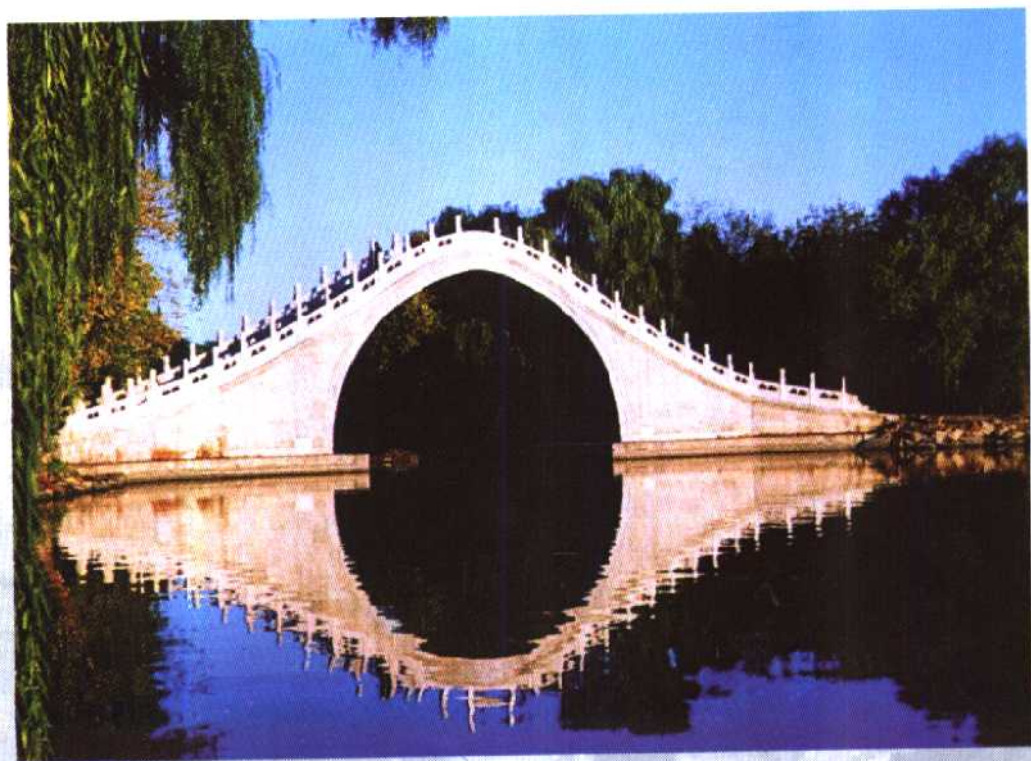
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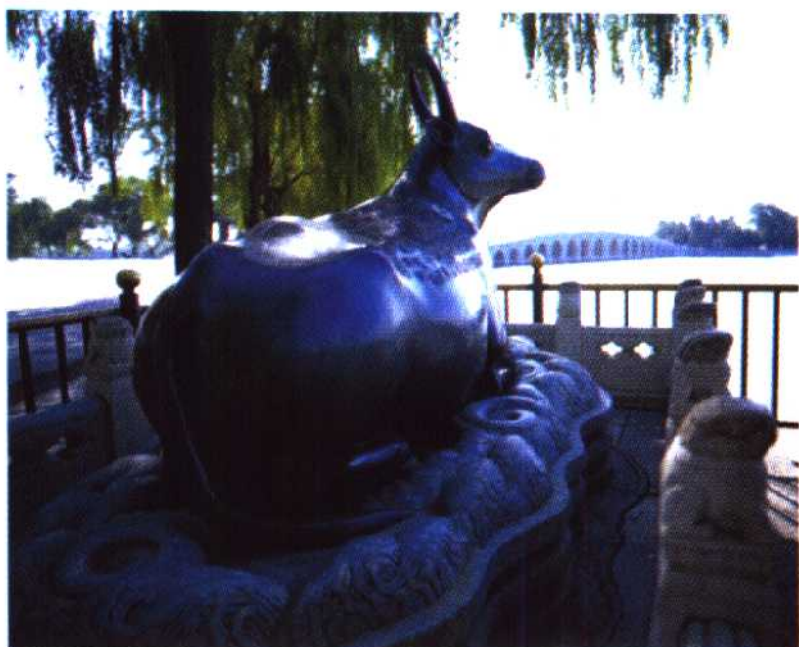
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▲ 颐和园谐趣园



