



福建省高职高专旅游大类规划教材

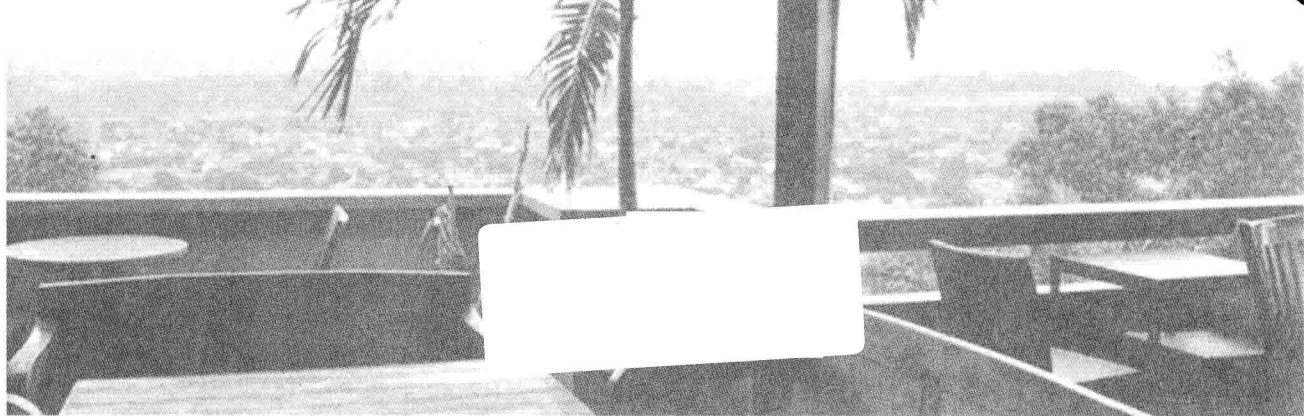
模拟导游 (英文)

主编 © 李冬梅



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主 编 ◎ 李冬梅

副主编 ◎ 丁容容



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前言

根据世界旅游组织预测,到2015年,中国将成为世界上第一大入境旅游接待国和第四大出境旅游客源国。随着我国出入境旅游业的快速发展,对外语导游的需求量大幅度增加,有些省份甚至产生“外语导游荒”。福建省旅游局最新统计数据显示,全省持有导游证的14 000多人中,外语导游数量只占3.85%。随着福建省旅游业的迅速发展,旅行社业务也发展壮大,外语导游匮乏的问题将越来越凸显。

在外语导游的培养过程中,笔者发现有关国内著名旅游景点英语导游的书不多,尤其是福建著名旅游景点英语导游的教材或是参考书更是寥寥无几。在此背景下,我们编写了本书。

本书适用于旅游管理专业本科“专业英语”、高等职业技术教育导游专业“导游英语”课程及福建省全国导游人员资格考试外语考试,也可作为外语导游人员的实用参考资料。

本书分为四部分:“福建省及中心城市概述”、“福建著名景点导游”、“中国著名景点导游”和“练习参考答案”。

第一部分是福建省及三大中心城市的中英文介绍。首先总体介绍了福建的地理环境和历史文化,然后介绍了福建三大中心城市——厦门、福州、泉州的地理环境和历史文化,以及这些城市的主要风景名胜。

第二部分是福建省十大著名景点导游词,每一节除了该景点的中英文导游词外,还包括各种形式的对话,围绕导游工作的基本程序展开,包含迎接游客、入住酒店、酒店介绍、行程安排、旅游购物、用餐安排、娱乐活动、投诉处理等。

第三部分是中国十大著名景点导游词,每一节除了该景点的中英文导游词外,还包括发生在景点所在城市和旅游过程中的情景会话。

第四部分是练习参考答案。

全书构思新颖、内容丰富,景点口语解说词覆盖福建省及全国著名旅游景点,会话内容涉及旅游六要素,即食、住、行、游、购、娱的各个方面,中英文对照,书后附有练习答案,实用性强。

