

NANJING SCENIC SPOTS ENGLISH  
FOR TOUR GUIDES' CERTIFICATE



温秀杰 谈允恬 编译

# 导游考证 南京景点英语



南京师范大学出版社  
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南京，被誉为六朝古都、十朝都会。悠久灿烂的文明为我们留下了极为丰厚的历史文化遗产。近些年来，南京深化改革的步伐日益加快，其山水城林之景、虎踞龙盘之势在都市动感活力的渲染下，正愈发散发出迷人的魅力。

南京同时也是一座开放程度很高的城市。迄今，南京已经与名古屋、佛罗伦萨、莱比锡等12个国家的城市结为国际友好城市。每年，数以百万计的国际友人选择来南京观光、留学、参访或者从事商务、文化等方面的交流活动。置身于南京，他们很快便会为这座古都兼容并蓄的城市性格与亲和独具的博爱情怀所吸引。这是南京拓展与世界交流的重要渠道。

旅游是城市的窗口，导游是城市的形象大使。优秀导游，可以做到厚积薄发，帮助游客漫步于南京历史发展的全息空间，并让其流连忘返。当然，成长为一名优秀的导游，尤其是英语导游，品质保障的培训教材或者工具书不可或缺。

纵观市场上导游类书籍，中文旅游读物品种繁多，内容较广；而英文导游书籍不仅数量少，其对单体景区的介绍往往局限于简介性质；专门为参加英语导游考试打造的书籍，则更是可遇不可求。这种现状显然已跟不上南京旅游产业的快速发展。

鉴于此，品读温秀杰、谈允恬以图文并茂的形式编译的这本《导游考证南京景点英语》，很是惊喜。她们耗费三年时间潜心研究，不仅翔实地编译了南京导游英语考试的六大景点和南京概况，还不辞辛劳实地取景，以帮助导游及英语爱好者更为透彻地

领悟到景点厚积的文化内涵。

该书编译时充分考虑了读者的不同需求，因而与常见的外语导游书籍相比，具有诸多值得褒奖的优点。例如：为便于自学，该书词汇全部采用音标注释，且对语言难点进行必要的诠释，读者学习过程中摆脱了查词典的困扰，省时高效，便捷轻松。该书在历史背景介绍中，还有机地融入了历史朝代与人物背景简介，大大增强了译著的知识性和可读性。此外，该书附有2009年度江苏省导游人员资格考试简章和江苏省导游人员现场考试实施规程，学习者可以接触到最新、最全的导游考证信息。

此书既可作为导游考证的培训教材，也可供国际友人、导游人员、旅游院校的师生、英语学习爱好者参考使用。

南京市旅游局局长 曹永林

二〇一〇年二月十八日

Nanjing is famed as the capital of six dynasties in Chinese history or, in another saying, the capital of ten dynasties. Her long and splendid civilization has left us the abundance of historical and cultural heritage. In recent years, Nanjing has been accelerating her pace of reformation. The dynamic and vigorous city, which possesses the beautiful scenery and strategically important area, like a crouching tiger and coiling dragon, is sending forth the enchanting charm.

Nanjing is becoming more open and so far has made international friendship cities with Nagoya, Florence, Leipzig and other cities of total twelve different countries. There are annually millions of international friends coming to Nanjing for sightseeing, study, visit or exchange activities in business or culture. Staying in Nanjing, they will soon be attracted to her character of drawing on different ideas and cultures as well as her universal love of humankind. It is through this important channel that Nanjing develops the communication with the world.

Tourism is the window of the city; the tour guide is the image ambassador of the city. An excellent tour guide can be well-prepared to help the tourists stroll round the holographic space of historical development of Nanjing and make them linger on with no thought of leaving. It is certain that for growing into an excellent tour guide, especially one that can guide in English, training textbooks and reference books with high quality are absolutely necessary.

Throughout the tour book market, there are a variety of Chinese tour reading materials with broader contents; while English tour books are not only few in number, but also confined to brief introduction to certain scenic spots. Those English tour books specialized in the examination for tour guides are so rare that they cannot be found easily. Obviously, this situation has not kept up with the rapid development of the Nanjing tourist industry.

