

# 导游英语阅读

21 世纪旅游管理专业系列教材

程丛喜 编著

Lynn Fair 审读

English Reading for Tour Guides



Tourism



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS  
武汉大学出版社



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# 前言



随着世界经济的发展与人民生活水平的提高,旅游日益成为人们生活中一种主要的社会经济活动。我国自 1978 年改革开放以来,旅游经历了起步、发展和日趋成熟几个阶段,来华旅游的海外游客逐年增加。尤其是 20 世纪 90 年代以来,我国旅游业进一步快速增长,旅游业的产业地位不断提升,逐步成为我国国民经济的主要组成部分,已经成为我国经济新的增长点之一。21 世纪之初,中国旅游业的综合实力已位居世界第五。据世界旅游组织预测,到 2020 年中国将成为世界第一大旅游接待国和第四大旅游出境国。

旅游业的迅速发展客观上为旅游学科的发展提供了良好的机遇,旅游教育得到了前所未有的发展。随着旅游业的迅速发展,我国导游队伍不断壮大,他们在传播我国的先进文化、宣传社会主义精神文明、展示社会主义建设成就和宣传我国旅游业等方面发挥着积极作用。2008 年北京奥运会、2010 年上海世博会的召开以及 2020 年我国要实现世界旅游强国的宏伟目标,对导游的职业道德水平和业务素质提出了更高的要求。为了适应新形势下高等旅游教育学生以及导游翻译人员的实际应用需要,作者在总结近 20 年的翻译导游实践经验、多年旅游教学经验和参阅大量相关资料的基础上,在武汉大学出版社及有关专家的精心指导下,编著了本教材。

本书分为四大部分。第一部分:全国主要旅游城市的概况、历史沿革、风景名胜解说及注解。第二部分:内容涉及与实际英语导游工作密切相关的旅游专题及注解。第三部分:导游工作实际用语及注解。第四部分:共 7 个附录,其内容包括导游业务知识问答、我国的主要景点、我国著名的历史文化名城、我国的世界遗产、中国历代纪元简表、计量单位简表和中国行政区划及少数民族分布简表。

本书和翻译导游实际工作密切联系,既可作为高等院校旅游管理专业、





外语专业和高等旅游职业教育的教学用书，又可作为广大导游从业人员、英语导游资格证和等级证培训或相关专业的参考用书。参与本书编著的人员有刘名俭、胡冰霞、周霄、袁俊、魏日、何发兵、蔡常青、汪敏萍、闵选寿、王玉枝、李霞、胡延华、黎俊、李勤、黄猛、陈顺良 16 位同仁，他们为本书的编写付出了辛勤的劳动。

笔者在编写此书的过程，得到了湖北省旅游局、武汉市旅游局、湖北省旅游学会、武汉工业学院经济与管理学院、教务处和科研处领导及相关专家的大力支持和帮助，在此表示衷心的感谢！

由于时间紧迫，书中缺点和不足之处在所难免，敬请广大专家、同行和读者批评指正。

程丛喜

2007 年元月于武汉

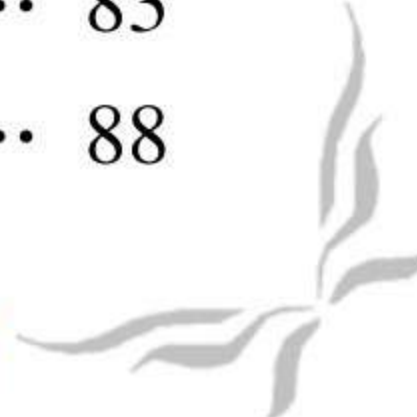




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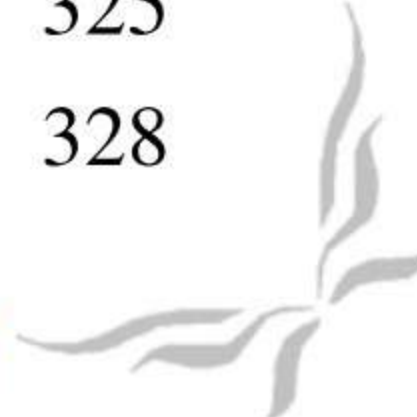
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# Part 1

