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英语北京导游教程

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英语北京导游教程

Tour Guiding in Beijing

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Preface

An observant traveler to Switzerland will leave the country with the conviction that tourism does not have to be a threat to the protection of the environment. Switzerland is perhaps a good example demonstrating that the two undertakings can be reconciled and even complement each other. Indeed, when the traveler sees a tree, a building or a lake in that country, he will become aware of the hand that has made that possible: the Hand of well trained and highly qualified tourism professionals produced by the country's various educational institutions geared to the development of that industry. After all, education for tourism, as for any other trade or industry is the source of support for its sustained growth.

To expand its tourism industry, China needs a steady supply of qualified manpower for its management and promotion. This demand calls for teachers with expertise and good textbooks to implement the various educational programs for that purpose. The author of this textbook was an English-speaking tour guide for eight years and has been teaching English for tourism since 1992. This

experience not only provides a solid basis for the book but makes it one without being textbookish.

Foreign language textbooks in general have their limitations. Their authors or compilers are usually handicapped by the limited scope of vocabulary and diction imposed by the conventional aims of foreign language teaching. This often results in the detachment to a certain degree of the tongues they teach from their actual use. The language and occupational coverage of this book, however, have been tested on English-speaking tourists with good response from them. For this reason, the book may be regarded as a linguistic and occupational summary of an experienced tour guide.

In spite of some of the modifications that were made when it was taken to the classroom, the book remains effective in its educational strength as evidenced by the students who studied it before joining the ranks of tour guides. It may not be the best textbook for would-be tour guides, but it certainly is one of the few best in its practical value, and hopefully more of its kind will follow to serve the ever-growing needs of China's tourism.

Wang Wenjiong
王文炯

前 言

本书是为准备参加《全国导游人员资格考试》的北京地区旅游院校英语系学生及希望从事导游工作的人员编写的。编写时参照了国家旅游局关于导游员资格考试英语现场口试的规定及北京市旅游局历年来对北京地区英语现场口试的具体要求，力求做到突出重点、强调基础、切合实际。

本书被北京市旅游局教育处确定为“北京地区英语导游人员资格考试现场导游（口试）指定用书”。

我曾担任专职英语导游八年，对北京主要景点有丰富的感性知识，自1992年起在北京联大旅游学院英语系讲授“英语北京导游”又使我有机会将这些感性知识系统化。正是这十几年的导游和教学实践使我增强了信心编写这本书。希望能对考生和广大读者有所帮助。

本书分为三大部分：北京简介、北京主要景点介绍及导游过程中常见问题的预防及处理。各部分前面有导入提问，后附有词汇及供讨论的问题。这些问题来自实践，针对性强，都是学生和读者应该掌握的基础知识。另外，有些与景点有关的资料信息不便编入课文，便放在课后做为补充知识。

不论是毕业实习中的学生，还是初涉导游的新手，都会在工作中遇到导游业务方面的各种各样的问题。如何采取措施防止这些问题发生，问题出现后又该如何处理，这是他们经常会面临的实际难题，也是导游员资格考试口试中常考到的一些问题，我将导游工作中可能出现的一些常见问题及处理方法归纳总结成十三个问题，编为本书的第三部分，并在后面提供了起示范作用的

讨论题。

本书以提供资料信息为主，因为广大读者在学习本专业之前，已具备一定的英语阅读基础以及历史和导游知识。他们应能针对不同文化、年龄层次的服务对象来组织生动、清晰的导游词，而不仅是背诵和模仿。

本书适应旅游院校英语专业三年级学生使用。它在北京旅游学院作为教材已连续使用八届，并在教学实践中不断的加以补充修改。本书教学时间以一年为宜，每周二课时，之后再行八周的实习。

1994年以来，我院学生直接参加了全国导游人员资格考试，其现场导游口试成绩取得了令人满意的结果。特别是从96年起连续三年及格率为100%。

本书在编写过程中，得到了各方面的支持、鼓励和帮助。北京第二外国语学院英语系王文炯教授欣然为本书做序并审阅了部分章节，使我感受到老一辈学者对青年教师的支持与厚望；我院英语系朱锡炎教授审阅初稿，并提出了很多有益的建议和启示；最后又经南开大学吴士民教授逐页细心审订，在此我向他们表示衷心感谢。同时也向在我院任教的美籍专家Lee-Hoam Miao女士、我院导游教研室的专家李登科、张惠芬、洪华等同事、大百科出版社的岳诚先生、北京国旅英语部王瑞琪经理，北京海外旅游公司北美部钱乃麟经理以及在本书编写、出版过程中所有帮助过我的人们表示深深的谢意。

由于本人水平有限，疏漏和错误在所难免，真诚祈望同行和读者批评指正。

作者

1999年6月

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Part One

A Brief Introduction to Beijing

Aims

This part aims at giving the students the background information on the City of Beijing.