In view of this, it is amazing to read the book *Nanjing Scenic Spots English for Tour Guides' Certificate* with excellent pictures and texts edited and translated by Ms. Wen Xiujie and Ms. Tan Yuntian. It took them three years to concentrate on study. They edited and translated six scenic spots and the introduction to Nanjing which are required in the examination for tour guides. They also spared no efforts to go to the spots to take pictures in order to help the tour guides and English amateurs comprehend the profound cultural connotation of the scenic spots more thoroughly.

This book has fully taken the readers' different demands into account when edited and translated. Therefore, compared with the common foreign language books for tour guides, it has many merits worthy of praise. For instance, the book is convenient for self-study because all the new words are given phonetic transcriptions; some difficult language points are annotated too. Getting rid of the bother of consulting the dictionary, the learning process becomes time-saving, efficient, convenient and relaxing. The brief explanation to the historical dynasties and people's backgrounds are inserted in the historical background introduction. All these make the book more knowledgeable and readable. In addition, the appendix includes General Regulations for Jiangsu Tour Guides' Qualification Examination in 2009, the basic processes of the English examination for tour guides' to get certificates, which can let the learners be exposed to the latest and most comprehensive information of the tour guides' examination.

The book can be served as the training textbook for tour guides' examination, and also be used by international friends, tour guides, teachers and students from tourism universities or colleges and English amateurs for reference.

Cao Yonglin

Director of Nanjing Municipal Tourism Bureau

February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2010

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## Xiaoling Tomb of the Ming Dynasty

Xiaoling Tomb of the Ming Dynasty is one of the biggest imperial mausoleums in China. It lies in the eastern suburbs of Nanjing City at the southern foot of Zhongshan Mountain. Emperor Taizu, Zhu Yuanzhang, the first emperor of the Ming Dynasty (1368—1644) and Queen Ma were buried there.

The construction of the mausoleum began in 1381 and was completed in 1413. In 1384, Queen Ma died and was buried there. Emperor Taizu had bestowed her upon the title “Queen of Xiao Ci,” which means “Queen of filial piety and kindness.” Hence, the name Ming Xiaoling derives from her title.

The mausoleum has two discrete sections: one is the Sacred Way area and the other one is the main body of the mausoleum itself.

At the entrance to the mausoleum, you will see the Dismounting Archway (下马坊, Fig. 1-1). As a gesture of



Fig. 1-1



Fig. 1-2



Fig. 1-3

deep respect, visitors would dismount their horses and sedans at this point. Not far from the entrance is the Tablet Pavilion (碑亭), called Si Fang Cheng (Square City 四方城, Fig. 1-2). Here a majestic tablet was erected by order of Emperor Zhu Di, the fourth son of Zhu Yuanzhang, to eulogize his father's merits and virtues. The tablet is carried by Bixi, a legendary animal in the shape of a tortoise.

Walking northwest across the Yuhe Bridge (御河桥, Fig. 1-3), you will see the winding 1,800-meter-long Sacred Way. Its first section runs east-west and is called Shi Xiang Road (石象路, Fig. 1-4). The road is lined with six kinds and twelve pairs of stone-sculptured animals including lions, Xiezhi, camels, elephants, unicorns and horses guarding the tomb. Each animal is postured differently and each conveys an auspicious meaning. For example, the



Fig. 1-4

lion, king of the animals, shows the stateliness of the emperors; Xiezhi, a bear-eyed unicorn, also named Renfashou, is a legendary animal standing for justice; the camel, symbol of desert and tropical areas, indicates the vast territory of the dynasty; and the unicorn, auspicious creature of Chinese fantasy, integrates the features of the tiger, lion, ox and dragon. As the legend goes, it appeared only in the region of a benevolent and wise emperor. Beyond the stone animals is a pair of decorative columns called Huabiao which are carved with dragons (Fig. 1-5). From here the Sacred Way turns into a north-south direction and becomes known as Weng Zhong Road (翁仲路), the second section of the Sacred Way. Four pairs of stone-carved statues of ministers and generals (Fig. 1-6) mark this location. Different from the straight sacred ways in the former dynasties, the Sacred Way at Xiaoling Tomb goes in different directions, making it unique and unprecedented in the Chinese history.

