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Part A Know-how for Tour Guides

导游实务

New Words

decently /'di:səntli/ *adv.* 端正地, 正派地
appropriate /ə'prəʊpriɪt/ *adj.* 适当的
gender /'dʒendə/ *n.* 性别
banquet /'bæŋkwɪt/ *n.* 宴会
claim /kleɪm/ *v.* 要求; 认领(行李)
cordially /'kɔ:diəlɪ/ *adv.* 诚恳地, 诚挚地
excessive /ɪk'sesɪv/ *adj.* 过多的, 过分的

tattoo /tə'tu:/ *n.* 纹身
sandal /'sændl/ *n.* 凉鞋; 便鞋
occupation /ˌɒkjʊ'peɪʃən/ *n.* 职业
transfer /træns'fɜ:/ *v.* 转运; 转送
cardboard /'kɑ:dbɔ:d/ *n.* 接站牌
casually /'kæʒjuəlɪ/ *adv.* 随便地; 临时地

Proper Nouns and Expressions

local guide 地陪导游(简称“地陪”)
travel agency 旅行社
tour leader 领队
sponsor travel service 组团社

China Beijing International Travel Service 中国北京国际旅行社
Beijing Capital International Airport 北京首都国际机场

reception program 接待计划
group code 团号
national guide 全陪导游(简称“全陪”)

Warming-up Exercises

Aptitude Test for the Tour Guide 导游应变能力测试

Word List

sprain /spreɪn/ *v.* 扭伤

swelling /ˈswelɪŋ/ *n.* 肿胀; 膨胀

bandage /ˈbændɪdʒ/ *n.* 绷带

immobilize /ɪˈməʊbaɪlaɪz/ *v.* 使固定; 使不动

compress /kəmˈpres/ *v.* 压紧

How to Alleviate the Ankle Injury? 怎样减轻踝关节受伤带来的疼痛?

1. Write down the key words or phrases you have heard or watched.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____
- 3) _____
- 4) _____
- 5) _____
- 6) _____
- 7) _____
- 8) _____
- 9) _____
- 10) _____

2. Watch the video twice and repeat the working procedures you have watched.

3. Role play: Mr. Brown injured his ankle when he disembarks from the plane. Suppose you are the local guide, how can you help him to alleviate the ankle injury?

I Preparations for Meeting the Tour Group 接团准备

Miss Wang Junling, a new guide from China Beijing International Travel Service, will pick up the Browns at the Beijing International Airport at seven this evening. She is making preparations for meeting tourists. The manager helps her to prepare the documents and reminds her of the important points she should remember as a local guide.

1. Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with the words or phrases you've just heard.

- 1) A guide should dress decently, especially on the occasion of meeting the tour group at the airport. Tattoos and _____ are not appropriate for a guide. No guides are allowed to wear shorts, a _____ or sandals.
- 2) A male guide should not wear shorts or wear his cap backwards or _____. A female guide may dress casually, but should not wear _____ and have excessive makeup.
- 3) A guide should remember the details of the reception program before he picks up tourists _____. A reception program should include name of travel agency, group code, name of tour leader or _____, names and number of tourists, arrival time, modes of transport, accommodation and so on.

2. Listen again and answer the following questions.

- 1) What does a guide usually wear when he or she goes to meet tourists at the airport?

- 2) Do you think a guide should know the details of the reception program? Why or why not?

中文提示

- 1) 导游应当衣着得体,特别是在接机的时候。导游纹身、染发都是不适宜的。导游不能穿短裤、背心或者拖鞋。
- 2) 男导游忌穿短裤,不宜将帽子向后戴或斜戴。女导游可着休闲装,但不宜穿迷你裙,也不宜浓妆艳抹。
- 3) 导游在迎接游客之前应将接待计划熟记于心。接待计划应当包括旅行社名称、团号、领队或全陪的姓名、团队成员的姓名以及游客人数、抵达时间、交通方式、住宿等情况。

II Meeting Tourists at the Airport 机场迎宾

Miss Wang Junling gets all the documents ready and calls the driver to get off to meet the Browns at the airport. Before she leaves the manager gives her more suggestions. Miss Wang takes notes while the manager lists the main requirements of meeting tourists.

