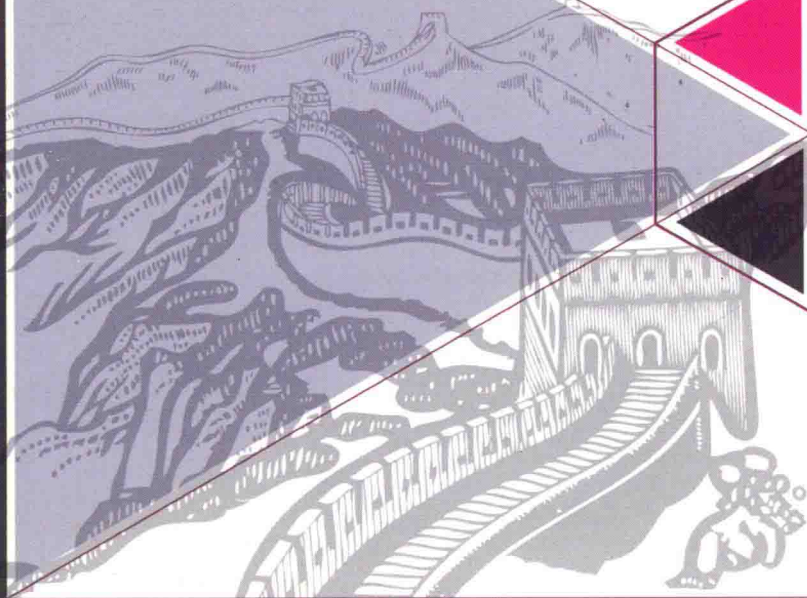




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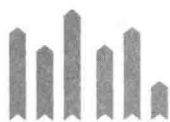
北京主要景点英文讲解

Commentary on Major Scenic Spots in Beijing

主编 ● 刘雁琪



北京第二外国语学院
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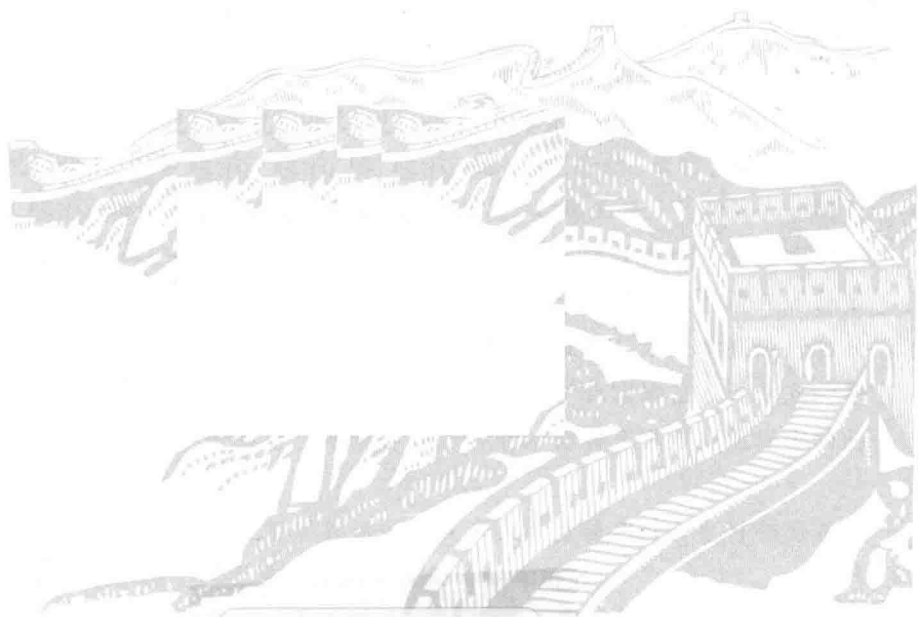
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前言



北京拥有丰富的旅游资源,对外开放的旅游景点达200多处,有世界上最大的皇宫紫禁城(今“故宫博物院”)、祭天神庙天坛、皇家花园北海、皇家园林颐和园、八达岭长城、慕田峪长城、司马台长城以及世界上最大的四合院恭王府等名胜古迹。北京市共有文物古迹7309项,其中国家级文物保护单位42个、市级文物保护单位222个。2015年北京接待游客规模达2.76亿人次,其中入境游客4199625人次,入境外国游客数量中,美国稳居首位。在入境旅游业的蓬勃发展过程中,我们需要大量高素质的英文导游人员把北京优秀的历史文化、景区景点、文化街区介绍给国际友人。

