



# 四川旅游

## ——景点、人文与地理

(英文版) 朱 华◎著



 北京理工大学出版社  
BEIJING INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS

# 四川旅游

## ——景点、人文与地理（英文版）

*Travel around Sichuan*  
Attractions and Human Geography

朱 华 著



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## 内 容 简 介

四川省历史悠久,文化灿烂,具有多种自然景观和人文景观,浓郁的少数民族风情,享有“天府之国”之美誉,也是大熊猫的故乡,每年有上亿人次的中外游客来川旅游,是中国西南最重要的旅游目的地之一。本书详细介绍了四川的旅游景点、人文与地理,涵盖了四川省旅游景点中的历史、文化、宗教、风物、山川、河流、动植物、神话传说和民族风情,是一部介绍四川旅游、人文、地理的英文专著,也是英语导游、外事工作者、高校英语专业学生和广大英语爱好者学习本土人文历史不可多得的英文著作。

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## 四川之旅与文化导译

——漫谈四川 CSI 译介

陈刚

国家特级导游、浙江大学教授

## Sichuan Tour and Cultural Guide-Interpreting

——A random talk on Sichuan CSI translation

George Chen

I wish to begin by saying “I like *Travel around Sichuan-Attractions and Human Geography*”.

Why so? Prof. Zhu Hua, my colleague and friend in Sichuan Normal University invited me last month to write a preface for his *Travel around Sichuan*—one of a guide-interpreting trio (GI trio)—the newly updated and newly revised guide-interpreting monograph on the comprehensive introduction to attractions and human geography or the history, culture, religion, local scenery, mountains and rivers, animals and plants, myths and legends, ethnic customs, and more in Sichuan. For Prof. Zhu believes that I am “a recognized reference professional enough in working experience, guidebook writing and academic research to have all the say”.

In addition, as the only one national-class *Tour Guide Extraordinaire* in China’s top tourism province Zhejiang, I have had special attachment both to Sichuan and to domestic and international tourism I had professionally engaged in for almost 20 years before serving as full-time professor in Zhejiang University, known as one of China’s leading universities and “Oriental

Cambridge” (Joseph Needham) .

Objectively, my book publications about tourism (like monograph, textbook, guide-interpreting, translation, etc.) make up about a quarter of the total number of mine. I could be the first man to be invited to write the English edition of *China Travel Kit Series* (Hangzhou and beyond) , the only text type first available in tourism and academic circles then, specially designed and published for international visitors by Foreign Language Press (China’ s only state-owned publishing house for foreign languages and publicity) in 2004 and 2007. Besides, my *Greater Hangzhou*<sup>①</sup>, available in three editions and six impressions over the first twelve years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, did appeal to English readers in such a way as to lead to a face-to-face interview with me proposed by several visiting reporters from seven British media companies.

Academically, there are two major categories of Chinese-styled guidebooks dedicated to tourist attractions like scenic spots, historical sites and more. One category is chiefly an informative text, a highly formatted type consisting of required contents, including a description of sights and such information as geographic location, opening hours, admission fees, contact phone numbers, and local transportation. The other is the hybrid text of informative, vocative, and expressive types. If I am asked which category I tend to write, I will prefer the second one, which calls for more challenge. To be exact, it requires both professional competence in tourism trade and a more advanced level of trans-writing competence in the subject matter. Academically, this category in the source language (typically Chinese) is rich in text types including narration (informative, expressive and/or vocative) , poetry and couplets (expressive, aesthetic and/or vocative) . While the said *China Travel Kit Series* and *Greater Hangzhou* are of the second category, *Travel around Sichuan* generally belongs to the combined category, which traditionally seems less difficult to prepare.

As a matter of fact, however, no *Travel around Sichuan* is an obvious exception. Let me just concentrate on one typical cross-cultural problem for discussion. Sichuan is rich in a wide variety of culturally-loaded geographical/place names, which are particularly difficult to translate into good English. It is these place names that have constituted obstacles in the path of effective guide-interpreting in Sichuan. From *Travel around Sichuan* and beyond, I find it necessary and essential to have an academic discussion about how to translate culture-bound place names both concisely and communicatively. Indeed, it is a huge challenge that guide-interpreters in Sichuan have to take in terms of both their profession and their mission.

