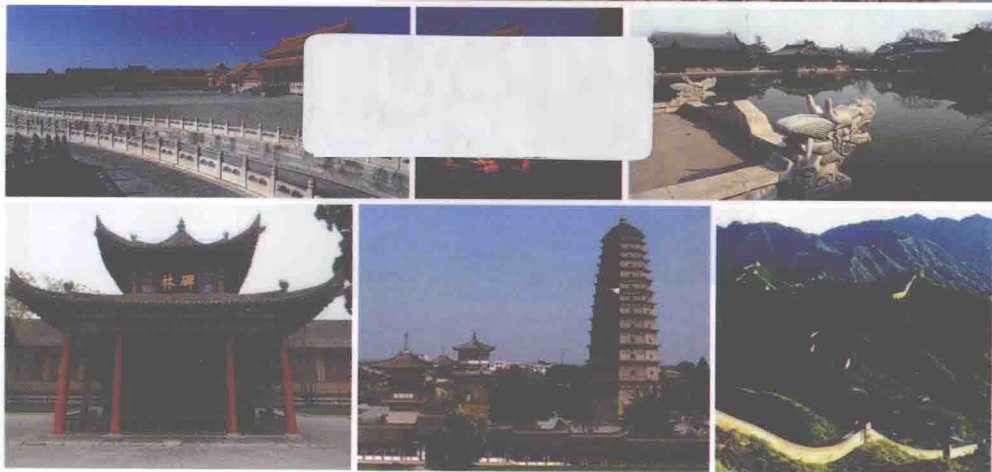
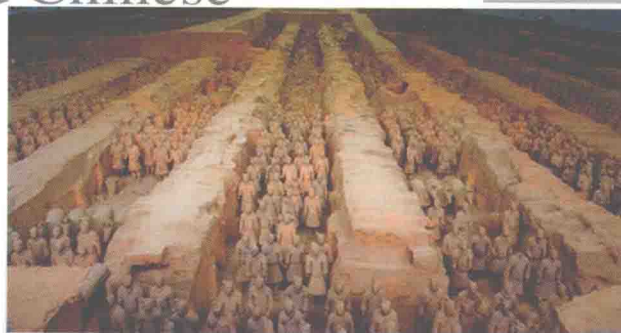


旅游英语实践实训教程

全新实用中英文 导游词范文

The Latest and Practical Samples
for English and Chinese
Tour Guiding

主 编 赵 宏
副主编 李正生 何江涛



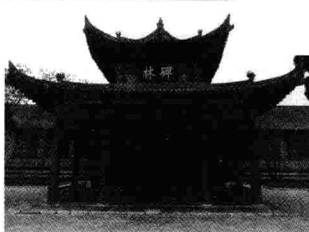
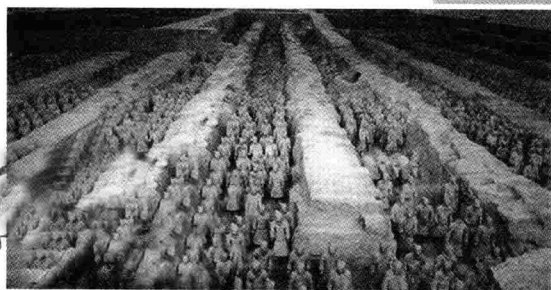
西安交通大学出版社
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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全新实用中英文导游词范文/赵宏主编. —西安:
西安交通大学出版社, 2013. 12
旅游英语实践实训教程
ISBN 978-7-5605-3921-8

I. ①全… II. ①赵… III. ①导游-解说词-写作-
汉、英-教材 IV. ①K928.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 319280 号

书 名 全新实用中英文导游词范文
主 编 赵 宏
责任编辑 王晓芬

出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
(西安市兴庆南路 10 号 邮政编码 710049)
网 址 <http://www.xjtupress.com>
电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行中心)
(029)82668315 82669096(总编办)
传 真 (029)82668280
印 刷 陕西丰源印务有限公司

开 本 727mm×960mm 1/16 印张 23 字数 426 千字
版次印次 2014 年 2 月第 1 版 2014 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978-7-5605-3921-8/K·97
定 价 39.90 元

读者购书、书店添货,如发现印装质量问题,请与本社发行中心联系、调换。
订购热线:(029)82665248 (029)82665249
投稿热线:(029)82664953
读者信箱:cf_english@126.com

