

21世纪旅游英语系列教材

ENGLISH

实用导游英语 (风景名胜) (第二版) 王向宁 / 主编

Practical Tour Guiding English
(Scenic Spots & Historical Relics) (The Second Edition)



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



实用导游英语

(风景名胜)

(第二版)

Practical Tour Guiding English

(Scenic Spots & Historical Relics)

(The Second Edition)

主 编 王向宁

编 委 韩 鸽 徐明宇 张 敏 冯 蕾 姚天洋

张艳妍 栗 娜 甄 真 彭洪明 曹宪荣

李 杰

主 审 [美] W. Daniel Garst [美] Leo (Liu Zhigang)



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

实用导游英语.风景名胜/王向宁主编. —2版. —北京: 北京大学出版社, 2014.5

(21世纪旅游英语系列教材)

ISBN 978-7-301-24138-7

I. 实… II. 王… III. 导游—英语—高等职业教育—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2014)第072462号

书 名: 实用导游英语(风景名胜)(第二版)

著作责任者: 王向宁 主编

责任编辑: 刘 爽 叶 丹

标准书号: ISBN 978-7-301-24138-7/H·3507

出版发行: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区成府路205号 100871

网 址: <http://www.pup.cn> 新浪官方微博: @北京大学出版社

电子信箱: nkliushuang@hotmail.com

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62759634 出版部 62754962

印 刷 者: 北京大学印刷厂

经 销 者: 新华书店

787毫米×980毫米 16开本 13印张 200千字

2010年10月第1版

2014年5月第2版 2014年5月第1次印刷

定 价: 32.00元

未经许可,不得以任何方式复制或抄袭本书之部分或全部内容。

版权所有,侵权必究

举报电话: 010-62752024 电子信箱: fd@pup.pku.edu.cn

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The aim of this textbook is to introduce tourism English and professional tour guiding knowledge and skills to Chinese readers and students. We are indebted to many sources for the passages and pictures selected for reading. With regard to the issue of copyright, we have made extensive efforts to contact the publishers and authors of these passages and pictures, but for various reasons we have been unable to establish communication in some cases. In these cases we apologize to the publishers and authors in advance and will be happy to make fuller acknowledgement in due course. For any questions concerning copyright and permissions, please contact:

Telephone: +86 10 65778276

E-mail: willarr@126.com

We will be happy to make any necessary arrangements for the appropriate settlement of any possible copyright issues.

前言

《实用导游英语》是面向全国高等院校旅游专业和旅游职高学生编写的专业英语教材,同时也可供旅游业从业人员和外事接待人员作为自学教材和工具书。

本教材在构架、内容、编排等方面做了大胆创新。从导游人员应具备的基本知识和语言技能出发,力求整套教材结构合理,内容具备实用性和针对性。

本套教材分为“风景名胜”和“社会与文化”两分册。“风景名胜”分册系统地介绍了我国的故都风貌、名山大川、宗教圣地、海滨胜地、丝绸之路、草原湖泊、陵墓园林、主题公园、溶洞和瀑布、人间仙境及香港、澳门特别行政区和我国台湾地区等。“社会与文化”分册则介绍了我国的风俗民情、传统节日、饮食文化、饮茶品酒、戏曲杂技、建筑风格、宗教信仰、传统医学、民间传说、精华国粹、特殊兴趣旅游及新兴业态等。课文选材注意典型性和代表性,内容上注意重点突出,既强调特色又详略得当,以期学生可以触类旁通、举一反三。两分册可单独使用,配合使用效果更佳。

本套教材的另一特色是在每个单元后都独立设计有一个“导游技巧和业务”板块。该板块由导游业务知识和技巧、实操性练习、案例分析三部分构成,旨在让读者了解导游工作中常见问题的预防和处理技巧。

为加强听说能力的训练和感官体验,本套教材每个单元还设计了“听说板块”和“视频板块”。“听说板块”由两篇与旅游相关的听力材料、与单元主题相关的课堂讨论和小组活动构成。“视频板块”则一方面是单元主题内容的实景展示,另一方面还增加和拓展了相关知识。这两个板块的听力录音和视频可到北京大学出版社网站 www.pup.cn 下载。

为了增加活泼性和趣味性,提高学生的学习兴趣,每篇课文都配有与主题相关的精美图片。

本教材在编写过程中,参考了一些出版物和网站(详见参考文献)。由于选材广泛,书中没有一一注明出处,希望得到原作者的支持和谅解,并接受我们诚挚的谢意!此外,为了使学生有一个直观、感性的认识,并使版面活泼轻松,我们采用了一些公开发表的图片。由于部分图片无法联系到原作者,所以敬请原作者和读者见谅!

