

PUP6

21世纪全国高职高专

旅游系列

规划教材

旅游管理专业系列

# 导游英语

DAOYOU YINGYU

主编 王 堃

- 采用话题教学模式
- 提高模拟讲解能力
- 赠送英语听力光盘



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS



21 世纪全国高职高专旅游系列规划教材

# 导 游 英 语

主 编 王 堃

副主编 胡 萍 钱 冷 王桂平

编 委 张斐斐 张培培 解 峰 李云仙



北京大学出版社  
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

## 内 容 简 介

本书系统地介绍我国地理、历史、宗教、古建、民族民俗、饮食、土特名产、旅游资源、中国旅游分区以及旅游礼俗,共有10个单元,每个单元包括听力训练、情景对话、阅读理解、应用写作、实训练习和知识链接6大部分。本书图文并茂,编排灵活,内容新颖且紧扣行业特点和发展需求,形式多样,从外语学习的角度将听说读写技能与话题有机结合,不仅有情景对话,还有实训项目,在深化导游语言服务技能的基础上突出英语应用能力的培养。

本书适合高等职业院校和中等学校旅游相关专业的学生使用,以及旅游行业从业人员的岗前培训。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

232910

导游英语/王堃主编. —北京:北京大学出版社, 2011.8

(21世纪全国高职高专旅游系列规划教材)

ISBN 978-7-301-18986-3

I. ①导… II. ①王… III. ①导游—英语—高等职业教育—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2011)第105556号

书 名: 导游英语

著作责任者: 王 堃 主编

策 划 编 辑: 刘国明 李 辉

责 任 编 辑: 刘国明

标 准 书 号: ISBN 978-7-301-18986-3/H · 2853

出 版 者: 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> <http://www.pup6.com>

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62750667 出版部 62754962

电 子 邮 箱: [pup\\_6@163.com](mailto:pup_6@163.com)

印 刷 者: 三河市富华印装厂

发 行 者: 北京大学出版社

经 销 者: 新华书店

787毫米×1092毫米 16开本 11.25印张 261千字

2011年8月第1版 2011年8月第1次印刷

定 价: 30.00元(含1CD)

---

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

电子邮箱: [fd@pup.pku.edu.cn](mailto:fd@pup.pku.edu.cn)

# 前言

当前,我国旅游业的发展处于上升阶段,速度之快超出预想。旅游产业的发展方兴未艾,规模仍存在广大发展空间。旅游专业的发展持续向前,精品和优化仍充满强劲动力。在这样的背景下,“导游英语”作为旅游专业的一门专业核心课程,在旅行社行业、景区行业等领域都是不可或缺的。导游英语属于应用语言范畴,具有明显的职业性和实用性,是(涉外)旅游企业员工在职前和职后必修的一门语言课。因此,编写一本既能体现行业特色又能适合职前教育与在职培训的导游英语教材是很有必要的。

本书从我国的文化入手,从旅游的侧面去挖掘、探索、考证中国文化的博大精深,涉及领域广泛,力求做到点面结合,以面为主,所列文化专题来源于接待旅游团的一线经验,更是外宾很感兴趣也十分想了解的。通过深入浅出、循序渐进地剖析,引领读者进入我国博大精深的历史文化和旅游人文世界。10个单元分别从地理、历史、宗教、古建、民族民俗、饮食、土特名产、旅游资源、中国旅游分区以及旅游礼俗进行叙述,涵盖文化旅游的主要方面。每一章从听、说、读、写等方面巧妙安排话题,体现导游基础知识内容的丰富性和导游应用文体的实用性。

本书具有以下几个特点。

(1) 采用话题教学模式,配置一系列形式活泼的语言能力训练项目,如派对讨论、角色扮演、回答问题等。本着“听说领先”的原则,在着重培养听说能力的同时,每个章节还配有相关的应用文模拟写作训练,旨在为师生提供更多的专业术语和背景知识。

(2) 口语化强,所用语言通俗易懂,内容容易接受记诵。职业教育就是就业教育,就业教育的关键在于将深奥的理论化解为通俗的技术。就学生学习旅游职业语言来说,不在于学到多少深奥的语法结构和华丽修辞,而在于以工作过程的实用性和够用性为原则强化学生的口语表达能力,本书在这方面做了大胆的探索和尝试。

