



ENGLISH

实用导游英语 (风景名胜)

王向宁 / 主编

Practical Tour Guiding English
(Scenic Spots & Historical Relics)



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

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The aim of this textbook is to introduce tourism English and professional tour guiding knowledge and skills to Chinese readers and students. We are indebted to many sources for the passages and pictures selected for reading. With regard to the issue of copyright, we have made extensive efforts to contact the publishers and authors of these passages and pictures, but for various reasons we have been unable to establish communication in some cases. In these cases we apologize to the publishers and authors in advance and will be happy to make fuller acknowledgement in due course. For any questions concerning copyright and permissions, please contact.

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前 言

《实用导游英语》是面向全国高等院校旅游专业和旅游职高学生编写的专业英语教材,同时也可供旅游业从业人员和外事接待人员作为自学教材和工具书。

在编写过程中,本教材充分吸取了以往相关教材的编写经验,在构架、内容、编排等方面作了大胆创新。从导游人员应具备的基本知识和语言技能出发,力求整套教材结构合理,内容具备实用性和针对性。

本套教材分为“风景名胜”和“社会与文化”两分册。“风景名胜”分册系统地介绍了我国的古都风貌、名山大川、宗教圣地、海滨胜地、丝绸之路、草原湖泊、陵墓园林、主题公园及香港、澳门特别行政区和我国台湾地区等。“社会与文化”分册则介绍了我国的风俗民情、传统节日、饮食文化、戏曲杂技、建筑风格、宗教信仰、传统医学、民间传说等。两分册可单独使用,配合使用效果更佳。

在课文选材上注意典型性和代表性,内容上注意重点突出,既强调特色又详略得当,以期学生可以触类旁通,达到举一反三的学习效果。本书的另一特色是在每个单元后都附有一篇“导游技巧和业务”短文,由多年从事导游工作的人员编写,内容涉及导游业务中常见问题的预防和应对处理技巧,具有很高的实操性;同时,编者还专门编写了与所介绍的技巧和业务相关的一组练习题。本教材在整体练习的设计上强调听说能力的训练。每单元都有两篇与旅游相关的听力材料,并且设计了与单元主题相关的课堂讨论和小组活动等口语练习。为了增加活泼性和趣味性,提高学生的学习兴趣,每篇课文都配有与主题相关的精美图片。

本教材在编写过程中,参考了一些出版物和网站(详见参考文献)。由于选材广泛,书中没有一一注明出处,希望得到原作者的支持和谅解,并接受我们诚挚的谢意!此外,为了使学生有一个直观感性的认识,并使版面活泼轻松,我们采用了一些公开发表的图片。由于部分图片无法联系到原作者,所以敬请原作者和读者见谅!

本教材在编写过程中承蒙中国旅游研究院院长戴斌教授、北京第二外国语学院旅游研究院院长张辉教授的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心感谢。此外,李韵女士在版面的设计上做了不少工作,在此一并表示感谢。

本教材由北京第二外国语学院教授王向宁担任主编,韩鸽、徐明宇担任副主编,具体分工如下:

“风景名胜”分册:

第1、10单元由王向宁编写;



实用导游英语

第 2、3 单元由韩鸽编写；

第 4、9 单元由徐明宇编写；

第 5、6、7 单元由甄真编写；

第 8 单元由栗娜编写；

“社会与文化”分册：

第 1、5 单元由栗娜编写；

第 2、6 单元由徐明宇编写；

第 3、4 单元由韩鸽编写；

第 7、8、9、10 单元由冯蕾编写；

全套教材“导游业务和技巧”部分由彭洪明编写。

由于时间仓促，本教材难免有疏漏不足之处，恳请广大读者批评指正。

王向宁

2008.6



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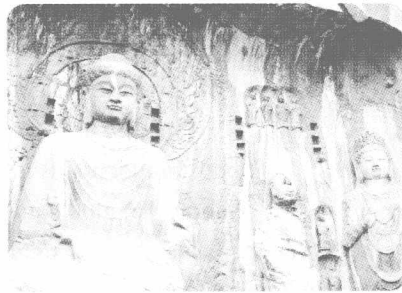
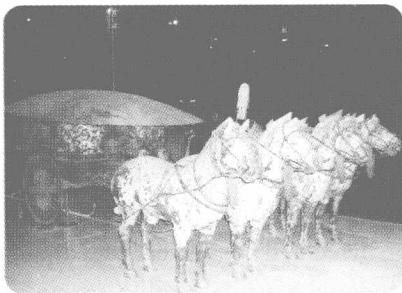
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Unit 1 Ancient Capitals

WARM-UP QUESTIONS

Do you know the names of the following scenic spots? Which cities are they respectively located in? Have you ever been to these cities? Talk about one of them with your partners.





