

全国高等职业教育酒店服务专业精品系列教材

# 旅游专业英语教程

LÜYOU ZHUANYE YINGYU JIAOCHENG

扈 畅 张 俊 © 主 编



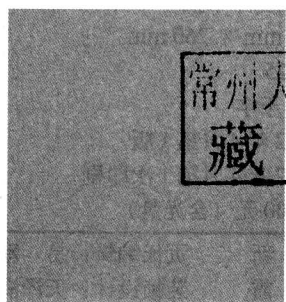
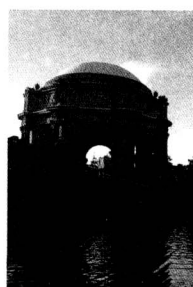
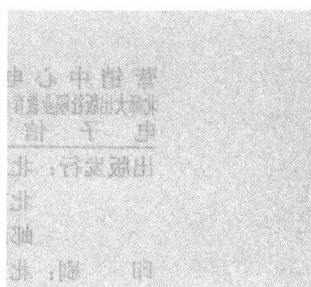
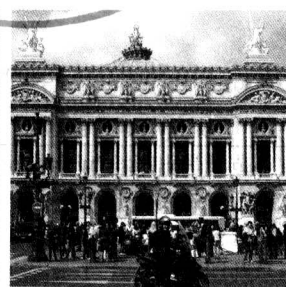
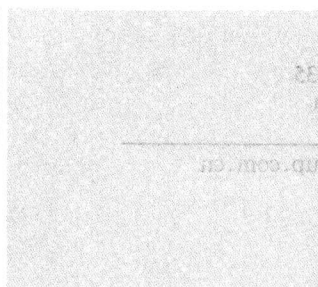
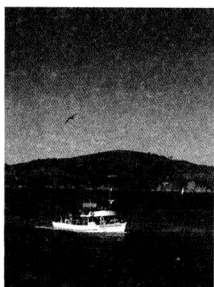
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扈 畅 张 俊 ◎ 主 编  
王金凤 田志远 ◎ 副主编  
狄淑霞 卢俊卿 ◎ 参 编  
王世锋 戴晓晖 罗绮绮



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# 前言

对于旅游从业人员而言,专业英语的水平直接关系专业能力及业务水准,为此,必须对专业英语进行认真学习。专业英语教学以提高学生职业综合能力为目标,使其毕业后能更快、更有效地应用英语工具为自己的专业工作服务。

本书是依据我国旅游行业对旅游人才培养的标准及最新《大学英语教学大纲》对专业英语的要求,为开设旅游专业英语课程而编写的。作者用一种比较全面的语言观研究大学专业英语教学,把英语教学的最新知识、最新发展与旅游行业的新理念、新观念相结合,设计教材编写框架,旨在切实提高学习实际使用英语的能力,立足实用。书的内容涉及中国文化、自然景观、人文景观、民风民情、宗教信仰、国外景点、旅游基础知识及旅游实用技能等。同时,以积累专业英语基础知识和提高专业英语基本语言运用技能为目的,让学生从语音、词汇、句式、功能意念、语段、篇章、思维方式等7个层面上学习和积累专业英语知识,全面训练并提高听、说、读、写、译5种专业英语综合技能和交际能力。

本书以图文并茂、单元形式编写的。每个单元围绕一个专业知识主题,编选课文和设计读说写译综合技能训练项目。在介绍国际旅游新动态的同时,对旅游实用技能做了一定的尝试;并从行、住、食、游方面,指出了中西方文化的差异、易犯的失误,提出旅游中应注意的事项。全书各单元专业知识、旅游基础知识、旅游实用技能具有系统性、自成体系;并在综合技能介绍后面,设计了具有针对性的练习、实践项目。