Actually and academically, the said problem has a lot to do with CSI, translatability and untranslatability. By CSI we refer to culture-specific items, which have no equivalents or different positions in target reader’ s cultural system, thus causing difficulties of translation of their functions and meanings in the source text into target text. That is why translating cultural elements in geographical names in Sichuan can be a demanding task due to the fact that such elements have

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①The complete names both for the first edition and for the illustrated and revised editions published by Zhejiang Photographic Press are *Greater Hangzhou: A New Travel Guide* and *New Greater Hangzhou: A New Guide* respectively.

specific meanings in the culture and language in which they arise but not necessarily in others. Since there is translatability, there must be untranslatability especially for guide-interpreting practice. Generally, there are two types of untranslatability: linguistic untranslatability and cultural untranslatability. When such difficulties are encountered by guide-interpreters, the whole issue of the translatability of the text is raised. On the linguistic level, untranslatability occurs when there is no lexical or syntactical substitute in the TL (target language) for an SL (source language) item. Just take the lexical item—*Mianyang* (绵阳) for example. Unless it is transliterated in pinyin, *Mianyang* is a kind of culturally untranslatable term or name of place. But cultural interpretation can do the job. That means “south of Mian Mountain”, which is a bit too long for a standardized place name in English.

Taking this fact into account, I’d like to offer the strategies or principles and methods used in guide-interpreting culture-specific place names in Sichuan according to my professional guide-interpreting experience and empirical observations, including what I have discovered from reading *Travel around Sichuan*.

Sichuan has numerous place names of cultural, historical and/or scenic significance. The following three translation strategies/principles and translation methods are feasible and applicable in rendering local geographical names into acceptable, effective, or even successful ones in terms of place names, which are included in poetry and couplets about Sichuan. My new translation of these names is for your reference only.

(1) Host culture-oriented strategies + semantic translation.

Place name	New Translation	Transliteration	Comment
① 桂花镇	Osmanthus Town (ship)	Guihua Town (ship)	Effective new translation
② 太清乡	Supreme Purity Village	Taiqing Village	The connotation translated

(2) Tourist-oriented principles + flexible translation.

Place name	New Translation	Transliteration	Comment
① 映秀镇	Reflected Beauty Town	Yingxiu Town	Meaningful G-I
② 丽春镇	Bright Spring Town	Lichun Town	Beautiful translation

(3) Both SL- and TL-oriented strategies/principles + communicative translation.

Verses	窗含西岭千秋雪，门泊东吴万里船。 (杜甫)
New Translation	My window frames the 1,000-year snow-capped western hilltop; My door faces the anchored 10,000-mile eastward-going ships. (陈刚 试译)
Transliteration	Xiling Mountain(top) / Xiling Hill(top) / Xiling Ridge; Dongwu / from Dongwu
Comment in Chinese	“西岭”应理解为“西山雪岭”，“东吴”可灵活释意为“（返回东吴）东行的（船只）”。新译法照顾了SL诗句和TL读者。而音译法则缺乏诗意。（陈刚 释意）

Couplet	万里桥西宅，百花潭北庄。（杜甫草堂大门）
New Translation	① West of <i>Long Journey</i> Bridge; North of <i>Manifold Flower</i> Pond. ② West of <i>South Gate</i> Bridge; North of <i>Hundred Flower</i> Pond. <div style="text-align: right;">（陈刚 试译）</div>
Transliteration	Wanlin Bridge; Baihua Pond
Comment in Chinese	“万里桥”即今成都的“南门大桥”；另三国时诸葛亮在此桥头送费祎出使东吴，任重道远，遂云“万里之行始于此”，桥由此得名。因此，“万里桥”可有两种译法，以第一种译法为佳。而音译法则无趣了。 <div style="text-align: right;">（陈刚 释意）</div>

