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# 海南 英语导游

Hainan  
English-speaking  
Tour Guide

主 编◎黄桂凤 林 贞

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策 划：陈卫伟  
责任编辑：陈卫伟

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

海南英语导游 / 黄桂凤, 林贞主编. -- 北京 : 旅游教育出版社, 2020.6

(海南外语导游系列)

ISBN 978-7-5637-4093-2

I. ①海… II. ①黄… ②林… III. ①导游—英语②导游—解说词—海南 IV. ①F590.633②K928.966

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2020)第077152号

海南外语导游系列

海南英语导游

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出版单位	旅游教育出版社
地 址	北京市朝阳区定福庄南里1号
邮 编	100024
发行电话	(010) 65778403 65728372 65767462 (传真)
本社网址	www.tepcb.com
E - mail	tepdfx@163.com
排版单位	北京旅教文化传播有限公司
印刷单位	三河市灵山芝兰印刷有限公司
经销单位	新华书店
开 本	787毫米 × 1092毫米 1/16
印 张	20
字 数	314千字
版 次	2020年6月第1版
印 次	2020年6月第1次印刷
定 价	56.00元

(图书如有装订差错请与发行部联系)

# 前 言

海南岛是南海上的一颗璀璨明珠，这里有美如仙境的碧海蓝天，有郁郁葱葱的热带雨林，有独特的黎族风情，还有巍峨的五指山……这里是无数人魂牵梦绕的旅游胜地、度假天堂。2019年海南省共接待国内外游客8314万人次，其中接待入境过夜的英语语言国家游客700多万人次。基于这样的背景，我们特编写了《海南英语导游》一书。本书旨在提高在校学生对英语导游服务的兴趣及导游服务技能，为在职导游人员和相关人士提供真实可靠的英语素材。

本书按照模块→章节→任务（练习）进行编排。全书包括4大模块、8个章节及29个景点讲解。其中，4大模块包括海南概览、景区精览、海南文化和导考指南（导游服务能力80问）；8个章节包括海南历史人文景观、海南宗教人文景观、海南风情人文景观、海南海洋景观、海南热带雨林景观、海南动植物景观、海南地标式景观及海南红色经典景观。精选的29个海南必游景点为全国导游人员资格考试必考景点。景点讲解侧重实际带团中的线路和讲解重点，内容长度控制在8分钟讲解范围内。

本书具有以下几大特色：

**1. 结构清晰，目标明确：**本书从导游实际工作出发，按模块分章节细化景点。特别是在“景区精览”部分，按照当前导游工作中使用的参考导游路线进行编写，思路清晰，针对性和目的性强。

**2. 内容新颖，亮点突出：**本书不仅仅局限于导游人员资格考试内容，它既有景点讲解和导游工作技能的解析，又增加了若干海南的招牌景点（如蜈支洲岛等）以及海南的特色亮点（如博鳌亚洲论坛等）介绍。本书紧扣海南国际旅游岛、“一带一路”及海南自由贸易港的建设等国家战略政策，体现了海南的最新发展前沿。

**3. 任务引领，实操性强：**本书针对导游考试要点设计了形式多样的练习任务，包括词汇练习、实景图辨识、汉译英、英译汉以及回答问题等。工作任务要求明确，实现了语言项目与工作任务的结合；以项目导向和实境教学为理念，按模拟导游考核的重点要求，突出真实职场情景。

4. **图文并茂，形象生动：**书中每个景点都辅以图表、讲解线路图及各景点最具特色的图片，编排内容清晰明了、生动活泼，可有效帮助读者快速了解游览位置和路线。值得一提的是，海南各大主要景区提供了多张实景图，景区宣传语凸显各景区的独特魅力，有助于加深读者对景区的印象。

5. **编写队伍力量雄厚：**本书编者既包括有丰富教学和导游培训经验的一线教师，也有来自旅游行业的国家高级英文导游，还有导游人员资格考试考官以及导游技能大赛评委。同时为保证本书质量，我们特邀多位中外专家教授进行审定工作，确保了语言的规范性和内容的实用性及真实可靠性。