1. Listen carefully and match the information in column A with that in column B (There are two extra items in column B).

Column A	Column B
<p>_____ 1) arrive _____ 2) stand at _____ 3) check _____ 4) claim _____ 5) deliver</p>	<p>A. the luggage B. entrance of the airport C. half an hour earlier D. the passport E. exit of the airport F. the parking place G. a welcome speech H. group code</p>

2. Listen again and answer the following questions.

1) How does a guide meet tourists at the airport when they arrive?

2) What service should a guide provide for tourists on the way to the hotel?

中文提示

1) 团队抵达站点前

- 确认团队抵达的时间;
- 提前 30 分钟抵达机场, 确认准确的停车地点;
- 再次确认团队准确抵达的时间;
- 联系行李员并告知提取行李的位置;
- 站在出站口醒目的位置, 手持接站牌迎候客人。

2) 团队抵达站点后

- 接团, 核实团号、游客人数以及全陪或领队的姓名;
- 确认行李员已提取行李并如数搬运至车上;
- 带领游客乘车, 恭候在车门旁, 礼貌迎接客人, 清点乘客人数。

3) 赴饭店途中

- 热情欢迎游客或致欢迎词;
- 告知外国游客当地时间;
- 简要介绍本地民俗风情、饭店位置等情况。如果可能的话, 告知游客第一次集合的地点和停

车场的位置。

III Tips for Tour Guides: Taking Tourists by Mistake

A guide may pick up tourists other than his own tour group because of carelessness, while his own tourists are left at the airport or have been picked up by some other guide. To avoid such mistakes, the guide may take the following measures:

- 1) The guide should double-check the information of the tour group: the name of sponsor travel service, the group number, the number of tourists and name of the national guide or the tour leader.
- 2) If the guide mistakes the tour group of another travel agency for his own group, he should hand it over to the other travel agency as well as make an apology to the tourists, meanwhile he should report to his own travel service.
- 3) If his own tour group remains at the airport or station, the guide should report to the travel agency for making arrangements for the immediate reception and make a sincere apology to the tourists after he receives the group.
- 4) If the tour group belongs to the same agency that he works for, but he is not supposed to be the guide for the group, the local guide may make the best of the mistake, meet and pick up the tourists.



导游小贴士 错接游客

- 1) 导游应该再次确认旅游团信息：组团旅行社的名字、游客数量以及全陪或者领队的名字。
- 2) 如果导游错接了其他旅行社的团，他应该将旅游团交给对方旅行社，向游客道歉；同时把情况报告给自己的旅行社。
- 3) 如果导游自己的旅行团仍滞留在飞机场或车站，导游应向旅行社报告，要求为游客立即做出接待安排。接团之后，导游应该向游客做出诚挚的道歉。
- 4) 如果旅游团属于导游工作的同一个旅行社，但是他不是该旅游团的接待导游，此时该导游可以将错就错，接团并带走游客。

IV Exercise

Directions: Decide whether the statements are true or false according to know-how for tour guides. If it is true, put "T" in the space provided and "F" if it is false.

- _____ 1. Sometimes it happens that no guide meet the tourists when they arrive at the airport because of the following reasons:
 - 1) The sponsor travel service fails to inform the local agency of the arrival time;
 - 2) The local agency gives the guide inaccurate information;
 - 3) The guide remembers the wrong time and place of arrival;
 - 4) The guide is held up by a traffic accident.
- _____ 2. After he accepts the assignment of meeting tourists, the guide should check the date,

time and place of their arrival.

- _____ 3. On the day when the tourists arrive, the guide may not contact the sponsor travel service to confirm the arrival time, but he should inform the driver of the time and place.
- _____ 4. The guide should set aside enough time to make sure he arrives ahead of time. If the flight is overdue the guide can come back to the travel service.

Part B Listening Comprehension

导游听力

New Words

altar /'ɔ:ltə/ *n.* 祭坛, 祈祷祭拜的地方

solstice /'sɒlstɪs/ *n.* [天] 至日, 至点

confer /kən'fɜ:/ *v.* 授予 (称号、学位等); 赠与

travelogue /'trævələg/ *n.* 旅游风光片; 旅行杂志

initially /ɪ'nɪʃəli/ *adv.* 最初, 开头

subordinate /sə'bɔ:dɪnɪt/ *n.* 下属; 附属物

tier /tɪə/ *v.* 层层排列, 使层叠

throne /θrəʊn/ *n.* 皇位, 王位

sacrificial /sækrɪ'fɪʃəl/ *adj.* 祭祀的, 牺牲的

Proper Nouns and Expressions

New York 纽约

Air China 中国国际航空公司

Gate of Earthly Tranquility 安定门

God of Earth 地祇 (地神)

Gods of Five Sacred Mountains 五岳之神

Fangzetan (Water Surrounded Square Altar) 方泽坛

the United States 美国

Temple of Earth 地坛

Emperor Jiajing (明) 嘉靖皇帝

Rites of Zhou Dynasty 《周礼》

The Browns are flying to Beijing from New York, the United States by Air China. The plane will land at the airport within two hours and a half. Now they are watching the travelogue of the Temple of Earth on TV, one of important tourist sites in Beijing.

