



龙行华夏双语导游词 (汉英对照)

聚焦上海

TAKE ME TO SHANGHAI

► 主编 成应翠

上海，经历的不只是时间的侵蚀，更是精神的涅槃。绚丽的外滩、巍峨的东方明珠电视塔、气势磅礴的跨江大桥、极具诱惑的购物天堂……

这些不仅印证了上海昔日的沧桑，更展示了上海蓬勃的生机和美好的未来，使每一个来上海的人为之震撼。



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► 主编 成应翠

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21 世纪，中国这块古老的大地上春潮涌动，焕发青春，犹如醒狮一声长啸向世人宣告：在经历过汉唐繁华峥嵘和近代百年沉寂之后，再次成为举世瞩目的焦点！

近年来，随着国内旅游业迅速崛起，中国敞开胸怀，喜迎八方来客。涉外导游——中外交流的民间形象大使，肩负着传播文化和沟通中外的双向使命。因此，他们不仅要有较高的专业素养，还要有很好的个人修养。能否熟练运用英语与外宾进行交流是衡量一个涉外导游工作者是否合格的基本标准。

但是，纵观当今图书市场，既能够学习英语，又能够提供专业导游知识的双语导游书籍却是凤毛麟角，为此，我们邀请经验丰富的英语专家及导游工作专业人士倾力打造了一套大型英汉对照双语版导游词——《龙行华夏双语导游词》，本套丛书共 6 册，即《注目北京》、《聚焦上海》、《梦回西安》、《采风昆明》、《浓情广州》、《逐日拉萨》。

《注目北京》——北京是一座有着悠久历史的古城，人们不仅欣赏她的名胜古迹，更仰慕她那壮丽的自然文化景观。雄伟的长城、古色古香的故宫、风景秀丽的颐和园……透着浓郁文化气息的北京城总是以其独特的魅力吸引着来自世界各地的朋友。

《聚焦上海》——上海，经历的不只是时间的侵蚀，更是精神的涅槃。绚丽的外滩、巍峨的东方明珠电视塔、气势磅礴的跨江大桥、极具诱惑的购物天堂……这些不仅印证了上海昔日的沧桑，更展示了上海蓬勃的生机和美好的未来，使每一个来上海的人为之震撼。

《梦回西安》——名列“世界四大古都”的西安，其自然景观峭拔险峻，风土人情独具特色。奇险的华山、著名的大雁塔、浓香的羊肉泡馍……人们在古老与现代中感受经典。

《采风昆明》——昆明，一个自然景观和人文景观的荟萃之地，一个多民族汇集的城市。这里有悠久的历史、独特的地质结构，更有热情好客、能歌善舞、民风纯朴的各族人民，无论是其待人接物的礼仪、风味独特的饮食、绚丽多彩的服饰，还是风格各异的民居建筑、妙趣横生的婚嫁习俗，都

能使人感受到鲜明的民族特色。

《浓情广州》——素有“花城”之称的广州，气候温和宜人，花满四季。到遍布城乡的粤式茶楼酒家品尝正宗的粤菜或者到街头排档去“漫吃”风味小食，体会“食在广州”的内涵；到珠江三角洲的乡村小镇去体味“小桥流水人家”的水乡风情，体验岭南的风俗。

《逐日拉萨》——日光城拉萨，一座具有1300年历史的高原古城，无疑是这个世界上最具特色、最富魅力的城市。这不仅因为它海拔3700米的高度令初来者感到晕眩，还因为它1300年的历史留下的文化遗迹以及宗教氛围带给人们的震撼。

山水可以娱情，寄情山水，遨游天地之间，尽情享受天地人融为一体的舒畅。做一个浪迹天涯的旅人，你难道不需要一本轻松活泼的导游书来舒缓羁旅劳顿之苦么？在青山绿水中有这样一个好旅伴来时时时为你分忧，为你指引方向，还犹豫什么，快快开始你的天涯之旅吧！背上简单的行囊，一书走天下，Let's Go!

如果你是一个涉外导游工作者，虽然学富五年，满腹经纶，但是面对金发碧眼的老外，你或许会有一点点紧张，或许这时候你的ABC会有点结结巴巴，怎样才能流畅自如地进行英语解说，让老外为你竖起大拇指呢？本套双语导游词为你解决了“话”到用时方恨少的难题。有了它，你就可以充满自信地大声说出“Ladies and Gentlemen, welcome to China...”