本书由黎明大学外语系李冬梅副教授任主编,丁容容任副主编,参加编写的教师有余



艺玲、王丽蓉和翁小云。具体编写分工如下: 1.1、2.8、2.9、3.8、3.10 由余艺玲、李冬梅编写,1.2、2.5、3.7、3.9 由王丽蓉、李冬梅编写,1.3、1.4、2.7、3.1、3.2、3.3、3.6 由丁容容、李冬梅编写,2.1、2.2、2.3、2.4、2.10 由丁容容、翁小云、李冬梅编写,2.7 由丁容容、余艺玲、李冬梅编写,3.4、3.5 由翁小云、李冬梅编写。

本书在编写过程中参考了相关教材和网站的资料,在参考文献中未能一一列明,在此谨向有关人士表示诚挚的谢意。

模拟导游英语是一门新型课程,教材涉及内容很广,许多旅游景点的译名至今尚未统一,相关的参考资料较少。由于缺乏经验以及时间有限,书中内容难免存在疏漏之处,欢迎广大老师和学生以及翻译界人士多多指教。

编者

2011年6月1日

于黎明职业大学



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第一部分

福建省及中心城市概述

Part one A Brief Introduction of Fujian, Fuzhou, Xiamen & Quanzhou

Unit 1.1 A Brief Introduction of Fujian 福建省概述

Geographical Situation

Fujian Province, also known as Min for short, lies in the southeastern coast of China, facing Taiwan across Taiwan Strait. Its northern part borders Zhejiang Province, western part borders Jiangxi Province, and southwestern part borders Guangdong Province. The nearest distance between Fujian Province and the Taiwan Island is only 70 kilometers.

The province covers an area of 121,380 square kilometers, with a distance of approximately 540 kilometers from east to west and 550 kilometers from south to north. More than 80 percent of the area is occupied by mountains and hills, which leads to the impression that there are more peaks than fields in the region. Steep mountains, rolling hills, evergreen trees and intersecting valleys and basins—all are the characteristics of the province. Major mountains in the province are the Wuyi Mountains and the Daiyun Mountains, which run from north to south, and the Shanling Mountains and the Bopengling Mountains, running from south to east. The northwestern terrain is higher than the southeastern one, and hence, most rivers in the province originate western and northern parts, emptying southeastward into the sea. The rivers, usually short but rough, form a hydrographic net with their traversing mainstreams and tributaries. The major rivers here are the Minjiang River, the Jiulongjiang River, the Jinjiang River, the



Tingjiang River, and so on, of which the total length is up to 135,569 kilometers and the drainage area 112,842 square kilometers.

There are four alluvial plains in the coastal areas of the province, namely the Zhangzhou Plain, the Fuzhou Plain, the Puxian Plain and the Quanzhou Plain. They are located mainly in the lower reaches of the above-mentioned rivers, the Minjiang River, the Jinjiang River and Jiulongjiang River.

The province boasts a coastline of more than 3,300 kilometers long. As a result of terrestrial sinkage and seawater scouring, there are numerous delta bays along the coastal regions. These delta bays are natural harbors, including the Xiamen Port, the Quanzhou Port, the Xiuyu Port, the Mawei Port and the Sandu'ao Port. More than 1,400 islands of various sizes scatter along the coast, among which the major ones are the Haitan Island, the Dongshan Island, the Jinmen Island and the Xiamen Island.

Most areas of the province have subtropical and marine climate with distinct features of monsoon. The province enjoys amplitude sunlight and plenty of rainfall, with annual precipitation between 900 and 2,200 millimeters. The yearly regular temperature varies from 17°C to 21°C, and the frost-free period takes up as long as 240 to 345 days in a year.

History and Culture

In the late primitive society around 5,000 years ago, some areas in the present Fujian were densely populated with primitive tribes. The history of this stage can be observed in the famous Tanshishan Remains of Minhou County along the lower reaches of the Minjiang River. During the turn of the Shang and Zhou Dynasties (the 16th-7th century B. C.), the Bronze Age began in this area in the 11th century B. C. In the Shang and Zhou Dynasties, the early settlers in the area of Fujian were the descendants of the Sanmiao Tribal Commune, who were also called the ancient inhabitants in Fujian. Later on, in the Spring and Autumn and the Warring States Periods (the 8th-3rd century B. C.), ancient Yue nationality, who was different from Huaxia or Flowery nationality living in the central part of China, live in the region.