▲ 德和园大戏台

出版者的话

随着中国加入 WTO，作为朝阳产业和重要经济增长点的中国旅游业正面临着前所未有的发展机遇。2008 年奥运会申办成功后，更会有大批的中外旅游者观光旅游，这也给北京乃至全国的导游提出了极大的挑战。为了更好地为中国旅游业，特别是导游服务，我们将陆续推出“新北京导游丛书”。

“新北京导游丛书”包括《故宫》《天安门·景山·北海》《长城》《颐和园》《十三陵》，以及《天坛》等六本。本套丛书充分考虑了中、英文导游的知识需求，在组织编写、内容安排上具有以下特点：

一、准确性。本套丛书的作者都是具有数年讲解经验、有历史硕士以上学位的资深导游，他们不仅了解中外游客的兴趣点，而且专业功底深厚，为该书知识的准确性提供了良好的保证。

二、广博性。本丛书涉猎内容广泛，除一般的景点知识外，还对游客感兴趣的景点之谜作了较详细的讲解。另外，对一些常用的服务设施也作了专门介绍。

三、规范性。这里有两层含义：第一，作者是

完全按照景点已开放的线路进行写作的，沿此线路参观最科学，游客最省时、最省力；第二，专门聘请外国专家审稿，保证了本丛书一些英语习惯用语的规范性。

四、实用性。为便于读者的阅读和学习，本丛书采用英汉对照，同时，在每一景点的英文介绍之后，都列有相关的关键词汇及表达法 (Key words & Expressions)。

《颐和园》的作者，在旅行社做导游数年，曾成功接待过奥委会委员、总统、议长等数十批重要外宾，具有丰富的历史知识和熟练的讲解技巧。本书在编写过程中，原国家旅游局市场司叶新如女士、外国专家 Yvonne May Gluyas 都参与了全书的审定、校对，为保证本书知识的准确性做了大量工作，在此一并表示真诚的感谢。

本丛书既是旅游工作者，特别是旅行社导游必不可少的工具书，也是广大英语爱好者的良伴。如果您想进一步丰富、提高自己；如果您想在 2008 年奥运会之前抓住机遇、迎接挑战，千万别错过阅读良机！

Wish you success! Wish you good luck!

2002 年 12 月

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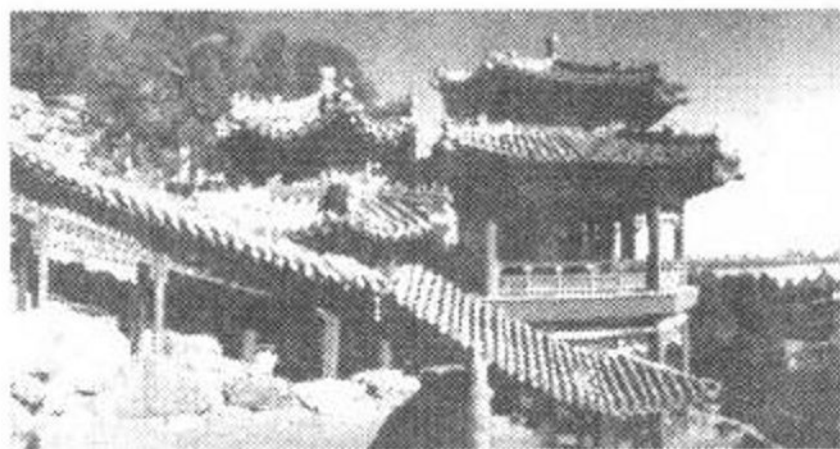
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General Survey



概 况

15 km away from downtown Beijing, the Summer Palace is located in the northwestern suburb of Beijing City. The original imperial garden and Xanadu of Qing Dynasty is the best - preserved and largest ancient imperial garden with the highest cultural value in the world.