Further to the above translation strategies/principles and methods for guide-interpreters, I wish to add that it is no easy job at all to acquire these professionally as well as what *Travel around Sichuan* offers from cover to cover. Why? In my long essay entitled “Traveling Abroad vs. Being Professional at Home (Part I)”, which is available in my monograph *Specialized Translation for Tourism—A Professional Coaching Method* (2014), I started with the fact that “I am asked from time to time why I’ve made it a rule to travel abroad annually and how I enjoy scenic wonders and cultural exoticism in a professional way.” To answer the above two “whys” and one “how” in one word, it is “professional”. In other words, being professional in both bilingual translation and subject knowledge constitutes the precondition for trans-writing a comprehensive guidebook like *Travel around Sichuan*. The answer can be found from the book prepared by Prof. Zhu et al, which reflects their travel philosophy and guide-interpreting philosophy.

Effective cross-cultural guide-interpretation between Chinese and English requires deep travel. After breadth comes depth. The concept of deep travel is that of traveling “deep” rather than “far”. In terms of CSI translation, Prof. Zhu and his team have showed their deep thought and full confidence. Although CST’s are ubiquitous in the guidebook and thus most difficult to translate into English effectively, Prof. Zhu’s team as a whole has impressed me most in this regard. And that will be the most important as well as interesting topic worth discussing in further detail. That is why I have offered my ideas and methods above by way of illustration only to share with my colleagues in Sichuan. So, any suggestions and criticism from my colleagues and readers are more than welcome. Finally, let me thank Prof. Zhu Hua (and his team) once again for inviting me to write the Preface, and thus I did enjoy reading their first draft of the book prior to publication.

Then, I hope that my Preface is just the appetizer. Let the readers get on to the main course while and if they are still hungry.

Written and revised  
in late October 2016  
at Zhejiang University  
(Zijingang Campus)



## 序二

# 行游天下，写译人生

朱华

四川师范大学教授

本人祖籍安徽潜山，生于四川成都、长于偏远小城雅安。少时家境贫寒，家中排行老大，拾煤渣、担水、劈柴、洗衣、煮饭等重体力活全落在我的肩上。虽然生活贫困，但生性顽皮，时常上山捕蝉，下河摸鱼，林中捉鸟，游玩于山水之间。

“文化大革命”中受“革命样板戏”的影响，学会拉京胡，出演京剧《智取威虎山》参谋长少剑波，拿今天的话来说颇有“文艺范儿”。在那个红红火火的年代，我既开过520型机床，当过翻砂工，也在周公山放过羊，在天全县当过“赤脚医生”，至今还会针灸、打吊瓶。高中毕业后响应祖国召唤，我上山下乡到荣经县石家大队，当了农民，常在煤油灯下熟读《红楼梦》《三国演义》等名著。日子过得很艰难，天天“劳其筋骨”，日日“饿其体肤”，夜夜“空乏其身”，但确有“动心忍性，增益其所不能”之功效，造就了一生“上下而求索”的精神。

改革开放以后，本人当年有幸以四川省“探花”考入华东师范大学。毕业后行游天下，游历欧洲、北美、非洲、中东、东南亚数十国，历任译员、首席翻译、翻译组长，主持大型翻译项目6个，多次担任部长级会议翻译、陪同翻译、导游翻译，实现了“行游天下”的梦想。其实，翻译是一个很好的职业，早在30年以前国人还没有大众出游（指出境游），本人就已经周游列国，“行游天下”了。在中国经济日益繁荣、综合国力不断强大的今天，相信“行游天下”对很多中国人来说



已经不是梦想，但是“行游天下”只是观光客的出行方式，对一个有理想、有抱负的中国人，应有更高的人生境界，那就是“写译人生”。

我是这样理解“写译”的。首先，作为学者和作家，不仅要去做学术研究，出版著作，编写高水平的“国标”教材；还应当出版译著，特别是宣传、译介中国人文、历史、地理和文化的著作，这是我国知识分子神圣的历史使命，也是中国文化人个人的担当。其次，“写译”也是一个人人生历程的演绎。当您出版一部、甚至多部著作、译著以后，您的人生必然又达到了新的境界、新的高度，颇有“会当凌绝顶，一览众山小”的感觉。当然，若没有“劳其筋骨，饿其体肤，空乏其身”的经历，没有“行游天下”的阅历，恐怕也难有“写译人生”的辉煌和荣耀。