(3) 实用性强,本书所选取的景点介绍是我国旅游资源中的精华,是导游员必备的知识,突出地域特征,具有独特的代表性。结合地方特色,以服务地方旅游经济为基本出发点。

(4) 实训性强,每章的最后一个部分是实训,通过各种形式的语言训练活动提高学生的模拟讲解能力,体现了“教学做合一”和“理实一体化”的高职教育理念。

本书可供各级各类高(中)等教育旅游院校旅游专业学生和教师使用或参考,学完本书共需72学时,建议在一年级上学期起使用,分两个学期或一个学期完成。如有学时不达情况,可以根据使用者所在省市的情况,选择重点章节教学,为学生后续学习当地旅游景点的介绍和考取导游资格证奠定基础。

本书共分10个单元,将导游基础知识和导游实务有机地结合在一起,从听、说、读、写、译等方面培养学生的英语综合运用能力。本书由太原旅游职业学院的王堃担任主编并负责统稿和审阅工作,山东旅游职业学院的胡萍、山东济宁职业学院的钱冷



和太原旅游职业学院的王桂平任副主编并承担调研工作。参编人员及各个章节分工如下：王堃(第3单元)，胡萍(第2、10单元)，钱冷(第1、9单元)，王桂平(第6单元)，张斐斐(山东旅游职业学院，第8单元)，张培培(山东旅游职业学院，第7单元)，解峰(太原旅游职业学院，第4单元)，李云仙(太原旅游职业学院，第5单元)。值得一提的是参与编写本书的全体人员均在旅行社和星级饭店挂职顶岗实习，均有企业工作经历，充分体现校企合作。加强校企互动成为本书又一大特色。

本书仅为一家之言，希望读者在使用时能够灵活掌握。由于编者水平有限，加之时间仓促，书中不足之处在所难免，在此恭请旅游界、外语界各位同仁提出意见，以便以后再版时修改。

编者

2011年3月8日

# 目 录

Unit 1 Chinese Geography .....	1
Part A Listening.....	2
Part B Speaking.....	3
Part C Reading .....	6
Part D Writing.....	11
Part E Practical Training .....	13
Unit 2 Chinese Culture .....	15
Part A Listening.....	16
Part B Speaking.....	18
Part C Reading .....	21
Part D Writing.....	28
Part E Practical Training .....	29
Unit 3 Chinese Religions.....	32
Part A Listening.....	33
Part B Speaking.....	35
Part C Reading .....	38
Part D Writing.....	45
Part E Practical Training .....	47
Unit 4 Chinese Ancient Architecture.....	49
Part A Listening.....	50
Part B Speaking.....	52
Part C Reading .....	55
Part D Writing.....	62
Part E Practical Training .....	65
Unit 5 Chinese Nationalities and Their Customs.....	68
Part A Listening.....	69
Part B Speaking.....	71
Part C Reading .....	74



Part D Writing .....	84
Part E Practical Training .....	85
<b>Unit 6 Chinese Cuisine .....</b>	<b>88</b>
Part A Listening .....	89
Part B Speaking .....	91
Part C Reading .....	94
Part D Writing .....	102
Part E Practical Training .....	104
<b>Unit 7 China's Local Specialties .....</b>	<b>107</b>
Part A Listening .....	108
Part B Speaking .....	110
Part C Reading .....	114
Part D Writing .....	120
Part E Practical Training .....	122
<b>Unit 8 Tourism Resources in China .....</b>	<b>125</b>
Part A Listening .....	126
Part B Speaking .....	128
Part C Reading .....	131
Part D Writing .....	135
Part E Practical Training .....	137
<b>Unit 9 Overview of Chinese Tourist Zone Distribution .....</b>	<b>140</b>
Part A Listening .....	141
Part B Speaking .....	143
Part C Reading .....	148
Part D Writing .....	153
Part E Practical Training .....	154
<b>Unit 10 Etiquettes and Customs of China Major Tourist Source Countries and Regions .....</b>	<b>158</b>
Part A Listening .....	159
Part B Speaking .....	161
Part C Reading .....	164
Part D Writing .....	169
Part E Practical Training .....	171
<b>参考文献 .....</b>	<b>174</b>



## Chinese Geography

# Unit 1

### Topic Guidance

There are four coastal waters in China: the Bohai Sea, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and the South China Sea.

