

S I C H U A N E N G L I S H
G U I D E

旅 游 英 语 丛 书

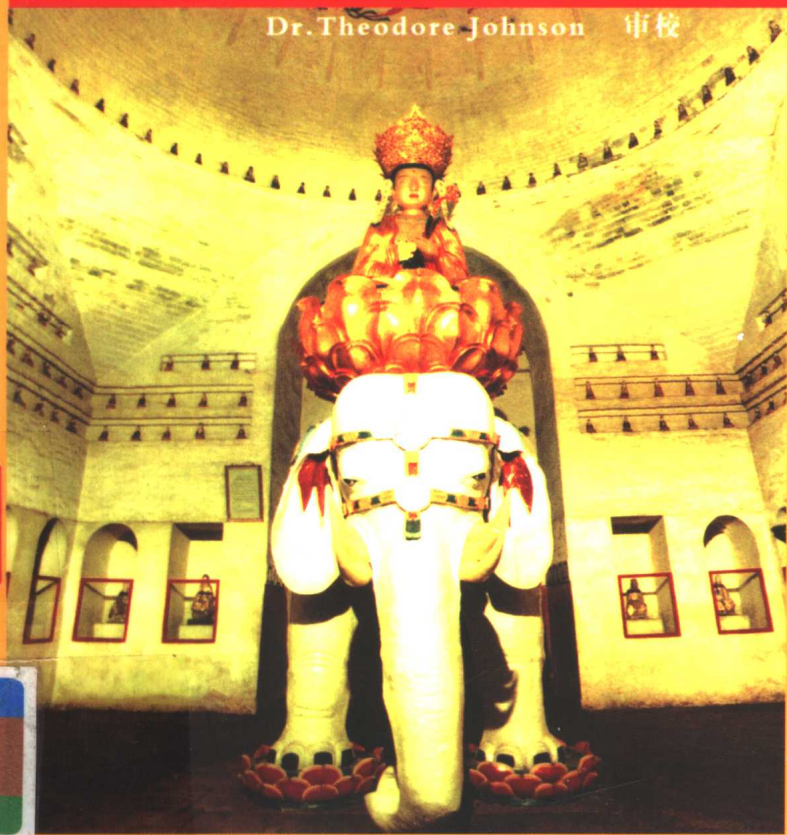


四川英语导游

四川省旅游局人教处组织编写

杨天庆 / 编著

Dr. Theodore Johnson 审校



旅游教育出版社

· 旅游英语丛书 ·

四川

英语导游

Sichuan English Guide

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出版说明

新世纪伊始,中国旅游业呈现出更加迅猛的发展势头。与此同时,各地的英语导游队伍也日益壮大。然而,有关地方旅游方面的英文资料十分匮乏,这无疑给英语导游、各大专院校旅游和英语专业学生的学习带来很大的不便。面对这种形势,我们本着提高导游素质、服务于地方旅游事业的宗旨,和地方旅游局人教处、培训中心一起,共同策划了这套“旅游英语丛书”。

本丛书经过精心组织与策划,具有三个特点:第一,语言通俗易懂。一方面,丛书作者尽量选择常用词、词组、语法结构;另一方面,专门聘请了外国专家审校,既保证了本丛书语言的规范性,又便于不同层次的读者学习。第二,知识与实践统一。丛书不仅知识丰富,而且为读者提供了模拟训练、领略实战的情景,在一定程度上减少了知识与实践脱节的矛盾。第三,有一定的文化含量。丛书并不是泛泛地介绍景区景点知识,而是尝试融入较深层次的地方旅游文化,有利于提高读者的整体文化素质。