本教材分11个单元对北京地区11个主要景点(天安门、故宫、长城、天坛、颐和园、明十三陵、北海公园、雍和宫、景山公园、恭王府、什刹海和胡同)进行了详细的介绍。每单元均由三个模块构成:课前热身模块,旨在唤醒学生的求知欲,激发他们的学习兴趣;课文主体的阅读活动对主要景点进行了详细的介绍;课后练习模块,能帮助学生检测学习效果,方便学生进行自我提高训练。另外,本教材在前6个单元还精心设计了北京地区6大景点的导游词范例,供学习者参考模仿。附录部分是针对外国游客通常可能提出的问题而设置的问答知识。

本教材除适合职业院校应用英语等相关专业学生使用外,也可作为在职导游及参加北京地区导游资格考试的学员们的参考用书。

本教材由刘雁琪担任主编,负责全书的统稿工作。具体编写分工如下:教材主体部分由刘雁琪、王行、曲琳娜、张立华共同完成;导游词范例和景点知识问答由刘雁琪整理编写完成。

在本教材编写过程中，编者得到了北京财贸职业学院领导及相关同事的关心和支持，尤其是旅游系主任王琦教授对本教材的立项和写作提供了悉心的指导，并给予了大力支持。在此特向他们表示由衷的感谢。

囿于编者水平有限，疏漏和不足之处在所难免，还请各位专家、学者不吝赐教，也恳请各位同行和读者提出宝贵意见和建议，以便我们及时改进和不断完善。

编 者

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Unit 1 Tian'anmen and Tian'anmen Square

天安门及天安门广场

Section 1 Warm-up Questions

1. How large is Tian'anmen Square?
2. How many main buildings are there in Tian'anmen Square?
3. What is the function of Tian'anmen Rostrum and Tian'anmen Square during the Qing Dynasty?

Section 2 Reading and Learning

Tian'anmen Square

Located in the center of Beijing, Tian'anmen and the Square of it were first built during the Ming Dynasty. Tian'anmen was the main gate of the Imperial City during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Tian'anmen Square used to be a closed "T" shape square with the Left Chang'an Gate and the Right Chang'an Gate on both sides of it. After the 1911 Revolution, Tian'anmen Square was open to the public. The May 4th movement in 1919, December 9th Student Movement in 1935, and Anti-Hunger & Civil War Demonstration in 1947 all broke out here. On October 1st, 1949, Chairman Mao Zedong proclaimed the founding of



Tian'anmen Square

the People's Republic of China and raised the first five-star red flag (the national flag of China) on Tian'anmen Rostrum.

In the 1950s, the rostrum was renovated and the surrounding wall of the square was torn down. At the same time several buildings were added to the square. The Monument to the People's Heroes stands in the center of Tian'anmen Square. East of the square lies the Museum of Chinese History and the Museum of Chinese Revolution. And the two museums were converted into the National Museum of China in 2003. The Great Hall of the People is in the west. Chairman Mao Memorial Hall was built at the south part of the square in 1976.

In 1961, Tian'anmen Rostrum was listed among the first batch of cultural sites under state protection.

Today, Tian'anmen and Tian'anmen Square have taken on a completely new look. Since Chairman Mao Zedong announced the founding of the People's Republic of China on Tian'anmen Rostrum in 1949, Tian'anmen has become the symbol of new China. Tian'anmen Square is the largest city center square in the world with the National Museum of China on the east and the Great Hall of the People on the west side. On the axis line, the National Flagpole, the Monument to the People's Heroes, and the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall lie from north to south of the square respectively.

1. Tian'anmen / The Gate of Heavenly Peace (天安门)

(1) Tian'anmen Rostrum (天安门城楼)

History (历史)

Tian'anmen or the Gate of Heavenly Peace is a symbol of new China. It is



Tian'anmen Rostrum

located in the center of Beijing and stands on the northern end of Tian'anmen Square. It was originally built in 1420 and was named the Gate of Heavenly Succession (承天门). During the early Ming Dynasty, the gate was burned down in 1457 and rebuilt in 1465. At the end of

the Ming Dynasty in 1644, it was seriously damaged again in a war. It was renamed Tian'anmen when it was rebuilt for the second time in 1651.

After the founding of the People's Republic of China, the government carried out many large-scale renovations to Tian'anmen Rostrum. Elevators, lighting, central heating, communication, and camera equipment were installed in the Rostrum. In 1988, Tian'anmen Rostrum was open to the public for the first time to celebrate the first year of tourism. And that year was also the year of the Dragon.

Architectural Structure (建筑规制) ■

Tian'anmen Rostrum covers an area of 4,800 square meters and consists of two parts: the terrace and the tower. It used to be 33.7 meters high, but since it was rebuilt in 1970, it grew up one meter. So now the tower is 34.7 meters high.

The nine-room-wide and five-room-long gate tower was made to show the highest status of the emperor. In the old time, the number "9" was a symbol of the power of the emperor. So the number of nine was widely used in Tian'anmen gate tower. For example, the tower is nine-room wide; nine animal figures stand on each eave corner; the number of windows and doors are multiples of nine; and each door has eighty-one (nine times nine) knobs.

