

时代教育

敢说英语口语系列丛书

敢说

导游服务英语



毕洪英 主编

英汉对照 经典会话
情景交流 触类旁通
建立自信 走向成功



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

敢说英语口语系列丛书

敢说 **导游服务**
英语

毕洪英 主编



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

敢说导游服务英语/毕洪英主编. —北京:机械工业出版社, 2004. 1

(敢说英语口语系列丛书)

ISBN 7-111-13250-5

I. 敢... II. 毕... III. 导游-英语-口语

IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2003) 第 105893 号

机械工业出版社 (北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037)

策划编辑: 邝 鸥 责任编辑: 邝 鸥

封面设计: 鞠 杨 责任印制: 施 红

版式设计: 洪 峰

北京忠信诚胶印厂印刷·新华书店北京发行所发行

2004 年 1 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷

850mm × 1168mm 1/32 · 10.25 印张 · 307 千字

定价: 16.00 元

凡购本书, 如有缺页、倒页、脱页, 由本社发行部调换

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封面无防伪标均为盗版



内容提要

随着我国改革开放的日益深化和经济建设的飞速发展,国外来华旅游的人士越来越多。我国的旅游业正在快速地发展。时势造英雄,时代需要造就一大批外语导游人才。

为了适应英语导游工作的需要,我们组织编写了这本《敢说导游服务英语》。本书内容包括全国各地主要的名胜古迹,共 30 单元,每个单元包括以下四个部分:

1. Guide's Commentary (导游词): 本部分是每一单元的主要内容,为英语导游员提供了大量简明、实用的导游词。

2. Key Words (关键词): 本部分精选导游词中出现的有一定难度的词语,并配有音标、词性和注释,有助于扫清词汇障碍。

3. Essential Expressions (必备词组): 本部分精选了导游词中具有代表性的短语,以便更多地掌握固定短语。

4. Questions (热点提问): 本部分是在导游过程中游客经常询问的问题,导游员应准备好回答这些问题,以做到有备无患。

由于篇幅所限,本书所列出的导游词只是一些具有代表性的句子,读者可根据实际需要套用这些内容。我们衷心地希望本书能对导游人员提供便利,并对准备参加英语导游口试的应试者提供帮助。



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敢说

导游服务英语

SPEAKING LOUDLY

目录

- UNIT 1 Tian'anmen 天安门 (1)
- UNIT 2 The Imperial Palace 故宫 (32)
- UNIT 3 The Temple of Heaven 天坛 (61)
- UNIT 4 The Summer Palace 颐和园 (76)
- UNIT 5 The Great Wall 长城 (97)
- UNIT 6 The Ming Tombs 十三陵 (110)
- UNIT 7 The Fragrant Hill Park 香山公园 (134)
- UNIT 8 The Grand View Garden 大观园 (147)
- UNIT 9 Zhongshan Park 中山公园 (176)
- UNIT 10 Beihai Park 北海公园 (181)
- UNIT 11 Zhongshan Memorial Hall 中山纪念堂 (201)
- UNIT 12 Suzhou Gardens 苏州园林 (206)
- UNIT 13 The West Lake in Hangzhou 杭州西湖 (213)
- UNIT 14 Confucius Temple, Residence and Woods
曲阜孔庙、孔府、孔林 (218)
- UNIT 15 Mount Taishan 泰山 (223)
- UNIT 16 Huangshan Mountain 黄山 (227)
- UNIT 17 Mount Lushan 庐山 (232)
- UNIT 18 Mount Emei and the Giant Buddha of Leshan
峨眉山、乐山大佛 (236)
- UNIT 19 Wudang Mountain 武当山 (241)
- UNIT 20 Mount Wuyi 武夷山 (245)
- UNIT 21 Mount Yandang 雁荡山 (249)