Text A

Beijing

Vocabulary

birthplace	诞生地
feudal	封建的
dynasty	朝代
concentrated	集中的
imperial	皇家的
gathering	聚会, 聚集
complex	综合建筑物
hectare	公顷
state affair	国事
marble	大理石
foundation	地基
wonder	奇迹
pass	关口
gigantic	巨大的
defense system	防御体系

Beijing is the birthplace of Chinese civilization and one of the six ancient capital cities in China. Its history dates back to more than 3000 years ago. The four feudal dynasties—Jin, Yuan, Ming, and Qing^①—all made Beijing their capital. That's why so many of China's scenic spots and historical places are concentrated here.

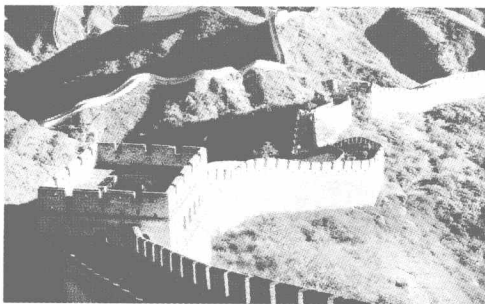
Beijing's best-known tourist attractions include:

Tian'anmen Square: It is the largest square in the world. In imperial times, it was closed to the public. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China, it is not only the site of the most important gatherings, but also one of the most valuable historical sites in China.

The Forbidden City: It is the world's largest palace complex. The Forbidden City covers an area of 72 hectares with a total floor space of about 163,000 square meters^②. It used to be the former Imperial Palace

for the Ming and Qing emperors. A total of 24 emperors lived and conducted state affairs here for 491 years. Most of the structures were made of wood, with white marble, stone and brick foundations. The Forbidden City can be divided into two parts: the Outer Court and the Inner Palace.^③

The Great Wall: As one of the Eight Wonders in the world, the Great Wall of China has become the symbol of the Chinese nation and its culture. It starts at the Jiayuguan Pass of Gansu Province in the west and ends at the Shanhaiguan Pass of Hebei Province in the east. Most sections of the Great Wall in the Beijing area are part of the 600-kilometer-long Ming Great Wall. The most famous sections are Badaling, Mutianyu, and Juyongguan. In ancient times, it served as a gigantic military defense system. Now it has become a famous historical scenic spot for tourists. A well-known popular saying goes: "He who hasn't been to the Great Wall is not a true man."^④



The Summer Palace: It is the best-preserved imperial garden in the world and the largest existing ancient garden in China. It is mainly made up of Longevity Hill and Kunming Lake.

The Ming Tombs: They are China's largest imperial necropolis. It covers an area of 80 square kilometers. Some 13 Ming emperors, 23 empresses, many imperial concubines, princes and princesses buried here. It is also called "Thirteen Ming Tombs". In 1961, the Chinese Government listed "Thirteen Ming Tombs" as one of the important historical monuments under special preservation. ⑤

The Temple of Heaven: It is the largest group of temple buildings in China. The main attractions here include the Hall of Prayers for Good Harvest, the Seven Star Stones, Dressing Platform, Imperial Vault of Heaven, the Echo Wall, the Circular Mound Altar, and the Lantern Post. ⑥

preserve 保护, 保存
 longevity 长寿
 necropolis 大墓地, 坟场
 square kilometer 平方公里
 empress 皇后
 concubine 嫔妃
 monument 遗迹
 municipality 直辖市
 embassy 大使馆
 workmanship 做工、工艺
 hub 中心



Beijing is the second largest city in China with a population of more than 14 million. As the capital of the People's Republic of China, Beijing serves as the country's political and cultural center as well as the center of international activities. It is a municipality directly under the Central Government, where the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Central People's Government of China ⑦ are located. There are also more than 140 foreign embassies located in the city.

Beijing's arts and crafts are famous for their long history, great variety, and superb workmanship. The most popular ones among them are cloisonné, ivory carving, jade and carved lacquer wares, snuff bottles, silk flowers, Beijing's embroidery and the like. ⑧

Beijing is a communications hub, with good railroad and air links to all parts of China, as well as major cities of the world. And it has a semi-humid continental climate with four distinctive seasons. While the best seasons in Beijing are spring and autumn, the city is an ideal place to visit all the year round.