Function (功能) ■

Tian'anmen was the main entrance to the Imperial City during the Ming and Qing dynasties. Grand ceremonies were held on the Rostrum during important occasions, such as the emperor's enthronement, conferring the honorable titles upon the empresses or the crown prince, dispatching generals to the battles etc. The most famous "Imperial Edicts Issued by Gilden Phoenix" was also held here during the Ming and Qing dynasties.

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the emperors, ministers, and soldiers would go through this gate to worship at the Temple of Heaven, the Temple of Earth, and the Temple of God of Agriculture or go to the war.

Today's Tian'anmen (今日的天安门) ■

Chairman Mao's portrait is hung above the central entrance. This portrait is 6 meters high and 4.6 meters wide and weights 1.5 tons. And the portrait would be

repainted before the National Day every year. There are two slogans on each side of the portrait, one is “Long live the People’s Republic of China!”, and the other one is “Long live the great unity of the people all over the world!” In the middle, between the double eaves, is the National Emblem, which was first designed by Zhou Lingzhao and Zhang Ding and finally perfected the design by Liang Sicheng.

(2) Structures in Front of Tian’anmen (天安门设施)

The Outer Golden Water River Bridges (外金水桥)

The river in front of Tian’anmen is called the Outer Golden River. There are seven stone bridges span over the Golden River, known as the Outer Golden Water River Bridges. According to the historical records, the stone bridges have different names. During the Ming and Qing dynasties the middle one was for the emperors only, so it was called Bridge of Imperial Way (御路桥). The two bridges on each side of the middle one were used by the royal family members, thus were called Royal Bridges (皇族桥). The two bridges farther out were called Ranking Bridges (品级桥) for the civil and military officials above the third rank. The outmost two bridges were called Public Bridges (公生桥) which were used for the fourth rank and the lower officials.

Huabiao/Sculpted White Marble Columns (华表)

In front of the Golden Water Bridges there is a pair of white marble columns called *huabiao*. Behind the Gate of Tian’anmen stands another pair of *huabiao*. *Huabiao* has a history of over 4,000 years. Each *huabiao* is 10 meters high and 20 tons in weight.

Huabiao were usually placed in front and behind of the palaces, tombs, and temples. Sometimes they were also erected in front of the bridges, ferries, and passes. The functions of the *huabiao* were a kind of decoration and symbol for architectures.

Marble Stone Lions (石狮)

The two pairs of stone lions by the Gate of Tian’anmen served as guardians in the old days. They were sculptured during the Ming Dynasty. The stone lion on the

east playing with a ball is a male lion while the other one is a female lion which is playing with a cub. In the old times, lions were thought to be good doorkeepers and so were placed at the gate to ward off evil spirits.

2. Tian'anmen Square during the Ming and Qing Dynasties (明清时期的天安门广场)

(1) "T" Shape Square (T字形广场)

Tian'anmen Square used to be a "T" shape square and was surrounded by a red wall when it was first built during the Ming Dynasty. There were four gates to the square, the Left Chang'an Gate on the east, the Right Chang'an Gate on the west, the Gate of Great Ming at the southern end, and the Gate of Heavenly Succession at the northern end. The area from the Left Chang'an Gate to the Right Chang'an Gate is 370 meters long and 80 meters wide. It was called the Heavenly Street. And the officials used to kneel down here and listened to the imperial edicts.

During the Qing Dynasty the name of the Gate of Heavenly Succession at the southern end of the square was changed into the Gate of Great Qing (Daqingmen). "Three Eastern Gates" and "Three Western Gates" were added outside the Left Chang'an Gate and the Right Chang'an Gate respectively.

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, the offices for civil officials were located on the east side of the square, while the offices for the military officers were on the west.

(2) Left and Right Chang'an Gate (长安左门与长安右门)

The Left Chang'an Gate and the Right Chang'an Gate were located on Chang'an Avenue. The gates were pulled down in 1953 in order to improve traffic conditions.

The Left Chang'an Gate was also named the "Dragon Gate". It is because that in the old times, after the imperial examinations, the top competitors were allowed to go through this gate to look at the result of the exam. While the Right Chang'an Gate was called the "Tiger Gate", because criminals passed through this gate for final judgment.

(3) Thousand-step Corridor (千步廊)

The Thousand-step Corridor served as the warehouses for storing rice and timber. Altogether there were 288 rooms inside the corridor. They used to be on the east and west sides of the square. In the early years of the Republic of China, the corridors were torn down.