SPEAKING ENGLISH FOR TOUR GUIDES SERVICE LOUDLY

□
语
必
备



- UNIT 22 Chengde Mountain Resort 承德避暑山庄…… (252)
- UNIT 23 Guilin 桂林…… (257)
- UNIT 24 Yellow Crane Tower 黄鹤楼…… (290)
- UNIT 25 Qinshi Huang's Mausoleum and Terracotta Army
秦始皇陵及兵马俑…… (292)
- UNIT 26 Stone Forest 石林…… (298)
- UNIT 27 Potala Palace of Lhasa 西藏布达拉宫…… (303)
- UNIT 28 Mogao Grottoes in Dunhuang 敦煌莫高窟…… (308)
- UNIT 29 Window of the World 世界之窗…… (313)
- UNIT 30 Xinghu Scenic Area 星湖风景名胜区…… (317)



注: 每个单元均包含[导游词]、[关键词]、[必备词组]、[热点提问]四个板块。

第一单元 天安门



UNIT 1 Tian'anmen 天安门



Guide's Commentary

导游词

1. Tian'anmen is situated on the north-south axle in central Beijing. With Chan'an Boulevard running across its front, Tian'anmen Gate is not only connected with, but also stays aloof from other architecture on the square.
 2. As the main gate of the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, and symbol of Beijing and China today, Tian'anmen has experienced the vicissitudes of history for hundreds of years.
 3. On visiting Beijing, every tourist, from either home or abroad, cannot help being greatly impressed by the magnificence of Tian'anmen Gate and the imposing atmosphere of the entire square.
 4. As Beijing's famous scenic spot, Tian'anmen Gate, Tian'anmen Square and all other architecture there are viewed as messengers of Chinese culture by a growing number of Chinese and foreign tourists.
1. 天安门,坐落在北京市中心南北中轴线上,横跨东西的长安街从天安门前横穿而过,使天安门与广场上的其他建筑既彼此联系,又相对独立。
 2. 从过去明清两代皇城的正门到今天北京和中国的象征,天安门已经历了数百年的人事沧桑和历史变迁。
 3. 每一位来北京观光的中外游客,都不禁会为天安门的雄伟、开阔所震撼,为整个天安门广场厚重的历史文化所感染。
 4. 作为北京著名的旅游景点,天安门、天安门广场以及广场上的每一座建筑,都成了传递中华文化的使者,在一年胜似一年的旅游热潮中,为更多的中外游人所了解。

UNIT ONE TIAN'ANMEN



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5. Like the Red Square in Moscow, the Arc De Triomphe in Paris and the Washington Monument, Tian'anmen Square is the symbolic architecture of Beijing.
6. It was named "the largest public square in the world" evaluated at the "World Top Tourism in Beijing" in 1992.
7. Millions of tourists are attracted to the square by its long history and splendid appearance, and it has become the very image of Beijing's charm to its many visitors.
8. Located on the central axle of Beijing, Tian'anmen Square begins from the northern red wall, reaches Zhengyangmen Gate Tower, or Front Gate, in the south and the Great Hall of the People in the west, and includes the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of Chinese Revolution in the east. It is 880 meters from north to south, and 500 meters from east to west, and has a total area of 440,000 square meters. As many as one million people can gather here at one time.
9. It has witnessed the magnificent sight of the founding ceremony of the PRC and National Day military parades, and is the witness of every
5. 天安门广场,就像莫斯科的红场、巴黎的凯旋门、华盛顿的纪念碑一样,是中国首都北京的标志性建筑物。
6. 在1992年“北京旅游世界之最”的评定中,天安门广场当选为“世界上最大的城市中心广场”。
7. 它以其悠久的历史 and 雄伟的身姿,每年吸引着数以百万计的游客观光浏览,成为向国内外游客展示北京风采的第一“形象大使”。
8. 天安门广场,位于北京市中心的中轴线上,北起天安门红墙,南至正阳门城楼(前门),西至人民大会堂,东至中国革命博物馆和中国历史博物馆,南北长880米,东西宽500米,占地面积达44万多平方米,可同时容纳约100万人举行各种盛大的集会。
9. 开国大典和历次国庆阅兵式都是在这里举行,场面恢宏庞大,壮丽无比。就是在这样的盛大场面上,天安门广场见证着共和国成长中迈出的



great leap forward by the country.