Notes

1. Jin, Yuan, Ming, and Qing 金朝、元朝、明朝和清朝。北京在历史上曾为金元明清四个朝代的首都。金朝(1115年—1234年)自金世宗起至1214年为首都,时称中都;元朝称为大都;明朝自永乐帝起为

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- 首都,时称京师;清朝入主中原后把北京称为国都。
2. covers an area of 72 hectares 占地 72 公顷。a total floor space 总建筑面积。
 3. The Forbidden City can be divided into two parts: the Outer Court and the Inner Palace. 紫禁城分为“外朝”和“内廷”两部分。“外朝”是皇帝办理政务,举行朝会的地方,凡国家的重要活动和各种礼仪,都在外朝举行;“内廷”位于紫禁城的后部(北部),是皇帝后妃生活的地方。
 4. A well-known popular saying goes: “He who hasn’t been to the Great Wall is not a true man.” 流传着这样一句谚语:不到长城非好汉。
saying 格言,警句,谚语。也可以说 a proverb, a proverbial saying。
 5. the Chinese Government listed “Thirteen Ming Tombs” as one of the important historical monuments under special preservation. 中国政府把“十三陵”作为重要历史遗迹列入特殊保护对象。
list 把……列入表,把……编入目录
e.g. These names are to be listed in the catalog. 这些名字将列入目录。
 6. the Hall of Prayers for Good Harvest, the Seven Star Stones, Dressing Platform, Imperial Vault of Heaven, the Echo Wall, the Circular Mound Altar, the Lantern Post. 祈年殿、七星石、具服台、皇穹宇、回音壁、圆丘坛和望灯杆。
 7. Central Committee of the Communist Party of China 中国共产党中央委员会,简称为 CCCPC。
Central People’s Government of China 中华人民共和国中央人民政府。
 8. cloisonné, ivory carving, jade ware, carved lacquer ware, snuff bottles, silk flowers, Beijing’s embroidery and the like. 景泰蓝、象牙雕、玉器、漆器、鼻烟壶、绢花和刺绣等。



Xi'an

Vocabulary

eternal 不朽的
basin 流域
heritage 遗产
laudatory 表示赞
美的

Xi'an is the capital of Shaanxi Province and was also known as Chang'an (Eternal City) in ancient times. It is one of the seven ancient capital cities in China. It has a history of more than 3000 years. It is regarded as one of the birthplaces of the ancient Chinese Yellow River Basin civilization. Xi'an served as the capital of 13 dynasties and kingdoms, such as Western Zhou (1046 BC—771 BC), Qin(221 BC—206 BC), Western Han (206 BC—24 AD), Sui(581—618) and Tang (618—907)^①. So far, Xi'an enjoys equal fame with Athens, Cairo, and Rome as one of the world's four major ancient civilization capitals^②.

With its long, glorious history and rich cultural heritage, Xi'an has been attracting millions of tourists both from home and abroad. It enjoys the laudatory title of “Natural History

Museum”.^③

The historical and cultural sites and relics in Xi'an and surrounding areas fall into the following five categories^④:

1. The ruins of the primitive society
2. The ruins of ancient palaces, towns and cities
3. The tombs and mausoleums of kings and emperors in history
4. Ancient temples and famous monasteries
5. Artistic pieces of stone steles and stone carvings

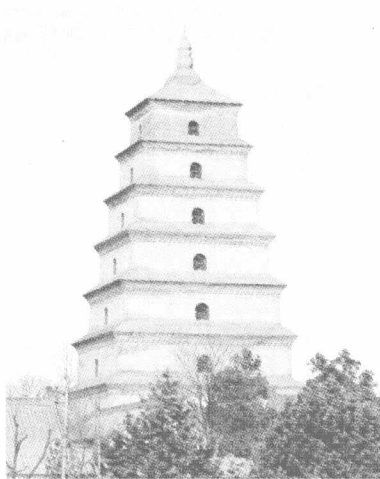
relic 遗迹
 ruin 废墟 遗迹
 primitive 原始的
 mausoleum 陵墓
 monastery 修道院, 僧院
 stele 石柱, 石碑
 witness 目睹, 见证
 approximately 大约

The main tourist attractions in Xi'an include: the Museum of Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses, Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, the Stele Forest, Big Wild Goose Pagoda, the Great Mosque, the Small Wild Goose Pagoda, Bell Tower, Banpo Museum, Huaqing Hot Springs, E'pang Palace and old City Wall^⑤.

With the unique historical and cultural background, Xi'an has become one of the most famous tourist cities in China. Therefore, the tourism and hotel industry there have witnessed great and sustainable growth.^⑥

Besides being a tourist attraction, Xi'an is also an important industrial city. A comprehensive industrial system has taken shape^⑦ in the city. It includes aviation, space flight, electronics, machine building, and textile industries.