In the Spring and Autumn Period (the 8th-5th century B. C.), Fujian was governed by the Yue State, and in the Warring States Period (the 5th-3rd century B. C.), by the Chu State. In the Qin Dynasty (221-207 B. C.), prefecture system came into being and Fujian belonged to the Minzhong Prefecture. In the Han Dynasty (206 B. C. -220 A. D.), the region was one part of the Yangzhou Prefecture. In the Tang Dynasty (618-907 A. D.), the Fuzhou Division and Jianzhou Division were integrated into Fujian Prefecture with the first character "Fu" out of Fuzhou and "Jian" out of Jianzhou, which marked the birth of the name of the province. From the Tang Dynasty on until the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368 A. D.), Fujian Prefecture survived the change of various dynasties.



Then in the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644 A. D.), the prefecture was replaced by the Province, governing eight prefectures, Fujian Province was also known as “Bamin” in that “Ba” is eight in Chinese and min means parts of Fujian Province. Nowadays, Fujian Province governs 9 provincial cities, 14 cities and 27 districts under the jurisdiction of the provincial cities, and 45 counties (including Jinmen County), with population of 36,890,000.

Because of its specific location, Fujian enjoys the privilege of keeping in close and convenient touch with the outside maritime world, and a long history of emigration and settlement abroad. As early as in the Han Dynasty (206 B. C. -220 A. D.), some people in Fujian began to visit and emigrate to such areas as the Philippines and Vietnam. With the development of overseas communication and trading in the Tang, the Song and the Yuan Dynasties (618-1368 A. D.), Quanzhou, one of the cities in Fujian Province, became one of the biggest commercial ports in China, and more and more Fujian people went overseas to do business. Their footprint is almost over Japan, Korea and Southeastern Asian regions in the Song Dynasty. It is estimated that, there were more than 500 thousand people from Fujian settling in the Southeastern Asian regions in the 17th century.

At present, Fujian is the hometown of more than 10 million overseas Chinese and foreign citizens of Chinese origin, including over eight million in Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Malaysia. What is more, 80% of the Taiwan inhabitants and over 800 thousand compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao have all traced their ancestral homes to Fujian Province.

Fujian is the hometown of Zhu Xi, a famous Chinese philosopher, educator and literary figure in the Song Dynasty (960-1279 A. D.). Zhu Xi was born in Youxi, Fujian, he obtained a systematic education from Li Tong, one of the four forerunners in the field of “Lixue” (a Confucian school of idealist philosophy of the Song Dynasty and Ming Dynasty), so ZhuXi became a fourth-generation student of Cheng Hao and Cheng Yi, who were the two founders of the Song Dynasty School of “Lixue”. Years of hard work finally made Zhu Xi the integrator of this ancient Chinese philosophy. In his 50-year career of writing and lecturing, he spent 40 years in northern Fujian, mostly in the Wuyi Mountains, and thus honored the Mountains with such a prestigious name as the niche and cradle of the philosophy in the southern China.

The three major religions in the world, namely Buddhism, Christianity and Islam, have found their long and vast impacts in Fujian. In addition, there are also Hinduism, Manicheism, Taoism and Mazuism here. The belief in Mazu is so influential that it can be regarded as the fourth most popular religion in the world. Fujian is known as “the province of local operas”. Up to 2006, Min Opera, Puxian Opera, Liyuan Opera, Gaojia Opera and Taiwanese Opera were successively put into the list of the National Intangible Cultural Heritage.



Words and Expressions

1. hydrographic [ˈhaɪdrəʊˈɡræfɪk] *adj.* 水文(地理)的
2. traverse [ˈtrævəːs] *vt.* 横穿
3. tributary [ˈtribjʊtəri] *n.* 支流
4. drainage [ˈdreɪnɪdʒ] *n.* 排水
5. alluvial [əˈluːviəl] *adj.* 冲积的
6. terrestrial [təˈrestriəl] *adj.* 陆地的
7. sinkage [ˈsɪŋkɪdʒ] *n.* 下沉
8. scour [ˈskauə] *vi.* 冲刷
9. delta [ˈdeltə] *n.* 三角洲
10. amplitude [ˈæmplɪtjuːd] *n.* 充足
11. precipitation [ˌpriːsɪpɪˈteɪʃən] *n.* 沉淀
12. millimeter [ˈmɪlɪmiːtə] *n.* 毫米
13. compatriot [kəmˈpætriət] *n.* 同胞
14. integrator [ˈɪntɪɡreɪtə] *n.* 集大成者
15. Hinduism [ˈhɪnduɪzəm] *n.* 印度教
16. Manicheism [ˈmæniːkiːzəm] *n.* 摩尼教

