广西著名景点英文 导游词

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Introduction 前 言

编写一本英语的导游词,是我们桂林旅游高等专科学校教师早已经有的愿望。随着涉外旅游接待的蓬勃发展,旅游企业的外语人才培养需求明显加大,旅游院校的涉外导游教学以及全国导游资格考试(广西)现场导游考试都急需教材,从事涉外旅游工作的广大英语翻译导游人员以及到广西旅游的外国游客也需要一本简明的英语导游词,这都客观上为本书的出炉提供了契机。

我们感到有必要编写出版《广西著名景点英语导游词》。但是,用有限的篇幅来诠释和传递无限的文化和美景,很难。如果用的是外语,尤其是欧洲语言,则更难。桂林旅游高等专科学校组织了具有丰富英文导游实践经验和扎实英文功底的写作班子,认真编写,如期完成。

全书包括 27 篇导游词以及导游规范服务与应急事件处理指南 2 个部分,共47 861 个单词。

作者及具体编写分工如下:

白崇萍负责编写:芦笛岩(Reed Flute Cave)、两江四湖(Two-Rriver and Four-Lake Project)、大圩古镇(Old Town Daxu)、导游规范服务与应急事件处理指南(Guidelines of dealing with the formality, dilemma for tour professionals)

黄晓萍负责编写:叠彩山(Piled Silk Hill)、德天瀑布(Detian Waterfall)

牟正溪负责编写:广西博物馆与文物苑(Guangxi Museum of Nationalities and Ethnic Folk-Custom Exhibition Hall); 漓江(Li River)

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全娜负责编写:北海银滩(Beihai Silver Beach)

在本书稿的编写过程中,全部英文的校对工作由在桂大学从事英语教学的外籍教师 Nick Turnbull 担任。原桂林旅游高等专科学校旅游外语系周培义副教授、导游系周刚刚主任为本书的英文审定也付出了不少心血,提出了不少宝贵意见。本书的出版面世离不开他们的帮助与支持,在此表示深深谢意。

编书时间有限,其中难免存在缺点错误和文字翻译的差异,请有关专家 和读者多提宝贵意见。

编者

2012年5月



Contents

Chapter 1. Our Beautiful Guangxì				
秀美壮乡——广西概况	(001)			
Chapter 2. Guangxi Museum of Nationalities and Ethnic				
Folk-Custom Exhibition Hall				
铜鼓文化,民族风情——广西博物馆和文物苑	(008)			
Chapter 3. Friendship Pass 南疆边陲——友谊关	(018)			
Chapter 4. Guiping West Mountain				
佛教圣地——桂平西山	(023)			
Chapter 5. Beihai Silver Beach				
中国第一滩——北海银滩	(027)			
Chapter 6. Chengyang Bridge Scenic Area				
巧夺天工——程阳桥景区	(030)			
Chapter 7. Li River 百里画廊——漓江 ···································	(033)			
Chapter 8 Reed Flute Cave				
大自然艺术之宫——芦笛岩	(045)			
Chapter 9. Elephant Trunk Hill				
桂林城徽——象鼻山	(054)			
Chapter 10. Fubo Hill				
Chapter 11. Piled Silk Hill 江山会景——叠彩山				
Chapter 12. Seven Star Park				
北斗七星——七星公园	(066)			
Chapter 13. Seven Star Cave				
第一洞天——七星岩	(073)			
Chapter 14 Two-River and Four-Lake Project				



一水抱城流——两江四湖	(082)
Chapter 15. Jingjiang Prince's Mansion	
古朴深厚——靖江王城	(091)
Chapter 16. Jingjiang Mausoleum	
岭南第一陵——靖江王陵	(095)
Chapter 17. Lingqu Canal 千年古运河——灵渠	(102)
Chapter 18. Longji Rice Terraces	
世界梯田之冠——龙脊梯田	(109)
Chapter 19. Qingxiu Mountain	
日新月异青秀山	(113)
Chapter 20. Liuzhou Yufeng Peak	
形如立鱼——柳州鱼峰山	(118)
Chapter 21. Ningming Huashan Hills 神秘的崖画——花山	山壁画
	(121)
Chapter 22. Detian Waterfall	
世界第二大跨国瀑布——德天瀑布	(124)
Chapter 23. Beihai Weizhou Island	
风光旖旎——北海涠洲岛	(126)
Chapter 24. Old Town Daxu	
千年古镇——大圩	(131)
Chapter 25. Old Town Yangmei	
古风古镇——扬美	(138)
Chapter 26. Old Town Huangyao	
梦境家园——黄姚	(143)
Chapter 27. Dashiwei Karst Tiankeng	
世界天坑之都大石围天坑	(146)
Guidelines of dealing with the formality, dilemma for too	ır
professionals 导游规范服务与应急事件处理指南 …	(151)
Part 1 ······	
Part 2 ······	(157)
References 参考书目 ·······	(163)

Chapter 1 Our Beautiful Guangxi





Our Beautiful Guangxi 秀美壮乡——广西概况

Welcome to our Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

I love my hometown very much. Please allow me to briefly introduce some aspects of my hometown.