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导 游 英 语 阅 读

## The Famous Destinations of China







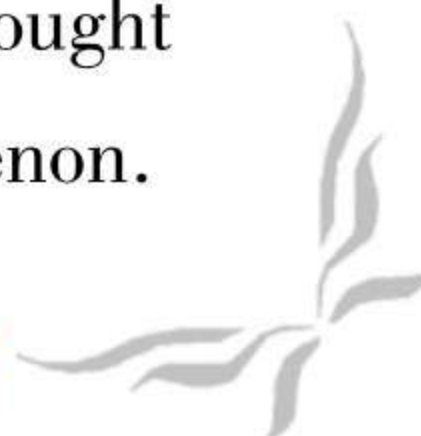
# Baotou



Baotou ( Paotow) is situated in Western Inner Mongolia, North China. The city was founded in the 17th century on a neolithic site. At that time, people were encouraged to settle here to open up agriculture and to defend the borders. The urban population is now about 2.09 million of which the Han are 93.75% , the Mongolians 3.31% , and the rest 35 other national minorities. This city is one of the 13 large cities approved by the State Council in 1984. With beautiful urban views, over 1/3 of urban area landscape and 30,000 square kilometers of total area, it still enjoys a natural appearance. Enjoying the view, you will appreciate the feeling of returning to nature. As simple folk, Baotou people are good at both singing and dancing.

Do you know the history of Baotou? A legend states that Genghis Khan, the ruler of Mongolia, once led his troops on a punitive expedition towards the water and found a deer frolicking beside the spring. Pleasantly surprised, he pulled his bow and shot his arrow to the leading deer. The deer ran towards the west. Genghis Khan with his troops chased it. Reaching Jiuyuan Zillah, he found the deer had suddenly vanished. Only a high willow stood in front of him. Confused, he ordered his soldiers to dig the soil. He found the root of the willow was the original shape of the deer. Surprised, he took it as a churinga and he could not help but shout “Baoketu!” He led his troops in a divine service in front of the willow. This is how Baotou was after “Baoketu” in Mongolian and “A Place with Deer” in Chinese. It was later renamed “Deer City.”

Erduosi Plateau to the south of Baotou is the site where Genghis Khan fought and died. The Kupuqi Desert, to the south of Baotou, has a unique phenomenon.





Sliding down the slope of a dune the sand make a mysterious sound. Baotou contains a perfectly-kept section of the Great Wall built in the period of Emperor Qin over 2,000 years ago. The Yinshan Cliff Paintings, called the Painting Living Fossil, is 4,000-5,000 years old. The Wudangzhao Temple, a massive 2500-room complex established in 1749 was once home to 1,200 monks and covers about 50 acres. As the largest Lamasery in Western Inner Mongolia, it contains statues, murals, and tankas typical of the Yellow Sect Buddhism. The Meidaizhao Temple was originally built in the Ming Dynasty. It is also known as the Sanniangzi Temple and was named after the concubine of its Mongolian founder. She was buried here. Aa a Han Chinese, she helped to bridge the differences between the two ethnic groups. The Tomb of Genghis Khan was moved about 100 kilometers south of Baotou to Ejinhorog ( Elinhoro) in 1954. It is in the shape of three yurts and has been restored. It contains ashes, said to be his. Pilgrims gather here to pay homage for one day in the third, fifth, ninth, and tenth lunar months. Two parks are also open to tourists, they are the Kongdulung Reservoir and the Nanhaizi Water Park.

Baotou is the largest industrial city of Inner Mongolia and is famous for its steel production. It is also noted for its rare-earth metal resources.