I Listen to the passage, and fill in the blanks with the words or phrases you've just heard.

The Temple of Earth 地坛

The Temple of Earth, located outside the Gate of Earthly Tranquility, was initially built in (1) _____, the 9th year under the reign of Emperor Jiajing. Known formerly as Fangzetan (Water Surrounded Square Altar) it was changed into the present (2) _____ in 1534, the 13th year in the reign of the same emperor. The key building in the temple is the sacrificial (3) _____ and all other buildings and setups are the subordinates. The sacrificial altar, facing south and backed at north, is a two tiered (4) _____ altar built of stone-slabs. On all four sides, it is rounded up with yellow-glazed bricks. Next only to the Temple of Heaven in size, it is the (5) _____ altar for offering sacrifices to the God of Earth in China. The Temple of Earth is a sacrificial altar on which (6) _____ of the Ming and Qing dynasties came to offer their sacrifices to the God of Earth every year. Taking up the system of the *Rites of Zhou Dynasty* emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties came early in the (7) _____ every summer solstice to offer sacrifices to the God of Earth, and the Gods of Five Sacred Mountains, etc. Besides, at every grand (8) _____ of the country, such as a new emperor coming to the throne, imperial wedding, conferring the title of queen, the emperor would send a (9) _____ to pray to the gods here on his behalf.

II Listen to the passage again, and answer the following questions.

1. What is the original name of the Temple of Earth? When did the temple get its present name?

2. Which is the largest altar for offering sacrifices to the God of Earth in China?

3. When did the emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties come to offer their sacrifices? What gods did they worship besides the God of Earth?

4. On which occasions did the emperors send a prince to the Temple of Earth to pray to the gods?

Part C Welcome Speech 欢迎词

New Words

hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/ *v.* 犹豫, 踌躇

jungle /'dʒʌŋɡl/ *n.* 丛林; 生死关头

skyline /'skaɪlaɪn/ *n.* 天际线, 以天空为背景映出轮廓

warm-hearted /'wɔ:m'hɑ:tɪd/ *adj.* 热诚的, 热心的

skyscraper /'skaɪskreɪpə(r)/ *n.* 摩天大楼

feast /fi:st/ *v.* 享受; 参加宴会

colleague /'kɒli:g/ *n.* 同事, 同僚

Proper Nouns and Expressions

Beijing Hotel 北京饭店

Great Wall 长城

Summer Palace 颐和园

Yonghegong Lamasery 雍和宫

Beijing Roasted Ducks 北京烤鸭

Pacific Ocean 太平洋

Imperial Palace 故宫

Beijing Hutong 北京胡同

Big Bell Temple 大钟寺



Tips for a Welcome Speech

A guide should deliver a speech to welcome tourists on occasions such as on the way to hotels, at the banquets or at the parties.

- 1) Extend welcome to tourists on behalf of the travel agency, the driver and tour guide.
- 2) Introduce the tour guide and the coach driver.
- 3) Express sincere intention of providing quality service.
- 4) Inform tourists of local time and the weather.
- 5) Briefly introduce the historical background of the city, local customs and tourist sites, etc.
- 6) Introduce the location and facilities and other information of the hotel in which tourists will stay.



欢迎词小贴士

导游应在去饭店途中、宴席、晚会等场合向游客致欢迎词。

- 1) 代表旅行社、司机、导游人员欢迎游客的到来。
- 2) 介绍导游、司机。
- 3) 表达全心全意提供优质服务的真诚愿望。

- 4) 告知游客当地时间、天气情况。
- 5) 简要介绍目的地城市的历史沿革和旅游景点。
- 6) 介绍下榻饭店的地址、设施和其他情况。

Welcome Speech by a Local Guide 地陪致欢迎词

The Browns arrive at Beijing International Airport. Miss Wang Junling meets them at the airport. After she helps them claim the luggage and get aboard the coach she delivers a welcome speech to the tourists on behalf of China Beijing International Travel Service.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen!