项目的语言内容利于学生通过循环、往复、交叉、叠加的练习与实践项目，掌握专业技巧，形成应用能力。

本教材由扈畅、张俊担任主编，负责全书的统稿，王金凤、田志远为副主编，狄淑霞、卢俊青、戴晓晖、王世锋、罗绮绮参与编写。扈畅编写 Unit 1、Unit 2、Unit 10。张俊编写 Unit 6、Unit 15 及附录 1。王金凤编写 Unit 8、Unit 12 及附录 2。田志远编写 Unit 9、Unit 14 及附录 3。狄淑霞编写 Unit 3、Unit 7。卢俊青编写 Unit 4 及附录 5。戴晓晖编写 Unit 11。王世锋编写 Unit 13。罗绮绮编写 Unit 5。

本教材在编写过程中参考了许多国内外原版英文教科书、著作、期刊、实用文件和国内外英文网站。在此谨向原作者、出版社和有关网站致谢。

本书适用于高等院校旅游管理、旅游导游、旅游专业学生，也可供旅游英语自学者和有一定英语基础的旅游从业人员使用。

由于编者水平有限，且编写时间仓促，书中难免存在错误及不当之处，敬请广大读者批评指正。

编者



# Contents

|               |  |           |
|---------------|--|-----------|
| <b>Unit 1</b> | <b>CHINESE CULTURE</b>   | <b>1</b>  |
| Part I        | Text A Chinese Culture   | 1         |
|               | Text B Land of China   | 6         |
| Part II       | Tourism and Travel: What Is Tourism?                                     | 11        |
| Part III      | Practical Skills of Traveling: The Working Procedures of a<br>Tour Guide | 13        |
| Part IV       | Supplementary Reading: The Great Wall                                    | 15        |
| <b>Unit 2</b> | <b>CHINESE CRAFTWORK</b>   | <b>18</b> |
| Part I        | Text A Chinese Arts and Crafts   | 18        |
|               | Text B Silk in China   | 22        |
| Part II       | Tourism and Travel: Different Types of Tourists                          | 27        |
| Part III      | Practical Skills of Traveling: Speech of Welcome                         | 28        |
| Part IV       | Supplementary Reading: Chinese Fancy Knots                               | 31        |
| <b>Unit 3</b> | <b>CHINESE FESTIVALS</b>   | <b>33</b> |
| Part I        | Text A Traditional Chinese Festivals ( I )                               | 33        |
|               | Text B Traditional Chinese Festivals ( II )                              | 38        |
| Part II       | Tourism and Travel: Mass Tourism   | 43        |
| Part III      | Practical Skills of Traveling: Euphemism Applied                         | 45        |
| Part IV       | Supplementary Reading: Valentine's Story                                 | 47        |
| <b>Unit 4</b> | <b>A TOUR OF MOUNTAINS</b>   | <b>49</b> |
| Part I        | Text A Mount Tai   | 49        |