本人的学术研究横跨两个专业领域，属于“杂家”一类，系四川师范大学外国语学院和历史文化与旅游学院教授，带旅游管理和翻译专业硕士两个方向的研究生，对旅游学和翻译学都感兴趣，出版过中文旅游著作，也写过英文著作，主编国家级规划教材7部之多，发表学术论文数十篇，但唯感翻译最难，也最有乐趣。从事旅游研究和旅游翻译数载，虽偶尔也有神来之笔，但从未有翻译大家所说的“得意妄言”，“化境”之说更是相去甚远。只有夜半三更，字斟句酌，唯恐得罪了原作者，忌惮翻译理论家拍砖，更担心读者不满，爬完格子再睡回笼觉，已成“新常态”。

“读万卷书、行万里路”，这是历代中国文人的生活方式。“路漫漫其修远兮，吾将上下而求索”。“行游天下”，世上游的地方还很多；“写译人生”，那是生命嬗变的过程。译无止境，没有最好，只有更好。

是为序。

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## Sichuan, at a Glance

### 四川概述

Located in southwest China, Sichuan Province has an area of 485,000 square kilometers and a population of over 87 million. Four phrases can be used to describe the tourism resources of Sichuan: abundant, diverse, widely distributed, and superb in taste; these is a rare combination of attributes in China and even in the world. With a long history and splendid culture together with its beautiful landscapes, Sichuan has long been praised as the Land of Abundance. It is also called “Home of the Giant Panda”, for the number of Giant Panda accounts for over 85% of the nation’s total.

#### Land of Abundance 天府之国

Sichuan has a recorded history of civilization of over 4,500 years dating back to the times of Can Cong and Yu Fu. The word *tianfu* was originally a title for the official in charge of the national treasury and warehouses during the Zhou Dynasty (1046 B. C. —206 B. C. ). It was later used figuratively to refer to a fertile land with favorable natural conditions and rich productions. The Land of Abundance throughout history refers mainly to the Sichuan Basin, where the land is fertile, the climate temperate and the rainfall sufficient. After the construction of Dujiangyan Irrigation Project by the Qin State in the Warring States Period, the **Chengdu Plain** grew more prosperous than the Guanzhong area, the acknowledged region of plenty, in today’s Shaanxi Province. The Chengdu Plain, praised as the **Land of Abundance**, has remained a place which is relieved from famine, flood and drought. Because of its advanced agriculture and handicraft industry, Sichuan has become one of the major sources of grains and revenue for the central government. Historically, the Land of Abundance, as the rear guard in time of war, provides an unending stream of manpower and huge amounts of money and materials and contributes immeasurably to the country.

#### Attractions in Sichuan 四川旅游景点

In Sichuan, there are **numerous attractions**, old and new, and here we list just a few: the ancient water conservancy projects, old towns and houses, former residences of renowned



figures, Buddhist temples and Taoist monasteries, stone carvings and murals and modern art museums, and many more. As well, tourists will be fascinated by the **ancient “Southern Silk Road”**, stories about heroes of the Three Kingdoms Period traveling along the ancient Shu Road, and legends about the Red Army during their well-known Long March in west Sichuan.

Sichuan is one of the most popular destinations in China and even in the world, thanks to its **diverse tourism resources**. There are Shunan Bamboo Forest, Jianmen Pass and Shu Road of the Three Kingdoms Period, Sanxingdui Ruins, Jinsha Ruins, Dinosaur Museum of Zigong, Satellite Launch Base of Xichang. In addition, the Lugu Lake, which is reputed as “the Kingdom of Daughters”, still keeps customs of matriarchy and Hailuoguo Valley, which features a modern glacier, hot springs and virgin forests, allures many tourists. In Sichuan, visitors can enjoy the charming snow world of south China in winter and the diverse folk customs of ethnic groups of southwest China. Sichuan, an old and miraculous land, welcomes visitors at home and abroad to travel around and enjoy holidays.