3. Modern Tian'anmen Square (今日天安门广场)

(1) The Square and Chang'an Avenue (广场与长安街)

Tian'anmen Square is 880 meters long from north to south and 500 meters wide from east to west. It occupies an area of 44 hectares (440,000 square meters). It is big enough to hold one million people to enjoy grand ceremonies. It is the largest city center square in the world.

During the Ming and Qing dynasties, Chang'an Avenue was separated into the east and west sections by Tian'anmen Rostrum. Today this avenue is extended to Tongzhou District in the east and Shijingshan District in the west with a total length of 46 kilometers and an average wide of 70 meters. The widest section of the avenue is 100 meters.

(2) National Flag and Flag Raising/lowering Ceremony (国旗及升降旗仪式)

The National Flag (国旗) ■

In the center of the square is the National Flagpole. It is 32.6 meters high and 7 tons in weight. Fluttering on the flagpole is the bright and red national flag with five yellow stars. The National Flag was designed by Mr. Zeng Liansong. The big yellow star in the center represents the Communist Party of China and the four smaller ones symbolize the masses of the Chinese people surrounding the Communist Party of China. The first National Flag, 5 meters long and 3 meters wide, was raised by Chairman Mao Zedong on October 1st, 1949. And this first National Flag is housed in the National Museum.

Ceremony of National Flag Raising and Lowering (升降旗仪式) ■

Since May 1st, 1991, the ceremony of national flag raising and lowering has

been practised. Every day, the times of the national flag raising and lowering are in accordance with the time of sunrise and sunset. On the 1st days of each month and other important dates for national ceremonies, a special holiday ceremony is held, while for other events, an ordinary ceremony is held. During the ordinary ceremony, 36 guards of honor hold the ceremony accompanied by the National Anthem played on a tape. When a holiday ceremony is held, the 36 guards of honor would be accompanied by 60 military band guards behind. Altogether there are 96 guards signifying the territory of China, which has 9.6 million square kilometers in area. The whole process takes two minutes and seven seconds. There are also 56 poles in the balustrade around the base of the National Flag with a special meaning of 56 nationalities in China.

(3) The Monument to the People's Heroes (人民英雄纪念碑)

The Monument to the People's Heroes is located in the center of the square.

The decision of building a monument to commemorate the heroes who laid down their lives in the course of the Chinese revolution and the Chinese liberation on the square was made on September 30th, 1949. The monument was designed by Mr. Liang Sicheng. The construction began on August 1st, 1952, and was completed in April 1958. The foundation of the monument covers an area of 3,000 square meters. The monument is 38 meters high with the body being made up of 413 pieces of granite. Its core is 14.7 meters high and weighs over 60 tons. More than 17,000 pieces of granite and marble slabs, big and small, were used to build the monument. It is the first large-scale memorial architecture built by New China.

On the front of the monument, there is an engraved inscription in Chinese characters written by our late Chairman Mao Zedong: "Eternal glory to the people's heroes!" On the back of the monument is an article also written by Chairman Mao, but the calligraphy was written by our late Premier Zhou Enlai. "Eternal glory



The Monument to the People's Heroes

to the people's heroes who laid down their lives in the war of liberation in the past three years and the people's revolution in the past three decades! Eternal glory to the people's heroes who laid down their lives in the struggles against foreign and domestic enemies, for national independence and for the people's freedom and happiness from 1840 onward!" All the characters carved on the monument are gold plated. At the base of the tablet are eight huge bas-relief carvings of white marble covering the revolutionary episodes since 1840. They are Burning Opium in the Opium War in 1840, Jintian Village Peasants Uprising in Guangxi (1851), Wuchang Uprising (1911), May 4th Movement (1919), May 30th Movement (1925), Nanchang Uprising (1927), War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression (1937-1945), Successful Crossing of the Yangtze River (1949).

There are two smaller ones flanked on both sides of this bas-relief: "Supplying the front" and "Greeting the PLA". There are a total of 180 figures on the carvings, which cover over one century of revolutionary history in China. Eight flower wreaths of peony, lotus, chrysanthemum and lily are carved on all sides of the upper layer Sumeru base.

(4) Chairman Mao Memorial Hall (毛主席纪念堂)

Chairman Mao Memorial Hall stands south of the Monument to the People's Heroes. Its construction began on November 24, 1976 and was completed in 6 months in 1977. It was open to the public on September 9, 1977 to mark the anniversary of his passing away. The first floor of the Memorial Hall is composed of three parts. The north hall is for holding memorial activities. In the center of the hall is the white



Chairman Mao Memorial Hall

marble statue of Chairman Mao, 3.45 meters in sitting posture placed on the platform. On the wall behind the statue is a 7-by-24-meter fine woolen needlepoint tapestry with beautiful landscapes of our country. The central hall is the main hall for paying respects to the remains of Chairman Mao. In the center of the hall,