如果你是一个英语fans，投入大量的时间和精力学习英语，却苦于找不到行之有效的学习方法，不妨翻开这套书，有多重惊喜等着你哦！去紫禁城感受皇族的大气，去东方明珠电视塔领略现代社会的朝气，去布达拉宫接受心灵的洗礼。

本套丛书集知识性、实用性、趣味性于一体，有丰富的文化底蕴，将动人的传说、意蕴深刻的典故娓娓道来，引人入胜，既是一位介绍旅游专业知识的老师，又是学习英语的好帮手，更像一个陪你踏遍万水千山的好旅伴。本套丛书英汉对照，语言地道，使读者在不经意的阅读中英语水平有质的飞跃。本丛书适合涉外导游人员、旅游爱好者、在校大学生、中高级英语水平的读者阅读。

限于编者的时间和学识，书中疏漏之处在所难免，敬请广大读者不吝赐教。

编者



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上海概况

A Brief Introduction of Shanghai

如果说北京是最具中国风味的皇家城苑，那么上海就是引领潮流的世界之窗。从被迫通商到自主开放，从小渔村到国际大都市。上海，它经历的不只是时间的侵蚀，更是精神的涅槃。东方明珠照耀下的上海，没有在压迫中沉沦，而是愤然拼搏，一次又一次创造了奇迹，终于扬眉吐气骄傲地矗立在广袤的大海边！今天，我们就走近上海，认识上海！

上海是一个历史悠久的繁华的现代化大都市。朝气蓬勃、充满活力的上海是中国最经典的缩影。风格各异的万国建筑、迷人的城市风貌为这座城市注入了无限的魅力。漫步在这座日新月异的现代大都市里，随处可见许多精彩的历史亮点。隐藏在众多高架道路和摩天大楼背后的是上海发展变化的轨迹，它们映照着新中国建立的影像，展现着上海为适应迅猛发展的国际化大都市的

If Beijing is viewed as the royal city showing the character of China, Shanghai is the leading city of the world fashion. Formerly forced to have foreign trade and later opening to the outside world, Shanghai grew from a small fishing village to an international metropolis, which has experienced not only the passing of time, but also a new birth of spirit. Under foreign occupation, Shanghai, the oriental pearl, didn't surrender but fought hard and created miracles again and again. Finally Shanghai stood proudly along the vast expanse of the sea. Today, we're going to visit and appreciate Shanghai.

Shanghai is a thriving metropolis with a long history; a city full of vigor and vitality—the very epitome of China. A cosmopolitan feel and varied architectural styles give it endless charm. Walking through this booming city, you can find many glimpses of its colorful past. Hidden amongst the expressways and skyscrapers are remains of the earlier development of Shanghai. They show us how the New China was founded and how the city has transformed some of its older buildings into elegant structures in order to serve the needs of an increasingly cosmopolitan city. Undoubtedly, Shanghai is the most cos-

需要，如何将一些旧屋危房改造成美轮美奂的现代高楼大厦。上海无疑是中国最国际化的大都市。

上海是四个直辖市（另有北京、天津和重庆）之一，受中央政府直接领导。上海行政区现划分为 18 个区和 1 个县，与浙江和江苏两省接壤，东临浩瀚无际的东海，南望鱼跃雁飞的杭州湾。在这块平地上，河网密布，四季分明，气候温和湿润，春夏之交的梅雨季节常伴有阵雨。

上海约有 1 600 万常住人口，也有人估计上海的实际人口达到了 1 800 万，其规模可与东京和墨西哥城相提并论，成为世界上最大和最拥挤的大都市之一。上海简称为“沪”，亦称“申”。“沪”是唐朝时吴淞江一带渔民所使用的一种竹制捕鱼工具。那时，上海只是一个坐落在吴淞口的小渔村。聪明能干的渔民用竹子做成竹栅栏，插入海滩的沙中，涨潮时，鱼蟹随潮而入，退潮时，可怜的鱼蟹就成了栏中之物。简称“申”，来源于古代民间传说。

metropolitan city in China.

Shanghai is one of the four municipalities (with Beijing, Tianjin and Chongqing), and is controlled directly by the Central Government. Shanghai is divided into 18 districts and one county. Bordering Zhejiang and Jiangsu, Shanghai is bounded by the East Sea to the east and Hangzhou Bay to the south. The flat terrain is densely covered with crisscrossed waterways, and the weather is mild and humid with four distinct seasons. The rainy season comes between spring and summer when there are often sudden showers.