Sichuan boasts:

1 World Cultural Heritage site: Dujiangyan Irrigation Project & Mount Qingcheng.

1 World Natural and Cultural Heritage site: Mount E' mei and Leshan Giant Buddha, a sacred land of Buddhism.

3 World Natural Heritage sites: Jiuzhaigou Vally, “the fairyland on the earth”; Huanglong, “the jasper lake in the mundane world” and Giant Panda Habitat in Sichuan.

5 5-star China National Resorts.

83 4-star China National Resorts.

10 China National Key Resorts.

17 China National Nature Reserves.

25 China National Forest Parks.

8 China National Geological Parks.

230 national monuments.

### **Landscape province 风景省**

On this vast and charming land in Sichuan, there are **fascinating landscapes** ranging from highlands, mountains, valleys, basins, hills to plains; from rivers, lakes to hot springs and waterfalls; from karst zones to Danxia landforms, named after the Danxia Mountain in Guangdong Province, all of which entitle Sichuan the “landscape province”. The **Hengduan Range** in west Sichuan, which is one of the three major forests and one of the five major grazing lands in China, is particularly worthy of recommendation. Its snow-capped peaks, flourishing forests and rivers such as the **Jinsha River**, the **Yalong River**, the **Daduhe River** and the **Minjiang River** create a great many mysterious, precipitous and marvelous views which would definitely attract tourists from home and abroad.

### **Events in Sichuan 四川节庆**

Sichuan Province used to be a beautiful land of the Ba and Shu states, the home to **15 ethnic**

**groups**, such as Tibetans, Qiang, Yi, Miao, and Naxi. In terms of population, the Sichuan Tibetans rank the second nationally, and Yi, the first. The Qiang people live nowhere else except in Sichuan. As a result, Sichuan is culturally enhanced by their exotic ethnic traditions, customs and festivals. There are 40 famous large-scale gala activities in Sichuan, including: Leshan World Travel & Giant Buddha Festival, Snow Festival of South China, Zigong Dinosaur Lantern Festival, Liangshan Yi Nationality Torch Festival and Panzhihua Yangtze River Drifting Festival International as well as the Water Discharge Festival of Dujiangyan.

### Sichuan cultures 四川文化

With a history of more than 4,500 years, Sichuan is blessed with profound sediments of cultures, such as the culture of the Three Kingdoms, local opera culture, tea culture, wine culture, bamboo culture, the culture of Hakka nationality, the culture of Sanxingdui Ruins, and many more. The sites of Three Kingdoms are found in many places in Sichuan, such as the Wuhou Temple of Chengdu, Pang Tong's Temple of Deyang, Zhang Fei's Temple of Langzhong, and Mount Fule of Mianyang. Sichuan Opera, a splendid cultural legacy, is world-famous for its unique and cunning skill of "**changing faces**". Mount Mengding is one of the birthplaces of the world tea culture. The classic line "The best water from the Yangtze; the best tea from Mount Mengding" reflects the time-honored reputation of the Sichuan tea culture. Luodai Town of Chengdu, "the first town of the Hakka nationality of west China", is the best representation of the architectural culture of the Hakka people. Shunan Bamboo Forest is the only summer resort in China which features bamboos, and is also the only museum of bamboo culture in China which collects and displays bamboo samples. Sanxingdui Ruins and Jinsha Ruins reveal the highly developed civilization of the ancient Shu State and its objects represent the highest achievement of the ancient **Shu culture**, which convincingly demonstrates that the Chinese civilization stems from varied sources before it achieves its own identity. The highly civilized Sanxingdui and Jinsha sites with their unsolved mysteries for centuries are comparable to the civilization represented by Egyptian pyramids.