Welcome to Beijing! We are leaving the airport for Beijing Hotel where you will stay tonight. Now, the coach starts. Please sit back and relax. First, let me introduce my colleagues. This is Mr. Deng Yunfeng, our driver. He has been working in our travel service for more than 15 years, so you are in the safe hand. My name is Wang Junling, and my English name is Mary. You can just call me Mary or Xiao Wang. We are from China Beijing International Travel Service. On behalf of the travel service and my colleagues, I'd like to extend a warm-hearted welcome to all of you.

I will be your local guide for this leg of travel. We'll try our best to make your visit go smoothly. If you have any problems, please don't hesitate to tell me. My mobile phone number is 13096312598. I'll have it switched on for 24 hours. Don't hesitate to contact me whenever you need to. I am very happy to see you from the other side of the Pacific Ocean — the United States of America. May all of us be good friends after you travel in Beijing.

Now, we are on the way to our hotel. It is a five-star hotel in the downtown area. Look out of the windows! Can you see the skyscrapers as you see in New York? Beijing's skyline looks splendid with a jungle of tall buildings in varied and distinct styles. Beijing is a modern city, but it is also an old city with a long history and brilliant culture. In Beijing you will feast your eyes on many historical interests such as the Great Wall, the Imperial Palace, the Temple of Heaven, the Summer Palace and the Tian'anmen Square, just to name a few. I think Beijing Hutong, Yonghegong Lamasery and Big Bell Temple are also worth visiting.

As a Chinese old saying goes, "Isn't it delightful to meet friends from afar?" Mr. Deng and I shall do our best to make your trip pleasant in Beijing. Tonight we'll have a welcome party for you. I hope you will enjoy the wonderful Beijing Roasted Ducks. At the party, I shall tell you the itinerary of your three-day tour in Beijing.

Now, it is Beijing time 21:00. You may adjust your watch time. It will take us about fifty minutes to get to the hotel. You may have a short rest on the coach or just look at the sleepless city of Beijing through the windows. I'll let you know when the coach arrives at our hotel.

Thank you for your attention!

Make a welcome speech to tourists on behalf of China Overseas Travel Service. Remember the tips when you make a welcome speech.

Part D Situational Dialogue

情景对话

New Words

strategic /strə'ti:dʒɪk/ *adj.* 战略的, 战略上的

watchtower /'wɒtʃ, taʊə(r)/ *n.* 望塔

civilization /sɪvɪlaɪ'zeɪʃən/ *n.* 文明; 文化

invasion /ɪn'veɪʒən/ *n.* 入侵

foundation /faʊn'deɪʃən/ *n.* 基础; 基金

Proper Nouns and Expressions

Juyongguan Pass 居庸关

Qin Shihuang 秦始皇

Bohai Bay 渤海湾

Gansu Province 甘肃省

UNESCO 联合国教科文组织 (英文全称为: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

Warring States 战国时期 (475 BC—221 BC)

Shanhaiguan Pass 山海关

Jiayuguan Pass 嘉峪关

World Cultural Heritage Site 世界文化遗产地

Useful Expressions for a Dialogue

1) 长城有你说得那么好吗? 我已经等不及要去看看了。

Is the Great Wall really **as good as you say**? I can **hardly wait to see it**.

2) 我只不过随便说说而已, 你还当真了。

I was just **speaking casually**. You **took it seriously**.

3) 不管刮风下雨, 我们明天都去游览长城。

No matter whether it's windy or it's raining, we'll go to tour the Great Wall tomorrow.

4) 我非一口气登上长城不可。

I must climb the Great wall **in a single breath**.

The Great Wall 长城

It is sunny today. Now they are traveling to the Juyongguan Pass by coach. Mr. Brown becomes excited, and wants to prove that he is a man, a brave man because he was told that no man can be regarded as a brave man in China unless he stands on the Great Wall.

I Listen to the dialogue, and decide whether the statements are true or false. If it is true, put "T" in the space provided and "F" if it is false.

