

四·川·英·语·导·游·培·训·教·材

SIMPLY SENSATIONAL

—A Guide to
Sichuan Tourist Sites

四川英语导游

景 点 讲 解

朱华 等 著



中国旅游出版社

四川英语导游培训教材

Simply Sensational
—A Guide to Sichuan Tourist Sites

四川英语导游景点讲解

朱 华 等著

中国旅游出版社

责任编辑：殷 钰 郭海燕

责任印制：李崇宝

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

四川英语导游景点讲解/朱华等著. —北京：中国旅游出版社，
2004. 9

ISBN 7 - 5032 - 2429 - 0

I. 四... II. 朱... III. 旅游指南 - 四川省 - 英文
IV. K928. 971

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 087110 号

书 名：四川英语导游景点讲解

作 者：朱 华等

出版发行：中国旅游出版社

(北京建国门内大街甲 9 号 邮编：100005)

<http://www.cttp.net.cn>

E-mail: cttp@cna.gov.cn

排 版：北京中文天地文化艺术有限公司

印 刷：河北省三河市文化局灵山红旗印刷厂

开 本：850 毫米 × 1168 毫米 1/32

版 次：2004 年 9 月第 1 版

2004 年 9 月第 1 次印刷

印 张：11.5

印 数：1 - 10000 册

定 价：25.00 元

版权所有 翻印必究

《四川英语导游景点讲解》
系列丛书编委会

主 编：朱 华

副主编：郑贤贵 刘 川 徐天池

作 者：朱 华 郑贤贵 刘 川

徐天池 谢先泽 李 珊

杨津芳 莫小娟 黄 进

张 娇 肖 芸 彭 蓉

李旭东

校 阅：Nick & June Kaethler

审 校：朱 华

内 容 简 介

《四川英语导游景点讲解》由四川导游资格考试评委、四川师范大学旅游学院副教授朱华主持撰写。本书以学生和考生为中心，以培养四川英语导游为宗旨，以帮助学生和考生考取四川导游员资格为现实目标，是四川旅游院校旅游管理、旅游英语和导游专业培养旅游涉外人才的地方教材；是各地、市、州旅游局培训四川英语导游和各地导游考生考取英语导游资格证实用的考前培训教材；也是在职英语导游从事导游员景点讲解和外国旅客来四川旅游有用的随行参考书。

作者结合近年四川导游资格考试培训以及担任英语导游评委的经验，集历年四川导游资格考试景点讲解之精华，撰写了四川英语导游资格考试旅游景点导游词。导游词包括景点要点提示，如地理位置、地位和品位、景点特色和景点知识问答等。为了降低学生、考生学习的难度和导游讲解中可能遇到的困难，每一个景点名称、地名、人名以及生词后面都有中文注释，以便学生、考生和导游员在学习工作中查询使用。

前 言

《四川英语导游景点讲解》以培养四川英语导游为宗旨，以帮助学生和考生考取四川英语导游为现实目标，是为四川省培养面向世界、既懂旅游、又懂英语的涉外旅游人才而撰写的地方教材；也是四川省各旅游院校、各地、市、州旅游局培训英语导游和各地导游考生考取英语导游资格证非常实用的考前培训教材；是在职英语导游从事导游员景点讲解和外国旅客来四川旅游有用的随行参考书。

本书在设计全书框架、写作体例和确定景点内容时，兼顾了旅游教学、导游考前培训和导游讲解参考三个方面的要求，突出了以下几方面内容：

1. 所选旅游景点包括了四川各类旅游景点类型，每一类型都有代表性的景点。主要有四川著名山水、四川名人故居、四川著名博物馆、四川著名文化遗址、四川著名石刻和四川历史文化名城。