10. Early in the Liao and Jin periods, Beijing became the political center of northern China, featuring the well-known Xingguo Temple, which was built near the present Zhongshan Park.

11. When the Mongolian cavalry ruled the Central Plains, Beijing was built as the Yuan capital Dadu. Lizhengmen Gate, the due south gate of the external part of the city, was situated where the south of Tian'anmen Gate now is. In other words, Tian'anmen Square was the only way in and out of the capital as early as in the Yuan Dynasty. It was only after Yongle reign of the Ming Dynasty moved the capital to Beijing that the present-day Tian'anmen Square began to take shape.

12. In the 15th year of Yongle reign of the Ming Dynasty, Chengtianmen Gate, the main gate of the capital and today's Tian'anmen Gate, was completed. So was Damingmen Gate (renamed as Daqingmen Gate and Zhonghuamen Gate in Qing Dynasty and the Republic of China respectively), or the southernmost gate where the Memorial Hall of Chairman Mao is.

每一个坚定的步伐。

10. 早在辽、金时期,北京就已成为北部中国的政治中心。其著名的佛教寺院——兴国寺就建在如今的中山公园附近。

11. 蒙古族铁骑入主中原,将北京作为其首都,开始营建元大都。元大都外城的正南门——丽正门,就在今天的天安门南。也就是说,今天的天安门广场,早在元大都时,就已是进出皇城的必经之地。但真正奠定现在天安门广场格局的还是明代永乐皇帝迁都北京之后。

12. 明永乐十五年(1417年),皇城的正门——承天门建成,即今天的天安门。另外,在皇城的最南端还有大明门(清朝改为大清门,民国时为中华门)即今天毛主席纪念堂的位置。



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导游服务英语

SPEAKING LOUDLY

13. The two red walls reached out from Damingmen Gate to the east and west respectively, then marched north, finally connected with Chengtianmen Gate, forming a T-shape square where royal activities took place in front of the Tian'anmen Gate Tower. This is the original Tian'anmen Square.
14. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, several enlargements were made to Tian'anmen Square.
15. The area from the south gate in the southern most part of Tian'anmen Square between the Memorial Hall of Chairman Mao and Zhengyangmen Gate Tower was referred to as Chessboard Street in Ming and Qing Dynasties.
16. Enclosed by a wooden fence in the Ming Dynasty, the passage stretching from east to west in the middle looked like the borderline on a Chinese chessboard.
17. During Qianlong reign of Qing Dynasty, renovations were made to the street, with a square stone fence replacing the original wooden one. Then, the street was shaped more like a weiqi chessboard.
18. Chessboard Street was also called
15. 大明门左右两侧伸出两道红墙,分别向东向西,再折而向北,并在今东长安街西口、西长安街东口,建有长安左门和长安右门。城墙继续往北,与承天门城墙相接,形成一个“T”形广场,是天安门城楼前举行皇家活动的重要场所,这便是今天天安门广场的最早雏形。
14. 新中国成立后,对天安门广场进行了多次扩建,从而形成了现在天安门广场可容纳 100 万人的规模。
15. 明清时的棋盘街,指的是今天天安门广场最南端,毛主席纪念堂南门至正阳门城楼下这片空地。
16. 明代以木栏围着,中间有一条东西向的通道,好像棋盘的“楚河”、“汉界”。
17. 清代乾隆皇帝时,对棋盘街进行修葺,将原来象棋盘的两座木栅,改成了一座正方形的石栅栏,象棋盘变了形,倒有点像围棋盘了。
18. 对于普通百姓来说,能在紫禁城

第一单元 天安门 III ▶



Tianjie Street (Imperial Street) as ordinary citizens felt it was a great pleasure to sell snacks, perform acrobatics and opera near the Forbidden City.