Continuing north along the Sacred Way, you will reach the main body of the mausoleum. There you will start from the Jinshui Bridge (金水桥, Fig. 1-7) and arrive at the main gate named Wen Wu Archway (文武方门, Fig. 1-8). At the foot of the gate, there is a “Special Notice” stone tablet carved in six languages (Japanese, German, Italian, English, French, and Russian), notifying visitors of the importance of the mausoleum.

Inside the gate is the Imperial Tablet Hall (碑殿). Originally, it was Xiaoling Gate (孝陵门), stood in front of Xiang Hall (the Sacrificial Hall 享殿),



Fig. 1-5



Fig. 1-6



Fig. 1-7

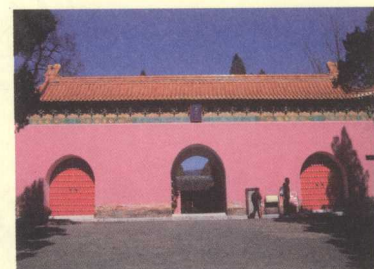


Fig. 1-8



Fig. 1-9

but it was destroyed and the Imperial Tablet Hall was built in its place in the Qing Dynasty (1616—1911). In 1699 Emperor Kangxi wrote four Chinese characters “Zhi Long Tang Song” (meaning running the state even better than Emperor Taizong of the Tang Dynasty and Emperor Taizu of the Song Dynasty, two successful emperors in the Chinese history, Fig. 1-9) during

his third inspection tour to southern China. Cao Yin (grandfather of Cao Xueqin, a great writer) inscribed it on the tablet.

Next, you will arrive at Xiang Hall (Fig.1-10), originally named Xiaoling Hall (孝陵殿), the main structure of the mausoleum. Most of Xiang Hall has been destroyed. It was rebuilt in 1873 and was smaller in size than the original. Figures of Emperor Taizu and Queen Ma (Fig.1-11,1-12) are hanging inside on the wall. There are also three stone-carved patterns laid between the two-way parallel flights of stairs outside the hall (Fig.1-13), depicting various scenes like “the two dragons playing with a pearl,” “the blazing sun over the country” and “a heavenly steed soaring across the skies.”



Fig. 1-11



Fig. 1-12



Fig. 1-13



Fig. 1-10

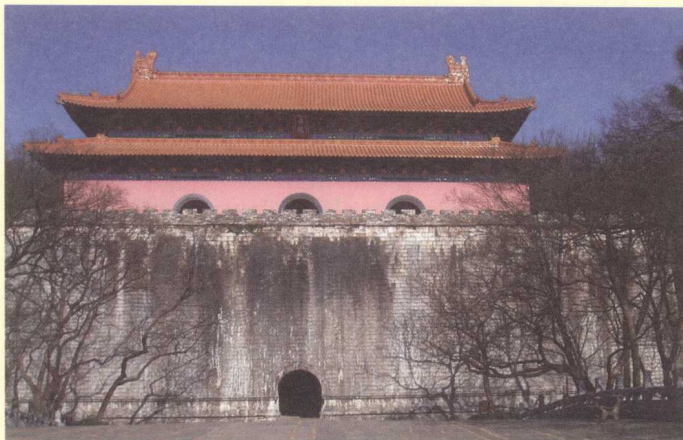


Fig. 1-14



Fig. 1-15

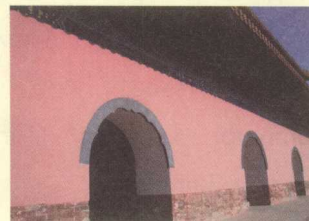


Fig. 1-16

Then through the Inner Red Gate (内红门), you will come to the Fang Cheng (Rectangular Citadel 方城, Fig. 1-14). The base of Fang Cheng has an arched passageway in the middle. Along the 54 steps, you will see the south wall of the tomb carved with seven Chinese characters (Fig. 1-15) meaning “this hill is the tomb of Emperor Taizu of Ming,” which was written in the early time of the Republic of China. Here, it is divided into two paths; one is leading up to Ming Tower (Minglou 明楼, Fig. 1-16). Ming Tower faces south with three arched entrances facing east, west and north respectively. The roof of Ming Tower has collapsed over the years, but the walls remain. In 2009, the government rebuilt the roof in order to keep it better.