地理环境

福建省简称闽,地处我国东南沿海,北临浙江,西临江西,西南与广东毗邻,东临台湾海峡,距台湾最近处只有 70 公里。

全省陆地面积 121 380 平方公里,东西宽约 540 公里,南北长约 550 公里。境内山岭耸峙,丘陵起伏,河谷与盆地错综其间。山地丘陵占总面积的 80% 以上,有“八山一水一分田”的说法。福建地势西北高、东南低,主要山脉有:南北走向的武夷山脉、戴云山脉,东南走向的杉岭山脉、博平岭山脉。本省河流大多发源于西部和北部,向东南流入海。一般河流短促,干支流交叉,组成网状水系。主要河流有闽江、九龙江、晋江、汀江等,总长度达 135 569 公里,流域面积达 112 842 平方公里。

福建的平原主要在东部海滨,有闽江、晋江、九龙江下游冲积而成的四大平原:漳州平原、福州平原、莆仙平原、泉州平原。

福建省海岸线长达 3 300 公里。由于陆地下沉和海水冲刷,沿海入口处多呈三角湾,形成许多天然良港。主要海港有厦门、泉州、秀屿、马尾和三都澳,沿海大小岛屿一千四百多个,主要岛屿有海坛岛、东山岛、金门岛、厦门岛。

福建省大部分地区属亚热带海洋性气候,季风气候显著,阳光充足,雨量丰富,年平均气温在 17℃ 至 21℃ 之间,无霜期 240 至 345 天,降雨量 900 至 2 200 毫米。



历史文化

大约在距今五千年前后的原始社会晚期,福建境内已经有比较密集的原始氏族聚居,闽江下流的闽侯县石山遗址,是我国东南沿海原始社会晚期人类活动的著名遗址。商末周初(公元前 11 世纪),福建地区已进入青铜时代。商周时期(公元前 16 至 7 世纪),福建地区的早期居民是三苗部落集团的后裔——古闽人。春秋战国时期(公元前 8 至 3 世纪),福建地区生活着不同于华夏族的古越民族。

福建地区在春秋时属越(公元前 8 至 5 世纪),战国时属楚(公元前 5 至 3 世纪),秦设闽中郡(公元前 221—207 年),汉属扬州(公元前 206 至 220 年),唐取福州、建州各一字,设置福建观察使,故有福建之名(公元 618—907 年)。从唐至元(公元 1271—1368 年),虽历朝更迭,福建府道设置依然沿用不变,至明正式改为省(公元 1368—1644 年),下设八府,故又名“八闽”。如今,全省设 9 个省辖市、14 个县级市,27 个市辖区及 45 个县(含金门县),人口 3 689 万,省会为福州市。

由于其特殊的地理位置,福建与海外保持着密切和便利的联系,有悠久的侨居国外的历史。早在汉代就有福建人漂洋出海到今天的菲律宾、越南等地。到了唐朝以及宋朝和元朝(公元 618—1368 年),随着海外交通和贸易的发展,福建泉州成为我国最大的商港之一,福建人远航海外经商者日益增多。到了宋代,福建华侨的足迹几乎遍及日本、朝鲜和整个东南亚。元、明两代,海外贸易更盛。据估计,17 世纪前后东南亚各地的福建华侨在五十万以上。

福建省是我国著名的侨乡。目前祖籍地为福建省的海外华侨和华裔有一千多万人,其中在新加坡、菲律宾、印度尼西亚和马来西亚的就有八百多万人。另外 80% 的台湾人口和 80 多万的港澳同胞的祖籍地也是福建省。

福建是宋代著名理学家、文学家、教育家朱熹的故乡。朱熹出生于福建尤溪,青年时期受学于闽学四贤之一的理学家李侗(南平人),成为宋代理学奠基人“二程”(即程颢、程颐)的四传弟子。他一生中有 50 年时间用于著述和讲学,其中有 40 年的时间是在福建的闽北,主要是武夷山度过的,因此武夷山有“道南理窟”之誉。