2. 所选旅游景点涵盖面广，基本上包括了四川省各市、地、州的旅游景区和旅游景点，方便了各地英语导游资格考生和旅游工作者的需要。

3. 专门用一章讲述了导游讲解技巧，目的是让学生和考生通过学习不同的讲解方法，提高他们运用英语进行景点讲解的实际能力。

4. 每一个景点有要点提示, 如地理位置、地位和品位、景点、景区特色等, 以便提纲挈领, 抓住景点讲解的重点和主要内容。

5. 每一个景点有知识问答和练习, 突出景点讲解中的重点和难点, 包括景点中的历史文化、科学原理、神化传说和民俗风情等。

6. 为了降低学生学习难度和导游讲解困难, 在每一个景点名称、地名、人名以及生词后面都有中文注释, 以便学生和导游员在学习工作中方便查询使用。

一个优秀的导游员要根据不同的景点、不同的游客对象采用不同的讲解方法, “情景化”是导游讲解的基本要求。因此, 学生、考生、导游员在使用本书时不要死记硬背, 应当根据现场讲解的具体情况使用适当的导游用语和关联词, 使景点讲解做到详略得当, 重点突出, 生动活泼, 引人入胜。

《四川英语导游景点讲解》由四川导游资格考试评委、四川师范大学旅游学院朱华副教授主持撰写。四川师范大学旅游学院加拿大教师 Nick & June Kaethler 校阅全部英文稿件, 全书由朱华审校、定稿。四川师范大学旅游学院王川教授对书中有关历史、文化、宗教方面的内容进行了权威性的解释; 四川师范大学英语教授、翻译家黄兴渠先生指点、翻译了武侯祠的名联和杜甫草堂景点中的诗歌和对联, 在此深表谢意。由于四川旅游景点众多, 涉及历史、宗教、文化、生物、建筑、地质等知识, 书中的景点多数为首次用英文撰写, 现存的参考资料少, 难度大, 加之作者水平有限, 错误疏漏之处在所难免, 敬请各位专家、同行批评指正, 以便今后修订、补正。

目 录

Contents

第一单元 四川旅游资源	
Unit 1 Tourism Resources in Sichuan	1
第二单元 国宝大熊猫	
Unit 2 The Giant Panda, A National Treasure	12
第三单元 锦绣成都	
Unit 3 Splendid Chengdu	21
第四单元 武侯祠	
Unit 4 The Wuhou Temple	32
第五单元 杜甫草堂	
Unit 5 Du Fu's Thatched Cottage	44
第六单元 都江堰	
Unit 6 Dujiangyan Irrigation Project	55
第七单元 青城山	
Unit 7 Mt. Qingcheng	65
第八单元 峨眉山	
Unit 8 Mt. Emei	76
第九单元 乐山大佛	
Unit 9 The Leshan Giant Buddha	91

第十单元 九寨沟	
Unit 10 Jiuzhaigou Valley	99
第十一单元 黄龙	
Unit 11 Huanglong	112
第十二单元 窦圉山	
Unit 12 Mt. Doutuan	122
第十三单元 野人海 (木格措)	
Unit 13 Yerenhai (Mugecuo)	130
第十四单元 四姑娘山	
Unit 14 Mt. Siguniang	138
第十五单元 富乐山	
Unit 15 Mt. Fule	146
第十六单元 玉蟾山	
Unit 16 Mt. Yuchan	152
第十七单元 真佛山	
Unit 17 Mt. Zhenfo	159
第十八单元 黄荆原始森林	
Unit 18 Huangjing Virgin Forest	167
第十九单元 自贡恐龙博物馆	
Unit 19 Zigong Dinosaur Museum	173
第二十单元 自贡盐业历史博物馆	
Unit 20 Zigong Salt History Museum	181
第二十一单元 卧龙	
Unit 21 Wolong	189

第二十二单元 西岭雪山	
Unit 22 The Snow - Capped Xiling Mountain	195
第二十三单元 稻城亚丁	
Unit 23 Daocheng and Yading	203
第二十四单元 海螺沟	
Unit 24 Hailuogou Valley	210
第二十五单元 蒙顶山	
Unit 25 Mt. Mengding	216
第二十六单元 碧峰峡	
Unit 26 Bifengxia Valley	222
第二十七单元 剑门蜀道	
Unit 27 The Jianmen Shudao Path	231
第二十八单元 瓦屋山	
Unit 28 Mt. Wawu	239
第二十九单元 翠屏森林公园	
Unit 29 Cuiping Forest Park	247
第三十单元 蜀南竹海	
Unit 30 Shunan Bamboo Forest	253
第三十一单元 古宇湖	
Unit 31 The Guyu Lake	262
第三十二单元 兴文石林	
Unit 32 Xingwen Stone Forest & Caves	267
第三十三单元 宝光寺	
Unit 33 Baoguang Temple	273