The other path leads to Baocheng (宝城), which refers to the wall around the tomb. The top of the mausoleum (Baoding 宝顶) is situated at Dulongfu of Wanzhu Peak (独龙阜玩珠峰) at the southern foot of Zhongshan Mountain. Baoding is covered by a large circled earthen mound, 325—400 meters in diameter. The tomb of Emperor Taizu and Queen Ma is just beneath.

Xiaoling Tomb of the Ming Dynasty is renowned for its unique design, its eminent status, its amazing beauty and its magnificent scale. It's the milestone in the historical development of Chinese mausoleums. As an extension of the “imperial tombs of the Ming and Qing dynasties,” it is listed by UNESCO as a world cultural heritage site (Fig. 1-17).



Fig. 1-17

## Words and Expressions

- tomb /tu:m/ 墓, 坟墓
- imperial /im'piəriəl/ 皇帝的; 帝国的
- mausoleum /,mɔ:sə'liəm/ 陵墓
- suburb /'sʌbə:b/ 郊外
- emperor /'empərə/ 皇帝
- bury /'beri/ 埋葬
- construction /kən'strʌkʃən/ 建造, 建筑
- bestow /bi'stəu/ 授予; 给予
- bestow upon 授予; 赠予
- filial /'filjəl/ 子女的; 孝顺的
- piety /'paiəti/ 孝顺; 虔诚
- filial piety 孝道; 孝顺
- hence /hens/ 此后; 从此
- derive /di'raiv/ 取得; 由来; 起源
- derive from 得自; 来自
- discrete /dis'kri:t/ 分离的; 不连续的;  
个别的
- sacred /'seikrid/ 神圣的
- the Sacred Way 圣道; 神道
- dismount /dis'maunt/ 下马, 下车
- archway /'ɑ:tʃwei/ 拱门
- gesture /'dʒestʃə/ 姿势; 手势
- respect /ris'pekt/ 尊重
- sedan /si'dæn/ 轿子
- tablet /'tæblit/ 碑
- pavilion /pə'viljən/ 亭子
- majestic /mə'dʒestik/ 巨大的
- erect /i'rekt/ 竖立
- eulogize /'ju:lədʒaiz/ 颂扬
- merit /'merit/ 功劳; 优点
- virtue /'vɜ:tju:/ 美德
- Bixi 赑屃 (bi xi) 传说中龙的九子之一, 善驮重
- legendary /'ledʒəndəri/ 传说中的; 传奇的
- tortoise /'tɔ:təs/ 乌龟
- winding /'waindiŋ/ 弯曲的
- be lined with 沿着……形成行列
- sculpture /'skʌlptʃə/ 雕塑; 雕刻
- Xiezhi 獬豸 (xie zhi)
- unicorn /'ju:nikɔ:n/ 独角兽, 麒麟
- guard /gɑ:d/ 守护; 保卫
- posture /'pɔ:stʃə/ 做出某种姿势
- convey /kən'vei/ 传达; 转达
- auspicious /ɔ:'spiʃəs/ 吉祥的; 吉利的
- stateliness /'steitlinis/ 庄严; 威严
- Renfashou 人法兽
- justice /'dʒʌstis/ 公正, 正义
- symbol /'simbəl/ 象征; 标志
- desert /'dezət/ 沙漠
- tropical /'trɒpikəl/ 热带的
- territory /'teritəri/ 领土
- fantasy /'fæntəsi/ 幻想, 空想
- integrate /'intigreit/ 使并入, 使成整体