- _____ 1. No man can be regarded as a brave man unless he stands on the Great Wall. No foreigners would miss it when they travel in China.
- _____ 2. The Great Wall is called "Wan Li Chang Cheng" because it is a "Ten Thousand-li-long Wall".
- _____ 3. The Great Wall was built by Qin Shihuang, the first emperor of China to protect the northern territories of China in 221 BC.
- _____ 4. It extends from Jiayuguan Pass in Gansu Province in the east, to Shanhaiguan Pass at the Bohai Bay in the west.
- _____ 5. The Great Wall is wide enough for two cars to drive. Tourists may travel along the Great Wall if they like.

II Listen to the dialogue again, and fill in the blanks with what you have heard.

(A= Miss Wang Junling; B=Mr. Brown)

A: Mr. Brown, why are you so interested in the Great Wall^①?

B: You told me yesterday that no man can be regarded as _____.

A: I'm kidding. I mean that the Great Wall is the landmark of China. No foreigners would miss it when they travel in China.

B: I see. Why is it called the Great Wall?

A: The Great Wall is also called "Wan Li Chang Cheng". It literally means _____. *Li* is the Chinese measurement, which equals to half a kilometer. The total length of the Great Wall is more than _____.

B: That's great. Then, why did the Chinese build a wall here?

A: Walls were first built at strategic points by different kingdoms during the Warring States _____. In 221 BC Qin Shihuang, the first emperor of China had the walls joined together to fend off the invasions from the Huns.

B: Where does the Great Wall lie?

A: It lies 75 kilometers northwest of Beijing. To be more exact, it extends from Shanhaiguan Pass^②, a seaport along the coast of Bohai Bay in the east, _____.

B: I think it's a magnificent project. Since it is a great wall, I'd like to know how great it is.

A: The wall is about 7.8 meters high, 6.5 meters wide at the base and 5.8 meters wide at the top. A watchtower was built every hundred meters.

B: It is really a great wall. I think it is fantastic to drive on the Great Wall because the wall extends more than 6,000 kilometers from the east to west. _____.

A: It sounds good. But nobody is allowed to drive on the Great Wall. It was listed _____ by UNESCO in 1987.

B: You're serious. I'm just kidding.

A: Well, we're reaching the Juyongguan Pass. It is one of the three greatest passes on the Great Wall. Most of the Chinese praise it as _____. You may take photos there.

B: A good idea!

III Divide the class into groups, and do the dialogue. Pay attention to your body language.

Cultural Notes

- ① **Great Wall 长城**, 又称万里长城, 是人类文明史上最伟大的建筑工程之一, 被誉为中古世界七大奇迹之一。它始建于春秋战国时期, 秦朝统一中国之后建成万里长城。现存的长城为明朝所修筑, 由渤海之山海关伸展到甘肃省的嘉峪关, 长6 700公里, 平均高度为7.8米, 平均底部宽6.5米, 而顶部为5.8米。它每隔100米便设一座长方形石台作为瞭望之用。长城有极高的旅游观光价值和历史文化意义。如今, 长城与埃及的金字塔、罗马的斗兽场、意大利的比萨斜塔等同被誉为中古世界七大奇迹, 是中华民族古老文化的丰碑和智慧结晶, 象征着中华民族的血脉相承和民族精神。
- ② **Shanhaiguan Pass 山海关**, 位于秦皇岛, 是长城东端起点, 建于明洪武年间(公元1381年), 有“天下第一关”的美称。城高14米, 厚7米, 防御体系相当完整。登上城楼, 可以看到碧波万顷的大海和蜿蜒的长城, 景色雄伟。现山海关已成为著名的历史文化古城和旅游避暑胜地。景区内名胜古迹荟萃、风光旖旎、气候宜人, 2000年, 山海关景区被评为第一批4A级旅游景区。

Part E Video for Tourism 旅游视频。

The Temple of Heaven 天坛

New Words

incredible /ɪn'kredəbl/ *adj.* 难以置信的
oasis /əu'eɪsɪs/ *n.* 绿洲

admire /əd'maɪə/ *v.* 羡慕
parkland /pɑ:k.lænd/ *n.* 公用场地

ritual /'ritʃʊəl/ *n.* 仪式; 礼制

calorie /'kæləri/ *n.* 卡路里 (热量单位)

showpiece /'ʃəʊpi:s/ *n.* 展品

mascot /'mæskɒt/ *n.* 吉祥物

Proper Nouns and Expressions

Temple of Heaven 天坛

Ming Dynasty 明朝

Watch the short video twice, and complete the following requirements.