本书由黄桂凤（海南经贸职业技术学院）担任第一主编，林贞（海南经贸职业技术学院）担任第二主编，李永泉（国家高级英文导游）和刘莉（海南经贸职业技术学院）担任副主编；余歌（海南琼台师范学院）、邝敦花（海南琼台师范学院）、尹燕（海南外国语职业学院）、杨永艳（海口经济学院）、许鸿（海口经济学院）、陈丽苗（海南经贸职业技术学院）参与编写，美籍教师 Sue-Anne Drouin 负责本书的审稿和校对。李旭芳（海南外国语职业学院）和陈大坚（海南省旅游学校）两位老师担任本书的专业指导顾问。书中有 200 多张实景图，供读者欣赏，让您足不出户也可领略阳光海岛的无穷魅力。感谢新浪微博博主天涯名博提供福山咖啡风情小镇和百花岭景区相关图片，童自强提供分界洲岛景区实景图。三亚西岛海洋文化旅游区、呀诺达热带雨林文化旅游区、三亚蜈支洲岛旅游区、海口观澜湖旅游度假区、中国雷琼海口火山群世界地质公园、槟榔谷黎苗文化旅游区、文笔峰盘古文化旅游区、海口骑楼、五公祠及东坡书院等景区提供实景图，在此一并感谢。另外，本书还配有美籍外教精心录制的 29 个景点的介绍和讲解词音频，扫码即可收听。

本书既可作为旅游外语专业的教材，也可作为导游人员资格考试的培训资料，亦可作为在职英语导游的工作参考书及外国游客的旅游指南。

由于编写时间仓促，编者水平有限，书中难免出现一些错误或不当之处，敬请各位专家和广大读者批评指正。

编者

2020 年 3 月

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# Module One An Overview of Hainan

## 1. Basic Facts

### Location (地理位置)

Hainan Province, called “Qiong” for short<sup>①</sup> and acclaimed as “Hot Island” and “Coconut Island”<sup>②</sup>, is located in the southern tip of China and is the smallest and southernmost province in the country. It is the **solely tropical island province**<sup>③</sup> of China. The Hainan government administers over the main island and the **islets and reefs of Xisha**<sup>④</sup>, Nansha, Zhongsha and their surrounding waters.

### Population (人口)

Hainan Island is the second largest island of China, taking up a **land area**<sup>⑤</sup> of 34,000 square kilometers with a population of 9.45 million **permanent residents**<sup>⑥</sup> in 2019. Many nationalities live in this island, mainly including Han, Li, Miao and Hui nationalities. The Han Chinese in Hainan, known as the Hainanese people, makes up the majority of the population, accounting for 84%. The Li is **the largest indigenous group**<sup>⑦</sup>. Also found on the island are the Utsuls, descendants of Cham refugees, who are classified as Hui, by the Chinese government. There are about 700,000 of the Lingao people, also known as Ongbe, living in northern Hainan.

### Climate (气候)

Hainan Island has **tropical monsoon climate**<sup>⑧</sup> with **annual average temperatures**<sup>⑨</sup> of 22°C–26°C and **annual rainfall**<sup>⑩</sup> of 1,500mm–1,600mm, which falls during the summer rainy season. Coincidentally, it is also typhoon season lasting from May till October. Typhoons or hurricanes as they are otherwise known, usually visit the land along the eastern seacoast of Hainan with an average of 5 to 10 times a year.

With fifty percent of **forest coverage**<sup>⑪</sup>, the island is green through all four seasons, and

boasts a wide variety of tropical fruits<sup>⑫</sup>.

### Animals and Plants (动植物)

Hainan is home to an estimated 4,200 species of plants, more than 300 species of birds, 104 different kinds of reptiles<sup>⑬</sup>, almost 100 species of mammals<sup>⑭</sup> and 37 different kinds of amphibians<sup>⑮</sup>, many of which are unique to China and some are found only on Hainan Island.

### Cities and Counties (市县)

There are a total of nine major cities and ten counties in Hainan Province. Haikou, the capital city, is on the northern coast, while Sanya is a well-known tourist destination on the southern coast. The other major cities are Wenchang, Qionghai, Wanning, Wuzhishan, Dongfang, and Danzhou.

