

# 前 言

云南山川秀丽，古老神奇，风景名胜不胜枚举。无论是自然风光还是人文景观，都具有独特而诱人的魅力，令人神往，催人启程。

近年来，随着改革开放的不断深入，作为我省支柱产业之一的旅游业正在蓬勃发展。与旅游相关的基础建设正在不断完善，吸引着越来越多的国内外游客到此旅游观光。云南正阔步迈向全国旅游大省的行列。

为满足我省旅游业日益发展的需要，迎接'99世界园艺博览会的召开，急需培养、造就一批高素质、高水平的导游人员。我们编写此书，供旅游部门、涉外单位以及风景区有关人员学习、使用和参考。我们希望，导游人员能够把我省的山川风光、名胜古迹、风土人情等等，更加准确无误、实事求是地介绍给国内外游客。

多年导游及涉外工作的经历，使我们积累了大量的素材和资料。我们以认真、负责、科学、严谨的态度进行该书的编写工作。此外，通过书面形式展示导游解说词，为导游人员提供职业技能训练的教材，使他们能够从容不迫、方便快捷地进入“学习——实践——提高”的过程。这种做法本身就是一种积

极的尝试。我们欢迎各位专家、同行，在这一新教学方式的探索中，勇于实践，不断创新，开辟导游教学的佳径。

全书包括三个部分：景区解说、导游常用资料和附录。

景区解说部分为我省著名风景区导游常用解说词。根据景区游览路线，逐一介绍各景点最富特点、最具代表性的景物，以及相关的地理、历史、传说、典故等人文知识。解说词的编写遵循准确无误，浅显易懂，丰富有趣，以及口语化的原则，融知识性、趣味性、实用性为一体。自然风光较简略，偏重人文景观的讲解。同时，避免过分夸张和渲染，以免言过其实。虽然，解说词中有一些较固定的语句、语段甚至套话，但是学习者在实际导游时，决不可生搬硬套，照本宣科，而应根据具体情况，触景生情，灵活讲解。

导游常用资料部分包括昆明市和云南省的地理、气候、文化、少数民族、风土人情、工农业生产、城市建设、对外开放等方面的内容。这些均属导游人员在日常工作中随时随地要讲的话题。学习和掌握这些资料，有助于导游人员在工作时能够做到有问能答，出口成章，得心应手。

附录部分，作为景区解说词的补充，收录了我省主要风景区内导游经常使用、必须掌握的词语，分景区版块罗列出来，便于学习和使用。

该书以英语为主，英汉对照，同时，配有英语解说词录音磁带，供初学者学习。

本书由李溅波、欧阳敏、黄映曦、哈军华、陈喜、郭祖云、苏学忠和黄粟共同编写，由李溅波担任主编，欧阳敏和黄映曦担任副主编。美籍专家 **Timothy James** 先生和英籍专家 **Helen Harker** 女士负责该书英文审校。新西兰外籍教师 **Louise Thwaites** 夫人和英国海外志愿服务社 **Stephen Carter** 先生负责

配制景区英语解说词录音磁带。

在编写过程中，我们参阅了大量有关书籍和资料，到各风景区作了进一步考察和研究，得到了省、市旅游部门专家、同行和风景区管理人员的热情支持和具体指导。在此，我们对所有参与本书编写工作的人员表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限，书中可能存在种种不当，甚至错误之处，敬请批评指正。

编 者

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## **SECTION ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION OF THE SCENIC SPOTS**





# 1. Western Hills

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our bus is heading for the Western Hills. It'll take 40 minutes to be there. Now, I'd like to give you a brief account of the Western Hills.

The Western Hills, about 15 kilometers from Kunming City, is located on the edge of Dianchi Lake in the western suburbs of Kunming. It is stretching from north to south for 40 kilometers with an altitude of some 2,500 meters above sea level.