19. Thousand-Step Corridor runs along the east, west and south of the T-shape square in Daqingmen Gate, (the current Memorial Hall of Chairman Mao), with white marble stairs and 144 courtrooms.
20. Three major extensions have been carried out since the founding of the People's Republic of China.
21. The first renovation of the original square took place in 1949, right after the founding of the PRC. The original square was mainly arranged, renovated and beautified. The Founding Ceremony of PRC was hold right after the first renovation and extention.
22. Later, for the celebration of the 10th anniversary, the largest-scale extension took place in 1958 and the current 880-meter-long and 500-meter-wide square finally took shape. The Great Hall of the People, Monument to the People's Heroes, Museum of Chinese History and Museum of Chinese Revolution were all built then.
23. Then, after the great Chairman Mao

脚下叫卖各种风味小吃、表演戏曲、杂技等,简直是一种莫大的荣幸,故而棋盘街又有“天街”之称。

19. 千步廊,是指大清门(今毛主席纪念堂位置)以里沿“T”形广场东南西三面建造的白玉阶基的通脊连檐的长廊,共有朝房 144 间。
20. 新中国成立后,天安门广场进行了三次主要的扩建。
21. 第一次是在 1949 年,也就是新中国成立的第一年,主要是对原广场的整理、修缮与美化工作。开国大典就是在第一次修缮、扩建完成之后举行的。
22. 第二次是在 1958 年,为了迎接建国十周年大庆,天安门广场进行了一次规模最大的扩建,从而奠定了南北长 880 米,东西宽 500 米的格局。人民大会堂、人民英雄纪念碑、中国历史博物馆和中国革命博物馆都是在这次扩建中应运而生的。
23. 第三次扩建是在 1976 年,一代伟



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passed away in 1976, a Memorial Hall was erected between the Monument to the People's Heroes and Zhengyangmen Gate to express the deep sorrow of the people of China.

24. After the three extensions, today's Tian'anmen Square in central Beijing demonstrates the Uniqueness of Chinese culture.

25. Since May 1st, 1991, regulations issued by the Beijing municipality began to be enforced. They stipulate that on the first, 11th and 21st day of each month and on important national festivals (such as New Year's Day, Spring Festival, International Labor Day, the founding day of the Party, Army Day and National Day), flag-raising and flag-lowering ceremonies are to be held and the national anthem be played by the military band. On other days, ceremonies shall also take place and a recording of the national anthem is to be played.

26. Since then, the flag-raising and flag-lowering ceremony has become a favorite event for both domestic and foreign tourists.

27. The 32.6-meter-tall flagpole, made from a seamless steel pipe by the Shougang Group, weighs seven

人毛泽东去世后,人们在人民英雄纪念碑和正阳门之间建造了毛主席纪念馆,以表达对这位伟人永远的哀思。

24. 三次扩建后的天安门广场,已经形成了今天天安门广场上的整个建筑布局。它稳健地坐落于北京的中心,向人们展示着中华文化的独特韵味。

25. 1991年5月1日起,人们在天安门广场开始执行市政府颁布的升(降)国旗仪式的规定,在每月1日、11日、21日或逢国家重要节日(如元旦、春节、五一国际劳动节、七一党的生日、八一建军节、十一国庆节等)时,举行节日升(降)旗仪式,军乐队现场演奏《义勇军进行曲》;其他日子举行平日升(降)旗仪式,播放国歌录音。

26. 从那时起,天安门广场上的升(降)旗仪式,就成了中外广大游客到北京旅游时喜爱观瞻的一大胜景。

27. 升旗用的旗杆是用首钢生产的无缝钢管制成的,分四节,重7吨,高32.6米。经过特殊处理,保证20年

第一单元 天安门 III▶



tons. Undergoing special processing, it can remain rustproof for 20 years.

28. Every day, accompanied by the majestic and resonant sound of the national anthem, the bright-colored five-star flag rises slowly with the sunrise, symbolizing the bright future for China.
29. The flag-lowering ceremony is held at sunset.
30. We usually refer to Tian'anmen Gate Tower as Tian'anmen.
31. Construction first commenced in 1417, in the 15th year of Yongle reign of the Ming Dynasty, and it was completed three years later. Tian'anmen Gate Tower was the main entrance to the imperial city of the Ming and Qing Dynasties.
32. Originally named Chengtianmen Gate, meaning by the Grace of God, Tian'anmen Gate was regarded as an important place for the emperor to worship God.
33. Originally a wooden arch with six pillars and five doors, it was reconstructed into a nine-room wide and five-room deep gate tower after a ruinous fire (the number nine and five embodies the supremacy of the emperor).