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前言

Preface

本应说作了二十余年的英文导游,又从事大学旅游英语专业教学工作十余年,编写这本书是没有问题的,但在编写的过程中,并非如此。

首先,这本书应该实用,现今的大学本专科教材理论课比重过大,实践课太少,实践实训教材更是凤毛麟角。教学生说英语,首先应教他们应知应会的。什么叫应知应会,举些例子:例一,学生毕业后去面试,考官问,你是哪个院校毕业的,考生答曰,我是外院毕业的。考官会接着说,请说说你毕业的学院。例二,你本身学的专业是英语,经常会有人问,如何才能学好英语?例三,就业前,你一直在接受教育,教官有可能让你用英语谈谈中国的教育。而作为一个想从事导游工作的你,如果连这样的问题都不会说,那你的英语学习就很成问题了!在陕西旅游行业工作,羊肉泡馍用英语怎么说?给外宾怎么解释?关中八景、陕西八大怪、丝绸之路、饺子宴等应该知道的东西太多了。

其次,这本书必须新,随着社会的进步,人民生活水平的提高,旅游事业的发展,好多景点都是旧貌换新颜,过去的黄历不能用,导游应该用新词了。

还有,如今导游证考试口试讲解,需要合适的中英文的导游词。

凡此种种原由,我们编写了《全新实用中英文导游词范文》一书,力求实用、新颖,适合用于大学旅游英语专业的实践实训教材,也适合作导游的中英文讲解用及作陕西、北京导游证口语考试汉语和英语的范本。我们从旅游景点的中英文讲解入手,编写了陕西、北京的24个最常说的景点,这应该说是最主要的;其次,我们编写了9个最常用的解说词,列举了13个最常见的场景对话;提供了3篇范文。全书分为四个部分,第一部分是英语篇章;第二部分是注解;第三部分是汉语篇章,汉语和英语是按其特点分别以其各自鲜明的主题呈现(而非英汉对照),第四部分是特别提示,指出了学习上及应用中的基本要领。

该书编写得比较仓促,错误和不足之处在所难免,请专家、老师、学生指正和提出宝贵意见。

在编写的过程中,我们得到了西安翻译学院董事会主席丁晶、院长沈久福、副院长王宝泉、副院长翟振东、副院长姚宝荣、副院长王霖、院教务处处长齐玉水、诒华学院院长张建昌等领导和同志的关心和帮助,在此表示感谢!

赵 宏

2013年10月8日

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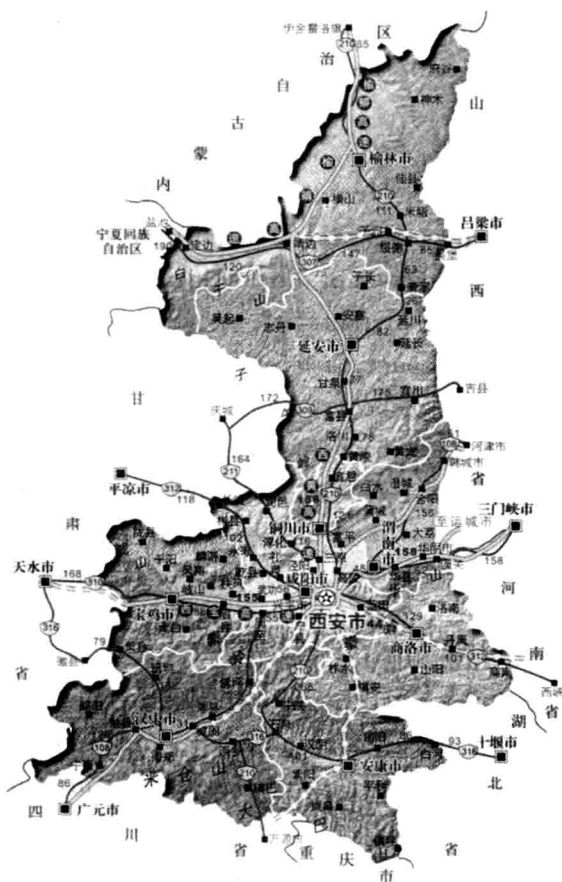
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Part One

第一部分

Sample Guiding 1 The General Introduction of Shaanxi



陕西公路交通图

Shaanxi Circulation Map of Highway

Ladies and gentlemen, Welcome to Shaanxi! Now we are on the way from the airport to our hotel. It's about 40 minutes drive. I'd like to seize this opportunity to give you a general introduction about this area.

