

TRAVEL



普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材
全国高职高专规划教材·旅游系列



“十一五”浙江省重点教材建设项目

本书配有光盘



导游英语 实务教程

DAOYOU YINGYU SHIWU JIAOCHENG

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43



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



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Practical English for Tour Guide

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内 容 简 介

本书第一部分为景点讲解,内容包含灵隐、六和塔、岳王庙和西湖等重点景区。第二部分为沿途讲解,内容按照现场口试的线路,从城站火车站接站,一直延伸到杭州萧山机场送客。第三部分为自学和考证材料,共四节,包含了资格考试口试需要准备的各类问题,分别为导游规范题、导游应变题、全国导游知识题和杭州导游知识题。

本书除了可以作为教材外,也可作为资格考试培训资料和导游英语爱好者的知识读本。本书配有光盘,由外国专家朗读,便于学习者模仿和操练。

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前 言

近年来,随着旅游经济的蓬勃发展,我国旅游业正处于发展的黄金时期,入境游客源持续增长,外国游客对英语导游的期望值也越来越高。他们不仅希望导游能介绍中国美丽的风景和悠久的古迹,也希望能通过导游更多地了解中国的文化和风土人情。英语导游一般对当地的景点和民俗文化都有一定程度的了解,但是如何运用英语向外国游客进行讲解并不能完全得心应手,有时甚至无从下手。为了提高英语导游的讲解能力和文化素养,我们精心策划、编写了这本《导游英语实务教程》,以满足英语导游的工作需求和知识需求。

综合来看,本书主要有以下特点:第一,选材丰富,内容实用。本书所选内容都是外国游客感兴趣的话题,以杭州各主要景点和民俗文化为例进行重点介绍,具有较强的知识性和趣味性。第二,接近考试的内容和要求。本书依据英语导游资格考试现场面试的内容编写,可作为导游资格考试的考前培训资料。第三,作者教学和实践经验丰富。本书作者均具有丰富的英语导游教学和实践经验,多年承担导游资格考试的考评工作,充分了解资格考试的具体要求。第四,语言口语化。本书内容选用简练的语句表达,适合讲解,容易被外国游客理解。

本书被列为2010年“‘十一五’浙江省重点教材建设项目”,既可作为导游英语课程的教材和英语导游资格考试的培训资料,也可作为广大导游工作者和英语爱好者的知识读本。本书配有电子光盘一张,由外国专家朗读,便于学习者模仿和听说操练。书中若有不足之处,恳请读者批评指正。

编者

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Part One



Presentations on Tourist Attractions

景点讲解

Unit **1****Lingyin Scenic Area (I)**
灵隐景区 (I)**Peak Flying from Afar****飞来峰****Section A: Introduction to the Performance 学习情景导读**

灵隐景区是杭州最大、最著名的景区之一，因此也是来杭游客必到之地。对于杭州的导游，特别是英语导游来说，灵隐景区的导游讲解既是一种挑战，又是一个展示才能的良好机会。进入灵隐景区，首先映入眼帘的是著名的飞来峰及其石刻，包括理公塔、龙泓洞、青林洞。其间会涉及很多跟佛教有关的知识与词汇。因此，在本单元的学习中，要特别注重有关佛教的内容。

