

# 西安导游必备

HANDBOOK FOR XI'AN

(中英文最新修订版)

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## 再版前言

《西安导游必备》是我们的处女作，也是迄今为止唯一用英语和汉语两种语言比较全面的介绍西安及其周边地区旅游资源的一本书。十年以前当我们将自己的拙作奉献给广大读者时，心情忐忑不安。然而使我们欣慰的是，尽管书中错误很多，读者仍然给予了我们极大的宽容。十年来，《西安导游必备》一书一直畅销不衰，这是与广大读者的关爱与支持分不开的。

修订这本书是我们多年的愿望。但由于繁重的教学和科研任务，时至今日，我们才完成了本书的修订工作。在这次修订中我们删去了原书里的一些过时内容；新增加了地方土特产、文娱活动和地方小吃部分；在导游常用词汇表里新增加了大量词汇；为了增加趣味性，我们又在多数文章后增加了一些导游必备的小知识和英语的成语和谚语等。更重要的是我们对语言方面的错误进行了认真和全面的修改。但总体上，《西安导游必备》仍然保留了其原来的风格。

许多读者建议我们为全书配上录音带，以方便学习。在这次再版中，我们也部分采纳了这个建议，为多年来我省导游资格考试现场口试所考的10余个景点配了录音带，这些景点是：陕西历史博物馆、碑林博物馆、半坡博物馆、秦始皇兵马俑博物馆、秦始皇陵、华清池、大雁塔、小雁塔、钟楼、鼓楼、乾陵、章怀太子墓、永泰公主墓、懿德太子墓、清真寺、法门寺等。

《西安导游必备》问世以来就被很多大专院校旅游专业所使用,同时也是全省历年导游培训和导游资格考试所选用的教材。多年来,它不仅是各语种导游员,同时也是广大旅游者使用最多的一本书。在这里我们诚挚感谢广大读者多年来对我们的支持和厚爱。今后,我们唯有更加努力,为读者奉献更好的作品,方能报答广大读者。

西安外语学院旅游学院的肖妮、张恩秀同学参加了本书的校对工作,在此,我们对她们表示诚挚的感谢。

作 者

2004年6月于西安外语学院旅游学院



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## 第一部分

# 陕西省概况

陕西得名始于西周。西周初年,周武王的胞弟周公和大臣召公的封邑以陕塬为界,分陕之东、陕之西而治。陕塬位于河南省陕县西南,后人称陕塬以西之地为“陕西”。陕西在春秋战国时为秦国辖地,因此现在陕西省简称为“陕”或“秦”。陕西省省会是西安。

陕西位于黄河中游、西北地区东部,与山西、内蒙古、宁夏、甘肃、四川、湖北、河南等7省、自治区和直辖市重庆接壤。是中国大西北的门户,连接中国东、中部地区和西南、西北的交通枢纽。全省面积20.58万平方公里,占全国总土地面积的2.14%。陕西人口总数接近全国总人口的2.86%,截止2002年底,陕西总人口为3673.7万人;比建国初期增长了近两倍(1949年,陕西人口为1317万)。陕西已进入老龄化社会初期(国际通行的准则是将老人占总人口的7%作为是否进入老龄化社会的分水岭。):截止2002年底,陕西省的人口年龄构成中,少儿比例占22.35%,65岁及以上的老人占8.01%。陕西人目前的预期寿命为71.45岁。

陕西地势狭长,南北高中间低,由北向南依天然地形,形成陕北黄土高原、关中平原和陕南秦巴山地三个各具特点的自然区。秦岭是陕西境内最大的山脉,呈东西走向,是我国南北方的天然分界线,秦岭也是黄河、长江两大水系的分水岭。秦岭以南的秦巴

属亚热带气候,主要出产水稻、玉米、油菜等。生漆产量居全  
茶叶、蚕茧、核桃、板栗、中药材等土特产。关中平原



是陕西的主要产粮区,也是全国的小麦、油料、棉花生产基地之一。关中平原降水量充沛,土地肥沃,素有“八百里米粮川”的美称。陕北高原煤炭、天然气、石油储量丰富,天然气储量约占全国已探明储量的15%,属世界级特大气田。在国家的大力扶持下,正在形成“西煤东运”、“西气东输”的格局。

陕西是中华民族文化发祥地之一和文物古迹荟萃之地。我们的祖先很早就关在关中平原一带繁衍生息,辛勤劳作。考古发现有距今约115万年的蓝田人、6000年以前原始社会的仰韶文化遗存半坡遗址以及被誉为“世界第八大奇迹”的秦始皇兵马俑。从公元前11世纪起,先后有西周、秦国、秦王朝、西汉、东汉(末年)、新(莽)、西晋(末年)、前赵、前秦、后秦、西魏、大夏、北周、隋、唐等15个王朝和国家在陕西建都,历时1500多年。陕西人文资源极为丰富,古遗址、古墓葬、古建筑、国家级文物数量在全国各省区中居于首位,是名符其实的“文物大省”和“天然历史博物馆”。因此,人们常说“看中国五千年要到陕西”。

陕西的自然资源也十分丰富,有素以“奇拔俊秀”冠于天下的五岳之一——华山、连绵起伏的黄土高原、黄河第一大瀑布壶口瀑布及以奇特的自然地貌和多样的森林景观而著称的太白国家森林公园等。

现在,陕西的旅游资源初步形成了以西安市为中心,向东西南北辐射的四条旅游热点线路,并以点线结合形成了不同内容、不同风格的十大旅游区,即:

1. 古都西安旅游区;
2. 骊山风景名胜旅游区;
3. 长安古寺庙旅游区;
4. 华山旅游区;
5. 咸阳帝王陵墓旅游区;
6. 宝鸡法门寺旅游区;
7. 延安三黄(黄河壶口瀑布、黄帝陵、黄土风情)——



地延安)旅游区;

8. 榆林塞上风光旅游区;

9. 黄河旅游区;

10. 柞水溶洞旅游区。

陕西现在是我国的重要旅游省份,旅游业已经成为陕西经济的支柱产业。

### 小知识

中国人家庭观念极重,一家人不可住得太分散,住在一起可保持感情又可及时互助。自西周创立宗法制和井田制以来,受它们影响,庭院式建筑应运而生,民间俗称为“四合院”。

1976年,在陕西岐山的风维村发现西周早期的太庙遗址。该遗址的房屋坐北朝南,对称严密,有厅房、正房、耳房和厢房。厅房,前后开门窗,一可做过厅,供穿行之用;二可做客厅,供贵宾居住,另外,家族重大的祭祀活动均在此举行。厅房设在北侧。正房,即上房,位于全宅中轴线的最后的位置,供主人居住。耳房,一般在正房两侧,较正房低,左右对称,因尤如人头与两耳的关系,故名耳房。耳房一般供小姐居住,故又称“闺房”。厢房,位于正房之前,左右对称可开拉院子的宽度。古人以左为上,故东厢房地位最高。“房东”“东道主”“东家”概念的产生均与之有关系。

风维村太庙遗址在某种意义上可算是“中国第一四合院”。





## PART 1

# A Brief Introduction to Shaanxi Province

The name of the province "Shaanxi" first appeared in the Western Zhou Dynasty. In the beginning of that dynasty, Master Zhou and Master Zhao had their own manors respectively to the east and west of Shanyuan Tableland, which lay in the southwest of Henan Province. People named the region to the west of the tableland "Shaanxi", which means "west of Shanyuan Tableland". Then during the Spring and Autumn Period, Shaanxi fell under the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Qin, so it is now also called "Shan" or "Qin" for short. Today the capital of Shaanxi Province is Xi'an.

Lying in the Middle Reaches of the Yellow River, and in the eastern part of the northwest region of China, Shaanxi Province borders on Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Gansu, Sichuan, Hubei, Henan, and Chongqing. Therefore, it serves as the gateway to the northwest of the country, and offers a link of communication between the Southwest, Northwest and East China. With an area of 205,800 square kilometers, Shaanxi Province takes up 2.14% of the country's total territory. Up to the end of 2002, the population of the province has amounted to 36.737 million, 2.86% of the country's total population and almost 3 times that of time shortly

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in 1949). As a matter of fact, Shaanxi Province has gradually entered "aging society". (International standards set that if the number of aged people takes up 7% of the total population, the society is then said to be confronted with the aging problem.) Till the end of 2002, the number of children took up 22.35% of the total population of Shaanxi Province while the senior aged over 65 8.01%. The life expectancy of Shaanxi is 71.45.

Topographically, Shaanxi Province is long and narrow, with a higher altitude in both the south and the north but lower in the middle. Therefore it can be divided into three regions: Northern Shaanxi Plateau, Central Shaanxi Plain and Southern Shaanxi Mountainous Region, each with its own distinctive features. The Qinling Mountain Range, the largest in the province, extending from east to west, is not only the natural dividing line between South China and North China, but also the watershed of the two greatest water systems in China—the Yellow River system and the Yangtze River system. The Qinba Mountainous Region to the south of the Qinling Mountain Range is dominated by subtropical climate, which contributes a lot to the growth of some agricultural produce such as rice, corn and rapeseeds. Its production of raw lacquer ranks first in China. Apart from this, this region is also famous for its production of tea, silkworm cocoon, walnut, chestnut and medicinal herbs.

With an abundance of rainfall and a stretch of fertile land, Central Shaanxi Plain has become a corn production base of Shaanxi Province as well as one of the nation's bases of oil-bearing crops and cotton. So the plain is



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well-known as the "800-Mile Grain Basin." Northern Shaanxi Plateau possesses a large quantity of coal, natural gas and petroleum deposits. Since its gas reserve amounts to 15% of the nation's verified total, this region ranks among the biggest gas fields in the world. With the help of the central government, a new pattern of "coal transported from the West to the East" and "gas transported from the West to the East" is gradually taking its shape.

Shaanxi is one of the cradles of Chinese civilization, so places of historical interest can be found almost all around the province. Archaeological findings reveal that ancestors of Chinese people have lived and labored in this region from a very early age. The greatest excavation in Shaanxi include the Lantian Man 1.15 million years ago, the 6,000-year-old Banpo Village of the primitive Yangshao Culture, and the "Eighth World Wonder"—terracotta warriors and horses of the First Qin Emperor. From the 11th century B.C. onwards, 15 kingdoms or feudal dynasties established their capitals in this province, with a span of 1,500 years. The major ones are the Zhou, the Qin, the Han, the Sui and the Tang.

Shaanxi also boasts a variety of cultural resources. It ranks first with regard to the number of its historical sites, ancient tombs, ancient buildings and artifacts of national class, so it is worthy of the name "a province with rich cultural relics" and "a natural history museum". This well explains the saying which goes "A visit to Shaanxi is a must for the acquaintance of 5,000-year-old Chinese history".