The Province is called Shaanxi. Spell as S. H. double A. N. X. I. The People's Republic of China possesses 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions and 4 municipalities. Shaanxi Province is one of the 23 provinces in China. It is located at 105—110 east longitude and 31—39 north latitude. Lying in the Middle Reaches of Yellow River, and in the eastern part of the northwest of China, it serves as the gateway to the northwest of the country, and offers a transportation hub between the Southwest, Northwest and the East of China.

Ladies and gentlemen, in the fields, that's winter wheat. Two crops are in a year.

Shaanxi covers an area of 205,800 square kilometers. The population of the Province stood at 37.53 million at the end of 2012. It consists of 10 cities and one district (Yangling Agricultural Hi-tech Industrial Demonstrative Zone) under the direct jurisdiction of the provincial government and 24 districts under the direct jurisdiction of the city's government and which govern 80 counties and 3 cities at the county's level. There are 1581 townships and 164 sub-district offices in the Province.

There are two mountain ranges in this Province. (Mount Qinling Range and Mount Qiaoshan Range.) Mt Qinling Range is the boundary of Northern China and Southern China. It is also the watershed of Yellow River and the Yangtze. The Province is divided into three natural areas by those two mountain ranges. They are Northern Shaanxi, Guanzhong Plain and Southern Shaanxi.

Northern Shaanxi is a hilly land with a cold dry climate and little rainfall. It's suitable for forest, grasslands and animal husbandry. It's famous for sheep, coal, potato and gas nowadays. Guanzhong Plain, with a mild climate, moderate rainfall and fertile soil, it's a milk-and-honey land known as the "Kingdom in Paradise". It's one of the major grain and cotton producing areas in China, with wheat, corn, cotton and cole as its main products. At present, so many farmers are engaged in growing apple trees instead of crops. It is fa-

mous for the Eight Scenic Attractions Across the Central Shaanxi Plain.

In Southern Shaanxi, the weather is warm and humid with heavy rainfall. Such products as rice, wheat, cole, tea, orange and other sub-tropical crops are grown there.

This is the Wei River, which is the largest tributary of Yellow River.

Four seasons are very distinct. Spring is the best. Summer is hot. Autumn is the rainy season. Winter is cold.

The annual mean rainfall in Northern Shaanxi is 500 millimeters. (The annual mean rainfall in) Guan Zhong Area is 700 millimeters. In southern Shaanxi, it is 1200 millimeters. The annual mean temperature is 13°C. That is 55 degrees Fahrenheit. The average elevation is 600 meters. Xi'an is 436 meters. There are two busy seasons for tourism in a year. One is around May. That is in April, May and June. The other is around October. That is in September, October and November.

The Yellow River Valley was the cradle of Chinese civilization. Shaanxi is famous for its long history, splendid culture and simple honest and unspoiled people. Places of historical interest can be found almost all around the province.

Archaeological findings reveal that ancestors of Chinese people have lived and labored in this region from a very early age. You would see the remains of Lantian Ape Man which was discovered in the year of 1964 in Lantian County. You would see the world's earliest characters in 7000-year-old Banpo Village of the primitive Yangshao Culture. Guinness World Records 1988 says the earliest characters of the world were found on the eastern suburb of Xi'an in 1960s. You would see plenty various shapes and top quality bronze ware in the museums. Shaanxi is the hometown of the bronze ware. You would see the first piece of paper of the world in Shaanxi History Museum. You would see one of the mankind wonders—the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses of the Emperor Qin Shihuang. You would see over 70 emperors' mausoleums. Each mausoleum is just as huge as the pyramid in Egypt. You would see countless historical buildings and excavation sites as rich as Rome in Italy. I always told my American friends, whenever you go to the field, whatever you pick up is an

antique. Whenever you dig, you dug something here. The province is “a natural history museum”.

Xi'an is the capital of the Province. It is one of the “Four Great Ancient Capitals in the World”. It lies between the Qinling Mountain Range in the south and the Weibei Tableland in the north. The total area under the city's administration is 9817 square kilometers and the population is 8.5 million. In ancient times, it marked the eastern end of the Old Silk Road.

Today, it's the political, economic and cultural center of the Province. In the area of Xi'an, the annual mean temperature is 13.3°C (55.9 °F). The max temperature is 41.7°C (107 °F) and the min temperature is -20.6°C (5 °F).

Compared with other cities in China, Xi'an is more local, more traditional and more Chinese. From the 11th century BC to the 10th century AD, Xi'an had been established as the capital by 13 dynasties. The major dynasties are the Zhou, the Qin, the Han, the Sui and the Tang Dynasties.