Composed by Wanshou Hill and Kunming Lake, the Summer Palace covers an area of 290 hectares or 2.9 million sq meters, four times as large as the Forbidden City. Large expanse of water occupying three - fourth area, the grand palace is home to over 3, 000 ancient architectures of different styles, including towers, pavilions, corridors and verandas. The Chinese architectural styles find their finest expression in the Summer Palace. Hence it has long been regarded a virtual mu-



seum of traditional Chinese gardening.

When did the construction of this palace with enchanting scenery and splendid architectures commence? And whose temporary dwelling place was it? Prior to the sightseeing, let us have a glimpse of its hundreds of years of vicissitudes.

The landscape of Liao, Jin and Yuan Dynasties 辽、金、元时期的山水

Early in the Liao and Jin Dynasties over 800 years ago, the present Summer Palace was a picturesque place of interest with waters and hills. The emperor of the Jin Dynasty took a fancy at this place and had a xanadu built here. Then named Jinshan Hill, the Wanshou Hill was a branch of the Xishan Hill in Beijing, many streams running from which converged into a vast expanse of water, Jin Sea. Though the Jinshan Hill was renamed Wengshan Hill and the Jin Sea was renamed Wengshan water, they were still the summer resort for the royal family in Yuan Dynasty.

Garden of the Ming Dynasty 明代的园林

Due to its location in western Beijing, the palace was called West Lake. The early 16th



century saw Zhu Houzhao, the 11th emperor of the Ming Dynasty, had a fishing terrace built here and named the palace Haoshan Garden. And the 14th emperor of the Ming Dynasty, Zhu Yijun held large-scale fishing activities here in 1588. Subsequently, nobles and royal members built architectures here one after another, resulting in the spectacular 10 scenes of West Lake. Many renowned talents thronged here, such as Wen Zhengming in the south of the lower reaches of Yangtze River. He once wrote poem praising highly the scenery: the ten-mile-long green hills stretch and white birds soar in the sky, like the picturesque scenery in the southern reaches of the Yangtze River. And it was in the Qing Dynasty, the last feudal dynasty that it was developed on a vast scale for the exclusive use of the emperor.

History of Qingyi Garden 清漪园的兴衰

Accustomed to the Manchu army life, the Qing rulers still favored garden with natural beauty while living in the majestic Forbidden City. Hence the large-scale construction of gardens in western Beijing began, and developed to the climax at the reign of Emperor



Qianlong, at whose command the famous Five Gardens on Three Hills were constructed, i. e. the Jingming Garden on Yuquan Hill, the Jingyi Garden on the Fragrant Hill; the Qingyi Garden on the Wanshou Hill, the Changchun garden and the Yuanming Park. And the Qingyi Garden was the very predecessor of the Summer Palace.

For the celebration of the 60th birthday of his mother, the Emperor Qianlong intended to make use of the space among the Jingming Garden, the Jingyi Garden, the Chagnchun Garden and the Yuanming Park. He then had the large royal garden built on the Wengshan Hill in 1750. On the basis of the original Yuanjing Temple, the Da Bao' en Yanshou Temple (repaying the kindness and prolonging life) was completed the next year. And the Wengshan Hill was renamed Wanshou Hill and the West Lake the Kunming Lake by the emperor. The newly - built garden was conferred the name Qingyi Garden, whose construction lasted till 1764, the 29th year of the Emperor Qianlong' s reign. Finally, the 15-year project cost a total of 4.8 million liang of silver.

The Qingyi Garden integrated both the