Hainan is an ideal place for people in the northern part of China to escape the cold<sup>⑯</sup>. The best time of the year to visit Hainan is between November and March. (437 words)

### Words and Expressions

- ① called “Qiong” for short 简称“琼”
- ② Coconut Island 椰岛
- ③ solely tropical island province 唯一的热带岛屿省份
- ④ islets and reefs of Xisha 西沙岛礁
- ⑤ land area 陆地面积
- ⑥ permanent residents 常住人口
- ⑦ the largest indigenous group 最大的原住民
- ⑧ tropical monsoon climate 热带季风气候
- ⑨ annual average temperature 年均气温
- ⑩ annual rainfall 年降雨量
- ⑪ forest coverage 森林覆盖率
- ⑫ a wide variety of tropical fruits 种类繁多的热带水果
- ⑬ reptile 爬行动物
- ⑭ species of mammals 哺乳类
- ⑮ amphibian 两栖动物
- ⑯ escape the cold 避寒

**Task 1: Complete the tasks based on the above passage.**

**Exercise 1:** Complete the following sentences with words and expressions from above and translate them orally into Chinese.

1. Hainan Island is the solely \_\_\_\_\_ of China.
2. Hainan Island takes up \_\_\_\_\_ 34,000 square kilometers.
3. Hainan Island has a population of 9.45 million \_\_\_\_\_ in 2019.
4. The Li are the largest \_\_\_\_\_ in Hainan.
5. Hainan Island has \_\_\_\_\_ climate.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ in Hainan is 22°C–26°C.
7. Hainan is an ideal place for people in the northern part of China to \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Hainan boasts a wide variety of \_\_\_\_\_ such as mango, chylee and banana.

**Exercise 2:** Answer the following questions.

1. What is Hainan called for short?
2. What can you say about Hainan as a province in China in terms of size and geographic location?
3. What are Hainan's administrative regions?
4. How large is Hainan's land area?
5. What was the population of Hainan in 2019?
6. Which nationality takes up the majority of the population?
7. Which minority is the largest indigenous group?
8. What's the annual average temperature in Hainan?
9. When is the best time of year to visit Hainan?

**Exercise 3:** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 海南省位于中国最南端，是中国最小、最南端的省份。
2. 海南岛是中国的第二大岛，陆地面积占3万4千平方公里，2019年常住人口有945万。
3. 海南的汉族人，也称海南人，占海南总人口的84%。
4. 海南岛属于热带季风气候，年均气温为22°C~26°C，年降雨量1500~1600毫米。
5. 海南岛的森林覆盖率为50%，岛上四季绿叶成荫，拥有种类繁多的热带水果。
6. 海南省总共有19个市县。省会城市海口位于北部海岸。三亚位于南部海岸，是著名的旅游城市。

## 2. History, Culture & Education

### History (历史)

Known in ancient times as Zhuya, Qiongzhou or Qiongya, Hainan has a very long history. Hainan Island came into existence with human activities at least 6,000 years ago. According to Records in Qiongzhou Prefecture, Hainan was remotely controlled by the government in the Qin Dynasty (221 B.C. – 206 B.C.) since there was no official administrative establishment there at that time. It was not until the first year of the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C. – 25 A.D.) that the **Dan'er Commandery**<sup>①</sup> and **Zhuya Commandery**<sup>②</sup> were set up. Three years after Emperor Yuan **succeeded to the throne**<sup>③</sup> (46 B.C.), the two commanderies were cancelled and replaced by a county called Zhulu. The Southern and Northern Dynasties (420 A.D. – 589 A.D.) were ruled by Emperor Wu of Liang, and the Ya District (Yazhou) was founded. In the Sui Dynasty (581 A.D. – 618 A.D.) Dynasty, Linzhen and Zhuya Commanderies were established, during the Tang Dynasty (618 A.D. – 907 A.D.), and Hainan was divided into five districts (Zhou): Ya District, Qiong District, Zhen District, Dan District and Wan District. In the Song Dynasty (960 A.D. – 1279), the **central government**<sup>④</sup> set up one District and three Juns (the administrative unit in the Song Dynasty) in Hainan, with **Qiong District**<sup>⑤</sup> administering the five counties, Nanning Jun administering three counties, while Wan'an Jun two counties, and Jiyang Jun three counties. In the Yuan Dynasty (1206 – 1368), the **administrative structure**<sup>⑥</sup> in Hainan remained unchanged, following how it was structured during the Song Dynasty. In the Ming Dynasty (1368 – 1644), Qiongzhou Prefecture was established in Hainan, administering Dan District, Wan District and Ya District, and 10 counties. During the Qing Dynasty (1616 – 1911), the administrative establishment in Hainan remained the same as what it was in the Ming Dynasty. At the early stage of the establishment of the Republic of China, the previous administrative system was deserted and an **Administrative Region Office**<sup>⑦</sup> was established in Hainan, and then Hainan was changed into the **Administrative Supervision Region**<sup>⑧</sup> and later **Special Administrative Region**<sup>⑨</sup>. After the liberation of the island in 1950, Hainan was run under the Administrative Region Office. In 1988, Hainan was approved by the central government to be established as a province.