### Fauna and flora resources 动植物资源

Situated in the subtropical belt, with diverse landforms and various climates, Sichuan has **an abundance of plants and wild animals**. In the forests of 7.46 million hectares, there are many precious trees, such as "living fossils" metasequoia and yinshan, which account for 1/5 of China's total forestation area. Vertebrates fall into more than 1,100 categories, accounting for 40% of all the wild animals in China. Half of the species of birds and rare animals in China are found in Sichuan, among which 55 species are under state protection. The world-famous Giant Pandas live mainly in 36 counties and reserves within 4 mountain systems of Sichuan, thus Sichuan is reputed as the "Home of Giant Pandas."

### Local and special products 土特产

Sichuan abounds with local and special products, which total more than 3,000 kinds and fall



into four main categories: liquors and wines, handicrafts, medicinal herbs, agricultural products and their by-products. To name just a few:

1) **Liquors and wines:** Sichuan is home to China's famous liquors and wines. It produces yeast liquors, white spirits, fruit wines, medical liquors and so on, totaling more than 1,000 varieties, among which the domestically and internationally known ones are the Wuliangye Liquor and Jiannanchun Liquor.

2) **Handicrafts:** Sichuan embroidery is a wonder of traditional handicraft which has received international acclaim. Besides, the new-year picture of Mianzhu is popular.

3) **Medicinal herbs and teas:** Sichuan has a great many kinds of herbs and plants that are used for making Chinese medicine. The great output makes Sichuan one of the three biggest bases of medicinal herbs production in China. Indigenous pharmaceutical plants include: the rhizome of *chuanxiong* (*ligusticum wallichii*), *fritillaria thunbergii*, the bark of *eucommia* (*eucommia ulmoides*), Chinese caterpillar fungus (*cordyceps sinensis*), etc.

4) **Foods:** Sichuan Food stands for one of China's four major culinary schools (Sichuan Food, Guangdong Food, Beijing Food, and Jiangsu Food), famous for its diversity in appearance and taste. There are over 2,000 kinds of dishes and snacks in Sichuan, such as *huiguorou* (twice-cooked pork), *mapo doufu* (stir-fried bean curd in hot sauce), *gongbao jiding* (diced chicken with chili pepper and peanuts), *yuxiang rousi* (fish-flavored pork shreds), etc. Visitors can well enjoy the Sichuan food here.

## Four tourism areas 四大旅游区

In order to promote tourism industry, Sichuan government gives priority to the development of the following **four tour areas**: Chengdu Tour Area, west Sichuan natural and Ecotour Area, Leshan-Mount E'mei Tour Area and Zigong-Yibin bamboo forest Tour Area. More specifically, efforts are being made to create superb tour areas. A total investment of over 20 billion yuan is planned for the construction of **five international tour areas**: the "First Mountain in China" Tour Area, the Greater Jiuzhaigou Tour Area, Wolong Giant Panda Ecotour Area, Sanxingdui Ruins Tour Area and Mount Qingcheng-Dujiangyan Tour Area. In 2006 Sichuan begins to develop the **five new tour areas**: Shangri-la Ecotour Area, West Panzhihua Sunshine Recreational Tour Area, Jialing River Basin Eco-cultural Tour Area, Shunan Bamboo and Stone Forest Eco-cultural Area and Two Lakes (Longquan Lake and Sancha Lake) and One Mountain (Mount Longquan) Recreational Tour Area.

## Tourism communications 旅游交通

Since 1978, Sichuan has seen a steady improvement in the infrastructures that support tourism. Advanced transportation and communications offer visitors easier and speedy access to Sichuan, which has an increasingly larger accommodation capacity. Chengdu, a metropolis of West China, is the center of Sichuan tourism. By air, Shuangliu International Airport of Chengdu, with over 160 flight routes, is one of the four biggest airports of China, offering direct



flights to many overseas cities and regions: Singapore, Hong Kong, Macao, Seoul, Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Katmandu, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur and so on. The transportation network by land, by air and by water makes it convenient and fast to travel in Sichuan. Sichuan presently has 235 star-rated hotels, and 428 travel agencies engaged in domestic and overseas tour business. Sichuan, a land of natural wonders and rich cultural and historical heritages, welcomes visitors at any time, from anywhere.