From here through the window, you can see the Western Hills in the distance. The profile looks like a maiden lying on the bank of Dianchi Lake with her long hair drooping into the lake. So the Western Hills is also called "A Sleeping Beauty". In fact, the Western Hills is a forest park. When you are walking in the roundabout path in the hills, flourishing trees, beautiful flowers and fountains provide you with a pleasant feeling. However, the most important thing is that the Western Hills is a very famous scenic spot. It consists of Huating Temple, Taihua Temple, Nie'er Tomb, Sanqing Pavilion and Dragon Gate. They are all the wonders on earth. Later, I'll

give you a detailed account of these scenic spots when we arrive at the Western Hills.

( *Outside Huating Temple* )

Here we are at Huating Temple.

Huating Temple, the largest Buddhist complex in Yunnan, is the first scenic spot in the Western Hills. It was first set up in 1063 as a villa. In 1320 in the Yuan Dynasty, Xuanfeng, a monk, raised funds to build it into a temple. In the later years, the temple was enlarged and renovated several times. But, it was not until 1921, on the initiative of Xuyun, a Buddhist monk, that the temple was rebuilt once again and attained its present state. The chief constructions of Huating Temple are the Heavenly King Hall and the Main Hall of Buddha. Until now, Huating Temple has a history of more than 900 years.

( *Outside Heavenly King Hall* )

Look, the stone lion and elephant. The lion denotes the dignity of Sakyamuni while elephant is the symbol of Buddhism. Buddhists also take the lion and elephant as propitious omens placed at the gate of a temple.

( *At Entrance Hall* )

These two statues are door-gods. This one on the left

side is Shenshu and that one on the right side is Yulu. According to ancient Chinese mythology, there is a fantastic story about these two door-gods.

Long time ago, there was a place where a mysterious door stood erect. Many ghosts were frequently moving in and out of the door. When Shenshu and Yulu heard of this, they went there and kept guard at the door. Once Shenshu and Yulu spotted a vicious ghost, they would catch it and take it to feed tigers. From then on, people took them as door-gods. In the same way, Buddhists invite them to keep guard at the gate of a temple. They look like devils, but they are really good-natured. Visitors, if you are not a vicious ghost, nothing could be worried about when you enter the gate.

( *Inside the Hall* )

These are statues of Four Heavenly Kings. The first king holding a sword is Zengzhang, responsible for calling for wind. The second king holding a Chinese lute is Chiguo, responsible for adjusting the wind-force. The third king holding an umbrella is Duowen, responsible for calling for rain. The fourth king holding a marten is Guangmu, responsible for making the rainfall meet the demands. In this way, Four Heavenly Kings jointly create a nice world; the winds are favourable and rains come suitable and in proportion to the needs of men. As a result, Four Heavenly Kings got another

name, "Four World Guardians". Buddhists place them as guardians inside the entrance hall of the temple.

*( In the middle of the Hall )*

This gilded statue is Laughing Buddha. In Sanskrit, his name is Maitreya, something referring to mercy and benevolence. Please look, with his coat unbuttoned, he always has a genial smile on his face. Obviously, the modelling of Laughing Buddha shows an artistic exaggeration. However, his humorous look provides us with a profoundly philosophical outlook on life: a man who is contented will be happy. As one poem says, "Laughing at all great undertakings while a contented mind is a perpetual feast one can enjoy in this world".

Now, let's go to the Main Hall of Buddha.

*( Inside Main Hall of Buddha )*

The Main Hall of Buddha contains a trinity of enormous gilded Buddhas seated on lotus thrones. In the middle is Sakyamuni, founder of Buddhism. On the left is Amitabha, founder of Western Paradise. On the right is Bhaisajya-guru, founder of Oriental Realm.

Buddhism originated from India. It is said that Sakyamuni, founder of Buddhism, who lived in 565 BC – 486 BC, was a son of a king in the northern part of India. When he was very young, Sakyamuni had an idea that life itself is a

bitter fruit at root. At the age of 19, he left his home and strove for virtue at a remote place. Six years later, one day he walked up a hill and sat down under a pipal tree. There he was meditating for seven days. At last, he found out the essence of life. He understood now that suffering is inseparable from existence, and the principal cause of suffering is the desire of human beings. In order to get rid of suffering, one must suppress the desire. The best way to suppress the desire is to live a simple life, believe in and practise a religious doctrine. Sakyamuni died at the age of 80. However, he founded Buddhism which has become one of the three biggest religions in the world. In the 1st century, Buddhism was diffused over China.