第三十四单元 金沙遗址

Unit 34 Jinsha Ruins 282

第三十五单元 三星堆博物馆

Unit 35 Sanxingdui Museum 289

第三十六单元 泸沽湖

Unit 36 Lake Lugu 303

第三十七单元 桃坪羌寨

Unit 37 The Qiang Stockaded Village of Taoping 310

第三十八单元 乐山概况

Unit 38 A Survey of Leshan City 316

第三十九单元 德阳概况

Unit 39 A Survey of Deyang City 323

第四十单元 盐都自贡

Unit 40 Zigong, the Salt Capital 329

第四十一单元 雨城雅安

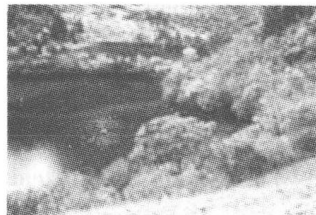
Unit 41 Ya'an — A "Rain City" 337

第四十二单元 导游基本讲解方法

Unit 42 Basic Methods of Introduction for Tour Guiding 343

第一单元 四川旅游资源

Unit 1 Tourism Resources in Sichuan



Part 1

Highlights

1. Geographic Location

Sichuan Province is located in southwest China, has an area of 485,000 square kilometers and a population of over 87 million.

2. Status and Reputation

The four words can be used to describe the tourism resources of Sichuan: abundant, diverse, widely distributed, and superb in taste; these are a rare combination of attributes in China and the even in the world.

3. Scenic Features

Sichuan is a province well known for its wealth of tourism resources of natural landscapes, historical relics and ethnic customs. As the old saying goes, “Mountains and waters in Shu are well worth watching.” Sichuan has:

- 1) two sites included in the List of World Natural Heritages (世界自然遗产名录): Jiuzhaigou Valley, the “fairyland” on the earth; and Huanglong (or Yellow Dragon), the “jasper lake in the mundane world”
- 2) one site included in the World Cultural and Natural Heritages (世界文化和自然双重遗产): Mt. E'mei with the Giant Buddha of Leshan, a sacred site of Buddhism

- 3) one site included in the List of World Cultural Heritage: Dujiangyan Irrigation Project & Mt. Qingcheng
- 4) 20 State 4A-level or State 3A-Level Scenic Areas
- 5) 10 National Key Tourist Resorts
- 6) 67 Provincial Scenic Areas
- 7) 13 National Nature Reserves
- 8) 45 Provincial Nature Reserves
- 9) 25 National Forest Parks
- 10) 51 Provincial Forest Parks
- 11) 4 National Geological Parks

Among them, the following are promising candidates for the List of World Natural Heritages or World Cultural Heritages: the Sanxingdui Ruins of Guanghan (广汉三星堆遗址), the Jinsha Ruins of Chengdu (成都金沙遗址), the Qiang Stockaded Village of Taoping in Aba (阿坝州桃坪羌寨), the Giant Panda Nature Reserve of Wolong (卧龙大熊猫自然保护区), and Daocheng-Yading of Ganzi (甘孜州亚丁稻城).