不会锈蚀。

28. 每天,当太阳从地平线升起的时候,鲜艳的五星红旗也会在雄壮嘹亮的国歌声的伴奏下,在天安门广场冉冉升起,象征着伟大祖国旭日东升、前程无限。
29. 降旗时间,以日落时间为准。
30. 我们现在常说的天安门,主要是指天安门城楼而言。
31. 天安门,原是明清两代皇城的正门,始建于明永乐十五年(1417年),建成于明永乐十八年(1420年)。
32. 天安门原名承天门,即“承天启”,“受命于天”之意,被视为皇朝承天命和敬天地的重要场所。
33. 它初建时只是辨认六柱五门的木牌坊,后被火烧毁重建,成为一座面阔九间、进深五间的门楼,以体现帝王的“九五之尊”。



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34. However, it was destroyed again by warfare at the end of the Ming Dynasty.
35. It was renamed as Tian'anmen Gate after its reconstruction in 1651, the eighth year of emperor Shunzhi's reign of the Qing Dynasty.
36. Emperor Shunzhi renamed the three front halls of the Forbidden City the Hall of Supreme Harmony, the Hall of Middle Harmony and the Hall of Preserving Harmony, all containing the character he (harmony); and the four gates of the imperial city Tian'anmen Gate, Di'anmen Gate, Dong'anmen Gate and Xi'anmen Gate, all with the word an (peace), expressing his best wishes for the nation to be harmonious and peaceful.
37. The 34.7-meter-high Tian'anmen Gate is composed of a base, arch and tower. The base is 1.59 meters high and the arch, made from stone blocks, with each weighing 420 kg, is 14.6 meters in height.
38. There are six small yellow-tiled rooms with red walls and windows at the eastern and western sides of the gate tower, for soldiers guarding Tian'anmen Gate.
39. After the founding of the PRC, lead-
34. 明末,承天门再次毁于兵火。
35. 清顺治八年(1651年)重修时,改名为天安门。
36. 当时,顺治帝将故宫前朝三大殿分别改名为太和殿、中和殿、保和殿,殿名均带“和”字;将皇城四门分别改名为天安门、地安门、东安门和西安门,门名均带“安”字,寄托了皇帝希望国家“内和外安”的美好愿望。
37. 天安门由城基、城台、城楼三部分组成,总高度为34.7米。城基高1.59米,城台高14.6米,由每块420公斤重的石头砌成。
38. 城楼上,东西两端各建有3间黄瓦红墙、红窗的小房子,它们是守护天安门城楼护军的住房,其守军担负着眺望和守护城楼的任务。
39. 新中国成立后,一些重大仪式如开

第一单元 天安门



ers of the nation would march to Tian'anmen Gate Tower to celebrate with the people for such grand ceremonies as the founding ceremony and celebration of National Day.

40. On the central gate of Tian'anmen hangs a portrait of beloved Chairman Mao.

41. Two huge posters overlooked the square; the one in the west reads Long Live the PRC. The other in the east reads Long Live the Union of World People.

42. The framed portrait, six meters high, 4.6 meters wide and 1.5 tons in weight, is on record as being the nation's biggest hand-drawn portrait.

43. According to the theory of Yin and Yang, gold should be situated in the west. As the river zigzagged from west to east in front of Tian'anmen, it was referred to as the Golden Water River.

44. Not only adding fresh elements to its boring architectural style, mostly red walls and yellow tiles, the river also provides water for extinguishing fires in the palace and released water during summer downpours.