实 用 导 游 英 语

本教材在编写过程中承蒙中国旅游研究院院长戴斌教授、北京第二外国语学院旅游研究院院长张辉教授的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。

本套教材的修订版由来自北京第二外国语学院应用英语学院、中瑞酒店管理学院、中国国际旅行社的多位编者共同完成,他们是:王向宁、韩鸽、徐明宇、冯蕾、栗娜、甄真、彭洪明、张敏、姚天洋、张艳妍、曹宪荣、李杰。

由于时间仓促,本教材难免有疏漏不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

王向宁

2014.1

目 录

Contents

Unit 1 Ancient Capitals 故都	1
Texts ☞ Text A Beijing 北京	2
☞ Text B Xi'an 西安	4
☞ Text C Luoyang 洛阳	6
Exercises 练习	9
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills	
导游技巧和业务:导游和导游证	13
Case Study 案例分析	15
拓展视频	15
Unit 2 Famous Mountains 名山	16
Texts ☞ Text A Mt. Taishan 泰山	17
☞ Text B Mt. Huangshan 黄山	19
☞ Text C Mt. Lushan 庐山	21
Exercises 练习	24
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills	
导游技巧和业务:散客旅游和团队旅游	28
Case Study 案例分析	30
拓展视频	31
Unit 3 Religious Attractions 宗教圣地	32
Texts ☞ Text A Tibet 西藏	33
☞ Text B Mt. Wutai 五台山	35
☞ Text C Mt. Wudang 武当山	37
Exercises 练习	39
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills	
导游技巧和业务:欢迎词和欢送词	43
Case Study 案例分析	45
拓展视频	46
Unit 4 Seaside Resorts 海滨胜地	47
Texts ☞ Text A City of Sanya 三亚	48

☞ Text B	City of Xiamen	厦门	49
☞ Text C	City of Dalian	大连	51
Exercises	练习		54
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills			
导游技巧和业务:接站服务			58
Case Study	案例分析		60
拓展视频			60
Unit 5	Silk Road	丝绸之路	61
Texts	☞ Text A	Terracotta Army	兵马俑 62
☞ Text B	Mogao Grottoes	莫高窟	64
☞ Text C	Xinjiang	新疆	66
Exercises	练习		68
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills			
导游技巧和业务:安排入住酒店			72
Case Study	案例分析		74
拓展视频			74
Unit 6	Grasslands and Lakes	草原和湖泊	75
Texts	☞ Text A	Grasslands in China	中国的草原 76
☞ Text B	Qinghai Lake	青海湖	78
☞ Text C	Qiandao Lake	千岛湖	80
Exercises	练习		82
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills			
导游技巧和业务:核定日程安排			86
Case Study	案例分析		88
拓展视频			88
Unit 7	Gardens	园林	89
Texts	☞ Text A	Classical Chinese Gardens	中国古典园林 90
☞ Text B	The Summer Palace	颐和园	92
☞ Text C	The Humble Administrator's Garden	拙政园	94
Exercises	练习		96
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills			
导游技巧和业务:参观游览服务			100
Case Study	案例分析		103
拓展视频			104

Unit 8 Theme Parks 主题公园	105
Texts ☞ Text A Splendid China, Shenzhen 深圳锦绣中华	106
☞ Text B Hong Kong Disneyland 香港迪士尼	108
☞ Text C Kunming World Horticulture Exposition Park 昆明世界园艺博览园	110
Exercises 练习	113
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills 导游技巧和业务:就餐服务	117
Case Study 案例分析	119
拓展视频	119
Unit 9 Mausoleums 陵寝	120
Texts ☞ Text A The Ming Tombs 明十三陵	121
☞ Text B Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum 中山陵	123
☞ Text C Genghis Khan's Mausoleum 成吉思汗陵	125
Exercises 练习	127
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills 导游技巧和业务:娱乐活动服务	131
Case Study 案例分析	133
拓展视频	133
Unit 10 Caves and Waterfalls 溶洞和瀑布	134
Texts ☞ Text A Hukou Waterfall 壶口瀑布	135
☞ Text B Huangguoshu Waterfalls 黄果树瀑布	137
☞ Text C Benxi Water Cave 本溪水洞	138
Exercises 练习	141
Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills 导游技巧和业务:购物服务	145
Case Study 案例分析	147
拓展视频	147
Unit 11 Heaven on Earth 人间仙境	148
Texts ☞ Text A Shangri-La 香格里拉	149
☞ Text B Zhangjiajie National Forest Park 张家界国家森林公园	151
☞ Text C Jiuzhai Valley 九寨沟	152
Exercises 练习	154

Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills

导游技巧和业务:送站服务 158

Case Study 案例分析 161

拓展视频 161

Unit 12 Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan 香港、澳门和台湾 162

Texts ☞ Text A Hong Kong 香港 163

☞ Text B Macao 澳门 165

☞ Text C Taiwan 台湾 168

Exercises 练习 171

Professional Tour Guiding Knowledge & Skills

导游技巧和业务:导游职业素养 174

Case Study 案例分析 177

拓展视频 177

练习参考答案 178

参考文献 194

Unit 1 Ancient Capitals

▶▶ 导读

古都又称都、都城、国都、京城，是历史上各王朝政治、经济和文化中心。西安、洛阳、南京、北京、开封、杭州、安阳并称为中国七大古都。本单元选取五朝帝都北京、建都历史最悠久的西安和号称“神都”的洛阳，分别从地理、历史、主要景区、城市特色等方面来一领其风采。

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

Do you know the names of the following scenic spots? Which cities are they respectively located in? Have you ever been to these cities? Talk about one of them with your partners.



Text A

Beijing

Beijing is the birthplace of Chinese civilization and one of the six ancient capital cities in China. Its history dates back to more than 3000 years ago. The four feudal dynasties—Jin, Yuan, Ming, and Qing^①—all made Beijing their capital. That is why so many of China's scenic spots and historical places are concentrated here.

Beijing's best-known tourist attractions include:

Tian'anmen Square: It is the largest square in the world. In imperial times, it was closed to the public. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, it is not only the site of the most important gatherings, but also one of the most valuable historical sites in China.

The Forbidden City: It is the world's largest palace complex. The Forbidden City covers an area of 72 hectares with a total floor space of about 163,000 square meters^②. It used to be the former Imperial Palace for the Ming and Qing emperors. A total of 24 emperors lived and conducted state affairs here for 491 years. Most of the structures were made of wood, with white marble, stone and brick foundations. The Forbidden City can be divided into two parts: the Outer Court and the Inner Palace.^③

Vocabulary

birthplace 诞生地
feudal 封建的
dynasty 朝代
concentrated 集中的
imperial 皇家的
gathering 聚会, 聚集
complex 综合建筑物
hectare 公顷
state affair 国事
marble 大理石
foundation 地基
wonder 奇迹
pass 关口
gigantic 巨大的
defense system 防御体系
preserve 保护, 保存
longevity 长寿
necropolis 大墓地, 坟场

The Great Wall: As one of the Eight Wonders in the world, the Great Wall of China has become the symbol of the Chinese nation and its culture. It starts at the Shanhaiguan Pass of Hebei Province in the east and ends at the Jiayuguan Pass of Gansu Province in the west. Most sections of the Great Wall in the Beijing area are part of the 600-kilometer-long Ming Great Wall. The most famous sections are Badaling, Mutianyu, and Juyongguan. In ancient times, it served as a gigantic military defense system. Now it has become a famous historical scenic spot for tourists. A well-known popular saying goes: "He who hasn't been to the Great Wall is not a true man."^④

The Summer Palace: It is the best-preserved imperial garden in the world and the largest existing ancient garden in China. It is mainly made up of Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake.

The Ming Tombs: They are China's largest imperial necropolis.

It covers an area of 80 square kilometers. Some 13 Ming emperors, 23 empresses, many imperial concubines, princes and princesses were buried here. It is also called “Thirteen Ming Tombs”. In 1961, the Chinese Government listed “Thirteen Ming Tombs” as one of the important historical monuments under special preservation^⑤.

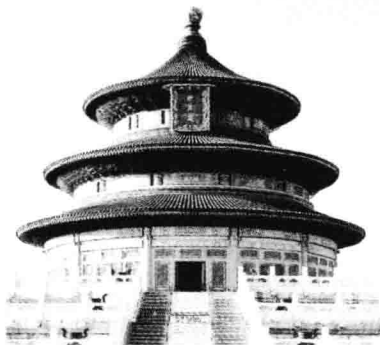


The Temple of Heaven: It is the largest group of temple buildings in China. The main attractions here include the Hall of Prayers for Good Harvest, the Seven Star Stones, Dressing Platform, Imperial Vault of Heaven, the Echo Wall, the Circular Mound Altar, and the Lantern Post^⑥.