|               |  |            |
|---------------|--|------------|
|               | Text B Mount Huang .....   | 54         |
| Part II       | Tourism and Travel: New Tourism .....                                  | 59         |
| Part III      | Practical Skills of Traveling: Tour Conditions .....                   | 61         |
| Part IV       | Supplementary Reading: The Huangguoshu Waterfalls .....                | 63         |
| <b>Unit 5</b> | <b>A TOUR OF WATERSCAPE .....</b>                                      | <b>66</b>  |
| Part I        | Text A The West Lake .....   | 66         |
|               | Text B Guilin .....  | 71         |
| Part II       | Tourism and Travel: Travel Agency .....                                | 75         |
| Part III      | Practical Skills of Traveling: Plans and Schedules .....               | 77         |
| Part IV       | Supplementary Reading: The Slim West Lake .....                        | 78         |
| <b>Unit 6</b> | <b>A TOUR OF ANCIENT REMAINS .....</b>                                 | <b>80</b>  |
| Part I        | Text A Forbidden City .....  | 80         |
|               | Text B The Imperial Mausoleum and Terracotta Army .....                | 85         |
| Part II       | Tourism and Travel: Tour Operator .....                                | 92         |
| Part III      | Practical Skills of Traveling: Reservation Application Form .....      | 93         |
| Part IV       | Supplementary Reading: Mogao Grottoes .....                            | 96         |
| <b>Unit 7</b> | <b>A TOUR OF ANCIENT TOWNS .....</b>                                   | <b>98</b>  |
| Part I        | Text A Lijiang .....   | 98         |
|               | Text B Pingyao Ancient City .....                                      | 102        |
| Part II       | Tourism and Travel: Hotels .....                                       | 107        |
| Part III      | Practical Skills of Traveling: Registration Form .....                 | 108        |
| Part IV       | Supplementary Reading: Zhouzhuang — An Ancient Town .....              | 110        |
| <b>Unit 8</b> | <b>A TOUR OF TOWERS AND PAVILIONS .....</b>                            | <b>114</b> |
| Part I        | Text A Tengwang Pavilion .....   | 114        |
|               | Text B Yellow Crane Tower .....  | 119        |
| Part II       | Tourism and Travel: Tourist Product .....                              | 124        |
| Part III      | Practical Skills of Traveling: The Eight Major Cuisines of China ..... | 125        |
| Part IV       | Supplementary Reading: Yueyang Tower .....                             | 127        |
| <b>Unit 9</b> | <b>A TOUR OF TEMPLES .....</b>   | <b>129</b> |
| Part I        | Text A Jokhang Temple and Ramoche Temple .....                         | 129        |
|               | Text B Confucius Temple, Residence and Woods .....                     | 133        |
| Part II       | Tourism and Travel: Tourism Resources .....                            | 137        |

|                |  |            |
|----------------|--|------------|
| Part III       | Practical Skills of Traveling: The Translation Methods of Chinese Dishes | 139        |
| Part IV        | Supplementary Reading: Shaolin Temple                                    | 140        |
| <b>Unit 10</b> | <b>A TOUR OF FORMER RESIDENCES</b>                                       | <b>142</b> |
| Part I         | Text A The Yuelu Academy   | 142        |
|                | Text B Du Fu Thatched Cottage  | 147        |
| Part II        | Tourism and Travel: Tourism Transport                                    | 152        |
| Part III       | Practical Skills of Traveling: Table Manners                             | 153        |
| Part IV        | Supplementary Reading: Former Residence of Wang Xizhi                    | 155        |
| <b>Unit 11</b> | <b>A TOUR OF MEMORIALS</b>   | <b>157</b> |
| Part I         | Text A Wuhou Temple in Chengdu   | 157        |
|                | Text B Li Bai Gu Li  | 161        |
| Part II        | Tourism and Travel: Tourism Promotion                                    | 166        |
| Part III       | Practical Skills of Traveling: Some Social Manners for a Tour Guide      | 167        |
| Part IV        | Supplementary Reading: Zhongshan Memorial Hall                           | 170        |
| <b>Unit 12</b> | <b>A TOUR OF THEME PARKS</b>   | <b>172</b> |
| Part I         | Text A State Forest Park at Zhangjiajie in Wulingyuan                    | 172        |
|                | Text B Wudalianchi World Geopark   | 176        |
| Part II        | Tourism and Travel: Booking Online                                       | 181        |
| Part III       | Practical Skills of Traveling: Translation of Scenic Spots               | 183        |
| Part IV        | Supplementary Reading: Shennongjia Scenic Area                           | 184        |
| <b>Unit 13</b> | <b>A TOUR OF CITIES</b>  | <b>187</b> |
| Part I         | Text A Suzhou Gardens  | 187        |
|                | Text B Dali  | 192        |
| Part II        | Tourism and Travel: Travel Management Practices                          | 197        |
| Part III       | Practical Skills of Traveling: Poor Translations of Tourist Attractions  | 198        |
| Part IV        | Supplementary Reading: Hainan Island                                     | 200        |
| <b>Unit 14</b> | <b>ETHNIC TOURS</b>  | <b>202</b> |
| Part I         | Text A Jiuzhaigou Valley   | 202        |
|                | Text B Potala Palace of Lhasa  | 206        |
| Part II        | Tourism and Travel: Chinese Outbound Market in the World                 | 210        |