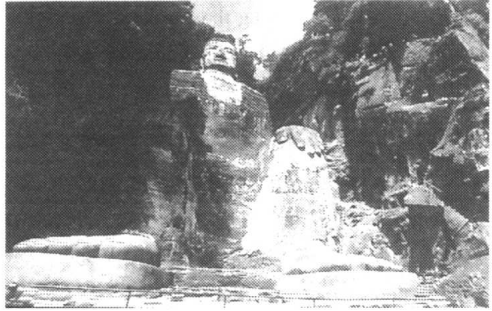
《四川英语导游》为“旅游英语丛书”的第一本,是在四川旅游局人教处的组织下,由四川师范大学杨天庆教授编写完成的。杨天庆教授长期从事英语教学,语言功底深厚。为使本书更贴近实际,他与美国纽约州立大学 Dr. Theodore Johnson 多次进行试验与探索,共同走访了书中所述的大部分旅游景点。全书分为四川与成都、沿途导游、四川地区面面观、部分景点讲解词四大部分,资料丰富,内容翔实,不仅为读者提供了一般的景区景点知识,而且对四川的风土人情、旅游文化进行了较深层次的阐述。本书在编写过程中,得到了四川旅游界以及各方面的大力支持;Dr. Theodore

Johnson 对全书进行了精心审校;电子科技大学外语学院的熊惠明副教授参与了第二、三部分的编写;四川师范大学旅游学院的刘小方、钱薇加同学提供了大量资料,且刘小方还独立完成了“接团注意事项”前期的英文写作;原光大国旅的李明经理对沿途旅游线路提出了宝贵意见,在此一并表示感谢。

本丛书既是旅行社英语导游必不可少的工具书,也是广大旅游英语学习者的良师益友。真诚地希望读者在使用中能够及时反馈不足,我们定会“从善如流”,使本丛书不断提高与完善。

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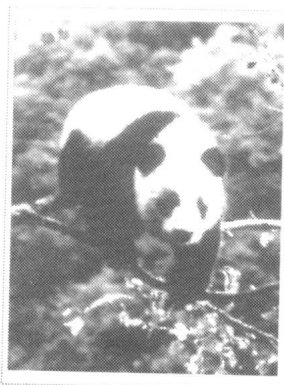
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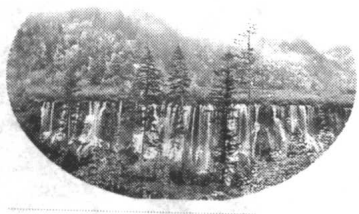


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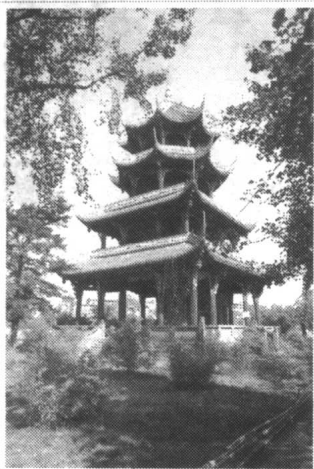
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Section One :

Sichuan and Chengdu



第一部分：

四川与成都

Sichuan Province 四川省

Attention Please, we are honored to have you as our visitors in Sichuan Province. Sichuan is the largest province in Southwest China. It covers an area of 485,000 square km and boasts the third largest population in China, after Henan and Shandong Provinces. It has 85-million people. Its population displays as much diversity as its landscape. The whole province is occupied by 53 Chinese nationalities. The main nationalities consist of Han, Tibetan, Yi, Qiang, Hui, Miao and others.

Sichuan adjoins the Tibetan Plateau in the West and the Yangtze River in the East. The eastern section supports the densest rural population; the western section rises in giant steps to the Tibetan Plateau where the windswept grassland and deeper forests are home of Tibetans and Qiang.

The Chinese often refer Sichuan as the Land of Abundance. It refers to the province's abundance of natural resources and cultural heritage. Now I'd like to offer you some useful information, which will help you gain some insight into the various aspects of Sichuan.

KEY WORDS & EXPRESSIONS 关键词汇及表达法

- boast 以……为自豪;具有
 diversity 多样性
 landscape 风景;景色
 abundance 大量;丰富
 gain some insight into 了解

History and Legend

历史与传说

The first evidence of human habitation in Sichuan province consists of simple tools and a skullcap. These objects date back to the Paleolithic (Old Stone) Age. During the Neolithic Period (approximately 8,000 - 2,000 BC), people in Sichuan areas used axes, pottery jars, bone needles, and crude weapons. However, the first major civilizations in the province were the Ba and Shu peoples, who lived between 11th and 5th century BC. The Shu people lived on the Chengdu Plain; the state of Ba was in the center of Sichuan. Originally Ba referred to fish hunter or a person whose main food was fish; Shu referred to people living on the plateau. During your stay in Chengdu you will see the Shu and Ba relics in Sanxindui Museum and Sichuan Provincial Museum.