China has three geographic regions: mountains to the west; deserts and basins in the northeast; valleys and plains in the east.

Chinese climate is varied: tropical in the south, temperate in the east and cold in the Tibetan Plateau and the northeast.

### Warming-up

Read the following questions and discuss with your partner.

1. How much do you know about Chinese Geography?
2. Which part do you like in China, mountain, sea or desert? And why?
3. Do you know anything about the Tibetan Plateau?

Look at the following pictures and try to describe it in your own words.





## Part A Listening

### Words List

population	/ˌpɒpjʊˈleɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	人口; 人口数量
civilization	/ˌsɪvəlaɪˈzeɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	文明; 文明社会
nation	/ˈneɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	国家; 民族
crucial	/ˈkruːʃəl/	<i>adj.</i>	至关重要的; 关键性的
locate	/ləʊˈkeɪt/	<i>v.</i>	把……安置在(或建造于)
border	/ˈbɔːdə(r)/	<i>n.</i>	国界; 边界
region	/ˈriːdʒən/	<i>n.</i>	地区; 区域
desert	/ˈdezət/	<i>n.</i>	沙漠; 荒漠
basin	/ˈbeɪsɪn/	<i>n.</i>	盆; 盆地; 凹地
consist	/kənˈsɪst/	<i>v.</i>	由……组成(或构成)
plateau	/ˈplætəʊ/	<i>n.</i>	高原
Himalayan	/hiˈmæleɪən/	<i>adj.</i>	喜马拉雅山脉的
Mount Everest	/ˈevərɪst/	<i>n.</i>	珠穆朗玛峰
variation	/ˌveəriˈeɪʃn/	<i>n.</i>	(数量、水平等的)变化, 变更
topography	/təˈpɒɡrəfi/	<i>n.</i>	地形; 地貌
tropical	/ˈtrɒpɪkl/	<i>adj.</i>	热带的; 来自热带的
arid	/ˈæɪrɪd/	<i>adj.</i>	(1) 干旱的; 干燥的 (2) 枯燥的; 乏味的
temperate	/ˈtempərɪt/	<i>adj.</i>	温带的; 温和的

### Useful Expressions

in terms of	就……而论; 在……方面
based on	以……为基础
play a crucial role	在……中起(至关)重要作用
be divided into	被分为

### Activity 1: Spot dictation.

China is the third largest country in the world (1)\_\_\_\_\_ area but it is the world's largest based on (2)\_\_\_\_\_.

Chinese (3)\_\_\_\_\_ began more than 5 000 years ago and the nation has played a (4)\_\_\_\_\_ role in world history and is (5)\_\_\_\_\_ to do so today.

China is located in Eastern Asia with its (6)\_\_\_\_\_ along several (7)\_\_\_\_\_ and the Bohai Sea, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea, and the South China Sea. China (8)\_\_\_\_\_ three geographic (9)\_\_\_\_\_: the (10)\_\_\_\_\_ to the west, the



various (11)\_\_\_\_\_ and (12)\_\_\_\_\_ in the northeast and the low lying valleys and (13)\_\_\_\_\_ in the east. Most of China however (14)\_\_\_\_\_ mountains and (15)\_\_\_\_\_ such as the Tibetan Plateau which leads into the Himalayan Mountains and Mount Everest. Because of its area and (16)\_\_\_\_\_ in (17)\_\_\_\_\_, China's (18)\_\_\_\_\_ is also varied. In the south it is (19)\_\_\_\_\_, while the east is temperate and the Tibetan Plateau is cold and (20)\_\_\_\_\_. The northern deserts are also arid and the northeast is cold temperate.