|   |            |
|---|------------|
| Part III Practical Skills of Traveling: Dealing with the Emergencies in Traveling | 211        |
| Part IV Supplementary Reading: Xishuangbanna                                      | 214        |
| <b>Unit 15 TRAVELING ABROAD</b>   | <b>216</b> |
| Part I Text A Yellowstone National Park   | 216        |
| Text B Niagara Falls  | 221        |
| Part II Tourism and Travel: Travel in Europe                                      | 227        |
| Part III Practical Skills of Traveling: Farewell Speech                           | 228        |
| Part IV Supplementary Reading: Nile River   | 230        |
| Appendix 1 Main Scenic Spots in China   | 233        |
| Appendix 2 Useful Vocabulary at the Airport                                       | 241        |
| Appendix 3 International Signs (国际旅游常用标志)   | 244        |
| Appendix 4 导游资格考试《基础知识》模拟试题   | 247        |
| Appendix 5 Keys to Exercises and Chinese Translations of the Text                 | 252        |
| 参考文献  | 297        |



## Unit 1 CHINESE CULTURE

### Part I Text A

#### Chinese Culture

What is culture? In everyday conversation, the word “culture” might refer to such fields as literature, art or music; yet scientists who study culture see it as something more complex, a way of life as well as acting, feelings, and thinking. And even within these “definitions” of culture there are different views on what exactly culture is. So what exactly is culture? The answer depends on you.

For thousands of years, the culture of China has attracted many people from all over the world, being so unique, elegant and inspiring. The Chinese culture, a culture that has evolved for thousands and thousands of years, contains rare beauty and enchantment with history. It has drawn so much interest that it is integrating with other cultures and has played an important role in world society, and in China itself. The World Travel Organization predicts that by year 2020 China will become the number one travel destination in the world.

Chinese characters have played a significant role in the development of the outstanding culture of the Chinese people. Based on pictographs, Chinese characters combine shapes with sounds and connotations to form unique, block-shaped characters that carry meanings. The earliest written record of China’s past dates from the Shang Dynasty in perhaps the 13th century B.C., and takes the form of inscriptions of divination records on the bones or shells of animals — the so-called oracle bones.

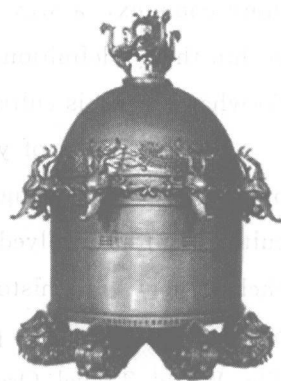
China is a unitary multi-national country. Due to a differing geographical environment and living conditions, there are 56 ethnic groups in China — each ethnic

group has formed its own unique traditions and customs. China's language is officially Mandarin, as spoken in Beijing. The Chinese call it Putonghua. The Chinese language presently has seven dialects: northern dialect, Wu dialect, Xiang or Hunan dialect, Gan dialect, Hakka, Yue or Guangdong dialect and Min dialect, dialects within dialects and few of them are mutually intelligible.

Chinese religion is primarily composed of three main traditions: Confucianism, Taoism and Buddhism. The Han Dynasty emerged in 202 B.C.. It was the first dynasty to embrace the philosophy of Confucianism, which became the ideological underpinning of all regimes until the end of imperial China. It is, to a large extent, an ideological system, more a philosophy than a religion, but somehow for Chinese people it is some sort of "state religion". Taoism can be traced back to 142 B.C.. For thousands of years, in the process of its development, it opposed but also complemented and enlivened Confucianism, and at the same time absorbed ideas or ways from various other religious faiths to promote its prosperity. Different from Indian Buddhism, Chinese Buddhism has developed its own sects.