Geography:

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is located in southern China. It lies between $20^\circ 54' \sim 26^\circ 23'$ north latitude and $104^\circ 29' \sim 112^\circ 04'$ east longitude.

Size:

In terms of area, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is the 9th biggest provincial executive body in China. It covers 236 thousand, 7 hundred square km which is 2.5% of the total land area of P. R. China.

Neighbours:

To the south, Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region faces Hai Nan Province across the sea, neighboring Canton Province to the east, Hu Nan Province to the northeast, Gui Zhou Province to the northwest, Yun Nan Province to the west and Viet Nam to the southwest.

Hills:

It is a very hilly area at the southeast edge of the Yun-Gui High Plateau. It is a basin with plains in the middle and south. Hilly areas (400 meters above sea level) make up approximately 40% of the total area of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, tor (400 meters above sea level) 20%, knap (200 meters ~400 meters above sea level) 10%, mesa (under



200 meters above sea level) 6%, plain 21% and water 3%. 11% of the total area is farmland about 2.8 million hectares. There are about 500 square meters of farmland to support each person in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Sea:

The North Gulf is about 129,300 square km. The east coastline of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region begins at the mouth of Bei Lun River as part of the Sino-Vietnamese boarder and ends at the mouth of the Xi Mi River at the boarder of Yue and Gui. It is 1,500 km long. There are 697 islands of 84 square km in total.

Wei Zhou Island with 28 square km is the biggest island in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

Climate

A subtropical monsoon climate dominates Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region. The summer here is wet, hot and long while winter is dry, warm and short.

Humidity:

Guangxi is one of the regions with plenty of rainfall. The annual precipitation is averagely $1080 \sim 2760 \,\mathrm{mm}$ while most of the regions are $1300 \sim 2000 \,\mathrm{millimeters}$. There are more rain in the east and less in the west. And some parts of this region are warm and humid months of the year.

Temperature and warmth:

The weather turns hot in May and turns cold at the end of September. The annual average temperature is 21.1° C. July is the hottest month with an average temperature of 23° C $\sim 29^{\circ}$ C while January is the coldest with 6° C $\sim 14^{\circ}$ C. There are 1396 hours a year when you can enjoy sunshine.

It is so warm in the south of Guangxi that you do not need to wear a heavy coat in winter, while you can enjoy snow sometimes in the northern parts of this region.

What a miracle!

History and the Two Names



The two names:

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region enjoys a much longer history than the United States, Australia, New Zealand or any other "new" countries. We can see the history of Guangxi from the two names: "Guangxi" and "Gui".

"Guangxi" is the formal name and "Gui" is the nickname.

"Guangxi" became the formal name at the beginning of Song Dynasty, about 800 years ago. But the nickname "Gui" is older than the formal name. In 214 BC, The Qin Dynasty set three shires: Guilin, Nanhai and Xiang. Most of today's Guangxi was under the executive management of "Guilin" Shire. And we see why "Gui" is used as the brief name of Guangxi.

On December 11th, 1949, the red flag was raised over Guangxi.

On March 5th, 1958, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region was established. It is the stable executive system of this autonomous region.

In 1978, the date "December 11th" was set as the foundation day of this autonomous region.

Capital city:

The current capital city of Guangxi is Nanning. Guilin was the capital city of Guangxi except the years 1912 to 1936 before the People's Republic of China was founded.

Population and Races

Population:

There were 50,127,000 people in Guangxi at the end of 2007. 29.1% of them were living in town, the others in countryside.

12 major nationalities:

Guangxi is one of the 5 minority autonomous regions in China. There



are 12 major residential ethnic groups: Zhuang, Han, Miao, Yao, Dong, Mu Lao, Mao Nan, Hui, Jing, Yi, Shui and Ge Lao. There are 25 smaller minority groups living here in Guangxi. The biggest ethnic group in Guangxi is Han, which makes up 61.6% of the total population. The second biggest is Zhuang, the biggest minority group in China, with about 16,430,000 Zhuang people.

Autonomous Region:

To have a basic understanding of Guangxi, you need to know what an autonomous region is in China. There are several important points of differences between a province and an autonomous region:

- 1. The chairman of an autonomous region must be of the autonomous nationality. In Guangxi, one is not qualified to run for election as governor of Guangxi unless one is of the Zhuang people.
- 2. An autonomous region enjoys a privileged tax policy, compared to a province.
- 3. The government of an autonomous region to win the special permission from the central government to build its own security force to keep its region's safty, as law says so.