Baotou is easy to reach. It takes only 50 minutes from Beijing to Baotou by air and about 10 hours by train. Its tourist attractions are mainly out of the urban area. Take a scarf to cover your nose in case you encounter a sandstorm. The maximum summer temperature is 38℃, the minimum is -30℃ in winter! The average height above sea level is 1,000 meters. Annual rainfall is a sparse 312 mm. There are 132 frost-free days a year. Prepare for cold weather except in summer. It has good restaurants, hotels, shopping and entertainment.

### ▲Notes

1. Western Inner Mongolia, North China 华北内蒙古西部
2. neolithic site 新石器时代遗址
3. the State Council 国务院
4. Genghis Khan 成吉思汗(元太祖)
5. Baotou, named after “Baoketu” in Mongolian and “A Place with Deer” in Chinese, also was renamed “Deer City.” 包头由蒙古语“包克图”而得名,



其汉语意为有鹿的地方，也被叫做“鹿城”。

6. Erduosi Plateau in the south of Baotou is the site where Genghis Khan once fought and died. 鄂尔多斯高原位于包头南部，是成吉思汗曾经战斗过的地方，他也辞世于此。
7. the Yinshan Cliff Paintings called Painting Living Fossil 阴山岩画被称为绘画作品中的活化石
8. lamasery 喇嘛庙
9. Wudangzhao Temple 武当召庙( 原名巴达嘎尔庙)
10. Meidaizhao Temple 美岱召庙
11. Sanniangzi Temple 三娘子庙
12. Ejinhog ( Elinhor) 伊金霍洛旗
13. the Kongdulung Reservoir 昆都仑水库( 风景区)
14. Nanhaizi Water Park 南海子水上公园
15. rare-earth metal resources 稀土金属资源





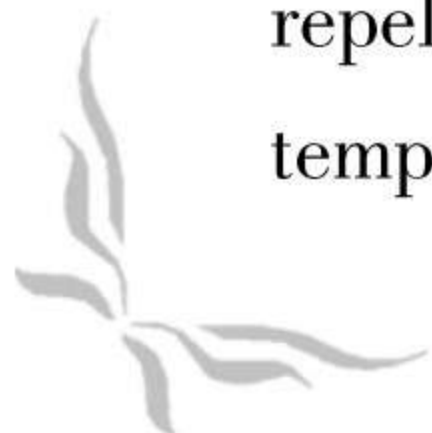
# Beijing



As the national capital of China, Beijing is, at the same time, a political, economic and cultural center.

The city is on the northwestern extremity of the vast North China Plain, 150 kilometers northwest of the Bohai Sea. It covers 16,807 square kilometers and is divided into 10 administrative areas and 8 administrative counties.

Beijing is a world-renowned city of culture with a long history. Its history can be traced back 3,000 years. Before the unification of China in 221 BC, it was Jicheng of Yanjing, the capital of the Kingdom of Yan. It remained a provincial town of some significance during the Tang Dynasty, until it became a secondary capital under the Liao Dynasty in 947 AD. The succeeding dynasty, the Jin Dynasty, called the city Zhongdu and made it their main capital. Thus, Beijing became a national capital 800 years ago. Later Zhongdu was razed by the Mongols. By 1260, when all of China had been conquered, Kubilai Khan decided to move his capital from Karakorum to Zhongdu. He rebuilt the city and called it Khanbaliq, or Dadu in Chinese. It was centered on today's Beihai Park. In 1368 the Ming Dynasty drove out the Yuan Dynasty and established their capital at Nanjing with Beijing, then called Peiping Fu, as an auxiliary capital. Beijing became the main capital again in 1421 (the Ming Dynasty) and continued as the Qing Dynasty capital into the early 1900s. In 1860, it was invaded by English and French troops. The foreigners completely destroyed the Yuanmingyuan Palace. The Boxers took over in 1900 and laid siege to the Foreign Legation section, but were repelled by an international military force while the Qing Empress Dowager fled temporarily to Xi'an. In 1928, the Kuomintang government moved its capital to





today's Nanjing, and Beijing became Peiping (Northern Peace). The Japanese held it from 1937 to 1945. When the Communists took over in 1949, it regained its old name and former position as the capital of the nation.