Step 1: Take a note of what you have watched. Compare the notes with your desk mate.

Step 2: Repeat what you heard from the video sentence by sentence. Note down the key words and phrases.

Summary:

- 1) _____

- 2) _____

- 3) _____

- 4) _____

- 5) _____

Step 3: Decide whether the statements are true or false. If it is true, put "T" in the space provided and "F" if it is false.

- _____ 1) The Temple of Heaven was built as a place for emperors to worship heaven and pray for good harvests.
- _____ 2) It's now a world heritage site for its deep history, incredible breadth and depth of knowledge that the westerners know.

Step 4: Make a presentation of the Temple of Heaven according to the video using the notes you have taken.

Part F Introduction to Tourist Sites

景点讲解

New Words

artisan /ɑ:rtɪzn/ *n.* 工匠; 技工

abdicate /'æbdɪkət/ *v.* 退位, 放弃 (职位, 权力等)

battlefield /'bæt(ə)lfɪ:ld/ *n.* 战场, 沙场

prisoner /'prɪznə/ *n.* 战俘

preach /pri:tʃ/ *v.* 鼓吹; 宣扬

supreme /sju:'pri:m/ *adj.* 至高的, 最高的

incense /ɪn'sens/ *n.* 熏香; 烧香

magnificent /mæg'nɪfɪsənt/ *adj.* 华丽的, 宏伟的

ceremony /'serɪməni/ *n.* 典礼, 仪式

employ /ɪm'plɔɪ/ *v.* 雇用; 使用

flog /flɒg/ *v.* 鞭打; 鞭策; 迫使

preside /prɪ'zard/ *v.* 主持

virtue /'vɜ:tju:/ *n.* 德行; 美德

layout /'leɪaʊt/ *n.* 规划, 设计

dignity /'dɪgnɪti/ *n.* 尊严; 高贵

feudal /'fju:də/ *adj.* 封建制度的

successive /sək'sesɪv/ *adj.* 继承的, 连续的

Proper Nouns and Expressions

Purple Forbidden City 紫禁城

Meridian Gate 午门

benevolence righteousness rite intelligence fidelity 仁义礼智信

Gate of Supreme Harmony 太和门

Throne Hall 金銮殿

Hall of Complete Harmony 中和殿

Emperor Puyi 溥仪皇帝

Wufenglou (Five-phoenix Tower) 五凤楼

Hall of Supreme Harmony 太和殿

Luduan 角端 (一种神兽)

Early next morning, Miss Wang Junling takes the Browns to the Imperial Palace. It is the largest and most well preserved royal palace in China. Now, they arrive at the entrance to the palace.

I Listen to the passage, and remember the places of interest, events and features of the Imperial Palace.

1. To know the history of the Imperial Palace will help tourists appreciate its cultural significance. You may first introduce the background of this royal palace.

2. The Meridian Gate, also known as Wufenglou (Five-phoenix Tower) is the main entrance to the Imperial Palace.
3. The Golden Water River on which five bridges span across is well recommended. You may focus on your introduction of their practical usage and their symbolic meaning.
4. The Hall of Supreme Harmony, known as the Throne Hall is most magnificent among the three main halls in the royal palace, where tourists can view the imperial throne.

The Imperial Palace 故宫

Ladies and gentlemen!

This is the Imperial Palace^①, also known as the Purple Forbidden City^②. It is the largest and most well preserved imperial residence in China. Under Emperor Yongle of the Ming Dynasty, the construction of the palace began in 1406. Manpower and materials throughout the country were used to build the Imperial Palace. More than 230,000 artisans and one million laborers were employed. It took fourteen years to build the Imperial Palace. For five centuries, it continued to be the residence of twenty-three successive emperors until 1911 when the last Emperor Puyi of the Qing Dynasty was forced to abdicate the throne.

Now, we're standing in front of the Meridian Gate^③. It is the main entrance to the Imperial Palace. It is also known as Wufenglou (Five-phoenix Tower). Ming emperors held banquets here on the 15th day of the first month of the Chinese lunar year in honor of their courtiers. They also used this place for punishing officials by flogging them with sticks. In the Qing Dynasty emperors used this place to have other important ceremonies. When the imperial army returned victoriously from the battlefield, it was here that the emperor presided over the ceremony to accept prisoners of war.

