

英语导游资格考试参考用书

CHINA
REVISÉD AND UPDATED

BEIJING



English

Tour Guiding in Beijing



刘爱服◎著

新编

【2015版】



附光盘

英语北京导游

中国旅游出版社

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序

北京以其悠久的历史背景、广博的文化内涵、朴实的民风民俗吸引着四面八方无数旅游者慕名而来。为更好地适应北京旅游市场的发展，为外国旅游者提供高水平英语导游服务，进一步帮助在校学习英语导游专业的学生提高专业英语水平，为在职英语导游人员、相关人士尽快适应新的旅游市场的变化与要求，刘爱服老师凭借自己多年的实际导游经验和教学经验对《新编英语北京导游》进行了再次重新修订，同时，聘请外国专家对此书进行了录音。新版书在原有基础上增加了更新、更详细的内容，并力求对全文给予更加准确全面地英文解说，这些都无疑为本书的学术价值增色不少，同时为广大学生和读者提供了更多的帮助。

刘爱服老师既是北京联合大学旅游学院旅游英语教授，又是一名出色的高级英语导游员，曾在北京国旅担任专职英语导游二十余年。她具有极为丰富的现场导游经验，阅历丰富，英语功底扎实。转入教育工作岗位后，她刻苦钻研业务，持之以恒，一丝不苟的精神贯穿始终。

《新编英语北京导游》的修订及录音，适应了当前新的旅游形势和导游员资格考试的变化，不仅可以作为高等院校旅游英语专业和旅游相关专业的教科书，也可供导游人员在接团时参考，尤其是能够满足广大中外读者和英语导游人员的需求。

对此书的修订，刘爱服老师付出了艰辛的努力。我相信此书会得到读者和旅游界、教育界同行的认可与欢迎，也会得到旅游学术界的尊重与赞扬。在此，对此书的出版向刘爱服老师表示祝贺！

北京联合大学旅游学院原院长



2015年1月

再版前言

为满足当前旅游市场新的需要，更好地适应北京英语导游员资格考试的各种变化，帮助更多的人掌握北京主要旅游景点的英文讲解，根据各方面的需求，我再次重新修订了《新编英语北京导游》这本书。新版不仅增添了大量的专业阅读知识，同时还配上了景点录音，希望这些修订能为广大读者提供更多的帮助。新版《新编英语北京导游》内容如下：第一部分，北京历史及当代北京；第二部分，北京主要旅游景点讲解；第三部分，导游业务中常见问题的预防、应对和处理。

本书在增加新知识的同时，特聘外国专家为主要景点讲解录音，相信此书不仅会为各大专院校旅游英语专业学生，而且还会为从事旅游工作的人士以及广大读者提供更加新颖的英文讲解及英文录音，对他们在今后的学习和工作中正确使用更加生动、清晰的英文导游解说有所帮助，会使旅游者因导游人员漂亮的英语讲解满意而归。

本书撰写过程中得到了许多同事的热情帮助和多方面的鼓励支持。北京旅游学院英语旅游文化系主任赵丽老师对此书写作给予了许多有益的启示，美国专家 Ms. Melanie Shapiro 认真审阅了全文，提出了许多宝贵建议，并对此书进行了审校。在此，我对他们表示最衷心的感谢！英语旅游文化系旅游文化教研室潘素玲主任，洪华老师、徐怀宝老师等都在平时工作及本书的编写和出版过程中给了我极大的支持和帮助。东方世纪国际旅行社董事长宫万春、原华都国际旅行社副总经理王瑞琪，在我写作过程中也都给予许多帮助。在此，我向所有帮助过我的人表示由衷的敬意！正是在大家的帮助下，才得以将此书奉献给广大读者。

由于本人水平有限，疏漏和错误在所难免，恳请广大同行和读者对本书提出宝贵意见，以使之更加完善。

刘爱服

2015年2月

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Part one

The Evolution of Beijing

Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is a modern and international metropolis of historic significance. Beijing is the place where the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government of China are located, and it is the political, economic, cultural and communications center of China as well as the center for foreign trade. Beijing is also the country's scientific and cultural center, where the scientists, scholars, artists and technicians as well as people in all fields are making their great contributions to the construction of China. This fast changing city gives an impression of a modern city with strong traditional flavors.

The Character of the City: Beijing is the capital of the People's Republic of China, and it is the political, cultural and economic center of China as well as a world famous ancient city. It is also a modern and international metropolis.