The total area of Xi'an city covers approximately 10,000 square kilometers. Its population totals over 6.2 million, and among them 99% are of Han Chinese Nationality.



Notes

1. Western Zhou (1046 BC—771 BC), Qin (221 BC—206 BC), Western Han (206 BC—24 AD), Sui (581—618) and Tang (618—907). 西周、秦、西汉、隋和唐。
2. Xi'an enjoys equal fame with Athens, Cairo, and Rome as one of the world's four major ancient civilization capitals. 西安与雅典、开罗和罗马齐名, 被称为世界四大文明古都之一。
 enjoy equal fame with 与……享有同样声誉
 world's four major ancient civilization capitals 世界四大文明古都

3. It enjoys the laudatory title of "Natural History Museum". 它享有“自然历史博物馆”的美名。人们常言：“西安文物甲天下。”深厚的历史文化积淀和浩瀚的文物古迹遗存使西安享有“天然历史博物馆”的美称。秦始皇兵马俑坑被誉为“世界第八大奇迹”，秦始皇陵是最早列入世界遗产名录的中国遗迹。
4. fall into the following five categories 可以分为下列五类
fall into 分成, 归入
e.g. Shorts now usually fall into one of the three categories: documentary, cartoon, or newsreel. 现在的短片通常分为三类：纪录片、动画片和新闻片。
5. the Museum of Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses, Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang, the Stele Forest, Big Wild Goose Pagoda, the Great Mosque, the Small Wild Goose Pagoda, the Bell Tower, Banpo Museum, Huaqing Hot Springs, E'pang Palace and old City Wall. 兵马俑博物馆、秦始皇陵、碑林、大雁塔、清真寺、小雁塔、钟鼓楼、半坡遗址、华清池、阿房宫和古城墙。
6. Therefore, the tourism and hotel industry there have witnessed great and sustainable growth. 因此, 西安的旅游和饭店业得到了大力而持续的发展。
7. take shape 成形, 形成
e.g. The new building is beginning to take shape. 新大楼开始成形了。
Transport developed on a big scale, and a comprehensive modern transport system began to take shape. 交通建设大规模发展, 现代综合运输体系初步形成。



Luoyang

Vocabulary

reach 河段
encompass 包含
city proper 城区
unearth (从地下)发掘
domestic 国内的
inbound 入境
cliff 悬崖, 峭壁

Luoyang is located in the western part of Henan Province, stretching across the middle reaches of the Yellow River. It consists of 1 city, 8 counties, and 6 districts. Luoyang encompasses more than 15,000 square kilometers, with a total population of over 6 million. The city proper covers an area of 544 square kilometers.

The long history as a center of China's public life has left Luoyang with^① a rich cultural heritage. The precious cultural relics unearthed here total more than 400,000 pieces. It has attracted millions of domestic and inbound tourists every year. In Luoyang, there are 8 major historical and cultural sites under state protection, 54 under provincial protection and 1074 under municipal and county protection.

These cultural relics include the Longmen Grottoes^②, which are among China's most famous grottoes. It is regarded as a treasure house of Buddhist culture and art. Work on the carvings started in 493 and it took more than 400 years to complete. Along the cliffs lining the Yellow

niche 壁龛
 inscribe 刻, 雕
 tablet 匾; 碑
 cradle 摇篮
 moderate 中等的, 适度的
 humidity 湿度
 peony 牡丹
 dignity 尊贵
 designate 指定
 accelerate 加速
 swarm 蜂拥而至

River^③, there are more than 2000 niches and 2500 inscribed stone tablets. The Longmen Grottoes display the features of both imperial and Buddhist style. In November 2000, they were inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO^④.

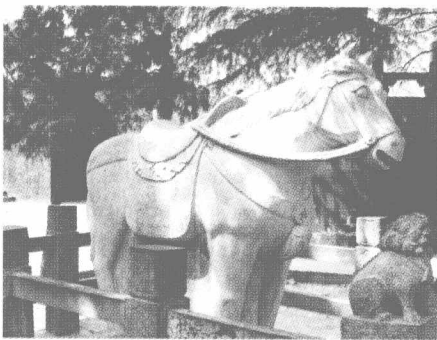
The Baima (White Horse) Temple^⑤, lying 10 kilometers east of Luoyang, was the cradle of Chinese Buddhism. It is the first Buddhist temple established by the Eastern Han Dynasty after Buddhism was introduced into China.

Luoyang has many beautiful natural scenic spots, too, such as the Yellow River, Xiaolangdi reservoir, Baiyun State Forest Park and Songshan

Mountain^⑥.