The Zhou Dynasty was the first to have its capital here in 1046 BC. It was at Homeros' Period in Europe. It was famous for its bronze culture. And a lot of classics were compiled. Such as “the Classic of Poetry” (“the Book of Songs”), “the Classic of History”, “the Classic of Changes”, “the Classic of Rites” and so on. You know Confucius (551 - 479BC), he was one of the writers of these works.

The Qin Dynasty was at the Republic Period of the Roman Empire. It was well-known for the Emperor Qin Shihuang. Qin Shihuang was the Emperor who unified China and built the Great Wall. He also standardized Chinese characters, the currency, the law, the system of weights and measures, and the gauge of vehicles.

The Han Dynasty was widely famed for its capital—Chang'an. Xi'an was called Chang'an by then. Chang'an was three times larger than Rome. It was the largest city in the world. The eastern part of the Old Silk Road was founded in the Han Dynasty. The Sui Dynasty also unified China. It was famous for the Grand Canal. It's over 2000 kilometers.

The Tang Dynasty was the peak period in Chinese history. Science, economy, culture, politics, military and foreign affairs all were highly developed.

Chang'an was one of the metropolises of the world. Take the foreign affairs for example, there were over 300 countries and districts made contact with the Capital Changan. The Sui and Tang Dynasties were during the Frankish Kingdom Period. The Frankish Kingdom was ruled by the Merovingians and Carolingians.

Ladies and gentlemen, now we can see the City Wall of Xi'an. It is the largest and best preserved one in the world. Now we are in the Northern Street. In front of us, it's the Bell Tower. It is located at the very center of the city.

A few minutes we will be in our hotel, I'd like to give the microphone to our group leader. He will say something to you.



Notes:

1. It is located at 105 - 110 east longitude and 31 - 39 north latitude.
陕西的位置是东经 105 度到 110 度, 北纬 31 度到 39 度。
2. the Middle Reaches of Yellow River 黄河流域中游
3. a transportation hub 交通枢纽
4. demonstrative [di'manstrətiv] *n.* 指示词
5. sub-district office 街道办事处
6. watershed 分水岭
7. Yellow River (American English 不加 the)
8. the Yellow River (British English 加 the)
9. a milk-and-honey land 富饶的土地
10. the "Kingdom in Paradise" 天府之国
11. cole [kol] *n.* (rape-seed) 油菜
12. the Eight Scenic Attractions Across the Central Shaanxi Plain 关中八景
13. tributary ['tribjə'teri] *n.* 支流
14. Four seasons are very distinct. 四季分明。
15. rainy season 雨季
16. the annual mean rainfall 年平均降雨量
17. fahrenheit ['færən'hait] *n. adj.* 华氏; 华氏的; 华氏温度计的

18. unspoiled [ˈʌnˈspɔɪld] *adj.* 有自然美的
19. Guinness World Records 吉尼斯世界记录
20. the “Four Great Ancient Capitals in the World” 世界四大古都
21. Homeros’ Period in Europe 欧洲荷马时代
22. “the Classic of Poetry ” 《诗经》
23. “the Classic of History” 《书经》
24. “the Classic of Changes” 《易经》
25. “the Classic of Rites” 《礼记》
26. the Republic Period of the Roman Empire 古罗马的共和时期
27. standardize [ˈstændədaɪz] *v.* 使……统一
28. gauge [geɪdʒ] *n.* 计量器;标准尺寸;容量规格
29. metropolises [miˈtrɒpəlɪs] *n.* 大都市
30. the Frankish Kingdom Period 法兰克王国时期
31. the Merovingians 麦诺文王朝
32. the Carolingians 开诺林王朝

Sample Guiding 2 The Museum of the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses of the Mausoleum of the Emperor Qin Shihuang

Since we found the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses, Xi'an has become a Mecca for the travelers.

Whenever I show it to my guests, could you imagine how did they say? They said, "Oh! It blows my mind".

The Museum of the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses of the Mausoleum of the Emperor Qin Shihuang is situated at the foot of Mount Lishan, 35 kilometers east from Xi'an.

It was discovered by the local farmers when they were digging wells in March 1974.