Culture

The Stone Age:

About 40,000 to 50,000 years ago, there were "Liu Jiang People" and "Kylin Shan People" living in Guangxi.

Qin Dynasty:

The water systems of Yangtse River and Zhu Jiang River were connected after the finish of the construction of Ling Qu Canal to promote the exchange of politics, culture and economy between Guangxi and central China.

Han Dynasty:

The forefathers of the people in Guangxi created paintings on cliffs on the riversides of Zuo Jiang in southern Guangxi. In the Han Dynasty, the

Chapter 1 Our Beautiful Guangxi

huge copper drum, the symbol of local minority culture, was invented.

Qing Dynasty:

Hong Xiuquan and his fellows started the Taiping Tianguo Movement in God's name.

Festivals:

The Singing Fair of the Zhuang People, the Da Nu Festival of the Yao and the Cai Hua Festival of the Miao are some of the most important celebrations of local people. The Singing Fair has become an international singing festival for the artists and people of the whole world. Now it will be held in Nov. annually in Nanning by the provincial government of Guangxi.

Languages:

Most of the residents in Guangxi can speak fluent Mandarin Chinese while some of them learning to speak English and so on. There are six main dialects in Guangxi. The dialect of Gui-Liu is the most popular.

Natural Resources

Hydropower:

The rich hydropower of Guangxi is due to the rich rainfall. The Long Tan Water Project now in construction will become the second largest in China. It will serve us with a great supply of electricity and balance the water level to reduce the damage caused by flooding.

Mining:

The reserves of 64 of the 97 kinds of mine reserves in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region are in the top ten in China. The reserves of aluminums are up to 680,000,000 tons while its quality is regarded as the best in China.

Fruit and sea-food:

If you like fruit, then I would like to congratulate you on coming to Guangxi. We have the best lychees, oranges, pomelos, bananas, mangoes and 'longans'. After you taste the fruit, the milk from water buffalos





would be recommended as your next choice. Though it is unusual in taste, it provides good nutrition. Please do not forget to try the prawns and oysters of Guangxi. And you will regret leaving Guangxi without bringing some southern pearls which enjoy the reputation of the best pearl in the world from He Pu County beside the Bei Bu Gulf.

Scenic Spots

Ranks:

Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region is one of the most beautiful parts of China. There are 2 scenic spots with AAAAA, 46 AAAA scenic areas, 2 national historical and cultural cities, 9 national top tourism cities, 15 forest parks of national rank; there are 31 scenic spots, 9 tourist resorts, and 220 cultural sites of provincial rank, etc.

Li River:

The scenic zone of the Li River from Guilin to Yangshuo is voted one of the Four Best Tourist Attractions in China by tourists from all over the world. Its model landscape of typical Karst features has become very famous. "No matter east or west, Guilin's scenery is the best."

We also have:

- Excellent cultural attractions marked by the Ling Qu Canal, Terraced Fields in Long Sheng and the Mausoleums and Mansion of Prince Jing Jiang.
- 2. Minority cultural attractions representing the heritage of the Zhuang, Miao, Yao, Dong and Jing.
- 3. Beautiful natural forests and hot springs like Ai Ling Hot spring in Long Sheng, the Da Gui Shan National Forest Park in Gui Gang.
 - 4. The Dashiwei limestone tunnel in Bai Se.
 - 5. Detian International Waterfall and the Silver Beach in Bei Hai.

By the way, it is easy to arrive at Guangxi by air, express train, or water. We have more than ten international flights and numerous domestic airlines. And Guangxi is on the efficient network of railway, road and

Chapter 1 Our Beautiful Guangxi

water transportation in China.

We hope you will have a nice time here.

Words and Expressions:

- 1. latitude 纬度
- 3. subtropical 亚热带
- 5. executive 行政上的
- 7. Liu Jiang People 柳江人
- 9. Ling Qu Canal 灵渠
- 11. aluminium 铝
- 13. pomelo 柚子
- 15. Bei Bu Gulf 北部湾

- 2. longitude 经度
- 4. monsoon 季风
- 6. autonomous region 自治区
- 8. Kylin Shan People 麒麟山人
- 10. Long Tan Water Project
- 龙滩水电站
- 12. lychee 荔枝
- 14. water buffalo 水牛

Questions:

- 1. What is the foundation day of Guangxi?
- 2. What are the differences between an autonomous region and a province?
 - 3. What is the biggest ethnic group in Guangxi?
 - 4. What is the most famous scenic spot in Guangxi?







Guangxi Museum of Nationalities and Ethnic Folk-Custom Exhibition Hall 铜鼓文化,民族风情——广西博物馆和文物苑

Good morning, everyone.