世界三大宗教,佛教、基督教、伊斯兰教,在福建省均有较深厚的基础,影响也较广泛,此外还有印度教、摩尼教和中国的道教;还有一个成教,即妈祖信仰,其影响之大,简直可以称为世界第四大宗教。福建素有“戏曲大省”之美称,至 2006 年,闽剧、莆仙戏、梨园戏、高甲戏、歌仔戏等主要戏曲剧种先后被列入国家级非物质文化遗产名录。

Exercises

1. Translate the following sentences into English.

- (1) 福建省海岸线曲折,港湾众多,具有丰富的滩涂资源。
- (2) 茶文化是福建独具特色的旅游资源。



(3) 畲族是福建省特有的少数民族,据说是 3 000 多年前生活在福建地区的古越人的后裔。

(4) 福建方言是汉语的分支,可分为闽方言系和客赣方言系。

(5) 福建省通过发展外向型经济使自己成为珠江三角洲和长江三角洲之间的另一个经济繁荣地区。

2. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

(1) Puxian Opera, one of the traditional operas in China, is also called Xinghua Opera. It is often esteemed as a living fossil among local operas in China and is generally popular in such regions as Putian, Xianyou, northern Hui'an and southern Fuqing. Some communities of overseas Chinese in the southeastern Asian countries also witness the influence of the opera.

(2) Mazu's earthly name was Lin Moniang. She was worshipped as the Sea Godness after her death in of her sublime deeds of coming to rescues of numerous fishermen and merchants in danger.

(3) Dehua, the porcelain capital of China, is famous for its well-developed industry with a long history. As early as the Song Dynasty, its porcelains were sold well abroad. In the Ming Dynasty, the white porcelain, translucent and ivory-white were praised as the pearl of oriental art by the Europeans and Japanese.

(4) The raw materials of the stone carvings in Hui'an are mainly bluestone and granite. And the stone-carving craftwork falls into four categories with nearly 200 varieties, such as round carving, relief carving, image carving and stele carving. They receive favorable comments at art exhibitions at home and abroad and sell well in the southeastern Asian countries.

(5) Wuyi Rock Tea grows in the red sandy weathered shale soil in the Wuyi Mountains. Processed with distinctive technology, the tea possesses both the delicate scent of green tea and the pleasant mellowness of brown tea, which is the best quality variety of Oolong tea category.

Unit 1.2 Fuzhou City 福州市

Preview Questions

1. Where is Fuzhou city located? What is it famous for?



2. Have you ever heard of "Three Lanes & Seven Alleys"?
3. What do you know about Lin Zexu?

Fuzhou City

Hello, everyone,

My name is Miao Nan. I am very pleased to be your service as a tour guide today. We are now going to pay a visit to Fuzhou.

Fuzhou, the capital of Fujian Province, is located in the lower reaches of the Min River, directly across the Formosa Strait from Taiwan, which is the center of economy, political, culture and education of Fujian Province. The natural and cultural in each dynasty make Fuzhou become the capitals successively, it has become one of the famous national cultural and historical cities now; The culture is prosperous, the great talent generation, they make Fuzhou have the beautiful name of the "seashore Zhoulu" early; The comprehensive real strength of city jumps into the row of Chinese 50 strong cities, is prized for a bright nova in the coastal region in Chinese southeast. Fuzhou locates $N25^{\circ}15' \sim 26^{\circ}39'$, $E118^{\circ}08' \sim 120^{\circ}31'$. It governs 5 areas which are Gulou, Taijiang, Cangshan, Mawei, Jinan and two cities that are Fuqing, Changle and six counties namely Minhou, Minqing, Lianjiang, Yongtai, Luoyuan, Pingtan. Present-day Fuzhou Municipality spans an area of 12,154 square kilometers, of which the urban area accounts for some 1,786 square kilometers, while the building area consists of 182.36 square kilometers. To the end of 2008, the city's total resident population about 6.83 million, the downtown area of Fuzhou has a population of roughly 2.71 million.