As you know, the first Emperor of Qin Dynasty(259 - 210BC) named Ying Zheng, was crowned the king of the Qin State at the age of 13. When he was 14, he ordered the construction of his mausoleum. At the age of 22, he governed the country. When he was 39, the Emperor conquered the other 6 states and unified China. He proclaimed himself as the "First Sovereign Emperor". He built his mausoleum from 247 - 211BC in 37 years. The workforce at its height reached 720,000 civilians. The whole mausoleum is covering an area of 56.25 square kilometers.

The Museum of the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses is located one mile east of the Emperor's burial mound. It's the largest museum of classical military science in China.

During the period from 1974 - 1976, three underground vaults containing



terra-cotta life-size life-like figures were discovered east of the Emperor's burial mound. It was opened to the public in 1979.

Vault No. 1, covers an area of 14,260 square meters. It's in a rectangular shape. It's 230 meters long from east to west, 62 meters wide from north to south, 5 meters deep. The floor of the vault is paved by bricks with rope-like patterns. The huge vault is divided into 11 corridors by ten earth walls. There is nothing among the walls. It's to be used to support the roof.

Look at the warriors, 38 rows as the main force. They are facing to the east. In front there are three rows with 210 warriors as a vanguard unit. At the back in the west, there is one row facing to the west as the rearguard. Both on the right and left, each with one row facing to different directions are as the flank forces. The warriors were made of clay, colorful painted and baked. Chemical analysis of the remaining paint flakes show that the colors used include red, green, blue, purple, brown, yellow, black and white, most of them were mineral substances. Their arms and legs are solid. Their bodies are hollow. The heads and bodies were made separately.

The heads of the warriors, in particular, are life-like, with painstakingly detailed, facial muscles, eyebrows, eyes, mouths and noses suggesting their individualities. Most faces conform to the type of people inhabiting the central Shaanxi Plain, having square faces with broad foreheads, big and full lips and wearing moustaches, with chins up, some warriors stand more than 1.7 meters. Others resemble ethnic people in Northwest China. From these we can get an idea of where the Qin troops came from.

The positions and uniforms of the warriors denote their ranks. Ordinary soldiers are clad in knee-length battle tunics or armored suits, caps with soft brims and square-toed sandals with leggings above and wear their hair in top-knots. Commissioned officers wearing ornate breastplates, caps with a single tail and boots, stand in front of the men. Generals are dressed in armored suits with small, colored plates and caps with double tails. They look much older, with long whiskers and stand in the rear of the formation. The cavalrymen, charioteers, chariot warriors, crossbowmen and kneeling archers are dressed in different uniforms and are poised for various actions.

One and a half meter high and two meters long, the horses are sturdy and tough. With heads raised, ears pricked and eyes and mouths widely opened, they look ready to gallop at any moment. It's said that they resemble the fleet, hardy steeds bred in Xinjiang.

Vault No. 2 is located 20 meters to the north of the eastern end of Vault No. 1. The Vault is L-shaped and consists of four different mixed military forces in four arrays. It's estimated that there are over 1,000 terra-cotta figures, 500 horse-drawn chariots and saddled horses. The Vault is measured 6,000 square meters. The first array, the eastern protruding part of the vault, is composed of 334 archers. The second array is in the south of the vault, including the eight passage ways. It is composed of 64 chariots, each of which carries three warriors. The third array, i. e. the middle of the pit, including the ninth through the eleventh passage ways, is composed of 19 chariots and 100 infantrymen. The fourth array to the north of the Vault, including the 12th through the 14th passage ways, is composed of six chariots, 124 saddled horses and cavalymen. The four arrays are closely connected to constitute a complete battle formation and can be divided up to act independently, capable of attacking and defending and quick response. Three of the four arrays in Vault No. 2 have charioteers. The chariots took up most of the battle formation. This proves that charioteers were still the principal fighting forces in the Qin Dynasty. The wooden chariots have become decayed with age, but the tongues (shafts of a cart or carriage), and wheels left clear traces in the clay. The bronze parts of the chariots remain intact.

Vault No. 3 is located 25 meters to the north of Vault No. 1 and to the west of Vault No. 2. The plane of the pit is of concave shape, totaling about 520 square meters. One chariot, four terra-cotta horses and 68 clay armored warriors were unearthed out of the vault. To its east there is a sloping entrance, 11.2 meters long, 3.7 meters wide, opposite which is a stable. On both sides of the stable, there is a winging room. 68 terra-cotta figures were unearthed from it.

The arrangement of the terra-cotta figures is quite different from that in Vault No. 1 and Vault No. 2, in which the warriors are placed in battle forma-