Part 2

Commentary

With a long history and splendid culture together with its beautiful landscapes, Sichuan has long been praised as the “Land of Abundance”. It is also called “Home of the Giant Panda”, for the number of Giant Pandas accounts for over 85% of the nation’s total. Sichuan has a recorded history of civilization of over 4,500 years dating back to the times of Can Cong (蚕丛) and Yu Fu (鱼凫). Presently Sichuan has:

- 1) 5 cities designated China Top Tourist City
- 2) 7 cities designated China Key Historical and Cultural City, namely Chengdu, Zigong, Leshan, Yibin, Luzhou, Langzhong and Dujiangyan
- 3) 62 sites identified as China Key Cultural Relic Unit Under

Protection

4) 24 cities, counties, or towns designated the Provincial Key Historical and Cultural City (or Town)

In addition, these resources are widely dispersed throughout the Province. In Sichuan, there are sights, old and new, and here we list just a few: the ancient irrigation project, old towns and houses, former residences of renowned figures, Buddhist temples and Taoist halls, stone carvings and murals and modern art museums, and many more. As well, you will be fascinated by the ancient “Southern Silk Road”, stories about heroes of the Three-Kingdom Period traveling along the ancient Shudao path (蜀道), and stories about the Red Army during their Long March in southwest Sichuan.

On this vast and charming land, there are fascinating landscapes ranging from highlands, mountainous areas, and valleys to basins, hills, and plains; from rivers and lakes to hot springs and waterfalls; from karst zones to Danxia landforms, named after the Danxia Mountain in Guangdong Province, the latter of which won the title of “landscape province” for Sichuan. The Hengduan Range, which is one of the three major forests and one of the five major grazing lands in China, is particularly worthy of recommendation. Its snow-capped peaks, flourishing forests, and rivers such as the Jinsha River, the Yalong River, the Daduhe River and the Mingjiang River create a great many mysterious, precipitous and marvelous views which would definitely intrigue tourists from home and abroad.

Situated in the subtropical belt, with diverse landforms and varying climates, Sichuan has an abundance of plants and wild animals. In the forests, which cover 7.46 million hectares, flourish many precious trees, such as “living fossils” metasequoia and yinshan, accounting for 1/5th of China’s total forestation area. There are over 1,100 kinds of vertebrates in Sichuan, accounting for 40% of all the wild animals in China. Half of all of China’s many different species of birds and rare animals can be seen here, among which 55 species are under state protection. The internationally loved Giant

Panda is one of them, living mainly in 36 counties and preservation areas within the 4 mountain systems of Sichuan, earning Sichuan the well deserved designation “home of the Giant Pandas”.

Sichuan Province is home to 15 ethnic groups, such as Tibetan, Qiang, Yi, Miao, and Naxi. In terms of population, the Sichuan Tibetans rank second nationally, and Yi, first. What is more remarkable is that the Qiang people live nowhere else except in Sichuan. As a result, Sichuan is culturally enhanced by their exotic ethnic traditions, customs and festivals. There are 40 famous large-scale festival activities in the Province, including: Leshan World Travel & Giant Buddha Festival, Ice & Snow Festival of South China, Zigong Dinosaur Lantern Festival, Liangshan Yi Nationality Torch Festival, and Panzhihua Yangtze River Drifting Festival International, as well as the Water Discharge Festival of Dujiangyan.

With a history of more than 4,500 years, Sichuan possesses a deeply imbedded and diverse culture, involving such elements as: the Three-Kingdom legend, local opera, tea, wine, bamboo, the Hakka nationality, the Sanxingdui Ruins, and many more. The Three-Kingdom culture is found in many places, such as the Wuhou Temple of Chengdu, Pang Tong Temple of Deyang, Zhang Fei Temple of Langzhong, and Mt. Fule of Mianyang. Sichuan Opera, a splendid cultural legacy, is famous for its unique and cunning skill of “Changing Faces”. Mt. Mengding is one of the origins of world tea culture. The saying “The best water is from the Yangtze River whereas the best tea is from Mt. Mengding” reflects the time-honored reputation of the Sichuan tea culture. The Luodai Town of Chengdu, “the typical town of the Hakka nationality of west China”, is the best representation of the architectural culture of the Hakka people. The Shunan Bamboo Sea is the only summer resort in China featuring bamboos, and is also the only museum in China with collections and displays of bamboo samples and documents concerning bamboo culture. The Sanxingdui Ruins reveal the highly developed civilization of the ancient Shu State and its objects represent the highest

achievement of the ancient Shu culture, and convincingly demonstrate that the Chinese civilization stemmed from varied sources before it achieved its own identity. The advanced civilization as represented by the Sanxingdui Ruins and its ancient mysteries are comparable to the Egyptian pyramids.

