

全国导游人员资格等级考试系列教材

英语

国家旅游局人事劳动教育司编



旅游教育出版社

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(资格考试)

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(资格考试)

国家旅游局导游人员考评 委员会办公室组织编写

根据国家旅游局《导游人员管理条例》中“具备一定条件，经考试合格，取得导游人员资格证书”的规定，国家旅游局《导游人员资格考试办法》实施之后，为了使导游人员资格考试制变化、规范化，我局于一九九〇年在认真总结首次导游人员资格考试的基础上，组织有关院校编写了《全国导游人员资格考试培训系列教材》共九册。这套教材在历年全国导游人员资格考试中已连续使用了五年，对规范导游资格考试，提高导游的政治、业务素质，都起到了积极的作用。

为了适应新形势下旅游业的发展和导游人员工作实际的需，根据国家旅游局《关于改革和完善全国导游人员资格考试工作的意见》、《关于对全国导游员实行等级评定的意见》，在一九九〇年出版的《全国导游人员资格考试培训系列教材》和一九九五年出版的《全国导游人员资格等级考试复习大纲(试用)》的基础上，我局又组织全国旅游行业和相关院校的专家共同编写了《全国导游人员资格等级考试系列教材》。这套教材共13本，约260万字，教材名称为：

资格考试(共11册)：《政治与法规》、《导游业务》、《全国导游基础知识》、《汉语言文学知识》、《英语》、《日语》、《德语》、《俄语》、《西班牙语》、《俄语》、《朝鲜语》。

等级考试(中级)(共2册)：《全国导游基础知识》、《汉语言文学

出版说明

根据国务院批准的《导游人员管理暂行条例》中“具备一定条件,经考试合格者,办理登记注册手续,方可担任导游工作”的规定,国家旅游局于一九八九年全国进行了首次导游人员资格考试。之后,为了使导游人员资格考试制度化、规范化,我局于一九九〇年在认真总结首次导游人员资格考试的基础上,组织有关院校编写了《全国导游人员资格考试培训系列教材》共九册。这套教材在历年全国导游人员资格考试中已连续使用了五年,对规范导游资格考试,提高导游的政治、业务素质,都起到了积极的作用。

为了适应新形势下旅游业的发展和导游人员工作实际的需要,根据国家旅游局《关于改革和完善全国导游人员资格考试工作的意见》、《关于对全国导游员实行等级评定的意见》,在一九九〇年出版的《全国导游人员资格考试培训系列教材》和一九九五年出版的《全国导游人员资格等级考试复习大纲(试用)》的基础上,我局又组织全国旅游行业和旅游院校的专家共同编写了《全国导游人员资格等级考试系列教材》。这套教材共 13 本,约 260 万字,教材名称为:

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等级考试(中级)(共 2 册):《全国导游基础知识》、《汉语言文学

学知识》。

这套教材认真总结了我国导游工作的经验,充分考虑导游员的等级标准和要求,特别注意从质量上把关,中文由专家集体审稿,外文由外国专家个人审定,力求体现科学性、实用性和先进性,主要作为导游人员资格和等级考试的指定教材,也可作为旅游院校有关专业的教学参考用书。

在这套教材编写的过程中,我司肖潜辉、成人教育处张润生、孙哲英、刘小军四位同志自始至终参加了教材的组织工作。

这套教材在编写过程中,曾得到了有关单位和中外专业人士的大力支持和帮助,在此一并表示感谢。由于时间和水平所限,本套教材难免尚存不少缺点和错误,恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

国家旅游局人事劳动教育司

一九九六年六月

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART ONE: SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Lesson 1	China	(3)
Lesson 2	Modern Society of China	(8)
	A. Economic Reform and Open-door Policy	(8)
	B. Population Control	(11)
	C. Education and Public Health	(12)
	D. Agriculture	(16)
	E. Housing	(18)
	F. Military Service	(19)
	G. Women	(21)
	H. Environmental Protection	(22)
Lesson 3	Traditional Chinese Festivals	(25)
	A. The Spring Festival	(25)
	B. The Lantern Festival	(26)
	C. The Dragon Boat Festival	(27)
	D. The Mid-autumn Festival	(28)
Lesson 4	Minority Nationalities	(30)
Lesson 5	Major Religions in China	(34)
	A. Buddhism	(34)
	B. Daoism	(41)
	C. Islam	(43)
	D. Christianity	(44)