Section B: Language Learning 语言学习**Special Terms 专业词汇**

Amitabha [əmi'ta:bə] 阿弥陀佛

the Three Western Saints [seints] 西方三圣

Maitreya Buddha ['metrəjə:] ['budə] 弥勒佛

the Medicine ['medisin] Buddha 药师佛

the Peak [pi:k] Flying from Afar 飞来峰
 the holy ['həuli] relics ['reliks] of the Buddha 佛舍利子
 a carefree ['kæəfri:] mind, a fatty ['fæti] kind 心宽体胖
 the Crazy ['kreizi] Monk [mʌŋk] 济公
 lime [ləim] stone 石灰岩
 sand stone 砂岩
 crustal ['krʌstəl] movement ['mu:vmənt] 地壳运动
 statue ['stætju:, 'stætʃu] 雕像
 ancient ['eɪnfənt] pagoda [pə'gəudə] 古塔
 pavilion [pə'viljən] 亭子
 tower ['tauə] 楼/阁
 terrace ['terəs] 露台
 stalactite ['stæləktait] 石钟乳
 stalagmite ['stæləgmait] 石笋
 reclining [ri'klaɪniŋ] Buddha 卧佛
 rockery ['rɒkəri] 假山
 destroy [di'strɔɪ] 毁坏
 retreat [ri'tri:t] 隐居
 Vajra ['veɪdʒrə 'vædʒrə] 金刚
 Arhat ['ɑ:hət] 罗汉
 Gautama Siddhartha ['gautəmə] [sɪd'dɑ:tə] 乔达摩·悉达多



Tour Guide Speech 导游词

1. A Briefing on the Peak Flying from Afar and Ligong Pagoda

Ladies and gentlemen, in front of us we can see a hill. This is the well-known Peak Flying from Afar. You may find the name strange and wonder why the hill has such a name. Different people would give you different reasons. The monks would tell you that the hill got such a name because it came here from India. Hard to agree with, right? But they have their proof. According

to the Buddhist story, in 326 AD, an Indian monk by name of Huili came to China. He was looking for a place to settle down to preach his Buddhist ideas. One day he came to this area in Hangzhou. Seeing this hill, the monk was overwhelmingly amazed. The hill looked just like the Vulture Peak in India. The more he investigated the hill, the more he believed that it must be because the Vulture Peak had flown here. So he was telling everybody that this mountain was from his country. Of course people did not take his words in the beginning. But he knew how to prove it. He said to the people that the Vulture Peak in India had a cave in which there lived two apes. They were doing self-cultivation for enlightenment. He used to visit them as friends and played chess with them. And now they were here in the same cave. He could call them out here. So he led the people to the entrance to the cave and clapped his hands. To the great surprise of the people, there came out two apes right after the handclap of the monk. Seeing is believing. People now had to agree with the monk and called the hill the Peak Flying from Afar.

But the local people have their own interpretation for the name of the hill. They say the hill came here from Sichuan Province, a province in the southwest of China. In the old days, there was no hill here at all. Instead, there were people living here. But one day, the Crazy Monk in Lingyin Temple was busy running from door to door and telling people in the village to move away from here because, he said, a mountain was flying from Sichuan and landing here at noon. But no one was listening to the monk. Time was ticking away, but no one was moving. The monk was restless and thinking hard of a way to save the people. Fortunately, there was a wedding ceremony going on in the village. Suddenly, the monk got an idea. He rushed into the wedding scene and took the bride on his back and ran out of the village like mad. People were all shocked. It took them quite a few moments before they realized what had happened. Then they grasped whatever they could and were running after the Crazy Monk while shouting: Stop the monk. He's taking away the bride! The whole village came out. After running for a while, the monk put down the bride. At the very moment when the people were to beat the monk, the sky became dark. With a tremendous sound the whole village was buried under a mountain. This time, people were even more shocked. But now they realized why the monk took away the bride. Since the mountain came from another place, it was given a name as Peak Flying from Afar.

In front of the peak, there stands a pagoda called Ligong Pagoda. Ligong refers to the Indian monk who came here in 326 AD and had this Lingyin Temple built. This pagoda was built in memory of him. It is actually the tomb of the Indian monk. Pagodas in ancient India were

tombs of accomplished monks and they were called “stupas”. They were introduced to China together with Buddhism. But the Chinese people combined Chinese style of architecture with the building of “stupas”, resulting in today’s pagodas.

Well, pagodas in China today are not all tombs. Some were built simply for adding splendor to the landscape. Some others were built for special purposes, like the Bao Chu Pagoda on the north of West Lake and the Liu He (Six Harmonies) Pagoda by the Qiantang River. But this one is still a tomb. The original one collapsed and was rebuilt in 1590. It is the only pagoda left from the Ming Dynasty in Hangzhou.