China is one of the four ancient civilizations. In a relatively long historical period, its achievements in the fields of science and technology were advanced. The invention of the first seismograph, accurate calculation of  $\pi$  in mathematics, creation of the first astronomical instrument, etc. were all centuries ahead of the West. Ancient China's Four Great Inventions — the compass, gunpowder, papermaking and printing, advanced agricultural science and technology. Water conservancy projects enjoying worldwide prestige. Profound traditional Chinese medical science and traditional Chinese medicine were among many proud achievements.

Chinese literature is a most dynamic and glorious part of Chinese culture in manifesting its basic spirit and the aspirations and aesthetic pursuits of the Chinese nation with a unique nature and charm. From myths of remote antiquity to *The Book of Songs*, *Chu Ci Poems*, *Tang Dynasty Poems*, *Song Dynasty Ci Poems*, *Yuan Dynasty Zaju* (poetic drama set to music), works of fiction of the Ming and Qing dynasties ... those different forms of literature have spanned thousands of years and



represent the cream of the output of a large number of famous men of letters. China's literary heritage is huge, but unfortunately its untranslatability makes much of it inaccessible to Western readers.

There are various types of traditional Chinese artistic works that fully manifest the understanding and pursuit of beauty of the Chinese nation. Employing the same implement brush, calligraphy and painting are considered the most highly appreciated arts in Chinese civilization. Calligraphy has traditionally been regarded as China's highest form of visual art. Decorative calligraphy is found all over the country, in temples, adorning the walls of caves and the sides of mountains and monuments. Traditional Chinese painting refers to the execution of a picture on a piece of Xuan paper or silk with a Chinese brush that has absorbed black ink or colored pigments. It is regarded as one of the three quintessence of Chinese culture together with traditional Chinese medicine and Beijing opera.

Ancient Chinese architecture enjoys a long history and great achievements, and created many architectural miracles such as the Great Wall. In the process of its development, ancient Chinese architecture gradually formulated its unique system, coupled with a considerable progress in urban planning, garden designing, and house construction technique. The Siheyuan in Beijing reflects the formal royal ambiance with its symmetrical style while garden-residences such as the famous Garden of the Master-of-Nets in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, gives priority to a harmonious blend with nature.

Chinese cuisine enjoys the same international reputation to that of France and Italy for its scent, taste, and design. China is the home of tea. Chinese people like to drink tea, and often entertain friends and guests with it. The tealeaf is a necessity in the life of Chinese people. In China, the history of wine is longer than that of tea. In 1986, a pot of wine excavated in Henan Province was found to have been made more than 3,000 years ago.

With such a long history and old-living civilization, the culture of China offers much more than anything or anyone could possibly receive. For any country, and especially China, it is impossible to explore every little aspect of its culture. Chinese culture would need you to explore and touch.

### New Words

|              |                   |      |                     |
|--------------|-------------------|------|---------------------|
| absorb       | [əb'sɔ:b]         | vt.  | 吸引, 吸收              |
| architecture | [ɑ:kitektʃə]      | n.   | 建筑, 建筑学             |
| aspiration   | [æspə'reiʃən]     | n.   | 热望, 渴望              |
| charm        | [tʃɑ:m]           | n.   | 吸引力, 魅力 vt. 使着迷, 吸引 |
| conservancy  | [kən'sɜ:vənsi]    | n.   | (自然物源的) 保护, 管理      |
| definition   | [defɪ'nɪʃən]      | n.   | 定义, 解说              |
| dialect      | ['daɪəlekt]       | n.   | 方言, 语调              |
| elegance     | ['elɪgəns]        | n.   | 高雅, 典雅, 优雅, 雅致      |
| elegant      | ['elɪgənt]        | adj. | 文雅的, 端庄的            |
| enchantment  | [ɪn'tʃɑ:ntmənt]   | n.   | 迷惑, 着迷, 魅力          |
| excavate     | ['ekskəveɪt]      | v.   | 挖掘, 挖出, 挖空          |
| heritage     | ['herɪtɪdʒ]       | n.   | 遗产, 继承权, 传统         |
| ideological  | [aɪdɪə'lɒdʒɪkəl]  | adj. | 意识形态的               |
| implement    | ['ɪmplɪmənt]      | n.   | 工具, 器具 vt. 贯彻, 实现   |
| manifest     | ['mænɪfest]       | adj. | 显然的, 明白的 vt. 显示, 表明 |
| pictograph   | ['pɪktəgrɑ:f]     | n.   | 象形文字                |
| profound     | [prə'faʊnd]       | adj. | 深刻的, 意义深远的, 渊博的     |
| pursuit      | [pə'sju:t]        | n.   | 追击                  |
| represent    | [reprɪ'zent]      | vt.  | 表现, 描绘, 声称, 象征      |
| reputation   | [repju(:)'teɪʃən] | n.   | 名誉, 名声              |