Historically, Hainan was considered a remote and exotic place of exile. For Chinese officials banished there, Hainan was “the gate of hell”, a place of discomfort, backward in

culture, and full of perils and diseases. But now great changes have taken place in Hainan and Hainan has developed rapidly since it was designated as an **International Tourism Island**<sup>®</sup> in 2010. (442 words)

### Words and Expressions

- ① Dan'er Commandery 儋耳郡
- ② Zhuya Commandery 朱崖郡
- ③ succeed to the throne 继位
- ④ central government 中央政府
- ⑤ Qiong District 琼区
- ⑥ administrative structure 行政结构
- ⑦ Administrative Region Office 行政区办事处
- ⑧ Administrative Supervision Region 行政监督区
- ⑨ Special Administrative Region 特别行政区
- ⑩ International Tourism Island 国际旅游岛

### Task 2: Complete the tasks based on the above passage.

**Exercise 4:** Complete the following sentences with words and expressions from above and translate them orally into Chinese.

1. Emperor Yuan \_\_\_\_\_ in 46 B.C.
2. In the Song Dynasty, \_\_\_\_\_ set up one District and three Juns in Hainan.
3. In the Yuan Dynasty, the \_\_\_\_\_ in Hainan remained unchanged.
4. After the liberation of the island in 1950, Hainan was run under the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Hainan was designated an \_\_\_\_\_ in 2010.

**Exercise 5:** Answer the following questions.

1. What was Hainan called in ancient times?
2. What commanderies were set up in the first year of the Western Han Dynasty?
3. How many districts was Hainan divided into during the Tang Dynasty?
4. When was the administrative Region Office established in Hainan?
5. When was Hainan liberated?
6. When was Hainan approved to be established as a province?
7. When was Hainan designated as an International Tourism Island?

**Exercise 6:** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 至少6000年前海南岛就出现人类活动。
2. 秦朝时海南被政府遥控着，因为当时在海南还没有官方行政机构。
3. 直到西汉建立的第一年（公元前110年）才设立儋耳县和朱崖县。
4. 宋朝时，中央政府在海南设立一县三郡。
5. 1950年海南岛解放之后，海南由行政区办事处管理。
6. 1988年海南被中央政府批准建省。

### Culture (文化)

Hainan natives speak quite a number of dialects, and about 10 **local dialects**<sup>①</sup> are spoken in this province, including **Hainan dialect**<sup>②</sup>, Li dialect, Lin'gao dialect, Danzhou dialect, Jun dialect, and the Miao dialect. Hainan dialect is spoken extensively by 5 million people across the island. The pronunciations and intonations of Hainan dialect are slightly different in different areas of the island, and **the accent in Wenchang**<sup>③</sup> is generally considered **the standard for Hainan dialect**<sup>④</sup>.

The culture in Hainan is uniquely charming. Hainan's culture is unique in that it has assimilated fine qualities from different categories of **unique cultures**<sup>⑤</sup>, including the **central plain culture**<sup>⑥</sup>, local folk culture, culture derived from the historical practice of sending disgraced officials in exile to Hainan, **immigration culture**<sup>⑦</sup>, border culture and ecological culture produced from this tropical island, to name just a few. Among all cultures mentioned above, the central plain culture, which has taken root in Hainan since the Qin Dynasty, and is now **the mainstream of Hainan's culture**<sup>⑧</sup> integrated with the **local folk culture**<sup>⑨</sup>.