Now please take a close look at the pagoda. It is a seven-storey pagoda. The bottom level, as you can see, is the foundation. The second storey bears the name of it. On the third storey there are Buddhist scriptures engraved and from the fourth storey up, those are Buddhist figures.

The image beside the pagoda is Yaksa (夜叉), or God of Wealth. He’s wearing all kinds of jewelry and is holding an ingot of gold in the right hand and a treasure-vomiting mouse in the left hand. The mouse, it is said, can produce pearls. The one on the side rock is also a God of Wealth. In India, he always appears monstrous. But here he was carved into a kind-looking figure, showing that the artists wanted him to be nice to the people.

2. The Carvings and Others

1) The Dragon Cave

(Standing in front of the Dragon Cave)

Here we see many carvings. As I told you, all the carvings on the hill were made during the 400 years from the Five Dynasties through the Song Dynasty to the Yuan Dynasty. That’s from 10th to 14th century. Can you tell which are from the Yuan and which are from the Five Dynasties Period and the Songs? Right, the big ones carved into the rocks are from the Yuan Dynasty and the small ones on the surface are from the Five Dynasties Period and the Song Dynasty.

The small ones here are based on *The Journey to the West*, a novel telling the stories about a monk named Xuan Zang in the Tang Dynasty who traveled to India for Buddhist scriptures with the accompany of the Monkey King and three other disciples. The one taking the lead is the Monkey King and the second is Monk Xuan Zang. It’s a pity that the heads are missing. They were not smashed during the Cultural Revolution, though many statues and carvings WERE destroyed in that period throughout China.

This cave is named the Dragon Cave, as it was believed that there was a dragon rising into the heaven from inside it. That's why it's also called "Leading to Heaven Cave". Another name for it is Guanyin Cave, or Cave of Goddess of Mercy, as there's an image of Goddess of Mercy in it.

Please come inside the cave.

This is the gateway leading into Heaven. Please look up at the entrance. Do you see the image of Goddess of Mercy or popularly known as Guanyin in Chinese? She is standing there holding a baby boy in her right arm. People believe she is a baby-boy-delivering Goddess and when a couple wants to have a baby boy, they would come to her to pray for it. Traditionally, Chinese people like boys better than girls especially in the countryside. That's why among all the Buddha and Bodhisattvas Goddess of Mercy is the most popular with the Chinese people.

2) The Statue of Maitreya Buddha

Of all the 338 Buddhist carvings, most are found along the walk into the temple on the hillside. Now let me show you the most prominent carving on the hill. Please look at the one on the cliff over there. That's the statue of Maitreya Buddha. It was carved in the year of 1000 AD so it is over 1000 years old.

Maitreya Buddha attained this image since from the Five Dynasties Period over 1,000 years ago. A fat monk by the name of Qici (契此) lived in a temple in Fenghua, Ningbo in this province. He always wore a big smile on the face and begged alms in the nearby areas with a cotton bag in his hand or on the shoulder. People called him "Monk Cotton Bag".

When the monk was dying, he said: "Maitreya Buddha appears in many different forms. I have kept suggesting that I'm one of them, but none of you have really understood." And then he died. Not until then did the people realize that he was actually Maitreya Buddha himself. Since then, his image has been used for all the carvings of Maitreya Buddha throughout China.

This carving here is the biggest and most exquisitely done on the hill. You can call it the representative of all the carvings because it always appears on the front cover of the books or pamphlets about this hill.

3) Cold Spring Pavilion

Ladies and gentlemen, just now we passed by the Peak Flying from Afar and here we are in the Cold Spring Pavilion.