Beijing is the second largest city in China with a population of more than 14 million. As the capital of the People’s Republic of China, Beijing serves as the country’s political and cultural center as well as the center of international activities. It is a municipality directly under the Central Government, where the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People’s Government of China^⑦ are located. There are also more than 140 foreign embassies located in the city.

square kilometer 平方公里
empress 皇后
concubine 嫔妃
monument 遗迹
municipality 直辖市
embassy 大使馆
workmanship 做工, 工艺
hub 中心

Beijing’s arts and crafts are famous for their long history, great variety, and superb workmanship. The most popular ones among them are cloisonné, ivory carving, jade and carved lacquer wares, snuff bottles, silk flowers, Beijing’s embroidery and the like^⑧.



Beijing is a communications hub, with good railroad and air links to all parts of China, as well as major cities of the world. And it has a semi-humid continental climate with four distinctive seasons. While the best seasons in Beijing are spring and autumn, the city is an ideal place to visit all the year round.

Notes

1. Jin, Yuan, Ming, and Qing 金朝、元朝、明朝和清朝。北京在历史上曾为金、元、明、清四个朝代的首都。金朝(1115年—1234年)自金世宗起至1214年为首都,时称中都;元朝称为大都;明朝自永乐帝起为首都,时称京师;清朝入主中原后把北京称为国都。
2. covers an area of 72 hectares 占地72公顷。a total floor space 总建筑面积。
3. The Forbidden City can be divided into two parts: the Outer Court and the Inner Palace. 紫禁城分为“外朝”和“内廷”两部分。“外朝”是皇帝办理政务,举行朝会的地方,凡国家的重要活动和各种礼仪,都在外朝举行;“内廷”位于紫禁城的后部(北部),是皇帝后妃生活的地方。
4. A well-known popular saying goes: “He who hasn’t been to the Great Wall is not a true man.” 流传着这样一句谚语:不到长城非好汉。
saying 格言,警句,谚语。也可以说 a proverb, a proverbial saying。
5. the Chinese Government listed “Thirteen Ming Tombs” as one of the important historical monuments under special preservation 中国政府把“十三陵”作为重要历史遗迹列入特殊保护对象
list 把……列入表,把……编入目录
e.g. These names are to be listed in the catalog. 这些名字将列入目录。
6. the Hall of Prayers for Good Harvest, the Seven Star Stones, Dressing Platform, Imperial Vault of Heaven, the Echo Wall, the Circular Mound Altar, the Lantern Post 祈年殿、七星石、具服台、皇穹宇、回音壁、圆丘坛和望灯杆
7. Central Committee of the Communist Party of China 中国共产党中央委员会,简称为 CCCPC。
Central People’s Government of China 中华人民共和国中央人民政府。
8. cloisonné, ivory carving, jade ware, carved lacquer ware, snuff bottles, silk flowers, Beijing’s embroidery and the like 景泰蓝、象牙雕、玉器、漆器、鼻烟壶、绢花和刺绣等

Text B

Xi’an

Xi’an is the capital of Shaanxi Province and was also known as Chang’an (Eternal City) in ancient times. It is one of the six ancient capital cities in China. It has a history of more than 3,000 years. It is regarded as one of the birthplaces of the ancient Chinese Yellow River Basin civilization. Xi’an served as the capital of 13 dynasties and kingdoms, such

Vocabulary

eternal 不朽的
basin 流域

as Western Zhou (1046 BC—771 BC), Qin (221 BC—206 BC), Western Han (206 BC—24 AD), Sui (581—618) and Tang (618—907)^①. So far, Xi’an enjoys equal fame with Athens, Cairo, and Rome as one of the world’s four

major ancient civilization capitals^②.

With its long, glorious history and rich cultural heritage, Xi'an has been attracting millions of tourists both from home and abroad. It enjoys the laudatory title of "Natural History Museum".^③

The historical and cultural sites and relics in Xi'an and surrounding areas fall into the following five categories^④:

1. The ruins of the primitive society
2. The ruins of ancient palaces, towns and cities
3. The tombs and mausoleums of kings and emperors in history
4. Ancient temples and famous monasteries
5. Artistic pieces of stone steles and stone carvings

The main tourist attractions in Xi'an include: the Museum of Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses, Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, the Stele Forest, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda, the Great Mosque, the Small Wild Goose Pagoda, Bell Tower, Banpo Museum, Huaqing Hot Springs, E'pang Palace and old City Wall^⑤.

With the unique historical and cultural background, Xi'an has become one of the most famous tourist cities in China. Therefore, the tourism and hotel industry here have witnessed great and sustainable growth.^⑥

Besides being a tourist attraction, Xi'an is also an important industrial city. A comprehensive industrial system has taken shape^⑦ in the city, including aviation, space flight, electronics, machine building, and textile industries.