This morning we'll pay a visit to Guangxi Museum of Nationalities.

As you know, Guangxi is home to 12 aboriginal ethnic groups, they are Zhuang, Han, Yao, Miao, Dong, Mulao, Maonan, Hui, Jing, Yi, Shui, and Gelao. These ethnic groups have been living harmoniously on this beautiful land for generation after generation and have created their own unique ethnic cultures. The Guangxi Museum of Nationalities is the best place for you to have a glimpse of these wonderful and fascinating cultures.

First of all, I'd like to give you a general idea about this museum. It is located in the Qiongxiu Mountain Scenic Area by the Yong River, covering an area of about 8.7 hectares with a total floor area of more than 30,500 square meters. It is a huge complex with a cluster of open air display areas showing the traditional, ethnic, domestic architecture of Guangxi. Its main building, standing majestically in this scenic area, is shaped like a gigantic bronze drum. The bronze drum is one of the distinctive emblems of the local culture. The construction of the museum began in 2006, the museum was completed and opened to the public in December, 2008, as part of the grand celebration of the 50th Anniversary of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

This museum has adopted modern technology to facilitate your visit including video, interactive multi-media, model shows and earphone audio

Chapter 2 Guangxi Museum of Nationalities and Ethnic Folk-Custom Exhibition Hall

guide.

At present, the collection boasts more than eight thousand exhibits, covering almost every cultural aspect of the 12 local, aboriginal ethnic groups including: classic documents, living utensils, production tools, religious artifacts, art, craftwork and architecture.

The displays may be conveniently divided into two themes, they are: Guangxi—A Land of Colorful Ethnic Cultures, showing the history of the local culture; Bronze Drum Culture—Drumbeats Reverberating through Time and Space, displaying the distinctive bronze drum history and culture in this region. There are more for us to explore in this museum, like the fine collections from the 14 cities of this region, which are a visual treat to help you to appreciate the treasures of this region, the history of cultural and economic exchange between this region and the neighboring Asian countries,

Now let's look at the division of Guangxi, A Land of Colorful Ethnic Cultures. In this section, there are several sub-theme exhibit areas designated as Homeland, Splendid Costume, Charm of Craftsmanship and Co-existence in Harmony.

In the Homeland area, the ethnic groups of Guangxi have created residential buildings with unique features; each ethnic group has its own distinctive living and working traditions adapted to the local geological environment. These can be mainly classified into 3 categories as follows:

The first is the style of mountain life. People of the ethnic groups such as the Zhuang, Han, Yao, Miao, Dong, Maonan, Yi, Shui, and Gelao tend to live in compact communities in the mountainous areas of this autonomous region. They are hardworking people, adapting themselves to the local environments by reclaiming mountains and wasteland for farming. They know how to make full use of every inch of land available in such rugged mountainous areas, and they developed their own ways of farming for tree planting and crop cultivation to promote their economy. In history, farming and hunting provided their primary means of food supply. Here shows the special houses, various production implements, living utensils



and hunting tools of these ethnic groups living in the mountainous regions, such as the Pile-dwelling House of the Zhuang and the Miao, the Stilted House of the Maonan, the Barn of the Yao, just name a few.

The second life style is in the comparatively flat land. Here mainly live the ethnic groups of Zhuang, Han, Dong, Mulao, and the Hui, and here are the main areas of agricultural production in Guangxi. It is also in this area where history has witnessed cultural exchanges—the ethnic fusion process among ethnic groups.

Look at this side, please, you can see the presentation of a variety of folk houses, mostly leaning against hills or facing rivers. These are extravagant mansions with gray bricks and tiles; those are delicate rammed earth constructions and wooden-structured houses made of local materials and over there are the vigorous modernized new villages.

Each ethnic group has its own inventions contributing to the creation of all kinds of tools, both for farming processing and for the convenience of living, which, from one aspect, mirror their wisdom to adapt to nature, reshape the nature and to promote their production technologies. Their inventions have played a vital role in promoting Guangxi's productivity and improving the people's living standards.

The third life style may be referred to as boat-dwelling. Guangxi boasts a large number of rivers and also borders the Beibu Gulf in the south. The Jing people living next to the sea and the Dan people (boat dwellers) who reside on boats tend to live along the rivers. They "live on water and fish". Therefore, fishing became the chief means of living for these floating people. During their long history of fishing, these people developed various tools and characteristic fishing methods based on their experience and created a unique aquatic culture.

This exhibition room is colorful and fascinating, isn't it? Here we may get some ideas of the colorful costume, the charm of dyeing and printing, silver ornaments, embroidery, and brocades of the local ethnic groups. Each of the 12 aboriginal ethnic groups living in Guangxi has its own unique costume respectively, different in design and patterns, simple or