### Education (教育)

The level of primary and secondary education in Hainan has improved significantly since 1949. Almost all school-age children now have access to at least a primary education. There also has been a marked increase in the number of institutions of higher education in the province, with notable schools including Hainan Normal University (1949), Hainan University (1958), and Hainan Medical College (1948). (256 words)

### Words and Expressions

- ① local dialects 方言
- ② Hainan dialect 海南话

- ③ the accent in Wenchang 文昌口音
- ④ the standard for Hainan dialect 标准海南话
- ⑤ unique cultures 独特文化
- ⑥ central plain culture 中原文化
- ⑦ immigration culture 移民文化
- ⑧ the mainstream of Hainan's culture 海南文化的主流
- ⑨ local folk culture 地方民俗文化

**Task 3: Complete the tasks based on the above passage.**

**Exercise 7:** Complete the following sentences with words and expressions from above and translate them orally into Chinese.

1. About 10 \_\_\_\_\_ are spoken in Hainan province.
2. The accent in Wenchang is generally considered \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Hainan's culture is unique in that it has assimilated fine qualities from different categories of \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is now the mainstream of Hainan's culture.

**Exercise 8:** Answer the following questions.

1. How many local dialects are spoken in Hainan?
2. Which accent is generally considered the standard for Hainan Dialect?
3. What culture is the mainstream of Hainan culture?
4. What are the three noble institutions of higher education in Hainan?

**Exercise 9:** Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 海南本地人讲很多种方言，大概有10种方言。
2. 文昌口音被普遍认为是海南话的标准。
3. 海南文化从不同的独特文化中吸收了它们的精髓。
4. 中原文化自秦朝就已经在海南扎根，它汇聚了地方民俗文化，成为如今的海南文化的主流。
5. 海南高等教育机构数量出现了明显的增长，有名的院校包括海南师范大学、海南大学和海南医学院。

### 3. Economy, Transportation & Tourism Resources

#### Economy (经济)

Hainan Island has two **main economic bases**<sup>①</sup>: agriculture and tourism. Before Hainan became a province and special economic zone in 1988, agriculture was the main industry. The island is **rich in natural resources**<sup>②</sup> which include rice, rubber, pepper, coffee and tea along with palm oil, coconuts, and tropical fruits. More than 4,200 different kinds of plants (and 120 different kinds of vegetables) grow in Hainan accounting for a staggering 15% of China's total, 600 of which are **native to the island**<sup>③</sup>. Fishing, including a thriving pearl industry, could be added as a third major economic base. The island and its **immediate offshore surroundings**<sup>④</sup> is also rich in petroleum and natural gas. Thanks to its abundance of fish and crustacean, **the seafood-rich Hainan Cuisine**<sup>⑤</sup> has become very popular the world over, and Hainan's special coffee varieties are said to rival those of Columbia.

The Province reported an estimated 5.8 percent year-on-year growth in its **gross domestic product (GDP)**<sup>⑥</sup> in 2019, its tourism revenue grew 11.3 percent year-on-year and the number of overseas tourists increased by 13.6 percent, 9 percentage points higher than the country's average.

In 2019 both the actual use of foreign capital and the number of newly-established overseas-funded enterprises in Hainan grew by more than 100 percent.

The **per capita disposable income**<sup>⑦</sup> of residents in both urban and rural areas increased by 8 percent in 2019. The figure is expected to rise by 8 percent among urban residents and 8.2 percent among rural residents in 2020.

The Province has set a GDP growth target of 6.5 percent for 2020 and it aims to create 130,000 urban jobs in 2020.

#### Transportation (交通)

The transportation in Hainan has become quite convenient now.

A **trunk road network**<sup>⑧</sup> has been built consisting of the **round-island expressway**<sup>⑨</sup>, three North-South arteries and four East-West arteries. And a third-class highway is accessible to all towns in Hainan.

A **West Line Railway**<sup>⑩</sup> has been built from the south to the north of the island, connecting the Chinese railway network by ferry. The passenger train has been operating from Sanya to Beijing, Guangzhou, Shanghai and Chengdu. The **Eastern Ring High-**