**Activity 2: Decide whether the following statements are True or False while listening to the paragraph again.**

- ( ) 1. China plays an important role in the world.
- ( ) 2. China is located in Eastern Asia and its climate is cold.
- ( ) 3. The Tibetan Plateau leads into the Himalayan Mountains and Mount Everest.
- ( ) 4. The climate of Tibetan Plateau is cold and dry.
- ( ) 5. China is divided into three geographic regions.

**Activity 3: Choose the correct answer while you are listening.**

1. How is the China's position in the world in population?  
A. the largest      B. the second largest      C. the third largest
2. What's the population of China?  
A. over 13 billion      B. over 1.3 million      C. over 1.3 billion
3. How many bordering countries does China have?  
A. 13      B. 14      C. 15
4. Whose population is the third in the 56 ethnic groups?  
A. Zhuang nationality  
B. Manchu nationality  
C. Hui nationality
5. How many degrees of longitude and latitude does China span?  
A. 49, 62      B. 62, 49      C. 69, 42

## Part B Speaking

### Words List

excite	/ɪk'saɪt/	v.	使激动; 使兴奋
recognize	/ˈrekəɡnaɪz/	v.	认出; 辨别出; 承认
convenient	/kən'vi:niənt/	adj.	便利的; 方便的
sightseeing	/ˈsaɪtsi:ɪŋ/	n.	游览; 观光
reserve	/rɪ'zə:v/	v.	预订, 预约



transportation	/ˈtrænsˌpɔːˈteɪʃn/	n.	交通; 交通工具
considerate	/kənˈsɪdərət/	adj.	考虑周到的; 体贴的
deluxe	/diˈlʌks/	adj.	豪华的; 高级的; 奢华的
magnificent	/mægˈnɪfɪsnt/	adj.	壮丽的; 宏伟的
environmental	/ɪnˌvaɪərənˈmentl/	adj.	环境的
nano	/ˈnænəʊ/	n.	纳米; 十亿分之一; 毫微
dramatic	/drəˈmætɪk/	adj.	巨大的; 给人印象深刻的; 戏剧性的
automobile	/ˈɔːtəməbiːl/	n.	汽车; 小轿车
buyout	/ˈbaɪaʊt/	n.	收购; 全部买下
dragon	/ˈdræɡən/	n.	龙; 悍妇

### Useful Expressions

equipped with	装备有
prefer to	喜欢
what's more	而且

### Proper Nouns

China International Travel Service	中国国际旅行社
Lenovo	联想集团, 成立于 1984 年。公司主要生产台式计算机、服务器、笔记本电脑、打印机、掌上电脑、主机板、手机等电子产品。
IBM	International Business Machines Corporation 国际商业机器公司, 或万国商业机器公司的简称。总公司在纽约州阿蒙克市, 1911 年创立于美国, 是全球最大的信息技术和业务解决方案公司, 目前拥有全球雇员 30 多万人, 业务遍及 160 多个国家和地区。
Geely	Geely Automobile Holdings Limited 吉利汽车控股有限公司
Volvo	沃尔沃, 瑞典著名汽车品牌, 又译为富豪沃尔沃汽车公司, 是北欧最大的汽车企业, 也是瑞典最大的工业企业集团, 世界 20 大汽车公司之一, 创立于 1927 年。
Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd	南非标准银行。1962 年, 南非标准银行在南非注册成立, 但当时是作为英国标准银行的分支机构在南非运营的。2008 年, 中国工商银行收购南非标准银行 20% 股权, 成为第一大股东。



Benson 班森(男子名, 含义: 具有其父般性格的人)

Michael (圣经)米迦勒(大天使之一)

### Situational dialogue

Miss Li Hua, a local guide from China International Travel Service, is waiting for a business traveler from Australia named Mr. Michael.

L: Hello, sir. Welcome to China! I am Li Hua from China International Travel Service. Nice to meet you.

M: Ah, Nice to meet you Miss Li. I'm Benson Michael. You can call me Benson.

L: Ok. And please call me Li. How's your flight, Benson? I wish it is a wonderful one.