### Phrases & Expressions

|                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| combine with 与……相接 | based on 基于, 以……为基础      |
| coupled with 与……连接 | divination records 占卜的记录 |
| evolve for 发展      | oracle bones 甲骨文         |
| refer to 指, 涉及     | state religion 国教        |



## Notes

1. Based on pictographs, Chinese characters combine shapes with sounds and connotations to form unique, block-shaped characters that carry meanings.

在象形文字的基础上，汉字把形状、声音和意义组合在一起，形成了一种独特的能够表达意义的方块字。

based on ... 过去分词短语作状语，... that carry meanings 作 block-shaped characters 的定语。

2. Different from Indian Buddhism Chinese Buddhism has developed its own sects. 中国佛教与印度佛教不同，它有自己的派别体系。

中国佛教含有法性宗、法相宗、天台宗、华严宗、禅宗、净土宗、律宗和密宗，（即性、相、台、贤、禅、净、律、密）八大宗派。

3. ... ancient Chinese architecture gradually formulated its unique system, coupled with a considerable progress in urban planning, garden designing, and house construction technique. 中国古典建筑逐步形成自己独特的建筑体系，同时在城市规划、园林设计以及房屋建设技术等方面取得了长足的进步。

coupled with ... and house construction technique 为过去分词短语作状语。



## Exercises

## I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What might the Chinese culture refer to in everyday conversation?
2. What are the earliest extant characters in China?
3. *The Book of Songs* is the earliest collection of poems in China, isn't it?
4. The Ming and Qing dynasties witnessed great achievements in the creation of fictions. What are the representative works?
5. How many categories of traditional Chinese painting are there in its content?

## II. Match the following two groups of words and phrases.

- |                                       |  |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Chinese word-formation methods     | a. "Four Treasure in the Study" — Chinese brush, ink stick, paper and ink stone                  |
| 2. traditional Chinese painting       | b. seal, official, regular, cursive and running scripts  |
| 3. styles of calligraphy              | c. gongbi and xieyi  |
| 4. tolls of calligraphy               | d. pictography, self-explanatory characters, associative compounds and picot-phonetic characters |
| 5. Beijing opera                      | e. green tea, black tea, oolong tea, scented tea, tou tea and brick tea                          |
| 6. Chinese musical instruments        | f. the kylin, the phoenix, the tortoise and the dragon   |
| 7. Symbol of auspice in ancient times | g. singing, recital, acting and acrobatic fighting   |
| 8. types of Chinese tea               | h. wind, string, plucked-string and percussion instruments                                       |

## III. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 中国是一个历史悠久、地域广阔、人口众多的国家。(be ... with)
2. 各民族人民共同开拓了中国的疆域，创造了灿烂的文化，缔造了中华民族大家庭。(open up)
3. 直到几个世纪以前，中国是世界上文化水平最高的国家之一。(until)
4. 中国文学体现了中华文化的基本精神，体现了中华民族的理想信念和美学追求。(reflect)
5. 张衡发明的浑天仪和候风地动仪，把中国古代的科技水平提高到了一个相当高的水准。(an armillary sphere / celestial globe)

## Text B

### Land of China

The vast land covers an area about 9.6 million square kilometers, and is the third-largest country in the world, next only to Russia and Canada. The Chinese mainland is

flanked to the east and south by the Bohai Sea, Yellow Sea, East China Sea and South China Sea, with a total maritime area of about 3 million square kilometers. East China and South China seas are marginal seas of the Pacific Ocean. There are about 6,500 islands with the area more than 500 square meters. The largest of these, with an area of about 36,000 square kilometers, is Taiwan.