A. Warm-up Questions

1. How much do you know about the city's present and Part?
2. Why do we say Beijing is a city both old and modern?
3. What do you know about "Peking man"?
What is the significance of this archaeological discovery?
4. Can you describe briefly Beijing's geographical location?
5. What changes in Beijing have impressed you most since China implemented the policy of reform and opening to the outside world in 1978?

B. Text

Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is a modern metropolis of historic significance and the country's political and cultural center. With its numerous scenic spots, the city attracts thousands of tourists from nearly everywhere around the world.

The Hometown of Peking man

According to historians and geologists, the area around the site of modern Beijing was a gulf two to three million years ago. It is semi-enclosed by the Yan Mountain to the north, the Bay of Bohai to the east and the Taihang Mountain to the west. Melting snow and ice and heavy rains kept carrying an enormous amount of mud and silt down from the mountain valleys into the gulf. Millions of years of accumulation of silt have transformed the gulf into an alluvial plain known today as the Beijing Sub-plain.

Although Beijing is situated at the northern apex of the North China Plain triangle, it is protected from the severe cold by the mountains to the north. The sea breeze from the Bay of Bohai brings some degree of moisture to the otherwise arid place. The mild climate and plentiful rainfall favor the

growth of vegetation and perhaps explain why Beijing became a human settlement at a very early stage.

The fossils that were termed *Sinanthropus Pekinensis* or Peking man are proved to have been the remains of a group of cave-dwellers about 500,000 to 700,000 years ago. Identified as extinct hominid of the species *Homo erectus*, Peking man was able to stand upright and got into the stage that marked off man from ape. In the course of laboring collectively they developed a kind of simple communication by sound and gesture. They worked pebbles into coarse stone tools, by which they subsisted on gathering and hunting. They were in fact the primordial inhabitants, who lived around Dragon Bone Hill by Zhoukoudian, a village about 50 kilometers (31 miles) southwest of Beijing.

The next archaeologically identified human remains here was the Upper Cave man, who is believed to have lived some 18,000 years ago. They were much nearer to modern man in many aspects, including the ability of using a sort of fibula for sewing pieces of animal hides into a covering which helped keep warm from cold weather. Besides the mastery of fire as handed down from their forefathers--the Peking man, some simple methods of scraping, grinding, and boring may have added much to their primitive way of

life.

About 10,000 years ago there took place a break when the Paleolithic Age gave way to the Neolithic Age. The coming of the new era ushered in new means of subsistence, and primitive agriculture and animal domestication replaced gathering and hunting, thus opened the way onto the Bronze Age, characterized by settled agriculture over the plain, where man-made sheltering may have cropped up. Glimpses of ancient civilization began to appear.

A short history of the City of Beijing

More than three thousand years ago, a city, or rather a citadel, appeared near the very site of present-day Beijing. Settlers grouped into tribes, which, in turn, strove their way toward a preliminary statehood. The first recorded city was called "Ji". It was later conquered by a state called "Yan", and the city was made the capital of the conqueror. Yet the exact founding date of the city of Ji had been a topic of argumentation among historians for many years because of the lack of detailed records until it was recently dated 1045 BC. In 1995 a series of celebration events were dedicated to commemorating the city's 3,040th anniversary.

Owing to its strategic position, the city of Ji

remained crucial as a key point in North China through dynasties. In the course of about 1,000 years from the Empire of Qin (221-209 BC) to the Sui and Tang dynasties (581-905AD), it was consecutively a major trading center and a place of strategic importance. Ever since the 10th century, the city had been decided on as the capital of the Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties until 1911.

In 938 the city became one of the five capitals of the Kingdom of Liao (947-1125AD) and was named Nanjing, meaning the Southern Capital because of its location on the southernmost frontier. However, the city was soon renamed Yanjing. Some of its relics are still in a state of good preservation to conform to its past importance. Among them, the best known are:

The Round City, located by the southern gate of Beihai Park, was originally built by the Liao rulers.

The Tower of Tianningsi (The Temple of Heavenly Tranquility), was also a legacy from the same period. It consists of 13 storeys, reaching up as high as some 60 meters (196 feet).