M: Couldn't be better, thanks. I am very excited to come back to China again. China has changed so much that I even cannot recognize since I left here 20 years ago. I wonder if I could stay in a hotel convenient for sightseeing.

L: The hotel you've reserved is only a five minute walk to the business center and quite convenient for transportation.

M: Great! You're really considerate, Li. Thanks a million.

L: You are welcome. I think you need a good rest. Shall we go to the hotel first? This way, please.

(on the way to hotel)

L: How do you feel like here as you come back again after such a long time, Benson?

M: Well, not so wide the road and the building not so high over the past and the city even not so huge, but what a modern city now it is! Everywhere looks deluxe and magnificent.

L: Yeah, we were told these roads and buildings are equipped with the most advanced techniques and the newest environmental friendly materials, say, nano paints, nano air cleaners, nano plastics and other high-techs.

M: Yes, it is a dramatic change in China. We often see commodities made in China now and gradually prefer to use them. Look, my T-shirt also is a Chinese brand named Li Ning.

L: You are right and what's more, Lenovo acquired IBM personal computer, Geely Automobile bought out Volvo and ICBC held Standard Bank of South Africa Ltd. I have to say to be a Chinese, I feel so proud.

M: China is the taking off dragon. And that's why I come to China for business...

L: Well, we are here now. Please go to your room for a short rest. I'll be here at 12:30 and we would like to give you a heart dinner in the Chinese Restaurant. See you around.

### Knowledge improvement

*With just over 1.3 billion people (1330044605 as of mid-2008; 1338612968 (July 2009)), China is the world's most populous country.*

As the world's population is approximately 6.7 billion, China represents a full 20% of the world's population so one in every five people on the planet is a resident of China.

China's population growth has been somewhat slowed by the one child policy, in effect since 1979.

As recently as 1950, China's population was a mere 563 million. The population grew dramatically through the following decades to one billion in the early 1980s.

By the late 2010s, China's population is expected to reach 1.4 billion. China's population is expected to peak in 2026. India will surpass China as the world's most populous country in 2025. Around 2030, China's population is anticipated to peak and then slowly start dropping.

### Activity 1: Group discussion.

All the students in the classroom are divided into several groups to discuss what changes do you notice happened in your city, after discussion, each group choose a representative to make a presentation, and then the teacher should give the comment on the students' answer.

### Activity 2: Make up a dialogue.

Please practice the dialogue for 5 minutes with your desk mates. After that, the teacher names some students to choose a role to make up a dialogue and then gives comments on their performance if necessary.

### Activity 3: Simulated guiding.

All the students in the classroom are divided into several groups, and every group member may try to act as a local guide in class to simulate a situation of introducing a familiar place. Some phrases and expressions you have learnt may be used in your commentary.

## Part C Reading

### Words List

officially	/ə'fɪʃəli/	adv.	正式地; 官方地
occupy	/'ɒkjʊpaɪ/	v.	使用; 占用
entire	/ɪn'taɪə(r)/	adj.	全部的; 完全的
approximately	/ə'prɒksɪmɪtli/	adv.	大概; 近乎
major	/'meɪdʒə(r)/	adj.	主要的; 重要的
surpass	/sə'paɪs/	v.	超过; 胜过; 优于
administrative	/əd'mɪnɪstrətɪv/	adj.	行政的
autonomous	/ɔ:'tɒnəməs/	adj.	自治的; 有自治权的



