

HANDBOOK FOR XI'AN

(中英文)

西安导游必备

姚宝荣
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李瑞林
编著

修订本

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前 言

旅行社是现代旅游的产物,随着旅游业的发展,它已成为旅游业的三大支柱之一。而在旅游者心目中,导游人员就是旅行社的代表。在我国旅游产品由卖方市场转向买方市场的今天,导游员的素质尤为重要,它已成为海内外旅行社选择合作伙伴的重要条件。因此,各个旅行社对导游人员的培训都倍加重视。许多学校也都开设了导游专业,为旅行社提供训练有素的后备人材。

西安旅游资源丰富,文物古迹众多,一直是我国的旅游热线城市之一。来西安的旅游者大多具有较高的文化层次,他们渴望了解中华民族的历史与文化。旅游界公认,要想在西安当好导游,将西安地区旅游资源的丰富文化内涵用生动的导游语言表达出来,实非易事。本书是我们根据多年的实际操作及导游培训经验,为旅游院校导游专业学生编写的教材。同时,也是在职导游及有志于从事导游工作者的必读之书。对越来越多的中外散客来说,可以“一册在手,遍游古都。”

本书内容根据导游讲解的要求编排,分为概况介绍,沿途导游及景点导游三大部分,语言力求浅显易懂,符合导游规范。本书在编写过程中得到我院美国专家 Allen Embrey 先生的热情帮助与指导。他通读了全部英文并做了认真修改,在此深表谢意。

限于人力与时间,本书仍欠充实完备,敬请读者不吝赐正,更望各校授课教师,就实际教授心得及经验,提出宝贵意见。

作 者

1994 年元月于西安外语学院

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陕西省概况

陕西省位于黄河中游，与山西、内蒙古、宁夏、甘肃、四川、湖北、河南等省、自治区为邻。因其位于陕原（今河南陕县一带）以西而得省名，又因春秋时为秦国辖地，故简称秦。全省面积 20.56 万平方公里，人口 3405 万，省会是西安市。全省设有西安、宝鸡、铜川、咸阳四个省辖市和渭南、汉中、安康、商洛、延安、榆林六个地区，共计 106 个市、县（区）。有汉、回、满、蒙古等民族。

陕西地势狭长，西北高而东南低。依天然地形，可分陕北高原、关中平原、汉中盆地三区。秦岭是陕西境内最大的山脉，横贯全省东西，主峰太白山，高 3767 米。秦岭以南属亚热带气候。主产水稻、小麦、棉花、玉米等。生漆产量居全国首位。茶叶、蚕茧、核桃、板栗、中药材等土特产甚多。关中平原气候温和，热月平均气温 24℃ 左右，冷月平均气温 -1℃—-3℃。年均降水量 550—700 毫米，土壤肥沃，素有“八百里米粮川”之美称，是全国的小麦、油、棉生产基地之一。陕北黄土高原生产谷子、荞麦、土豆，宜于造林种草、发展畜牧业。

全省自然资源比较丰富，已发现有近 90 种矿产，主要有煤、石油、天然气、油页岩、铀和地热能源，最丰富的是煤炭资源，已探明储量 1219 亿吨，居全国第 3 位。矿产有铁、铝、锰、汞、铜、金、银等，其中铝、汞矿藏居全国第 2 位。

陕西工业主要分布在关中地区。经过建国后 40 多年的建设，

陕西省概况

已形成了门类比较齐全的工业体系。机械制造和纺织工业是全国基地之一，电力工业和电子、手表、缝纫机等工业也具有一定的规模和生产水平。

自古以来西安就是交通要道，是我国东部通往西北、西南及西亚各国的咽喉，古代陆上丝绸之路的起点。现在铁路、公路、航空及河运交织成网，四通八达，把陕西同全国连成一体。

陕西省会西安是我国重要的航空枢纽之一，到 1991 年底，通航里程为 56173 公里。航线不仅连接省内各地，而且与国内几十个大中城市连接。还有直飞香港的包机。1992 年开通了西安至日本的航班，飞行活动量居全国第五位。为了促进陕西的经济和旅游事业的发展，咸阳大型机场已于 1991 年 9 月建成使用。可以起降各种型号的大中型客机。

全省文化教育事业发展较快，有各类高等院校 50 余所，居全国第 3 位。中学 2383 所，小学 40338 所。

陕西是中华民族文化发祥地之一和文物古迹荟萃之地。我们的祖先很早就关在关中平原一带繁衍生息，辛勤劳动。考古发现有距今约 80 万年的蓝田猿人化石和 6000 年以前原始社会母系氏族公社的半坡村落遗址以及被誉为“世界第八奇迹”的秦始皇兵马俑。从公元前 11 世纪起，奴隶社会的西周，封建社会的秦、西汉、新莽、西晋、前赵、前秦、大夏、后秦、西魏、北周、隋、唐等 13 个王朝曾在陕西建都，历时 1100 多年。唐末黄巢和明末李自成领导的农民起义，也曾在西安建立过政权。因此，陕西人文资源极为丰富，共有旅游资源 800 多处，初步形成了不同内容，不同风格的 10 大旅游区，即：

- 1) 古都西安旅游区；
- 2) 骊山风景名胜旅游区；
- 3) 长安古寺庙旅游区；
- 4) 咸阳帝王陵墓旅游区；
- 5) 延安革命圣地旅游区；

- 6) 华山旅游区;
- 7) 黄河旅游区;
- 8) 柞水溶洞旅游区;
- 9) 法门寺旅游区;
- 10) 塞上风光旅游区;