China's coastline totals 32,000 kilometers, with the mainland coastline measuring approximately 18,000 kilometers and the island coastline 14,000 kilometers. The mainland coastline has a flat topography, and many excellent docks and harbors, most of which are ice-free all year round.



China's topography is varied and complicated, with towering mountains, basins of different sizes, undulating plateaus and hills, and flat and fertile plains. A bird's-eye view of China would indicate that China's terrain descends in four steps from west to east.

The top of this four-step "staircase" is the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau. Averaging more than 4,000 meters above sea level, it is often called "the roof of the world". Rising 8,844.43 meters above sea level is Mt. Qomolangma, the world's highest peak and the main peak of the Himalayas.

The second step includes the Inner Mongolia, Loess and Yunnan-Guizhou plateaus, and the Tarim, Junggar and Sichuan basins, with an average elevation of between 1,000 meters and 2,000 meters.

The third step about 500 — 1,000 meters in elevation, begins at a line drawn around the Greater Hinggan mountain ranges, Taihang, Wushan and Xuefeng mountain ranges and extends eastward to the coast. Here, from north to south, are the Northeast Plain, the North China Plain and the Middle-Lower Yangtze Plain. Interspersed amongst the plains are hills and foothills, which are named Southeast Foothills.

To the east, the land extends out into the ocean, in a continental shelf, the fourth step of the staircase. The water here is less than 200 meters deep.

China is home to many famous mountains, such as the Five Great Mountains, the

Four Sacred Mountains of Buddhism, and the world-famous Huangshan, Lushan, etc. Mountain areas cover two thirds of the country's land area. The Five Great Mountains refer to Taishan Mountain in Shandong, Hengshan Mountain in Shanxi, Songshan Mountain in Henan, Huashan Mountain in Shaanxi and Hengshan Mountain in Hunan. They are located in central China and named according to the cardinal points on the compass. There appeared the Four Sacred Mountains worshipped by the followers: Wutai in Shanxi, Emei in Sichuan, Jiuhua in Anhui and Putuo in Zhejiang.

Of course China abounds in rivers, too. More than 1,500 rivers drain 1,000 square kilometers or larger areas individually. Most of the large rivers find their source in the Qinghai-Tibet Plateau, and as a result, China is rich in water-power resources, leading the world in hydropower potential, with reserves of 680 million kilowatts.

China's rivers can be categorized as exterior and interior systems. The catchment area for the exterior rivers that empty into the oceans accounts for 64 percent of the country's total land area. The Yangtze, Yellow, Heilongjiang, Pearl, Liaohe, Haihe, Huaihe and Lancang rivers flow east, and empty into the Pacific Ocean. The Yarlungzangbo River in Tibet, which flows first east and then south into the Indian Ocean, boasts the Grand Yarlungzangbo Canyon, the largest canyon in the world, 504.6 kilometers long and 6,009 meters deep. The Ertix River flows from the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region to the Arctic Ocean. The catchment area for the interior rivers that flow into inland lakes or disappear into deserts or salt marshes makes up 36 percent of China's total land area. Its 2,179 kilometers makes the Tarim River in southern Xinjiang China the longest interior river.

In addition to those endowed by nature, China has a famous man-made river — the Grand Canal, running from Beijing in the north to Hangzhou in the south. Construction work of the Grand Canal first began as early as in the fifth century B. C. . With a total length of 1,794 kilometers and a drainage area of 4,583 square kilometers, the Grand Canal is the longest as well as the oldest man-made waterway in the world topography.