There are roughly 16 million people living in and around Shanghai, although others estimate the population at closer to 18 million, placing it alongside Tokyo and Mexico City as one of the largest and most congested metropolitan centers in the world. Shanghai has two popularly accepted short names, “Hu” and “Shen”. “Hu” was originally used to describe a kind of bamboo fishing tool, usually applied near the Wusong River area during the Tang Dynasty (AD 618-907) when Shanghai was just a small fishing village located at the estuary of the Wusong River. The ingenious local people invented a kind of fence made of bamboo shoots to catch fish and crabs by putting the fence into the sand of the beach. When the tide rises, fish and crabs come out, and after the tide ebbs they are caught by the fence. The name “Shen” came



眼前我们面对的这座美丽壮观举世瞩目的城市是如何成长起来的呢？公元前 4000 年，这里已有人类居住。公元 751 年，在现上海境内设立了华亭县。公元 991 年，设立了上海镇。1292 年，元朝朝廷同意设立上海县，从此，上海正式成了一个独立的县。至明朝时，上海已成为中国最大的纺织中心。清康熙二十四年，清政府在上海设立了全国第一个海关。那时，上海已经是一个拥有 20 万人口的城市了。在清乾隆和嘉庆年间，上海逐渐成为中国谷物水运枢纽和主要的贸易港。

早在西方列强入侵之前，上海已经是一座相当繁荣的沿海城市了。1840 年鸦片战争后，英国政府强迫中国开放上海为五大通商口岸之一（另四处为广州、厦门、福州和宁波），从此上海在忍辱负重中继续坚持前进的脚步。

鳞次栉比的高楼大厦，繁忙喧嚣的大街小巷，到处充满着生机与活力，忙碌运转的生活节奏穿梭于狂热奔放、激进超前和顽固保守之间，生活情

from an ancient folklore.

Looking at this magnificent city, we may wonder that how it was built. Shanghai began as Huating County, an administrative district set up in 751 AD, although there is evidence of human settlement in this area since around 4000 BC. Shanghai Town was established in the county in 991 AD. In 1292, the then central government of the Yuan Dynasty approved the establishment of Shanghai County in this area. This is seen as the official beginning of the City of Shanghai. Shanghai became China's largest textile center in the Ming Dynasty. In the 24th year of the Qing emperor Kangxi's reign (1685 AD), the Qing government set up its first customs office in Shanghai, a city with a population of 200,000 by that time. During the reigns of Qing emperors Qianlong and Jiaqing, the city gradually became China's water transportation center for grains and a major trading port.

Prior to the arrival of Western imperialists, Shanghai was already a prosperous coastal city. After the Opium War of 1840, China was forced by the British Government to open Shanghai as one of five foreign trade ports (the others being Guangzhou, Xiamen, Fuzhou and Ningbo). From that time, Shanghai experienced disgrace and heavy burdens, but still continued to keep advancing.

From row upon row of Shanghai's buildings and busy streets opportunity knocks eternally and the pace of life is somewhere between hectic, ultra-modern and decidedly unprogressive. There is something about this city that quickly

趣多姿多彩。在不经意间，上海的一切变化犹如兴奋剂迅速地注入了你的体内，它不断地刺激你的感官去实现你梦寐以求的愿望。你拒绝不了这座城市带给你发财致富机会的诱惑。

尽管上海的商务活动繁多，但一切节奏却都出奇地合拍。上海人虽然非常忙碌，但他们能合理地处理好工作和娱乐之间的关系，不像在首尔和东京等其他亚洲城市，游客所看到的只是那些终日在沉闷的工作阴影下埋头苦干，在生存压力下疲于奔命的人群，没有生活的乐趣可言。在上海人们把典雅与现代完美结合，在生活中学会了享受，懂得了情趣。

上海的建筑群吸引着众多游客，它向人们展示了上海建筑风格在现当代史中的变化过程。在以前的公共租界和各国的租界区中，欧洲古典风格、亚洲风格和中国风格的建筑比比皆是。

为了改善人们的生活质量，上海已经完成了许多与人们日常生活息息相关的工作，如住宅建设、交通设施、公共设施、医疗卫生、文化教育、社会秩序及社区服务等。重游故里可能会勾起 20 世纪 30 年

settles into your blood. Like a subtle aphrodisiac, Shanghai entices you by constantly invading your senses and playing on your dreams. You can't resist the sense that this city offers you a chance of enrichment.

Everything in this city is harmonious, even though there are various groups and activities. People in Shanghai are busy, but they can deal with the relationship between work and entertainment. In other Asian cities like Seoul or Tokyo, visitors find the monotony of a workday with people busy earning a living. There is no fun in living. However, in Shanghai where elegance and smartness are combined perfectly, people have learned to enjoy working and to enjoy the experience.

The "Architecture Exhibition" in Shanghai attracts many tourists and it shows people the changing development of Shanghai's architectural style. Classical European, Asian and Chinese architectural styles can be seen in the old International Settlement and Concession area.