Fuzhou City is an important port in southeast coastal region in our country. It has been a good harbor of Chinese southeast cabotage since the Han Dynasty. In the Tang Dynasty, it became the international trade harbor; In the Song Dynasty, it developed to become the famous port city, and was an important gate of the Silk Road on the sea. In Ming Dynasty, the foreign trade entered into the vigorous period. Zheng He went to the westerns for 7 times and all sailed from Mawei and Changle in Fuzhou; Fuzhou is still the origin place of Chinese modern navy and the shipbuilding industry. The length of its coastline is 1,137 kilometers, about 1/3 of the whole coastline of the province. Many natural and good harbors are in the coastal region. Fuqing Gulf and Luoyuan Gulf have long negative great reputation. They are the rare deep bay of water in whole country. There are 415 coastal islands. The area of the Pingtan Island is 251.4 square kilometers, which is the biggest island in the whole province, the fifth island in the whole country. The fluid water in neritic area in littoral of Fuzhou City is good. The marine products resources are abundant. The development of resources like ocean mineral resources, tide power, wind energy etc. appear amplitude. Farm crops put three times in a year; it is abound in the rice, wheat, rape and sweet potato. The fish



which are feed with fresh water contain 120 varieties. There are 500 varieties of the ocean fish and 20 varieties terrestrial animals protected and forbid to hunt. There are 52 kinds of geologic strata mineral resources, mainly including pyrophyllite, quartz sand and granite etc. It is known for the original place of the agalmatolite. The total quantity of subterranean heat in downtown amounts to 98,000,000 cubic meters; it is one of the three greatest hot springs in China, renowned for both quality and quantity.

The climate of Fuzhou is comfortable. Fuzhou has a warm and humid subtropical monsoon climate with abundant rainfall. The winter is short, the summer is long and it is warm and wetness in the whole year, the average sunshine of year counts to 1700~1980 hours; the average water falling of year is 900~2100 millimeters; it is evergreen all the year round. The predominant wind direction of Fuzhou is northeaster, in summer it is main south breeze, from July to September are the moment of stage manners activities, the typhoon directly lands to the city for 2 times every year. The weather is mild and the annual average temperature is about 19.6 °C (67.28 °F), affording tourists the opportunity to visit the city all the year round, especially between April and November.

Fuzhou was named after a mountain situated in the north called Mt. Fu. Additionally, many banyans were planted in the Song Dynasty (960-1279), and now provide shade for the entire city giving it another good name—Rong Cheng (Banyan City). It is a historic and cultural tourist city that boasts both natural and manmade sights. Famous scenic spots include Mt. Gu, Qingzhi, Shizhu, Baiyan, Fangguangyan and Xuefeng etc. Famous temples include Yongquan, Linyang, Xichan, Fahai, Wanfu and Yunju etc. Famous tombs like Tomb of Lin Zexu, Tomb of Chongfu etc. Famous gardens include West Lake etc. Famous towers include the White, Wu and Luoxing etc. And famous bridges including Wanshou, Huilong and Longjiang etc. and also many former residences of celebrated historical figures.

Fuzhou is both a historic and a cultural city with an over two-thousand-year of history. The city is also prosperous in culture, from the Tang (618-907) through to the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911); there were thousands of Jinshi (a successful candidate in the highest imperial examinations) from Fuzhou. Many celebrated figures from Chinese history also hailed from this land, and thus, the birth of heroes also brings glory to such a place. Because of its long and flourishing history, there are many arts related industries represented, including the Three Treasures of Fuzhou (lacquer work, stone sculpting and cork cutting), a featured dining culture, and also traditional arts including Min Opera, etc. which still take an important role in today's Chinese culture.



Major Scenic Spots of Fuzhou

1. Drum Hill

Drum Hill (*Gushan*) is located on the northern bank of the Minjiang River in the eastern suburbs of Fuzhou. The name was derived from a huge boulder in the shape of a drum at the top of the hill. The legend goes that the sound of drums can be heard in the caves of the hill whenever there is a storm. Drum Hill is the best-known scenic spot outside the city proper. There are more than 160 spots of historical interest and scenic beauty on the hill. Surging Spring Temple (*Yongquansi*), built more than a thousand years ago, is one of the most famous monasteries of Fujian Province. To the east of the temple are Source of Spirits Cave (*Lingyuandong*), the Water Sound Chamber (*Tingshuizhai*), and White Ape Gorge (*Baiyuanxia*), where precipitous stone cliffs are carved with calligraphic inscriptions and buddhist statues. To the west of the temple, luxuriant pines and cypresses shade the "eighteen views of Drum Hill" and White Cloud Cave (*Baiyundong*), and narrow paths zigzag through the woods. Ever since the Song Dynasty, Drum Hill has been frequented by writers, high officials, and members of the nobility. Their inscriptions on the stones have proved a valuable treasure for later generations. Having more stone inscriptions than any other place in the province, Drum Hill is also called the "forest of tablets in Fuzhou".