现在, 省会西安已成为我国重点旅游城市之一。旅游业已经成为陕西经济的支柱产业。

SHAANXI PROVINCE IN BRIEF

Shaanxi Province is located in the middle reaches of the Yellow River and has Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Gansu, Sichuan, Hubei and Henan as its neighbours. As it is situated to the west of Shanyuan Highland (a plateau in the present-day Shanxian County, Henan Province), hence the name of the province. Again, as Shaanxi was the domain of the Kingdom of Qin in the Spring and Autumn Period, it was thereafter called "Qin" for short. It covers an area of 205,600 square kilometres and has a population of 34,050,000 (1989 census) with Xi'an as its capital. It consists of four cities, Xi'an, Baoji, Tongchuan and Xianyang directly under the jurisdiction of the provincial government and seven administrative districts including Weinan, Hanzhong, Ankang, Shangluo, Yan'an and Yulin. There are altogether 106 cities and counties inhabited by the Han, the Hui, Manchurians, Mongolians and many other nationalities.

As regards the physical feature, Shaanxi is long and narrow, higher in the northwestern part, lower in the southeastern region. The province is divided into three natural regions: Northern Shaanxi Plateau, Guanzhong Plain and Hanzhong Basin. The Qinling Mountain is the highest whose range stretches from the east to the west in Shaanxi. Mt. Taibai's chief peak is 3,767 metres high. The subtropical climate to the south of Qinling Mountain is good for wheat, rice, cotton and corn production. The output of raw lacquer runs the first place in China. This area is rich in such produce as tea, silkworm cocoon, wal-

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nut, Chinese chestnut and Chinese medical herbs. The climate across the Plain is mild. The average temperature is about 24°C in summer, -1 to -3°C in the coldest months, with an average annual rainfall of 550 — 700 mm. With its fertile soil and a favourable climate, the plain has gained the fame of “800-mile grain basin” and it is one of the major grain, cotton and oil-bearing crops producing areas in China. The Loess Plateau in Northern Shaanxi yields millet, buckwheat and potatoes, and it also counts as a land suitable for forestry, grass, and animal husbandry.

Shaanxi is fairly rich in natural resources. Up till now, about 90 kinds of mineral deposits have been discovered, including coal, oil, natural gas, oil shale, uranium, and geothermal energy resources, out of which coal is the richest in deposit. It is ascertained that the total deposit of coal is 121, 900, 000 tons, ranking the third place in China. Other mineral products are iron, molybdenum, manganese, mercury, copper, gold, silver, etc, among which molybdenum and mercury production ranked second place in China.

The industries in the province mainly spread over the Central Shaanxi Plain. With over forty years' constant efforts after the founding of new China, a fairly comprehensive industrial system has been established. Machinery and textile industries constitute one of the national bases, and electricity, electronics, watches, sewing machines and other industries have also attained a considerable dimension and a level of development.

Since ancient times, Xi'an has been a vital communication centre. It is the key point which links Eastern China and Northwest, Southwest and West Asian countries. It is also the start-

SHAANXI PROVINCE IN BRIEF

ing point of the Silk Road. Now a network of railways, highways, airlines and river transportation has been built and reaches out in all directions; consequently, Shaanxi is connected with the rest of the country by a relatively efficient transportation system.

The capital city Xi'an is one of the vital airports in China. By the end of 1991, the total airline coverage was 56,173 kilometres. The airlines don't only reach provincial regions, but also many other cities, big or small, nationally. There is also chartered flight to Hong Kong. In 1992, Xi'an and Japan were open to navigation. The flight capacity ranks the fifth place in China. To promote and develop the economy and travel industry in Shaanxi, Xianyang Airport was built in September 1991, and was put into practice soon after. It can handle the departures and arrivals of different passenger planes.

Educational and cultural developments in Shaanxi have enjoyed a constant boom over the past years. There spread out in the province 2,383 high schools and 40338 primary schools. And the number of institutions of higher learning has reached 50, which comes the third in China.

Shaanxi is one of the cradles of Chinese civilization, with a concentration of historical relics. Our ancestors lived and worked diligently on the Guanzhong Plain from a very early age. Archaeological workers have uncovered an 8,000-year-old Lantian-man fossils, the 6,000-year-old Banpo Village, a matriarchal clan community of the neolithic age and the most remarkable of all so far, Emperor Qin Shihuang's terra-cotta army which enjoys the fame as the eighth wonder of the world. Starting from the 11th century B. C., the Western Zhou Dynasty with a slavery system, the Qin, the Western Han, the Xin Mang, the

SHAANXI PROVINCE IN BRIEF

Western Jin, the Early Zhao, the Early Qin, Da Xia, Later Qin, the Western Wei, the Northern Zhou, the Sui and the Tang, all together 13 dynasties had their capitals in Shaanxi, which lasted for more than 1, 100 years. And two important peasants uprisings: the Huang Chao Regime in late Tang Dynasty and the Li Zicheng Regime in the last days of the Ming Dynasty also had their political powers established here. Therefore, Shaanxi is very rich in human resources. There are 800 tourist attractions, with about 10 tourist zones, which bear different subject matter and different styles. They are as follows:

1. Xi'an — ancient capital
2. Lishan Mountain — places of interest and natural scenery
3. Chang'an — old temples
4. Xianyang — mausoleums of emperors
5. Yan'an — sacred revolutionary places
6. Huashan Mountain
7. The Yellow River
8. Zhashui — karst and caves
9. The Famen Temple
10. Frontier scenes

The capital city Xi'an is now one of the major tourist cities in China and tourism has become the mainstay in Shaanxi's economy.