The People's Republic of China was proclaimed here on October 1, 1949. Fortunately, the buildings of Beijing escaped the Pacific War relatively intact. During imperial times, no structures taller than the Forbidden City were allowed. In 1959, ten massive buildings were completed for the tenth anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Built in the heavy, plain Soviet style, these included the Great Hall of the People, the Museums of History and the Revolution, and the Palace of the Minorities. They are historic buildings now.

### **Tian'anmen Square**

In the center of the city, it is 800 meters from north to south and 500 meters from east to west. The square occupies 40 hectares and is one of the largest in the world. Towering over the square in the center is the Monument to the People's Heroes. The Tian'anmen Gate is in the north, and Chairman Mao's Memorial Hall, solemn and serene, in the south. On the western side is the Great Hall of the People, and on the eastern side, the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of the Chinese Revolution. On every May 1 and October 1 big portraits are displayed. They are, from left to right, Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Stalin. Also prominent is Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The founding ceremony for the People's Republic of China was held on this square in 1949.

### **The Former Imperial Palace**

Known also as the Forbidden City, it is situated in the city's center. It was built between 1406 and 1420 or the 4th-18th years of the reign of Emperor Yong Le of the Ming Dynasty. It was the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties. The whole project occupies 720,000 square meters, with a floor space of 150,000 square meters and over 9,000 rooms. The palace is protected by a wall 10 meters high to be made inaccessible by a 52-meter-wide moat. All the structures are resplendent and magnificent—red walls, yellow tiles, carved beams and painted rafters. They are a concentrated expression of China's traditional architectural styles and the most complete palace structures extant. Only imperial palaces were



allowed to have yellow tiles. ( Commoners could only use gray ones. ) This massive city was built by 100,000 artisans and a million laborers.

Towards the end of the Qing Dynasty, 280,000 taels of silver were needed annually to maintain the palace. The money was collected in taxes and rents from 658,000 acres of royal estates. During the Ming Dynasty, 9,000 ladies-in-waiting and 100,000 eunuchs ( castrated males) served here. Some eunuchs became more powerful than the self-indulgent emperors. Sacked by foreign powers in 1900, the Forbidden City was restored and now maintains a permanent staff of painters and carpenters so that every 20 years all the buildings are renewed. The main buildings are the Three Main Halls, Wenhua ( Elegant Splendor) Hall, Wuying ( Martial Eminence) Hall, Qianqing ( Heavenly Purenness) Palace, Jiaotai ( Heavenly and Earthly Tranquility) Hall, Kunning ( Earthly Tranquility) Palace, Yangxin ( Self-Cultivation) Hall and the Imperial Garden. The Three Main Halls are the Taihedian ( Hall of Supreme Harmony) , the Zhonghedian ( Hall of Central Harmony) and the Baohedian ( Hall of Preserving Harmony) . The Taihedian is the most stately of all the buildings. The building was used for major ceremonies like the emperors' birthday, for imperial edicts, and for state affairs. The Zhonghedian was used by the emperor to receive his ministers, to rest, and to dress before he entered the Taihedian. The Baohedian, the most decorative of these halls, was for imperial banquets and, during the Qing Dynasty, the retesting of the top scorers in the national examinations. The Wuying Hall was supplemental to the Three Main Halls. It was used for the emperor to call in his ministers at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, and for storing ancient books and records of the royal family in the Qing Dynasty. The Qianqing Palace was the place the emperors used to live and deceased emperors lay in state. It was here that Ci Xi, the infamous Empress Dowager, received foreign envoys. The Jiaotai Hall was the place ceremonies involving the empresses took place ( women are not allowed in the outer palace) . The Kunning Palace was a residence in the Ming Dynasty and a shrine in the Qing Dynasty. The Yangxin Hall was the place emperors lived and handled state affairs. The Imperial Garden was the place the imperial family sipped tea, played chess and meditated.

The former Imperial Palace was turned into a museum in 1925. It houses a great variety of rare cultural relics and works of art.