Scholars believed the ancestor of the early Shu people belonged to a tribe branch of the ancient Qiang nationality. These ancient people used to live along the areas between the upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River. Later they moved into Sichuan areas. They lived by hunting and farming in mountains and valleys on the upper reaches of the Minjiang River. Later their activities extended down along the Minjiang River and the Chengdu Plain. Can Cong (蚕丛) and Yu Fu (鱼凫) founded the Shu state. Du Yu (杜宇) taught the Shu people how to farm as he served as the king of the Shu state. Twenty-three hundred years ago, Kai Ming (开明), another Shu king moved his capital slightly east and named the new town Chengdu, which means "becoming a city". He hoped that it would one day be a metropolis. It is generally believed that the Ba and Shu states occupied Sichuan areas from the Shang Dynasty (1700 -1027 BC) to

the Warring States Period (770 -221 BC).

During the Warring States Period, a Qin emperor conquered the two states. The Qin emperor turned them into prefectures. He moved thousands of the Qin residents to the former Shu state in Sichuan. He hoped that this activity might help him secure his hold on the fertile land. Since then Chengdu became the government office center to manage affairs across the former Ba and Shu areas. Gradually Bashu became short for Sichuan. During the Three Kingdoms Period (220-280) Liu Bei occupied Sichuan. He claimed himself as the emperor of the Shu (蜀国). During the Five Dynasties Period (907-960) Wang Jian (王建) and Meng Zhixiang (孟知祥) established their own states in Sichuan. The former was called the Former Shu State, and the other the Later Shu State.

During Tang Dynasty (618-907) Sichuan was divided into three major administrative regions. They were named the three daos (道) or sanchuan. San means "three" in English.

In Northern Song Dynasty (960-1127), Sichuan was divided into four prefectures. They included Yizhou (益州), Zizhou (梓州), Lizhou (利州) and Kuizhou (夔州). They were named Chuanxiasilu (川峡四路). Lu was equivalent to dao in the Tang Dynasty. It means "Chuan Four Regions". People called the Chuan Four Regions as Sichuan for short. Si means "four" in English.

In the period of Yuan Dynasty (1272-1368) when Sichuan formally became a province instead of daos or Lu, Chengdu was designated as its provincial capital.

Why do many people call Sichuan as the land of abundance or the state of Tianfu (天府)?

Tianfu was the official title. Its official responsibility was to take care of national valuable jewelry and other rare treasures. Tianfu also

had an extended meaning relating to treasure storage. Later, people used Tianfu as a figure of speech to imply the fertile-land area where diversified products were produced.

Before the Qin emperor unified the whole China, the Tianfu area covered both the Chengdu and Hanzhong plains (汉中平原). The kingdom of Shu in the Three Kingdoms Period covered the most part of Sichuan and Hanzhong, which now is part of Shaanxi. However, the Tianfu area mainly referred to the Chengdu Plain because of the well-known Dujiang Irrigation System.

Ancient Sichuan mainly refers to the Sichuan Basin and the Hanzhong Basin. The two basins have fertile fields and mild climate. Particularly the Chengdu Plain in the Sichuan Basin has particularly benefited from the Dujiangyan Irrigation System since the Qin Dynasty (221-207 BC). Due to the irrigation system and natural advantages, local Sichuan farmers worked hard in the fields and yielded bumper harvests. There is an old saying: no serious flood or drought disaster ever occurred and local people had enough food to eat ever since the Qin and Han dynasties.

The Sichuan Basin is completely surrounded by high mountains. The ancient Chinese of central China were involved in many wars, and people suffered tremendously. The geographic location of the mountains had prevented the spread of the war disasters into ancient Sichuan, and local people in Sichuan were able to live in peace. Therefore, Sichuan was thought of as a good place to live in.

Besides, ancient Sichuan had a very important strategic position. During the Warring States Period, the king of the Qin State occupied first the two states called Ba and Shu in Sichuan, and then he started his ambitious plan to establish his dynasty across all China.

Under the Qin Dynasty Liu Bang (刘邦) was a low official. To-