municipality	/mjuːnɪsɪ'pælɪti/	n.	自治市; 市政当局
communication	/kəˌmjuːnɪ'keɪʃn/	n.	(1) 表达; 交流; 交际 (2) 通信; 联络
boundary	/'baʊndri/	n.	边界; 分界线; 界限
diverse	/daɪ'vɜːs/	adj.	相异的; 多种多样的
relief	/rɪ'liːf/	n.	宽慰; 轻松; 地貌
impenetrable	/ɪm'penɪtrəbl/	adj.	不可进入的; 穿不过的
terrain	/tə'reɪn/	n.	地形; 地势
range	/reɪndʒ/	v.	包括从……到……的各类事物
monsoon	/ˌmɒn'suːn/	n.	(1) 雨季; 雨季的降雨 (2) 季风; 季节风
density	/'densəti/	n.	密集; 稠密; 密度
strikingly	/'straɪkɪŋli/	adv.	显著地; 显目地; 突出地
exceptionally	/ɪk'sepʃənəli/	adv.	例外地
delta	/'delta/	n.	(1) 希腊字母表的第 4 个字母 (2) 三角洲
sparsely	/'spɑːsli/	adv.	(1) 稀疏地; 稀少地 (2) 不足地; 贫乏地
barren	/'bærən/	adj.	贫瘠的; 不毛的
treasury	/'treʒəri/	n.	财政部; 国库券
trillion	/'trɪljən/	n.	万亿; 兆
soya	/'soɪə/	n.	大豆
tungsten	/'tʌŋstən/	n.	钨
antimony	/'æntɪməni/	n.	锑
sophisticated	/sə'fɪstɪkeɪtɪd/	adj.	(1) 老练的; 见过世面的 (2) 先进的; 精密的
facility	/fə'sɪləti/	n.	设施; 设备

### Proper Nouns

#### Tarim

塔里木, 塔里木盆地在新疆南部, 位于天山和昆仑山, 阿尔金山之间, 东西长 1400 千米, 南北宽约 550 千米, 面积达 56 万平方千米, 为我国最大的内陆盆地。

#### Junggar

准噶尔(蒙古语), 是厄拉特蒙古的一支部落。17 世纪到 18 世纪, 准噶尔部控制天山南北, 在西起巴尔喀什湖, 北越阿尔泰山, 东到吐鲁番, 西南至吹河, 塔拉斯河的广大地区, 建立了史上最后的游牧帝国。在宗教上他们信奉藏传佛教, 对西藏也有一定的影响力。另有准噶尔盆地。

#### Lop Nur

罗布泊, 是位于中国新疆维吾尔自治区东南部的湖泊。在塔

里木盆地东部,海拔 780 米左右,位于塔里木盆地的最低处。蒙古语罗布泊即多水汇入之湖,古代称为淤泽、盐泽、蒲昌海等,为中国第二大咸水湖,现仅为大片盐壳。

PPP	购买力评价
Treasury securities	国库券
joint venture	合资企业; 合营企业
IMF	International Monetary Fund, 国际货币基金组织(联合国组织, 关注贸易和经济的发展)

### Brief Introduction of China

China, officially People's Republic of China, is a country of East Asia. It is the largest of all Asian countries and has the largest population of any country in the world. Occupying nearly the entire East Asian landmass, it occupies approximately one-fourteenth of the land area of the Earth. Among the major countries of the world, China is surpassed in area by only Russia and Canada, and it is almost as large as the whole of Europe.

China has 34 administrative units directly under the central government; these consist of 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities (Chongqing, Beijing, Shanghai, and Tianjin), and 2 special administrative regions (Hong Kong and Macau). Beijing (Peking), the capital of the People's Republic, is also the cultural, economic, and communications centre of the country.

Within China's boundaries exists a highly diverse and complex country. Its topography covers the highest and one of the lowest places on Earth, and its relief varies from nearly impenetrable mountainous terrain to vast coastal lowlands. Its climate ranges from extremely dry, desertlike conditions in the northwest to tropical monsoon in the southeast, and China has the greatest contrast in temperature between its northern and southern borders of any country in the world.

#### Population Distribution

China's complex natural conditions have produced an unevenly distributed population. Population density varies strikingly, with the greatest contrast occurring between the eastern half of China and the lands of the west and the northwest. Exceptionally high population densities occur in the Yangtze delta, the Pearl River Delta, and on the Chengdu Plain of the western Sichuan Basin.

In contrast, the isolated, extensive western and frontier regions, which are much larger than any European country, are sparsely populated. Extensive uninhabited areas include the extremely high northern part of Tibet, the sandy wastes of the central Tarim and eastern Junggar basins in Xinjiang, and the barren desert and mountains east of Lop Nur.