Lesson 6	Confucianism and Daoism	(52)
	A. Confucius and Confucianism	(52)
	B. Daoism	(55)
Lesson 7	Chinese Cuisine	(60)
	A. Four Distinct Regional Cuisines	(60)
	B. The Art of Chinese Cooking	(63)
	C. Two Famous Dishes	(66)
	1. Beijing Roast Duck	(66)
	2. The Beggar's Chicken	(67)
Lesson 8	Tea and Silk	(70)
	A. Tea	(70)
	B. Silk, Silkworm-breeding, and the Silk Road	(73)
Lesson 9	Arts and Crafts	(78)
	A. Arts and Crafts	(78)
	B. Celadon	(81)
Lesson 10	Beijing Opera and Chinese Acrobatics	(85)
	A. Beijing Opera	(85)
	B. Chinese Acrobatics	(89)
Lesson 11	Chinese Painting, Calligraphy, and Seal-cutting	(93)
	A. Chinese Traditional Painting	(93)
	B. Calligraphy	(96)
	C. Seal-cutting	(98)
Lesson 12	<i>Wushu</i> and <i>Qigong</i>	(102)
	A. <i>Wushu</i>	(102)
	B. <i>Qigong</i>	(105)
Lesson 13	Traditional Chinese Medicine	(109)

Lesson 21	A. Traditional Chinese Medicine and Pharmacology	(109)
Appendix	B. Acupuncture and Moxibustion	(112)
Lesson 14	Ancient Chinese Architecture and Gardens	(115)
	A. Architecture in Ancient China	(115)
	B. Chinese Gardens	(118)

PART TWO: SIGHTSEEING AND VISITS

Lesson 1	The Great Wall	(125)
Lesson 2	The Palace Museum	(132)
Lesson 3	Dingling Mausoleum-An Underground Museum	(139)
Lesson 4	Jade Buddha Temple in Shanghai	(144)
Lesson 5	The Terra-cotta Legions Buried Two Millennium Ago	(150)
Lesson 6	Guilin	(154)
Lesson 7	Science Saves Dunhuang Grottoes	(158)
Lesson 8	Suzhou with its Gardens	(164)
Lesson 9	Six Harmonies Pagoda	(168)
Lesson 10	Huangshan Mountain	(170)
Lesson 11	Yangtze Gorges	(174)
Lesson 12	Land Full of Stunning Sights and Rich Culture	(177)
Lesson 13	Visit to <i>Hutong</i> a Two-way Street	(181)

PART THREE: SITUATIONAL DIALOGUES

Lesson 1	Meeting the Guest at the Airport	(189)
Lesson 2	Welcome Speech	(190)
Lesson 3	Talking About the Itinerary	(191)
Lesson 4	Asking the Way	(193)
Lesson 5	Chatting in a Crowded Shanghai Restaurant	(194)
Lesson 6	Repairing	(195)
Lesson 7	Telephoning	(197)
Lesson 8	Checking In	(198)
Lesson 9	Shopping for Traditional Chinese Paintings	(200)
Lesson 10	Arranging Special Food	(201)
Lesson 11	Shopping for Kodak Films	(202)
Lesson 12	Shopping for Carpets and Rugs	(203)
Lesson 13	Checking Out	(205)
Lesson 14	Buying Tickets	(207)
Lesson 15	At the Barber's	(209)
Lesson 16	Beijing Duck	(211)
Lesson 17	Cantonese Cooking	(212)
Lesson 18	Inquiring About Custom Regulations	(214)
Lesson 19	A Talk with the Hotel Manager	(216)
Lesson 20	What Drinks Do Americans Like?	(218)

Lesson 21 Farewell Speech (219)

Appendix: Using Simple Verbs in
Expressing Ideas (223)

PART ONE
SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Lesson One PART ONE

SOCIETY AND CULTURE

China is regarded as the cradle of one of the five great civilizations in the world. It occupies an area of 9,596,961 square kilometers (3,705,000 square miles), which is approximately 1/15 of the land area of the world. According to the 1995 census, China's entire population was estimated to be 1.2 billion as of February 28, 1995. All of Europe (excluding Russia) is only half of China in area and in population.

Lying in the northern part of the eastern hemisphere, China is strategically situated in East Asia of the Pacific. It extends about 5,000 kilometers from east to west and about 5,500 kilometers from north to south. The land boundary exceeds 20,000 kilometers in length bordering Korea in the north, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar (Burma) in the south, India, Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan in the southwest, Pakistan and Afghanistan toward the west, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan toward the northwest and Mongolia toward the north. China faces Japan across the Yellow Sea, and looks across the Philippines beyond the South China Sea.