You may have seen a winding brook before us. It is the Golden Water River. Why did people dig a river channel here? It has two reasons: first, it functions as decoration for the Imperial Palace; second, it used for the fire control. There are five bridges across the river, and each represents the five virtues preached by Confucius: benevolence, righteousness, rites, intelligence and fidelity. The river takes the shape of a bow and the north-south axis is its arrow. This layout shows that the emperors ruled the country on behalf of Heaven.

Now, we are walking across the bridge and entering the courts of the palace. Here is the Gate of Supreme Harmony^④. The gate is guarded by a pair of bronze lions, which symbolize imperial power and dignity. The one on the east playing with a ball is a male, and the ball is said to represent state unity. The other one is a female. Underneath one of its fore claws is a cub that is considered to be a symbol of everlasting imperial succession. The Hall of Supreme Harmony is also called Throne Hall. In the center of the hall, a gilded throne carved with dragon figures is set on a platform. Behind the throne there is a screen with vivid dragon pattern. On each side of the throne stand statues of elephants, Luduan (a kind of mythical animal), cranes and incense-burners of different types.

Ladies and gentlemen, you have visited the Hall of Supreme Harmony. What do you think of the grand hall, especially the layout of the gilded throne? I'll take you to see other magnificent buildings in the palace. To complete this solemn and magnificent imperial palace, a variety of building patterns were

applied. Most of the important buildings in the palace were arranged on a north-south axis, an invisible centerline. The design and arrangement of the palaces reflect the solemn dignity of the royal court and the stratified feudal system. We'll walk along the centerline to see more grand halls and have a splendid cultural tour of the Imperial Palace.

The next hall we are going to visit is the Hall of Complete Harmony. This way please!

II *Make a simulated introduction of the tourist site and try to animate your introduction using proper body language.*

Cultural Notes

- ① **Imperial Palace 故宫**, 位于北京市中心, 曾居住过 24 位皇帝, 是明清两代 (1368—1911) 的皇宫, 现为故宫博物院。故宫是中国现存最大、最完整的古建筑群, 总面积达 72 万多平方米, 有殿宇宫室 9 999 间半, 被称为“殿宇之海”, 无论是平面布局, 立体效果, 还是形式上的雄伟堂皇, 都堪称是无与伦比的建筑艺术杰作。故宫是世界五大宫之一 (其他的分别为法国凡尔赛宫、英国白金汉宫、美国白宫、俄罗斯克里姆林宫), 1988 年被联合国教科文组织列为“世界文化遗产”。
- ② **Purple Forbidden City 紫禁城**, 即故宫。故宫为什么又叫做“紫禁城”有三种说法。一种说法认为: 紫禁城的“紫”字与“紫气东来”的“紫”字是同一含意, 以祥瑞云气象征皇帝; 另一种说法认为, 传说天帝是住在天上的“紫宫”里的, 而皇帝又自称是“天子”, 天子住的宫殿就相当于天上的“紫宫”, 因此便把皇宫也称作紫禁城; 还有第三种说法, 认为紫禁城的“紫”是指紫微星垣, 为皇帝的代称。
- ③ **Meridian Gate 午门**, 是故宫的正门, 上有五座楼, 人们习惯叫它五凤楼。五凤楼修建得重檐飞翘, 黄瓦红墙, 雄伟壮观。午门中楼左右有钟鼓亭, 每逢皇帝在太和殿主持大典时, 钟鼓齐鸣, 以示威严。午门的主要作用有: 皇帝在立春赐春饼; 端午日赐凉糕; 重阳日赐花糕。农历十月一日, 颁发次年历书。明代时, 如果大臣触犯了皇家的尊严, 便以“逆鳞”之罪, 被绑出午门前御道东侧打屁股, 名叫“廷杖”。明清两朝, 军队大规模出征, 皇帝在此发布出征令; 大军凯旋归来, 皇帝亲临午门, 接受军队敬献战俘, 史称“献俘礼”。
- ④ **Hall of Supreme Harmony 太和殿**, 北京故宫三大殿之一, 俗称“金銮殿”, 位于紫禁城南北主轴线的显要位置, 明永乐十八年 (1420 年) 建成, 称奉天殿。嘉靖四十一年 (1562 年) 改称皇极殿。清顺治二年 (1645 年) 改今名。明清两朝 24 个皇帝都在太和殿举行盛大典礼, 如皇帝登基即位、皇帝大婚、册立皇后、命将出征, 此外每年万寿节、元旦、冬至三大节, 皇帝在此接受文武官员的朝贺, 并向王公大臣赐宴。太和殿是紫禁城内体量最大、等级最高的建筑物, 建筑规制之高, 装饰手法之精, 堪列中国古代建筑之首。

Part G Chinese Culture 中国文化

The Colors of the Imperial Palaces 皇宫的颜色

The colors used to apply on the buildings in the Imperial Palace, except for the outside beautification (美化), attributed much more to the feudal implications (含义) in politics. The red walls in combination with the yellow roofs form a strong and eye-catching contrast, showing the absolute “authority”, “supremacy” (至高无上) and “richness” of feudal emperors.