国大典,共和国生日大庆典等,党和国家领导人也会登上天安门城楼,与人民群众一起庆祝祝福。

40. 天安门城楼正中门上,悬挂着一幅中国人民最敬仰的毛泽东主席的画像。

41. 画像两侧是两幅巨型标语:西侧是“中华人民共和国万岁”,东侧是“世界人民大团结万岁”。

42. 这幅画像,高6米,宽4.6米,加上像框,总重量达1.5吨,堪称全国最大的手工绘制肖像了。

43. 天安门前蜿蜒流过的河流被称为金水河。按照阴阳五行之说,“金”对应着“西”,而河中的水由西向东流过,故名金水河。

44. 金水河除了可以美化环境,使枯燥的红墙黄瓦为主体的建筑中涌入一股清新之外,它还为宫廷内的消防提供水源,并在夏天的暴雨之时起到泄水的作用。



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45. Seven white, lovely stone bridges

cross the rippling blue Outer Golden Water River. The middle five, including the central Outer Golden River Bridge, are directly opposite the five gateways of Tian'anmen. With tall and narrow arches, the bridges display the beauty of arcs.

46. Observant visitors may discover that the carved designs on the white marble railings of the bridge in the middle are coiled dragons, whereas those of the others are vivid lotuses. The variation reveals the different functions and grades of the bridges.

47. The one in the very middle, the imperial bridge, served for the passage of the emperors in the Ming and Qing Dynasties. Accordingly, the decoration of coiled dragon symbolizes the supremacy of the imperial power.

48. The other four, with lotus ornamentation, vary in function.

49. The two closest to the imperial bridge, or the noble's bridges, were for the exclusive use of the royal family, while the other two were for the passage of high civil and military officials above grade-three.

50. In addition, the two outmost bridges

45. 碧波涟涟的外金水河上,南北纵跨七座洁白美丽的石桥,中间五座统称为外金水桥,与天安门的五个门洞相对应。每座桥身都是中间窄高,两端宽低,充分展示了弧线的装饰美化效果。

46. 如果仔细观察,我们会发现桥上两侧汉白玉石栏杆柱头上雕刻的图案有些不同,中间桥上雕刻的是条条蟠龙,而其他桥上雕刻的则是朵朵莲花。为什么会在桥的柱头图案上存在这样的差别呢?其实,这与桥的功用、等级是联系在一起的。

47. 五座桥当中,正中间的桥最宽,被称为“御路桥”,明清两代是只有皇帝才可以从上面出入的,因而以蟠龙作为柱头的装饰,代表皇权的至高无上。

48. 其他以莲花为装饰的四座桥,用途也是不一样的。

49. 御路桥两旁的称为“王公桥”,为宗室王公出入皇宫时所专用;再外侧两桥为“品级桥”,供三品以上文武官员通行使用。

50. 除这五座桥外,距离稍远的两侧,





in front of Zhongshan Park and the Working People's Cultural Palace served for the passage of officials under grade-four, soldiers, workers, maids and eunuchs. The rule of the grades must be strictly observed.

51. The place in front of the Tian'anmen Gate was a place for holding what was then called "Qiushen" (Autumn trial) and "Chaoshen" (Palace trial). In May during the Ming and Qing dynasties, the Ministry of Punishment would collect from all provinces and regions of the country the name-lists of convicts sentenced to death and submit them to the emperor for his perusal. And then in the middle ten days of autumn, the emperor would call up all officials concerned to make a final judgement of the cases in front of the Tian'anmen Gate. This is what was then called the "Autumn Trial". But those convicts sentenced to death who were jailed in the prisons of the Ministry of Punishment in Beijing would undergo a final judgement before the Frost's Descent. This is, as then said, the "Palace Trial".

52. Spanning over the Golden Water

即今天的中山公园和劳动人民文化宫前,也有两座桥,被称为“公生桥”,分别是供四品以下的官吏、兵士、工役、宫女、太监受召出入宫廷时使用。这些桥的使用有着严格的等级界限,不得有丝毫的违规逾越。

51. 天安门前也是用作“秋审”和“朝审”的地方。明、清两代,每年五月,刑部衙门便把各省判处死刑的案犯名册汇集起来,呈送皇帝过目。八月中旬,皇帝诏令有关官员在天安门前进行最后判决,这就是所谓“秋审”。在霜降前,对北京刑部监狱里关押的判处死刑的犯人进行审处,就叫“朝审”。

52. 在天安门前的金水河上跨有 7 座



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