Running 48,000 kilometers from the mouth of the Yalu River at the border of Korea to the mouth of the Beijing River on the border of Vietnam, China is known to possess one of the

PART ONE
SOCIETY AND CULTURE

Lesson One

China

Endowed with terra firma grandeur, China is reputed as the single oldest uninterrupted civilization in the world. It occupies an area of 9,560,900 square kilometers (3,691,000 square miles), which is approximately 1/15 of the land area of the world. According to the recent census, China's entire population was estimated to be 1.2 billion as of February 15, 1995. All of Europe (excluding Russia) is believed to be only half of China in area and in population.

Lying in the northern part of the eastern hemisphere, China is strategically situated in East Asia of the Pacific. It extends about 5,000 kilometers from east to west and about 5,500 kilometers from north to south. The land boundary exceeds 20,000 kilometers in length bordering Korea in the east, Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar (Burma) in the south, India, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal in the southwest, Pakistan and Afganistan toward the west, Russia, Kazakstan, Kirghizia and Tajikstan toward the northwest and Mongolia toward the north. China faces Japan across the Yellow Sea, and looks toward the Philippines beyond the South China Sea.

Running 18,000 kilometers from the mouth of the Yalu River on the borders of Korea to the mouth of the Beilung River on the borders of Vietnam, China is known to possess one of the

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longest coastlines in the world.

The eastern part of China proper is flanked from north to south by the Bohai, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea, with all the waters merging with the Pacific. Over a spectacular area of the sea, there are more than 5,000 islands scattering around. Taiwan province is the largest island of China, followed by Hainan Province and Chongming Island.

In as much as China is situated in the southeastern part of the Eurasian Continent and on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean, China is said to encounter monsoon season which is attributable to the heat reserves between the largest continent and the biggest ocean in the world. The polar continental mass of cold and dry air from Siberia permeates a large part of China during the winter and the tropical mass of hot and humid air from the Pacific affects the weather during the summer. A distinctive continental climate dominates most regions in China and the temperatures vary significantly on a daily and annual basis.

The rainfall appears on a diminishing scale from southeast to northwest in general distribution. The annual precipitation of certain areas along the southeast coast amounts to more than 80 inches. The Yangtze Valley gets about 40 inches annually and the north has only 20 inches or less. A stupendous project of transferring water resources from south to north has been planned for the future course of action.

Topographically speaking, China is high on the relief map in the west but low in the east. Consequently, the flow of major rivers is directed eastward in a general pattern. The land surface from west to east may be classified as the plateau, the mountain,

and the plain categories. China is fundamentally a mountainous country with hills, mountains, and plateaus covering 2/3 of the total area but inhabited by only 1/3 of the populace.

The total number of seeding plants is estimated about 30,000 species representing 2,700 genera, of which more than 200 are seen only in China. There are about 2,500 tree species in forestry. Needless to say, economic benefits can be generated and derived from numerous species, i. e., tung oil tree, camphor tree, and lacquer tree. The varied host of vegetation has spillover effects for animal lives in terms of diversity in economic development. The paddlefish of the Yangtze, the Siberian tiger of the northeast, the giant salamander in the west, and the giant panda and subnosed monkey in the southwest are only a few of the renowned species in their own right.

For the purpose of administration, China is divided into 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions and 3 municipalities directly under the Central Government. The 23 provinces are Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, and — Taiwan, which is to be unified in due course. The 5 autonomous regions are the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Tibet Autonomous Region, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The three municipalities directly under the Central Government are Beijing, Tianjin, and Shanghai. The provinces are divided into approximately 170 prefectures and subdivided into some 2,000 units at local county

level. Governments are set up at each of the levels to ensure the execution of laws, decrees and ordinances in respective areas. The rights of Chinese citizens, which are specified in the Constitution of the People's Republic of China, are well protected by the law.

In the light of the Constitution, China is a socialist state under the people's democratic dictatorship led by the working class and based on the alliances of workers and peasants. The organs through which the people exercise the state power are the National People's Congress and the local congresses at different levels. The National People's Congress is the legislative body which enacts all the important laws in China and supervises their execution. The State Council is the executive body of the highest organ of state administration.

Beijing, the political and cultural center, is the capital of the country. The national flag of China is the five-star red flag. The national anthem is the March of the Volunteers. The national badge is centered by Tian'anmen Rostrum in the shine of five stars, encircled by grains and a gear, which fully expresses the constitutional category of what the People's Republic of China is.

NOTES:

1. terra firma: (有别于海洋、河流的)陆地
2. in as much as: because
3. relief map: 地势图
4. large daily and annual ranges of temperatures: 日、年温差大