### Economy

The People's Republic of China stands as the second-largest economy both in nominal and *purchasing power parity* terms (PPP) in the world after the US. It is the world's fastest-growing major economy, with average growth rates of 10% for the past 30 years. China is the largest creditor nation in the world and owns approximately 20.8% of all foreign-owned US Treasury securities. China is also the largest exporter and second largest importer of goods in the world. Its top six trade partners (US, Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, Germany) form over 50% of China's total international trade.

For 2010, inbound foreign direct investment into China surpassed \$100 billion for the first time, and investment overseas by Chinese companies in non-financial sectors totaled \$59 billion. But the provinces in the coastal regions of China tend to be more industrialized, while regions in the hinterland are less developed. In the second quarter of 2010, China's economy was valued at \$1.33 trillion, ahead of the \$1.28 trillion that Japan's economy was worth.

China is the world's largest producer of rice and is among the principal sources of wheat, corn (maize), tobacco, soya beans, peanuts (groundnuts), and cotton. The country is one of the world's largest producers of a number of industrial and mineral products—including cotton cloth, tungsten, and antimony—and is an important producer of cotton yarn, coal, crude oil, and a number of other products. Its mineral resources are probably among the richest in the world. China has acquired some highly sophisticated production facilities through foreign investment and joint ventures with foreign partners. The technological level and quality standards of many of its industries have improved rapidly and dramatically.

The table below shows the trend of the GDP of China at market prices estimated by the IMF with figures in millions (Chinese yuan).

Year	Gross domestic product	US dollar exchange	Inflation index (2000=100)	Per Capita Income (as % of USA)
1955	91000	2.46	19.2	2.43
1960	145700	2.46	20.0	3.04
1965	171600	2.46	21.6	2.63
1970	225300	2.46	21.3	2.20
1975	299700	1.86	22.4	2.32
1980	460906	1.49	25.0	2.52
1985	896440	2.93	30.0	1.65
1990	1854790	4.78	49.0	1.48
1995	6079400	8.35	91.0	2.17
2000	9921500	8.27	100.0	2.69
2005	18308500	8.19	106.0	4.05
2010	25506956	6.67	112.0	6.23

Despite the size, the wealth of its resources, and the fact that about one-fifth of the world's population lives within its borders, China now still is a developing country. Available energy has not been sufficient to run all of the country's installed industrial capacity, the transport system has remained inadequate to move sufficient quantities of such critical commodities as coal, and the communications system has not been able to meet the needs of China's size and complexity. We need devote all ourselves to its thriving.

**Activity 1: Choose the correct answer to complete the following sentences.**

1. Among the major countries of the world, China is the \_\_\_\_\_ largest country.

- A. first                      B. second                      C. third

2. Chinese climate in the northwest is very \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. dry                      B. tropical                      C. wet

3. Extensive uninhabited areas include eastern Junggar basins in Xinjiang and \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. the Chengdu Plain of the western Sichuan Basin  
B. east of Lop Nur  
C. 5 autonomous regions

4. Which of the following is not true?

- A. the People's Republic of China stands as the second-largest economy.  
B. In the second quarter of 2010, China's economy was ahead of Japan's economy.  
C. Chinese mineral resources are very deficient in the world.

5. In the year 1970, the US dollar exchange is \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. 2.46                      B. 8.19                      C. 4.78

**Activity 2: Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.**

approximate    occupy    average    distribution    valuable

1. Imperial gardens \_\_\_\_\_ large areas.

2. Last Sunday, we took a long journey and it took \_\_\_\_\_ seven hours.

3. The teacher asks the representative to \_\_\_\_\_ the relative paper to all trainees.

4. The tour guide told us that more than two million stone blocks were used to build Khufu Pyramid (胡夫金字塔), weighing an \_\_\_\_\_ of 2.5 tons each.

5. I don't agree with you. As I see it, Kobe has carried on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Jordan.

**Activity 3: Answer the following open questions in brief.**

1. Do you know how many administrative units there are in China? And which province are you from? What do you know about your province?

2. How do you feel about Chinese rapidly developing?

3. If any foreign country you may go to, which one will you choose? And why?

4. China is rich in natural resources, but not in average. How to deal with it, in your opinion?

5. What can you learn from the table in the text?