Ever since ancient times, yellow color has always been regarded by rulers of various dynasties as to denote supremacy. Because in the theory of Five Elements (五行说) in ancient China, yellow, referring to the earth that occupies the central position, represents supreme royal power in the center. “Red” in China has as always been mentioned in the same breath with righteousness and auspicious (吉祥的) ceremonies, suggesting solemnity and happiness.

As to the use of yellow-glazed tiles (琉璃瓦) in the construction of royal palaces, it was initiated (开始) as early at least as the Song Dynasty. In the Ming and Qing dynasties it was specified that only imperial palaces, tombs for demised (去世的) emperors and temples or altars built according to imperial edicts (诏书) could use yellow-glazed tiles in the construction. Whoever went against these rules should be put to death without exception.

As the Imperial Palace was the residence for emperors and his families, the most part was built with the walls painted in red and the roofs covered with yellow-glazed tiles. However, there were still a few palace buildings with black or green tiles. This is because these palace buildings were not used by emperors. For instance, the three palace buildings located to the south inside the Donghuamen Gate (东华门) were the residences for the Qing princes. According to the given rules only green tiles could be used for the Qing high-ranking nobles, such as princes and their like and no yellow tiles should in any case be used.

The other example is the Wen yuan Pavilion (文渊阁) with black tiles. According to the theory of Five Elements, black represents water. Since the pavilion was meant for storing books, it was easy to catch fire. Therefore, in line with the superstitious (迷信的) idea of the ancients, black tiles were used instead in its construction so as to suggest that it could subdue (征服) the fire.

Directions: Choose the best answer to complete each statement.

1. The colors used to apply on the buildings in the Imperial Palace show the emperors have the absolute _____.
A. authority
B. supremacy
C. richness
D. A, B and C.

2. Which color represents supreme royal power in the feudal society of China?
A. Red. B. Yellow.
C. Green. D. Black.
3. The yellow-glazed tiles are exclusively used in the construction of buildings by emperors in _____.
A. the Qin Dynasty B. the Han Dynasty
C. the Tang Dynasty D. the Ming and Qing dynasties
4. Black tiles were used instead of the yellow-glazed tiles in some palaces because the emperors believed that the black color could _____.
A. subdue the evils B. subdue the water
C. subdue the fire D. A, B and C.

Part H Translation 景点翻译

Tourist Sites in Beijing 北京旅游景点

Translation: Translate the following tourist sites in Beijing into Chinese or English.

1. The Temple of Heaven (天坛) is the largest intact altar temple (坛庙) of China. The Temple of Heaven used to be a place where emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties worshiped and offered sacrifices to Heaven (祭天) to pray for good harvests and fine rain (五谷丰登、风调雨顺).

2. The Fragrant Hill (香山) looks very much like a censer (香炉), often girdled (环绕) by wisps of spiraling (缭绕) mist as if it were giving out incense-smoke hence it was called the "Censer Hill" (" 香炉山 "). Later, it was shortened as the "Fragrant Hill."

3. The Beihai Park (北海公园) is located to the west of the Jingshan Park (景山公园). The existence of the park can be traced back to the mid-eleventh century when a temporary royal residence named "Yaoyu" (瑶屿) was built here during the Liao Dynasty (辽代).

4. 故宫 (the Imperial Palace), 也称紫禁城 (the Purple Forbidden City), 位于北京市的中心, 是明清两朝的皇宫。

5. 天安门广场 (the Tian'anmen Square) 位于北京市的中轴线 (central axis) 上, 是北京的象征性建筑 (symbolic architecture)。

6. 颐和园 (the Summer Palace) 是清朝皇家用的避暑行宫 (summer resort), 是中国现存规模最大、保存最为完好的古代园林建筑。