History of Beijing

1. Formation of the Geography of Beijing

How did Beijing come into being? Being a city, apart from the economy, the geographical environment is also very important. According to the historical records and the research by historians and geologists, the area around Beijing was a gulf two or three million years ago. The geographical distribution of Beijing is like this:

Beijing was called “Beijing Gulf” because it was semi enclosed by Taihang Mountain to the west and Yanshan Mountain to the north, with Bohai Bay to its east and facing the Great Huabei Plain to the south. Millions of years later, the enormous amounts of mud carried by the melting ice and snow in spring and the heavy rains in summer silt down from the mountain valleys into the gulf; then the gulf was transformed into an alluvial plain known as Beijing Sub-plain today. The surrounding mountains offered a protection screen from the strong northern winds. Wet air blew from the sea to the east, and a vast plain stretched out to the south. The different landforms and a temperate climate with plentiful rainfall made this sub-plain a suitable environment for humans to settle on. Then it became the pivot connected with the northeast, northwest and the central plains. It was also the communication and transportation center of the north and the south in China. Here was the cradle of the human settlement where our origin ancestor — Peking Man was bred, the earliest inhabitant of the Beijing Sub-plain.

2. Traces of Ancient Man

Peking Man



Peking Man, or Peking ape-man, a primitive caveman, once lived from some 200,000 to 700,000 years ago on Dragon Bone Hill by the Town of Zhoukoudian in Fangshan District, which is 42 kilometers (26 miles) southwest of Beijing. (*Dragon Bone Hill is noted for its large quantities of Chinese medicine: dragon bone.*) Peking Man, the earliest resident of this region was an ancient human being and was also a part of the ancient Peking *Homo erectus* group in the Beijing area. The first completed skull of Peking Man was discovered in December 1929 by Pei Wenzhong, a well-known Chinese paleoanthropologist.

Upper Cave Man

The fossils of the Upper Cave Man were found in the cave above the cave of Peking Man. They lived about 18,000 years ago. The Upper Cave Man was much

nearer to the modern man. They could sew pieces of animal hides into a covering and the primitive women had already developed the sense of beauty by making necklaces with seashells, stones and animal teeth. Furthermore, they already showed their appreciation of red color in decorating their caves.

3. The Origin of the City

In about one or two thousand years BC, some small settlements began to appear on the Beijing Sub-plain. One of them was located around the present Guanganmen area (*Gate of Broad Peace*) in southwestern Beijing. As time went on, Guanganmen settlement became a center for north and south communications. With the development of production and the increase in commerce, it grew into a prosperous market town in the Zhou Dynasty (11th~771st, 770th~256th century BC), and then it was called City of “Ji” or “Jicheng” (蓟城). That was probably the earliest appearance of the city of Beijing. The earliest written history of Beijing can be traced to more than 3,000 years ago. Since there was no detailed record to prove the exact year of the city, the arguments on the topic for the exact founding year of the city of “Ji” among the historians lasted for many years. But later, according to the historical records, the historian and professor Mr. Zhao Guangxian got the result: The year of 1046 BC when King Wu of the Zhou Dynasty overthrew the Shang Dynasty (16th~11th century BC) and enfeoffed prince Shao to the region of Yan, is the year when the city appeared. So later, according to the calendar, records, astronomical phenomena and the Halley Comet, the year of 1046 BC, is considered as the appearance year of Beijing city. In 1995, a grand celebration was held in Beijing to commemorate the Beijing city’s anniversary. Today (*the year of 2011*), Beijing is 3,057 years old.

4. The Names of the City

Beijing was first recorded as the city of “Ji” or “Jicheng” in Chinese (蓟城). Later in the 11th century BC, the Kingdom of Yan established its capital at the city of Ji, and named it “Yanjing” (燕京). The city of “Ji” served as the capital of Yan for eight to nine hundred years and it was an important metropolis in north

China. In 221 BC, during the Qin Dynasty, Qin Shihuang, the first emperor of the Qin Dynasty, defeated the six other kingdoms and established a unified centralized state with its capital in Xianyang (in present Shaanxi Province). The state of Yan ceased to exist and the city of “Ji” became an ordinary prefectural town, which was still regarded as a major trading center and a place of strategic importance. But the city of “Ji” was in no position to be compared with the capital cities of Xianyang, Chang’an of the Han, Sui and Tang Dynasties. So the city of “Ji” just remained as another northern town. In the Sui Dynasty (581~618), it was named “Zhuojun” (涿郡). During the Tang Dynasty (618~907), it was renamed “Youzhou” (幽州) with its capital in Chang’an (Xi’an today). As time continued, the city was respectively named Peidu, Zhongdu, Dadu, Beiping and finally Beijing.