Why is it named Cold Spring Pavilion? Please look at the front, the spring here is called Cold Spring. Hence the name of the pavilion: Cold Spring Pavilion. Well, in the Tang Dynasty when the pavilion was located in the middle of the stream, people could come here to sit on the pavilion bench with their feet dipping in the water and do rod fishing. That was such a leisurely life, wasn't it? It shows that Hangzhou has always been a place of leisure since ancient time, right?

In this area, there are quite a few pavilions, like Chuncong Pavilion, Helei Pavilion, Cuiwei Pavilion and so on. But this one is the most famous and interesting. Why? There are good reasons. First, please look up at the plaque. It reads "Leng Quan Ting", three Chinese characters meaning cold spring pavilion in English. What is interesting about it is the first two characters were written by Bai Juyi, a very famous poet governor of Hangzhou in the Tang Dynasty while the last one was written by Su Dongpo, another famous poet governor of Hangzhou more than 200 years later in the Northern Song Dynasty. The two poets were more than 200 years apart, but their works of art are so closely related here. Isn't that amazing? But unfortunately, the original plaque has been missing since the Ming Dynasty. The one we can see here was written in 1980's by Guo Huaruo, a contemporary general.

The second reason for its popularity lies in the couplets here on the pillars. Among them this one is the most discussed and quoted. The first line asks "since when did the spring become cold?" The second line follows "from where did the peak fly?" Because of these two questions, many poets, scholars and tourists have been attracted here to try to answer them. If you are interested, you may have a try. That could be a lot of fun.



Situational Dialogues 情景对话

1. At the Entrance of Lingyin Temple

(A: Local guide B: Tourist)

A: Here we are at the entrance of Lingyin Temple.

B: It is such a huge place. Why is it called Lingyin Temple?

A: The founder of the temple was an Indian monk by name of Huili. After traveling to many places in China, Huili paid a visit here and was so much impressed by the atmosphere here that he claimed that this was a place only for souls to stay in. Therefore he decided to build a temple here and live in it as a hermit. He named his temple Lingyin Temple,

which means Soul's Retreat Temple.

B: Thank you. And how old did you say the temple is?

A: It was first built in 326 AD. So it will be 1,700 years old in fifteen years. Though it has been destroyed and rebuilt many times in the history.

B: I'm just curious, but what happened to the temple during the Cultural Revolution?

A: That is a good question. As a matter of fact, Lingyin Temple is the only temple here in Hangzhou which survived the Cultural Revolution. And we owe this to our late Premier Zhou Enlai. It was he who ordered a high wall to be put up around the temple, and no one was allowed to enter the complex.

B: What about the monks, then?

A: They were sent home at that time.

2. In front of Ligong Pagoda

(A: Local guide B: Tourist)

A: Ladies and gentlemen, here we've come to the front of a pagoda called Ligong Pagoda.

B: What does Gong mean in Chinese? I have come across quite a few of them.

A: Good question. Gong is a respectful salutation in Chinese. It is more or less like "Sir" in English. In Hangzhou, we have Yanggong Causeway and this Ligong Pagoda. Yanggong refers to Yang Mengying, one of the city governors of Hangzhou in the Ming Dynasty and Ligong refers to the Indian monk Huili who had this temple built.

B: Thank you very much. We have been to Luoyang where we saw lots of stone carvings and grottoes. And here we see so many of them again. I wonder why Chinese people like to make stone carvings.

A: Actually, making stone carvings is rather a Buddhist activity than a Chinese one. Monks made grottoes to practice Buddhism in and made Buddha statues in the grottoes to show respect to him. Eventually this became a common practice for the monks. In 67 AD, Buddhism was introduced to China and therefore, grottoes and stone carvings developed with the spread of Buddhism.

B: That's great. You are so knowledgeable and helpful. I learned a lot today. Thank you so much.

A: It's my great pleasure. If there is anything you think I can be of help, please let me know.

Section C: Communication Practice 交际能力训练

Pattern Drills 句型操练

Turn the following expressions (sentences) into English orally.