The total area of Xi'an city covers approximately 10,000 square kilometers. Its population totals over 6.2 million, and among them 99% are of Han Chinese Nationality.

heritage 遗产
laudatory 表示赞美的
relic 遗迹
ruin 废墟 遗迹
primitive 原始的
mausoleum 陵墓
monastery 修道院, 僧院
stele 石柱, 石碑
witness 目睹, 见证
approximately 大约



Notes

1. Western Zhou (1046 BC—771 BC), Qin (221 BC—206 BC), Western Han (206 BC—24 AD), Sui (581—618) and Tang (618—907) 西周、秦、西汉、隋和唐
2. Xi'an enjoys equal fame with Athens, Cairo, and Rome as one of the world's four major ancient civilization capitals 西安与雅典、开罗和罗马齐名，被称为世界四大文明古都之一
enjoy equal fame with 与……享有同样声誉
world's four major ancient civilization capitals 世界四大文明古都
3. It enjoys the laudatory title of "Natural History Museum". 它享有“自然历史博物馆”的美名。人们常言：“西安文物甲天下。”深厚的历史文化积淀和浩瀚的文物古迹遗存使西安享有“天然历史博物馆”的美称。秦始皇兵马俑坑被誉为“世界第八大奇迹”，秦始皇陵是最早列入世界遗产名录的中国遗迹。
4. fall into the following five categories 可以分为下列五类
fall into 分成，归入
e.g. Shorts now usually fall into one of the three categories: documentary, cartoon, or newsreel. 现在的短片通常分为三类：纪录片、动画片和新闻片。
5. the Museum of Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses, Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, the Stele Forest, the Big Wild Goose Pagoda, the Great Mosque, the Small Wild Goose Pagoda, the Bell Tower, Banpo Museum, Huaqing Hot Springs, E' pang Palace and old City Wall 兵马俑博物馆、秦始皇陵、碑林、大雁塔、清真寺、小雁塔、钟鼓楼、半坡遗址、华清池、阿房宫和古城墙
6. Therefore, the tourism and hotel industry there have witnessed great and sustainable growth. 因此，西安的旅游和饭店业得到了大力而持续的发展。
7. take shape 成形，形成
e.g. The new building is beginning to take shape. 新大楼开始成形了。
Transport developed on a big scale, and a comprehensive modern transport system began to take shape. 交通建设大规模发展，现代综合运输体系初步形成。

Text C

Luoyang

Vocabulary

reach 河段
encompass 包含

Luoyang is located in the western part of Henan Province, stretching across the middle reaches of the Yellow River. It consists of one city, eight counties, and six districts. Luoyang encompasses more than 15,000 square

city proper 城区
unearth (从地下) 发掘
domestic 国内的
inbound 入境
cliff 悬崖, 峭壁
niche 壁龛
inscribe 刻, 雕
tablet 匾; 碑
cradle 摇篮
moderate 中等的, 适度的
humidity 湿度
peony 牡丹
dignity 尊贵
designate 指定
accelerate 加速
swarm 蜂拥而至

kilometers, with a total population of over 6 million. The city proper covers an area of 544 square kilometers.

The long history as a center of China's public life has left Luoyang with^① a rich cultural heritage. The precious cultural relics unearthed here total more than 400,000 pieces. It has attracted millions of domestic and inbound tourists every year. In Luoyang, there are 8 major historical and cultural sites under state protection, 54 under provincial protection and 1074 under municipal and county protection.

These cultural relics include the Longmen Grottoes^②, which are among China's most famous grottoes. It is regarded as a treasure house of Buddhist culture and art. Work on the carvings started in 493 and it took more than 400 years to complete. Along the cliffs lining the Yellow River^③, there are more than 2000 niches and 2500 inscribed stone tablets. The Longmen Grottoes display the features of both imperial and Buddhist style. In

November 2000, they were inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO^④.

The Baima (White Horse) Temple^⑤, lying 10 kilometers east of Luoyang, was the cradle of Chinese Buddhism. It is the first Buddhist temple established by the Eastern Han Dynasty after Buddhism was introduced into China.

Luoyang has many beautiful natural scenic spots, too, such as the Yellow River, Xiaolangdi Reservoir, Baiyun Mountain National Forest Park and Songshan Mountain^⑥.

Luoyang is a city with moderate temperature and humidity. Its climate is therefore highly suitable for cultivating flowers;^⑦ among these flowers, the peony is renowned for its unique beauty and dignity. It has been crowned "the king of flowers" and "the symbol of grace".^⑧ In 1982, the peony was designated the city flower. Luoyang has taken advantage of its peony culture to promote tourism and accelerate economic growth. Every April, when the peony is in full blossom, Luoyang holds a peony fair^⑨. Thousands of people swarm to the city to have a real taste of the beautiful colors and charming fragrance.

