

全国导游人员资格等级考试系列教材

英语

(第4版)

English

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出版说明

根据国务院批准的《导游人员管理暂行条例》中“具备一定条件,经考试合格者,办理登记注册手续,方可担任导游工作”的规定,国家旅游局于1989年在全国进行了首次导游人员资格考试。之后,为了使导游人员资格考试制度化、规范化,我局于1990年在认真总结首次导游人员资格考试的基础上,组织有关院校编写了《全国导游人员资格考试培训系列教材》共9册。这套教材在历年全国导游人员资格考试中已连续使用了5年,对规范导游资格考试,提高导游的政治、业务素质,都起到了积极的作用。

为了适应新形势下旅游业的发展和导游人员工作实际的需要,根据国家旅游局《关于改革和完善全国导游人员资格考试工作的意见》、《关于对全国导游员实行等级评定的意见》,在1990年出版的《全国导游人员资格考试培训系列教材》和1995年出版的《全国导游人员资格等级考试复习大纲(试用)》的基础上,我局又组织全国旅游行业和旅游院校的专家共同编写了《全国导游人员资格等级考试系列教材》。这套教材共13本,约260万字,教材名称为:

资格考试(共11册):《政策与法规》、《导游业务》、《全国导游基础知识》、《汉语言文学知识》、《英语》、《日语》、《德语》、《法语》、《西班牙语》、《俄语》、《朝鲜语》。

等级考试(中级)(共2册):《全国导游基础知识》、《汉语言文学

学知识)。

这套教材认真总结了我国导游工作的经验,充分考虑导游员的等级标准和要求,特别注意从质量上把关,中文由专家集体审稿,外文由外国专家个人审定,力求体现科学性、实用性和先进性,主要作为导游人员资格和等级考试的指定教材,也可作为旅游院校有关专业的教学参考用书。

在这套教材编写的过程中,我司肖潜辉、成人教育处张润生、孙哲英、刘小军四位同志自始至终参加了教材的组织工作。

这套教材在编写过程中,曾得到了有关单位和中外专业人士的大力支持和帮助,在此一并表示感谢。由于时间和水平所限,本套教材难免尚存不少缺点和错误,恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见。

国家旅游局人事劳动教育司

1996年6月

再版说明

本书是国家旅游局人事劳动教育司于 1996 年组织编写的《全国导游人员资格等级考试系列教材》之一,曾为各地参加导游人员资格等级考试考生复习备考和提高导游人员英语水平发挥过积极的作用,长期以来,本书以其丰富的内容,科学实用的编排,上乘的质量受到广大考生和读者的好评,至今仍是各地导游人员资格等级考试考生英语学习的重要参考用书。由于北京申办奥运会的成功和我国进入 WTO 的实现,我国的旅游业将进入一个新的发展时期,相应地我国导游人员队伍将进一步发展壮大。为了适应新形势下我国旅游业的发展和满足广大考生和读者的需要,我们对本书进行了进一步修订,重新出版。此书既是导游人员资格等级考试考生之必需,也是导游人员的学习资料,同时也是其他读者学习英语和了解中国历史文化知识的重要读物。

在此次修订过程中,始终得到了有关单位和中外专家的支持和帮助,在此一并表示感谢!

旅游教育出版社

2002 年 1 月

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PART ONE
SOCIETY AND CULTURE

1920

1920

Lesson One

China

Endowed with *terra firma grandeur*, China is reputed as the single oldest uninterrupted civilization in the world. It occupies an area of 9,560,900 square kilometers(3,691,000 square miles), which is approximately 1/15 of the land area of the world. According to the recent census, China's entire population was close to 1.3 billion at the end of the year of 2000. All of Europe(excluding Russia)is believed to be only half of China in area and in population.

Lying in the northern part of the eastern hemisphere, China is strategically situated in East Asia of the Pacific. It extends about 5,000 kilometers from east to west and about 5,500 kilometers from north to south. The land boundary exceeds 20,000 kilometers in length bordering the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the east; Vietnam, Laos and Myanmar (Burma) in the south; India, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal in the southwest; Pakistan and Afganistan toward the west; Russia, Kazakstan, Kirghizia and Tajikstan toward the northwest and Mongolia toward the north. China faces Japan across the Yellow Sea, and looks toward the Philippines beyond the South China Sea.

Running 18,000 kilometers from the mouth of the Yalu River on the Borders of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the mouth of the Beilun River on the borders of Vietnam, China is known to possess one of the longest coastlines in the world.

The eastern part of China proper is flanked from north to south by the Bohai, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea, with all the waters merging with the Pacific. Over a spectacular area of the sea, there are more than 5,000 islands scattering around. Taiwan Island is the largest island of China, followed by Hainan Island and Chongming Island.

In as much as China is situated in the southeastern part of the Eurasian Continent and on the west coast of the Pacific Ocean, China is said to encounter monsoon season which is attributable to the heat reserves between the largest continent and the biggest ocean in the world. The polar continental mass of cold and dry air from Siberia permeates a large part of China during the winter; the tropical mass of hot and humid air from the Pacific affects the weather during the summer. A distinctive continental climate dominates most regions in China and the temperatures vary significantly on a daily and annual basis.

The rainfall appears on a diminishing scale from southeast to northwest in general distribution. The annual precipitation of certain areas along the southeast coast amounts to more than 80 inches. The Yangtze Valley gets about 40 inches annually and the north has only 20 inches or less. A stupendous project of transferring water resources from south to north has been planned and will soon get started to solve the water shortage in the area.

Topographically speaking, China is high on the relief map in the west but low in the east. Consequently, the flow of major rivers is directed eastward in a general pattern. The land surface from west to east may be classified as the plateau, the mountain, and the plain categories. China is fundamentally a mountainous country with hills,

mountains, and plateaus covering 2/3 of the total area but inhabited by only 1/3 of the populace.

The total number of seeding plants is estimated about 30,000 species representing 2,700 genera, of which more than 200 are seen only in China. There are about 2,500 tree species in forestry. Needless to say, economic benefits can be generated and derived from numerous species, i. e., tung oil tree, camphor tree, and lacquer tree. The varied host of vegetation has spillover effects for animal lives in terms of diversity. The paddlefish of the Yangtze, the Siberian tiger of the northeast, the giant salamander in the west, and the giant panda and the subnosed monkey in the southwest are only a few of the renowned species in their own right.

For the purpose of administration, China is divided into 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government and 2 special administrative regions. The 23 provinces are Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shaanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, and Taiwan, which is to be unified in due course. The 5 autonomous regions are the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Tibet Autonomous Region, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The 4 municipalities directly under the Central Government are Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai and Chongqing. The 2 special administrative regions are Hong Kong and Macao. The provinces are divided into approximately 170 prefectures and subdivided into some 2,000 units at local county level. Governments are set up at each of the levels to ensure the execution of laws, decrees