2. Xichan Temple

The ancient temple is the place where Immortal Wangba cultivates himself according to religious doctrines and built into a temple in the eighth year of Xiantong, Tang dynasty. It includes 36 buildings: Tianwang Palace, Daxiong Precious Palace, Court, Pavilion for keeping Buddhist scriptures, Guest Room, Buddhist room, Abbot Room etc. It covers an area of 7.7 hectares. The zigzag bridge of Pond and released has a similar pattern of Southern Gardens. There is a figure of the goddess of mercy with one thousand hands and eyes in the Pavilion of the goddess of mercy. It has been made of brass, and has a rare weight of 29 tons. There are two Buddhas in the Jade Buddha building in front of the pavilion. One is the frontage figure of Sakyamuni with a height of 2.3 meters downstairs. Another figure consecrated upstairs is the reclining Sakyamuni with a length of 4 meters and a weight of 10 tons, it is the biggest Buddha in the country. The Baoen Tower, the core building in the temple. It was built in 1986, has a height of 67 meters and 15 floors. It has 8 halls inside, 9 corridors outside and eight angles pavilion with antiquity style, is the highest brick tower in the country. The wall of each floor is engraved with Buddhist figures and Buddhist stories by the famous masons in Huian and is dotted with birds and beasts, flowers and fish as well. Besides,



there are the relics of white turtle spitting spring, the inscription in the tower of Lanan master, who is the first master in Tang Dynasty, seven-star well in Tang Dynasty, the tower of Huiling master in the Five Periods, which prove Fuzhou is a cultural and historic city.

3. Fuzhou National Forest Park

Located in Xindian Town, Jin'an District, Fuzhou City, the AAAA Fuzhou National Forest Park is seven kilometers from the city center, and covers an area of 2,891 hectares. The park is home to over 3,000 species of rare plants, and several special botanical gardens have been set up, such as the Bamboo Appreciation, Tree Appreciation, Rare Plants, Cycad Garden, Banyan Garden, Peach Blossom Garden, Shady Plants Garden and etc. The Dragon Pond Scenic Zone, with a theme of forest ecotourism, is very appealing, while Fujian Forestry Museum can offer you forestry know-how and forestry achievements of Fujian. The Park is also equipped with abundant recreational facilities. With a beautiful environment, scientific connotations and unique forest recreational projects, the national forest park is an ideal tourist and holiday resort for both Chinese and foreign visitors.

4. Three Lanes & Seven Alleys

Three Lanes & Seven Alleys is the brief name for 10 lanes & alleys ranging from the north side to the east side of Nanhou Street. Locating in the heart of Fuzhou City, those lanes and alleys are neighboring Baiqi North Road on the east, Tonghu Road on the west, Yangqiao Road on the north and Jipi Alley and Guanglu Lane on the south, covering a total area of 40 hectares. The three lanes refer to Yijin Lane, Wenru Lane and Guanglu Lane, while the seven alleys refer to Yangqiao Alley, Langguan Alley, Ta Alley, Huang Alley, Anmin Alley, Gong Alley and Jipi Alley. As Jipi Alley, Yangqiao Alley and Guanglu Lane have been reconstructed into driveways, now only two lanes and five alleys are preserved. Despite this fact, this century-old block is crisscrossed by ancient lanes and alleys paved with slabstones and decorated with white walls and grey tiles. Those delicate buildings not only embody the brilliance of ancient workmen, but also the vivid lives of residents of this ancient city. As the heart of Min River culture, there are extensive cultural relics and historic sites in this block, including former residence of famous persons and architectures of the Ming Dynasty and the Qing Dynasty. It is compared to a great museum of antique buildings of these two dynasties.

5. Mount Qingyun

Located in Linglu Town and Chixi Town of Yongtai County, this national AAAA scenic zone and national key scenic resort is about 13 kilometers from Yongtai County and 76 kilometers from Fuzhou City. The mountain got its name "Qingyun", meaning