5. The Capital City in Different Dynasties

During the long process of history, Beijing had been the capital city for five dynasties; they are Liao, Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing dynasties until the 1911 Revolution led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

Liao Dynasty (907 ~ 1125)

In the 10th century, the Khitan, a Mongolian tribe from the West Liao River area in northern China, established the Liao Dynasty in 938, and then the Tang Dynasty was succeeded by the Song Dynasty (960~1279) in the south, and the Liao in the north. In 936 Liao occupied “Youzhou” and named it Nanjing (Southern Capital) and designed it as a secondary capital of the Liao Dynasty. In 938, the city became one of the five capitals of the Kingdom of Liao (947~1125). Since then, the historical position of the city had changed tremendously. It changed gradually from a city of military strategic importance to the political center of the whole country. However, the city was soon renamed “Yanjing”. Ever since then, the city had been the capital city for later dynasties.

As time went on, along with the history and changes of the city, the city and the city wall of the Liao Dynasty had already disappeared. But today some historical remains of the Liao Dynasty still can be found in Beijing.

(1) The Round City (Tuancheng 团城): It is located by the southern gate of Beihai Park and was originally built by the Liao rulers. After many restorations by different dynasties, it is still in existence today.

(2) Temple of Great Awakening (Dajuesi 大觉寺): It is located in the Western Hills northwest of Beijing. A tablet recording the erection of the magnificent tower in the temple is the oldest stele made in the Liao Dynasty in Beijing. It was originally built in 1068 during the Liao Dynasty and named the Clear Spring Temple (*Qingshuiyuan* 清水院) because the stream ran through the temple grounds. It was given its present name when it was rebuilt in 1428 in the Ming Dynasty. An unusual feature of the temple is that it faces east instead of south. That is because of Khitan's customs of having the gate face the sun. There is a giant ginkgo tree, which is said to be over 1,000 years old.

(3) The Pagoda of the Temple of Heavenly Tranquility (Tianningsita 天宁寺塔): The Pagoda of Tianningsi is near Guanganmen. It is an elaborately constructed building from the Liao Dynasty. It is 578 meters high with 13 stories. Now the temple is gone, but the pagoda still exists there.

(4) The Mosque at Niujie (Niujiqingzhensi 牛街清真寺): The Mosque was built in 955. It is a typical Arabesque Islam Mosque and it is the largest and the longest in the history of the Islam Mosque in Beijing.

Jin Dynasty (1115 ~ 1234)

In the 12th century, the Nuzhen tribe from the Songhua River in the northeast drove out the Khitan Liao. In 1115 they set up the Jin Dynasty with the capital in Huining (*today Heilongjiang Province*). Later they occupied Yanjing in 1122. In order to maintain their control over the Yellow River Valley and at the same time remain in easy contact with their base in the northeast, the Jin rulers moved their capital to the city of Yanjing in 1153. Then Yanjing was made the capital of the Jin Dynasty and its name was changed to Zhongdu (*Central Capital*). Thus Zhongdu became the center of rule over half of China. Large-scale construction was carried out in Zhongdu under the Jin Dynasty. The old city borders were enlarged to the east, west and south. A new imperial palace was built modeled after the imperial palace at Bianliang, the capital of the Northern Song Dynasty (*present city Kaifeng, Henan Province*). Only under the Jin did the city really take shape as an imperial capital,

though its size was much smaller than the later dynasties. Its location was in the southwestern part of the present day Beijing. After the Imperial Palace was completed, the Imperial Palace of Jin was well known for its luxury, sumptuousness, gorgeousness and splendiddness.

The Jin rulers also did a lot of work in water conservancy and water transportation of grain to the capital. For instance, they built some water sluice gates in some rivers or moats from the Grand Canal in Tongzhou to the city of Zhongdu, the central capital of Jin. Though some of the water projects failed, the construction project of **Lugouqiao** (*known to the West as the Marco Polo Bridge*) is the most successful project. Westerners called it Marco Polo Bridge simply because Marco Polo described it in his book "Travels" and introduced it to the West.

The old ferry crossing which served as a gateway to Beijing from the Yellow River Valley was made of a wooden pontoon bridge, which could be easily washed away or burnt down. To meet the military, political, economic and cultural needs of the new imperial capital, the Jin emperor ordered the construction of a big stone bridge built over the Yongding River in 1189. The construction took more than three years and was completed in 1192. It was built in traditional Chinese bridge architecture with white marble stones. It is 266.5 meters long, 7.6 meters wide with 281 balusters on both sides of the bridge. The most impressive sight about it is the stone carving on its balustrade. There are a total of 485 big or small stone lions built on the top of the balusters. On each baluster there is a large stone lion and some with one or two smaller ones around it. Each is different from the other in size and shape.

The Italian traveler Marco Polo admired the bridge and wrote in his book: "ten miles past Khanbaliq (*Dadu*), a magnificent stone bridge crosses the river, and it has no comparison anywhere in the world." It was listed as one of the "Eight Scenic Spots of Yanjing" under the descriptive title "Lu Gou Xiao Yue" which means the "morning moon over Lugou Bridge". Later in the Qing Dynasty (1644 ~ 1911), Emperor Qianlong wrote in his elegant calligraphy for the stele marking the respective beauty spots, including the "Lu Gou Xiao Yue" tablet which still stands today by the bridge. Today, this more than 800-year-old stone bridge is a world famous tourist attraction.