Luoyang is a city with moderate temperature and humidity. Its climate is therefore highly suitable for cultivating flowers;^⑦ among these flowers, the peony is renowned for its unique beauty and dignity. It has been crowned “the king of flowers” and “the symbol of grace”.^⑧ In 1982, the peony was designated the city flower. Luoyang has taken advantage of its peony culture to promote tourism and accelerate economic growth. Every year from April 15-25, when the peony is in full blossom, Luoyang holds a peony fair^⑨. Thousands of people swarm to the city to have a real taste of the beautiful colors and charming fragrance.

Luoyang is known as the place where China’s west and east meet. Now it is a very important communication hub in central part of China. It has also developed into an important industrial city.



Notes

1. leave...with 给……留下了

e.g. He has left me with a number of books. 也可以说 He has left a number of books with me. 他把好些书都留给了我。

We didn't find him and left a message with his neighbors. 我们没有找到他, 于是就给他的邻居留了个条转给他。

2. the Longmen Grottoes 龙门石窟
3. lining the Yellow River 沿着黄河
line 沿着,沿……排列
e.g. The streets were lined on both sides with people. 街道两旁都站着人。
4. they were inscribed on the World Heritage List by UNESCO. 他们被联合国教科文组织列入世界遗产名录。
inscribe 列入,注册,把(某人的名字)登记入册
UNESCO 联合国教育、科学及文化组织,简称为:联合国教科文组织。英文全称为: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization。
5. The Baima(White Horse) Temple 白马寺
6. such as the Yellow River, Xiaolangdi reservoir, Baiyun State Forest Park and Songshan Mountain. 如黄河、小浪底水库、白云山国家森林公园和嵩山。
7. Its climate is therefore highly suitable for cultivating flowers 它的气候非常适合养殖花卉。
be suitable for 合适的,适宜的
e.g. He was just not suitable for the job.他就是不适合干这份工作。
8. It has been crowned “the king of flowers” and “the symbol of grace”. 它被冠以“花魁”和“优雅的象征”的美名。crown 为……加冠,获得……荣誉。习惯用语有: take the crown 加冕,登基为王,获冠军称号; the crown of the year 秋季,收获季节; wear the crown 做皇帝,即位。
9. a peony fair 牡丹节。洛阳牡丹花期最好的季节为4月15日到25日,因此洛阳每年在4月—5月都会举办牡丹节。“花开花落二十日,一城之人皆若狂。”届时,牡丹姹紫嫣红开遍洛阳城,城内变成“天香国色”的海洋,富贵的姚黄、典雅的魏紫、一瓣二色的二乔、高贵的黑花魁、几近透明的夜光白,朵朵争艳斗奇,香飘四处。牡丹花会的盛况,处处都可以感受得到。牡丹节期间举办的传统活动包括民俗文化庙会、文物精品展、书市、球赛等。此外,当夜色降临时,人们还可以欣赏到各种美丽的花灯。



Useful Phrases and Expressions

1. date back to 追溯到
2. scenic spot 风景名胜
3. be closed to the public 对公众关闭
4. historical site 历史遗迹
5. palace complex 宫殿群
6. floor space 建筑面积
7. state affair 国事
8. defensive system 防御系统
9. square kilometer 平方公里
10. art and craft 工艺品
11. enjoy equal fame with 与……齐名
12. stone carving 石雕
13. tourist city 旅游城市
14. take shape 成型
15. city proper 城区
16. leave... with 留下

17. treasure house 宝库

19. city flower 市花

21. a peony fair 牡丹(花)节

18. World Heritage List 世界遗产名录

20. in full blossom 盛开



Exercises

Part 3 Listening Practice

Passage 1

China to Readjust Holidays to Ease Tourism Burden

ease 缓解

Golden Weeks 黄金周

submit 提交

overwhelming 势不可挡的

accommodation 膳宿

prolong 延长

Tomb-sweeping Day 清明节

readjust 重新调整

festival 节日

National People's Congress 全国人大

public holidays 公共假日

advocate 提倡者, 拥护者

Dragon Boat Festival 端午节

China National Tourism Administration

中国国家旅游局



Task 1 Listen to the passage carefully and then fill in the blanks with what you hear.
The passage will be read only once.

China is planning to 1 its public holidays to relieve the increasingly heavier burden placed on its 2 during the "Golden Weeks", officials from the China National Tourism Administration said.

The newspaper on Monday said that the administration had 3 suggesting several adjustment strategies. The proposal is expected to be submitted to the National People's Congress for discussion.

According to a survey launched by a mainland media, 4 of the participants are in favor of making changes to such public holidays.