Now, look! On both sides of the trinity of Buddhas are the statues of Mahakasyapa and Ananda. Mahakasyapa is the man who called for the first gathering of Buddhists. Ananda is the man who preached the Buddhist Scripture at the first gathering of Buddhists.

On the side walls of the hall are the statues of 500 Arhats, that is, holy men and disciples of Buddha. Each one has a distinctive character and a vivid look. As to 500 Arhats, there are two kinds of sayings: one is that they are 500 disciples who attended the first gathering of Buddhists. The other is that they are 500 disciples who follow Sakyamuni.

Let's move to the back of the hall.

This is the statue of Bodhisattva. She is a symbol of mercy and benevolence. Out of the compassion for human suffering, she always helps those who are in distress and takes them out of the pit of misery.

So much for the introduction of Huating Temple. Now, free time. You can sit in the garden, take a rest, eat and drink something while enjoying the atmosphere of ancient Chinese architecture of Huating Temple. Ten minutes later, we are going to get together at the gate of the Heavenly King Hall.

Our next trip is Taihua Temple, the second scenic spot in the Western Hills.

*( On the way to Taihua Temple )*

Taihua Temple is 1.8 kilometers from Huating Temple. Along this winding road up the hill, passing through the dense forest, we'll be there in 10 minutes.

*( At the gate of Taihua Temple )*

Taihua Temple was first built in 1306 in the Yuan Dynasty by Xuanjiang, a Buddhist monk, Great Master of Buddhism in Yunnan. It was rebuilt and enlarged during the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and until now it has been renovated several times.

Taihua Temple mainly consists of the Heavenly King Hall, the Main Hall of Buddha, Illusion House and Viewing Pavilion.

Before we get in, let's stand here on the platform and take a look at Dianchi Lake in the distance. It is a magnificent view of the lake. Turning back in front of the gate on the stone archway, you can see a couplet. It describes the scenery and the feeling of those who take a look at the lake:

The beautiful scenery of the lake unfolds before my eyes,  
The joy and sorrow of the common folk pour into my heart.

( *Inside Heavenly King Hall* )

This is the Heavenly King Hall.

These are the statues of Four Heavenly Kings. From the artistic point of view, they were moulded in a quite different way in comparison with that of Four Heavenly Kings in Huatung Temple. These fours are more simple and plain in moulding, and much more closer to the reality.

( *Inside Main Hall of Buddha* )

The Main Hall of Buddha was rebuilt and enlarged in 1688 in the reign of Kanxi in the Qing Dynasty. Though more than 300 years have passed, the hall still looks resplendent and magnificent, giving off the fragrance of Buddhism.



### ( *In the Garden* )

One of the main purposes to visit Taihua Temple is to enjoy the flowers. This temple is noted for its varieties of fragrant flowers. Among those very famous are camellia, magnolia, azalea, plum and sweet osmanthus. Every year in February, the garden is overflowing with the beauties of spring time: Red camellias and white magnolias compete with each other for beauty of looks. In August, the garden is inflamed with autumnal tints: Hundreds of sweet osmanthus trees are in full bloom, sending out the fragrance miles away to attract visitors. It is said by local residents that, "One can enjoy the camellia blossoms in spring and inhale the fragrance of sweet osmanthus flowers in autumn". People would like to come here for recuperating and rehabilitating.

### ( *At Viewing Pavilion* )

The pavilion facing Dianchi Lake was obviously built for enjoying the view of Dianchi Lake. On the pavilion, there is a line of verse, "A grand view of jade-green lake stretching miles away", by Kan Zhenzhao, a famous calligrapher in the Qing Dynasty. Hence the name, "Viewing Pavilion".

The view of Dianchi Lake is too beautiful to be absorbed all at once. We are going to stay here for a couple of minutes. You can take some pictures, so that you'll go home with