benevolent /bi'nevələnt/ 仁爱的, 仁慈的  
decorative /'dekəreɪtɪv/ 装饰的  
column /'kɒləm/ 柱; 圆柱; 石柱  
a pair of decorative columns called  
Huabiao 一对装饰性的柱子, 称作“华表”  
carve /kɑ:v/ 刻, 雕刻  
dragon /'dræɡən/ 龙  
statue /'stætʃu:/ 雕像; 雕塑  
minister /'mɪnɪstə/ 大臣  
general /'dʒenərəl/ 将军  
location /ləu'keɪʃən/ 位置; 场所  
mark /mɑ:k/ 标上……记号; 标志  
former /'fɔ:mə/ 前面的; 以前的  
unique /ju:'ni:k/ 独一无二的; 唯一的  
unprecedented /,ʌn'presɪdəntɪd/ 史无前例的; 空前的  
“Special Notice” stone tablet “特别告示”石碑  
notify /'nəʊtɪfaɪ/ 告知; 通知  
originally /ə'ɹɪdʒənəli/ 原先, 起初  
Zhi Long Tang Song 治隆唐宋(意思是颂扬明太祖治国方略超过唐太宗和宋太祖)  
inspection /ɪn'spekʃən/ 检查, 检阅  
inspection tour to southern China 南巡  
(康熙一生曾六次南巡)  
Cao Yin (grandfather of Cao Xueqin, a great writer) 曹寅(著名作家曹雪芹的祖父, 当时的“江南织造”郎中)  
inscribe /ɪn'skraɪb/ 刻, 雕刻

structure /'strʌktʃə/ 结构  
parallel /'pærəlel/ 平行的; 并列的  
flight /flaɪt/ (阶梯等之)一段, 一段楼梯  
the two-way parallel flights of stairs 双向并列的一段台阶  
depict /dɪ'pɪkt/ 描绘; 描述  
the two dragons playing with a pearl 二龙戏珠  
blaze /bleɪz/ 光辉; 闪耀  
the blazing sun over the country 日照山河  
steed /sti:d/ 马(尤指仪仗马)  
soar /sɔ:/ 高飞, 翱翔  
a heavenly steed soaring across the skies 天马行空  
rectangular /rek'tæŋɡjʊlə/ 长方形的  
citadel /'sɪtədəl/ 城堡  
this hill is the tomb of Emperor Taizu of Ming 此山明太祖之墓  
the Republic of China 中华民国  
respectively /rɪ'spektɪvli/ 分别  
collapse /kə'læps/ 倒塌; 瓦解  
Baocheng 宝城, 指环绕宝顶周围约1千米多长的砖墙  
Baoding 宝顶, 修筑在独龙阜玩珠峰上, 是一个直径325—400米的圆形大土丘  
beneath /bi'ni:θ/ 在……下面  
renown /rɪ'naʊn/ 以……著称  
eminent /'emɪnənt/ 杰出的; 出众的  
status /'steɪtəs/ 地位

magnificent /mæg' nɪfɪsnt/ 壮丽的; 宏大的

scale /skeɪl/ 规模

milestone /'maɪlstəʊn/ 里程碑

extension /ɪks'tenʃən/ 延伸; 扩展

heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/ 世袭传统; 遗产

site /saɪt/ 地点; 场所

UNESCO /ju:'neskəʊ/

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization 联合国教科文组织

## Notes

1. Xiaoling Tomb of the Ming Dynasty is renowned for its unique design, its eminent status, its amazing beauty and its magnificent scale. 明孝陵以其独特的设计、杰出的地位、令人称奇的美和恢弘的规模闻名于世。
2. It's the milestone in the historical development of Chinese mausoleum. 它是中国陵墓发展史上的里程碑。
3. As an extension of the "imperial tombs of the Ming and Qing dynasties," it is listed by UNESCO as a world cultural heritage site. 作为“明清帝陵”的一部分, 它被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗址。





## Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum is situated at the southern slope of Zhongshan Mountain, covering an area of 133 hectares. Dr. Sun Yat-sen (Fig. 2-1) is the Father of the Republic of China, and his mausoleum is considered as the holy land of Chinese people both at home and abroad. With deep historical significance, magnificent architecture and beautiful scenery, it is worth seeing when traveling in Nanjing.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen was a great forerunner of the Chinese democratic revolution. Led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Chinese people brought down the corrupt rule of the Qing Dynasty (1616—1911) and ended 2,000 years of the feudal monarchy.

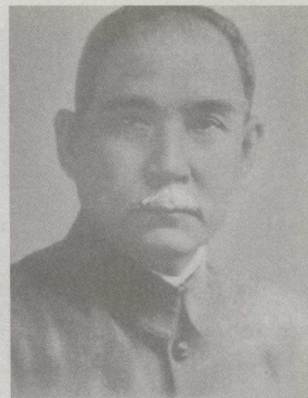


Fig. 2-1