1. 这座山之所以被叫做飞来峰，不同的人有不同的解释。
2. 整座飞来峰上现有338尊石像，它们是在五代到元代的四百年间雕刻而成的。
3. 在飞来峰上的338尊石像中，最有名的就是坐落在这里的弥勒像。
4. 这一弥勒像是以宁波奉化的契此和尚为原型的。
5. 中国的石窟主要分布在北方，但杭州飞来峰上的石刻却填补了我国元朝石刻的空白。
6. 亭和塔的主要区别在起源、功能和结构三个方面。
7. 冷泉亭之所以有名，关键在它的名匾和这柱子上的一副对联。
8. 请于十一点钟在大门口集中。
9. 灵隐寺的开山始祖是一个名叫慧理的印度和尚。
10. 泉自几时冷起，峰从何处飞来。

Role Play 角色扮演

1. You are taking your tour group to visit Lingyin Temple and now you've come to the front of the Peak Flying from Afar. Make a dialogue between the guide and the tourists. Try to include the following information in your dialogue.

- a. The general information of the hill, including the name and other figures and facts.
- b. The historical background of Ligong Pagoda.
- c. The stone carvings in Qinglin Cave and on the cliff outside of the Dragon Cave.
- d. Introduction to Maitreya Buddha.

2. You are the local guide of a special group who has particular interest in Buddhism. You are now showing them around the Peaking Flying from Afar. Make a dialogue through which you should convey to them the information for the following questions:

- a. How did Buddhism start?
- b. When was Buddhism introduced to China?

c. Who are the major Buddhas? Who is Maitreya Buddha?

d. Who are Arhats?

Simulated Tasks 模拟任务

飞来峰导游讲解任务。有一英国20人团，前往杭州飞来峰游览。由你负责担任地陪工作。讲解内容如下。

1. 飞来峰概况：名称的由来及其特点。
2. 理公塔：历史背景及周边景物。
3. 青林洞：洞的别名，主要石刻如华严三圣、卢舍那佛会等。
4. 龙泓洞：白马驮经及唐僧取经等。

5. 弥勒佛：谁是弥勒佛，作品的特点及其历史缘由。

6. 多闻天王和冷泉亭：多闻天王其人，作品的历史背景；冷泉亭名称的来历和它的特别之处。

Tips for the Task Performance 任务实施小贴士

灵隐寺飞来峰是杭州最热门的旅游景点，景区空间大，停车场、售票处都离出入口较远。因此，要做好这一景区的导游服务工作，除了景点的讲解外，还必须注意如下几点：

1. 提醒客人下车后紧跟导游前往入口处，以免迷路；同时要让客人记住车号和导游的手机号等，以防万一。

2. 跟客人讲清楚在景区的逗留时间，要求客人尽量随团活动，一定要自己活动的必须告知导游或领队。

3. 本景区内容丰富，讲解时要随机应变，根据客人的反应随时作出调整。

4. 不时清点人数，防止客人走失。

Unit 2

Lingyin Scenic Area (II) 灵隐景区 (II)

Lingyin Buddhist Monastery 灵隐寺

Section A: Introduction to the Performance 学习情景导读

灵隐寺的导游讲解包括灵隐寺的概况以及寺内建筑天王殿、大雄宝殿、药师殿、华严殿、罗汉堂等。讲解中不仅多处要涉及佛教知识和传说，灵隐寺一千六百多年的悠久历史也是讲解的重点。

Section B: Language Learning 语言学习

Special Terms 专业词汇

entrance ['entrəns] / way in 入口

exit ['eksit, 'egzit] / way out 出口

gate [geit] 大门

ticket ['tikit] 门票

admission [əd'miʃən] / entrance fee 门票费

temple complex ['templ] ['kɒmpleks] 寺院

hand posture ['pɒstʃə] / hand gesture ['dʒestʃə] 手印

Bodhisattva [bəudi'sʌtvə] 菩萨

Sakyamuni ['sɑ:kjəmuni] 释迦牟尼