To help improve the quality of the life for local people, the city has completed many projects. The projects relate to people's daily life, such as housing, traffic, utilities, medical care, education, social order and community services. While a visit may arouse nostalgic memories of the 1930s, the past Shanghai at the dawn



代时的怀旧情怀，但在这新纪元初期，上海的市政基础设施建设也定会让游客感到惊讶。跨越黄浦江的世界级大桥、过江隧道、地铁、轻轨、内外环行路、高架道路、磁悬浮列车以及立交桥等都为上海增添了无限光彩。高架交通网和颇有运载能力的地铁线路在很大程度上缓解了城市交通拥挤状况。例如，与地铁一号线在人民广场交汇的地铁二号线，将市中心与以黄浦江一水相隔的浦东新区连接了起来。它不仅大大缓解了交通堵塞问题，也优化了浦东新区的投资环境。地铁二号线的成功运行标志着现代化的高架道路、地面交通层和地下交通层三层立体交通网已粗具规模。地铁二号线是继内环线、杨浦大桥和南浦大桥建成之后的又一城市基础设施的里程碑。

上海地标的变化见证了这座城市的变迁。一直以来，雄伟壮观、历史悠久的国际饭店是上海最高的大楼。但十几年前，浦东地区的东方明珠电视塔将其取而代之，成为上海最高的建筑物，展示了上海巨龙腾飞般的发展，体现了这座国际大都市的时代气息——动感十足、简洁明快、功能实用、赏心悦目。

of a new era will also surprise the travelers with its infrastructure projects—world-class bridges crossing the Huangpu River, underground tunnels, metro lines, light railways, inner and outer ring roads, elevated highways, maglev trains and flyovers. Major highway links and a massive subway system have greatly helped to ease traffic in the city. For instance, intersecting with Metro Line No. 1 at the People's Square, Metro Line No. 2 links the downtown area with the Pudong New Area bisected by Huangpu River. It greatly eases traffic and has improved the investment environment in the Pudong New Area. Its operation has also marked the establishment of a local modern roadway system, ground level and elevated highway and an underground transportation network. Authorities consider metro Line 2 as important as the Inner Ring Road, Yangpu and Nanpu Bridges.

Nothing can demonstrate the vicissitudes of the city better than the changes in its landmarks. For a long time, the Grand Park Hotel was regarded as the highest building in Shanghai. But over ten years ago, the Oriental Pearl TV Tower in Pudong, replaced it to become the highest building in Shanghai. The Tower is a powerful reminder of the progress of Shanghai, which embodies an international metropolis' modern atmosphere—dynamic, simple, functional and beautiful.



浦东地区的高楼是上海近十年间经济快速发展的最具体表现，但是这块热土如果没有越江大桥的连接，这些摩天大楼也就只能成为隔岸相望的纪念碑了。现有六座大桥横跨黄浦江，承担着60%的跨江车辆任务。坐落在上海南码头的南浦大桥是市内第一座跨越黄浦江的大桥，是世界第三大双塔斜拉桥。南浦大桥已成为上海标志性建筑之一。与之相距11千米的是杨浦大桥，是世界上最大的斜拉桥，全长7 658米。这两座桥自建成以来，就一直以独特的风格、优美的外观和雄伟的身姿吸引着四方游客。徐浦大桥西接上海西部重要的交通枢纽带——莘庄立交桥，同时也贯通了浦东国际机场到虹桥国际机场最方便的路线。

新交通大动脉促进了黄浦江两岸贸易、投资和旅游等方面的发展。改进的交通不仅大大促进了城市的繁华，也使浦东新区的发展如虎添翼，迅速飞驰。连接地铁二号线龙阳路

The towering buildings of Pudong are a steel and concrete testament to Shanghai's rapid economic development in the last decade. But without the bridges, ending the separation of this key zone, the skyscrapers would have remained a distant dream. Now the traffic flows, and new roads have encouraged trade, tourism and investment into both sides of the river. At present, six new bridges spanning the Huangpu River carry more than 60 percent of the cross-river traffic. The Nanpu Bridge, which is located at Shanghai's Southern Docks, was the first bridge to span the Huangpu River in the city area. It is the world's third largest double-tower cable-braced bridge. The Nanpu Bridge has already become a landmark of the city. The Yangpu Bridge, which is eleven kilometers from the Nanpu Bridge, is 7 658 meters long. It is the world's largest suspension bridge. Since completion, the two bridges have been tourist attractions with their unique styles, beautiful shape and imposing features. The Xupu Bridge, which is one of the main traffic linkups in the western part of the city, connects the largest traffic center of West Shanghai—Xinzhuang. It is considered the most convenient route from the Pudong International Airport to the Hongqiao International Airport.

Now the new traffic artery has encouraged trade, investment and tourism into both sides of Huangpu River. Improved traffic flow has promoted the city's prosperity as well as the development of the Pudong New Area. The Maglev Line, which is the first commercial rail line of its