The Mosque at Niujie (Ox Street Mosque) is typically arabesque in style and remains first and foremost both in scale and in age.

In 1153 the rulers of Jin moved their capital to

the city of Yanjing and renamed it Zhongdu(the Central Capital). The city was constructed on a larger scale. But it lasted no more than 60 years before it was set on fire in a battle and blazed for more than a month, leaving the whole city in ruins.

The most splendid legacy bequeathed to Beijing by the Jin is Lugouqiao Bridge (known in the West as the Marco Polo Bridge), spanning the Yongding (Eternal stability) River. The old ferry crossing at this site, serving since ancient times as a gateway to Beijing from the Yellow River valley, had been replaced by a wooden pontoon bridge, easy to be washed away or burnt down. To meet the military, political, economic and cultural needs of the new imperial capital, the Jin emperor ordered the construction of a great stone bridge there in 1189.

Lugouqiao, a remarkable engineering feat, is 266.5 meters(874 feet) long and 7.5 meters(24 feet 7inch) wide with a total number of 485 stone lions carved at the top of the 280 balusters, each different from the other in size and shape. Today the bridge is a world-famous tourist attraction. To the Chinese people the bridge is of particular significance: it was right here that China rose in armed resistance against the Japanese aggression on 7 July 1937, marking the beginning of the War of

Resistance Against Japan (1937-1945). The city of Zhongdu was then taken over in 1215 by Genghis Khan(1162-1227), the greatest conqueror of all time, and was chosen by his grandson Kublai Khan (1215-1294 and reigned 1260-1294) as the capital of the newly founded Yuan Dynasty, its name changed to Dadu(the Great Capital). In 1267 Kublai Khan ordered to have it extended.

The construction of Dadu took place under an ambitious plan. The Imperial City, located in the center and to the south, was composed of three groups of palaces standing on the banks of Zhonghai (Central Lake) and Beihai (North Lake). The palaces on the east bank were known as Danei(Great Within), the predecessor of the Ming and Qing Forbidden City. The northern and southern palaces on the west banks of the lakes were the residences of the crown prince and the empress dowager.

In the center of the city, north of the palace, stood the Drum Tower and behind it was the Bell Tower. They were sounded every hour on the hour.

The wall surrounding the city had two gates to the north and three gates on each of the other three sides. Broad, straight roads ran between opposite pairs of gates, and it was said that someone standing at one end of the road could see the other end. Apart

from these broad avenues, the principal streets mostly ran north-south, intersected by *hutong*(lanes) running east-west.

The great Italian traveler Marco Polo(1254-1324) made the city of Beijing known to the West through his book of travels. People were astonished to learn of a wonderland far in the east, so rich and prosperous that no other city in the world could rival it at the time. Some portions of the city wall may be reminiscent of its past splendor even after hundreds of years.

The year 1368 saw the founding of a new dynasty, the Ming(1368-1644). The founder Zhu Yuanzhang (reigned 1368-1399) chose Nanjing as its capital. Being no longer the capital, Beijing was renamed Beiping(Northern Peace). One of his sons, Zhu Di(reigned 1403-1425) was made the Prince of Yan and Governor of Beiping. In 1403, usurping power from his nephew, the second Ming emperor, Zhu Di became the third emperor of the dynasty and adopted the reign title Yongle. In 1421, he moved the court to his former headquarters in North China and made Beiping the capital of the empire, changing its name back to Beijing, as the city is known today.

Emperor Yongle rebuilt Beijing on the foundations

of Dadu, modeling it on earlier Chinese capitals, especially Nanjing. Among the architectural achievements of his reign are the Forbidden City, imperial residences and halls, altars, temples, and the Drum and Bell Towers. A wall more than 20 kilometers(12.4 miles) long enclosed the city, to which were later added nine great towers.

When the rebuilding was completed, Beijing became much larger, and its outlines had changed greatly. The northern city wall was moved south, pushing the southern city wall from its Yuan boundary along present-day Chang'an Avenue to the present-day Qianmen (Front Gate). The southern walls of the Imperial City and the Forbidden City were also brought further south. During the reign of Emperor Jiajing (1522-1566), another city wall was added to enclose the southern suburbs. Beijing then became a "double town", a square "inner city" and an oblong "outer city" to the south. A north-south axis of about eight kilometers (5 miles) long divided the city into two symmetrical parts. This layout remained unchanged until 1949.

In the spring of 1644, a peasant uprising led by Li Zicheng (1606-?) which had spread over many parts of the empire began to attack Beijing. Finally the insurrectionary army took over Beijing and the Ming