The bridge is of another particular significance; the Chinese people resisted the Japanese aggression. It was here that the War of Resistance Against Japan broke out on July 7th, 1937 (1937~1945).

Because of the cultural influence by the Han nationality, the Jin Emperor built not only their imperial palace by imitation but also their imperial gardens in Beijing. But, as time passed by, most of their imperial gardens had gone; only the remains or ruins can be seen today. Such as:

- (1) Tongleyuan;
- (2) Genfengligong;
- (3) Badashuiyuan (The Eight Grant Gardens), etc.

They were the Imperial Gardens built in the Jin Dynasty. They laid a good foundation for the succeeding dynasties.

Yuan Dynasty (1206 ~ 1368)

The Jin Dynasty lasted no more than 60 years, and then the Mongolians intruded. In the early 13th century, the Mongolians in the north gathered strength rapidly. In 1215, a cavalry force under Genghis Khan broke through the Nankou Pass, south of the Great Wall, and captured Zhongdu (*Central Capital*) where there was fierce fighting with the Jin troops, and the magnificent city was nearly razed to the ground. At that time, Zhongdu of Jin was only the capital of half of China in the north, while the Southern Song Dynasty was in the south. In order to bring all China under control, Kublai Khan, the grandson of Genghis Khan, came down from Mongolia to Zhongdu in 1260 and it was here that Kublai established the Yuan Dynasty in 1271. After the defeat of the Southern Song, he brought north and south China under control. In 1272 Kublai Khan moved the capital from the north to Zhongdu and made it as his capital, which was called Khanbaliq (*Khan's City*) and known as Dadu in Chinese (*Great Capital*) for the newly founded Yuan Dynasty. After that, Dadu (*Great Capital*) replaced the position of ancient capitals of Chang'an, Luoyang and Kaifeng. Ever since then, Dadu of Yuan Dynasty became the political center of the whole country and the national capital of unified China. Its position of a national capital was maintained though some minor changes under different names in different dynasties down to the present day were made with only minor interruptions.

The Yuan Dynasty at the Daning Palace, the detached palace of Jin Dynasty (*presently it is Beihai Park*), was located in the east suburb of Zhongdu of Jin Dynasty. This formed the predecessor of old Beijing City.

Kublai Khan settled down and re-designed and rebuilt a new city center. He decided to abandon the old Jin City and made the center of Dadu (*the Great Capital*) in the northeast suburbs outside the Jin city, roughly where Beihai Park stands today. The reason was that the old Jin City was so dilapidated after war and it was very hard to rebuild; the city was lacking a sufficient water supply with the increasing population; furthermore, the new emperor didn't want to live in the old Dynasty City. So the extensive reconstruction of Dadu was soon carried out according to a comprehensive plan.

Since Daninggong Palace (*Palace of Great Tranquility*), the detached palace of Jin Dynasty, which was in the northeast suburbs outside the Jin capital, (*located somewhere on the present site of Beihai Park*) was the only palace left after the war, so Kublai Khan used it as the center of his new capital. The Imperial Palace was built around the lakes where Zhonghai (*Central Lake*) and Beihai (*North Lake*) stand today.

The imperial palace consisted of three groups of palaces. The palaces on the east bank were Danei (*Great Within*) where the Yuan Emperor gave his audience and had his residence. The palaces on the west banks of the lake were the residences of the crown-prince and the empress dowager. All the palace roofs were resplendent with brightly colored glazed tiles. The terraces in front of each palace hall were paved with carved white marble ramps and the whole palace was luxurious, splendid and lavishly decorated. The city-wall surrounding Dadu (*the Great Capital*) had three gates in the east, west and south, with only two gates in the north. The ruins of the Yuan northern city-wall can still be seen today beyond Deshengmen, an earthen mound rather grandly known as the "Earthen Wall". The layout of the Dadu City still followed the former imperial rulers with the Front Court for official routines and the Market at the rear, the Supreme Ancestral Temple on the left and the Altar of Land and Grain on the right.

Under the construction of the Dadu City, the pattern of the street and lanes (*Hutong in Chinese*) in the whole city looked so beautiful, just like a chessboard. A passage of 24 steps in width was called a broad street, 12 steps wide was a narrow road and a passage of 6 steps in width was called Hutong. The broad straight street ran mostly on principle from north to south, intersected by Hutong (*lanes*) running east to west. No wonder the great Italian traveler Marco Polo (1254 ~ 1324) described the city of Beijing in his book of "Travels": "The street was so broad and