Sichuan abounds with local and special products, which total more than 3,000 kinds and fall into four main categories: liquors and wines, handicrafts, medicinal herbs and teas, and agricultural products and their byproducts such as food. To name just a few:

- 1) Liquors and wines: Sichuan is home to China's famous wines, with yeast liquor, white spirits, fruit wine, medical liquor and so on totaling more than 1,000 varieties, among which the domestically and internationally known ones are the Wuliangye Liquor and Jiannanchun Liquor.
- 2) Handicrafts: Sichuan embroidery is a traditional handicraft which has received international acclaim. Besides, the bamboo articles of Chongqing are very popular as is the new-year picture of Mianzhu.
- 3) Medicinal herbs and teas: Sichuan has a great many kinds of herbs and plants that are used for making Chinese medicine. The great output makes Sichuan one of the three biggest bases of medicinal herb production in China. Indigenous pharmaceutical plants include: the rhizome of *chuanxiong* (*ligusticum wallichii*), *fritillaria thunbergii*, the bark of *eucommia* (*eucommia ulmoides*), Chinese caterpillar fungus (*cordyceps sinensis*), etc. Almost as world famous as the traditional Chinese medicine is the Chinese tea culture of which the tea of Mt. Mending is arguably the best.
- 4) Foods: In addition to the local and special products, Sichuan cuisine is also worth mentioning. Sichuan Food stands for one of China's four major culinary schools (Sichuan Food, Guangdong Food, Beijing Food, and Jiangsu Food), famous for its diversity in appearance and taste. There are over 2,000 kinds of dishes and snacks in Sichuan, such as *huiguorou* (twice-cooked pork), *mapo doufu* (stir-fried bean curd in hot sauce), *gongbao jiding* (diced

chicken with chili pepper and peanuts), *yuxiang rousi* (fish-flavored pork shreds), etc. Visitors can well enjoy the food here.

Since 1978, Sichuan has seen a steady improvement in the infrastructures that support tourism. Advanced transportation and communications offer visitors easier and speedy access to Sichuan, which has an increasingly larger accommodation capacity. Chengdu, a metropolis (大都市) of West China, is the center of Sichuan tourism. By air, Shuangliu International Airport of Chengdu, with over 160 flight routes, is one of the four biggest airports of China, offering direct flights to 9 overseas cities and regions: Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Katmandu, Bangkok, and Kuala Lumpur. The Jiuhuang Airport at Jiuzhaigou Valley and Huanglong Scenic Area has been completed, and is now in operation, with charter plane service available directly to Kuala Lumpur of Malaya, Moscow and Irkutsk of Russia, Katmandu of Nepal, Alma-Ata of Kazakhstan. By Railway, Chengdu is linked to the rest of China by Baoji-Chengdu Railway, Chengdu-Kunming Railway, Chengdu-Chongqing Railway, Dazhou-Chengdu Railway, etc. Besides, there are expressways linking Chengdu to the major cities nearby like Chongqing, Neijiang, Zigong, Yibin, Deyang, Mianyang, Ya'an, Leshan, Dujiangyan, Jiuzhaigou, Nanchong, etc. Furthermore, there is a water transportation route linking Leshan, Yibin, Luzhou to Chongqing via the Mingjiang River and the Yangtze River. The transportation network by land, by air and by water makes it convenient and fast to travel in Sichuan. The International Direct Dialing (IDD) service is available in major cities and scenic areas of Sichuan, connecting over 200 countries and regions in the world.

In order to further promote tourism, Sichuan is recently giving priority to the development of the following four tourism areas: Chengdu port tour area, west Sichuan natural and ecotour area, Leshan-Mt. Emei tour area, and Zigong-Yibin bamboo forest tour area. More specifically, efforts are being made to create superb tour areas. A total investment of over 20 billion yuan is planned for the