### New Words

ethnic[ 'eθnik] <i>adj.</i> 少数民族的	living fossil[ 'lɪvɪŋ 'fas(ə)l] <i>n.</i> 活化石
pyramid[ 'pɪrəmid] <i>n.</i> 金字塔	vertebrate[ 'vɜ:təbreɪt] <i>n.</i> 脊椎动物
handicraft[ 'hændɪkræft] <i>n.</i> 工艺品	ecological[ 'ɪkələdʒɪst] <i>adj.</i> 生态的
by-product[ 'baɪprədʌkt] <i>n.</i> 副产品	exotic[ ɪg'zɒtɪk] <i>adj.</i> 异域风情的
indigenous[ ɪn'dɪdʒənəs] <i>adj.</i> 本地的	dinosaur[ 'daɪnə'sɔːr] <i>n.</i> 恐龙
embroidery[ ɪm'brɔɪdəri] <i>n.</i> 刺绣	revenue[ 'revənju] <i>n.</i> 收入
mural[ 'mjʊərəl] <i>n.</i> 壁画	sedimentation [ sedɪmen'teɪʃ (ə) n ] <i>n.</i>
infrastructure [ 'ɪnfə'strʌktʃə] <i>n.</i> 基础设施	积淀
accommodation[ ə,kəmə'deɪʃən] <i>n.</i> 住宿	figuratively[ 'fɪgjerətɪvli] <i>adv.</i> 比喻地
metropolis[ mə'trɒp(ə)ləs] <i>n.</i> 大都市	topographically [ ,tɒpə'græfɪkəlli] <i>adv.</i> 从地形构造上看
grazing land[ 'greɪzɪŋ lænd] <i>n.</i> 牧场	unique[ ju'nik] <i>adj.</i> 独特的
precipitous[ pri'sɪpɪtəs] <i>adj.</i> 险峻的	plateau[ plæ'to] <i>n.</i> 高原
marvelous[ 'mɑːvələs] <i>adj.</i> 壮丽的	peripheral[ pə'rɪfərəl] <i>adj.</i> 边缘的
hectare[ 'hek,tar] <i>n.</i> 公顷	

### Proper Nouns

Mount Mengding 蒙顶山	Yu Fu 鱼凫
Luodai 洛带镇	Zigong 自贡
Jiuzhaigou Valley 九寨沟	Yibin 宜宾
Huanglong 黄龙	Luzhou 泸州
Giant Buddha of Leshan 乐山大佛	Langzhong 阆中
Yeast liquor 曲酒	Southern Silk Road 南丝绸之路
Dujiangyan 都江堰	Shu Road 蜀道
White spirit 白酒	Karst zone 喀斯特岩溶地区
Mount Qingcheng 青城山	Danxia landform 丹霞地貌
Wuliangye Liquor 五粮液	Osaka 大阪
Jiannanchun Liquor 剑南春	Fukuoka 福岡
Sanxingdui Ruins 三星堆遗址	Katmandu 加德满都
Jinsha Ruins 金沙遗址	Jinsha River 金沙江
Can Cong 蚕丛	Bangkok 曼谷



Yalong River 雅砻江

Kuala Lumpur 吉隆坡

Daduhe River 大渡河

Irkutsk 伊尔库茨克

Minjiang River 岷江

Nepal 尼泊尔

Deyang 德阳

Mianyang 绵阳

Ya'an 雅安

Nanchong 南充

Metasequoia 水杉

Bark of eucommia (eucommia ulmoides) 杜仲

Rhizome of chuanxiong (ligusticum wallichii) 川芎

Tendriled fritillary bulb 川贝母

Chinese caterpillar fungus (cordyceps sinensis) 虫草

Qiangs' Stockaded Village of Taoping 桃坪羌寨

Giant Panda Nature Reserve of Wolong 卧龙大熊猫自然保护区

Qiang 羌

Yi 彝

Su Xun 苏洵

Miao 苗

Su Shi 苏轼

Naxi 纳西

Su Zhe 苏辙

Hakka nationality 客家人

subtropical belt 亚热带

Changing Face 变脸

pharmaceutical plant 药材