

Part 1 Let's Listen!

New Words

core /kɔ:(r) / *n.* 中心, 核心
 resident /'rezɪdənt / *n.* 居民, 住户
 administer /əd'mɪnɪstə(r) / *v.* 管理, 执行, 实施
 altitude /'æltɪtju:d / *n.* 海拔, 海拔高度
 average /'ævərɪdʒ / *v.* 平均达到, 平均为
 continental /kəntɪ'nentl / *adj.* 大陆性的
 distinctly /dɪ'stɪŋktli / *adv.* 清楚地, 确定地

remote /rɪ'məʊt / *adj.* 遥远的, 偏僻的
 ancestor /'ænsəstə(r) / *n.* 祖宗, 祖先
 abundant /ə'bʌndənt / *adj.* 大量的, 充足的
 relic /'reɪlɪk / *n.* 遗迹
 charming /'tʃɑ:mɪŋ / *adj.* 迷人的
 attract /ə'trækt / *v.* 吸引
 domestic /də'mestɪk / *adj.* 家庭的, 国内的
 overseas /,əʊvə'si:z / *adj.* 外国的, 海外的

Phrases and Expressions

cultural relics 文化遗产

historical sites 历史名胜

Proper Nouns

the Great Wall 长城

the Summer Palace 颐和园

the Palace Museum 故宫博物院

Beihai Park 北海公园

the Ming Tombs 明十三陵

Direction: Listen to the following passage three times carefully and fill in the blanks.

Brief Introduction to Beijing

Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China, is the nation's political, cultural center ____ 1 ____ a transport and ____ 2 ____ exchange core. Beijing is also one of the four centrally ____ 3 ____ in China, the other three being Shanghai, Tianjin and Chongqing.

Beijing covers an area of 16 410 square kilometers with a resident ____ 4 ____ of about 19.61 million in 2010. It lies at an altitude averaging 43 meters above ____ 5 ____ and it has a ____ 6 ____ of temperate zone with four seasons distinctly divided.

Beijing is an ____ 7 ____ city. Peking Man, the remote ancestor of Chinese nation, lived at Zhoukoudian 48 kilometers southwest of Beijing roughly 500 000 years ago.

Beijing was first named Ji and then changed to Yan. It was the capital of the Jin, Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties. The long history has ____ 8 ____ Beijing abundant cultural relics and ____ 9 ____, such as the Great Wall, the Palace Museum, the Ming Tombs, the Summer Palace, Beihai Park. The ____ 10 ____ city attracts millions of domestic and overseas tourists all the year round.

Real-time Exercises 1

I Fill in the table according to what you've learnt from the passage.

General Situation of Beijing	
Position	
Area	
Population	
Climate	
Famous tourist attractions	

II Give a brief introduction to Beijing according to what you've learnt.

Part 2 Let's Learn!

New Words

impressive /ɪmˈpresɪv/ *adj.* 令人印象深刻的

receptive /rɪˈseptɪv/ *adj.* 乐于接受的, 愿意倾听的

crucial /ˈkruːʃl/ *adj.* 关键性的

terminal /ˈtɜːmɪnəl/ *n.* 终点, 终端

debut /ˈdeɪbjʊː/ *n.* 首次亮相, 初次登台

placard /ˈplækɑːd/ *n.* 接站牌

signboard /ˈsaɪnbɔːd/ *n.* 告示牌, 广告牌

uniform /ˈjuːnɪfɔːm/ *n.* 制服

badge /bædʒ/ *n.* 徽章, 标志

adornment /əˈdɔːnmənt/ *n.* 饰品, 饰物

conspicuous /kənˈspɪkjʊəs/ *adj.* 明显的, 引人注意的

assemble /əˈseɪbl/ *v.* 聚集, 集合

verify /ˈverɪfaɪ/ *v.* 核实, 核对

consistent /kənˈsɪstənt/ *adj.* 一致的, 持续的

intact /ɪnˈtækt/ *adj.* 完好无损的

file /faɪl/ *v.* 提交, 送交

disability /ˌdɪsəˈbɪləti/ *n.* 残疾

Phrases and Expressions

travel agency 旅行社

show up 出现,露面

ahead of time 提前

IC card 导游证

ID card 身份证

Meeting Service

Well begun is half done. It goes without saying that an impressive and receptive meeting service is crucial to any successful tour. The meeting at transportation terminals is the initial touch between a local guide and his tourists. A local guide is public face of his travel agency, and he will help shape the first impression to the tourists. A poor meeting service never ends in a good way, while a nice meeting service is a successful debut, through which a local guide can create a favorable impression and establish a good relationship with his tourists.

Here are some important guidelines in meeting service:

1) Prepare for the necessary supplies such as placard, signboard, flag, form of comment, IC card, ID card, cash, business card, speaker, etc.

2) Dressed properly so as to create a favorable impression and win the tourists' trust and respect. You'd better wear uniforms with a badge of your travel agency. Your hairstyle should be clear, well-combed and business-like. Suitable adornment and simple daytime facial dress-up are allowed.

3) Call ahead to reconfirm the accurate flight time and show up at the airport ahead of time to give yourself enough time for uncertainties.

4) Locate the tourist group as soon as possible. You may need to stand at a conspicuous place, holding an eye-catching placard and a flag of your travel agency. In addition, you can also recognize the group by the badges.

5) Introduce yourself to the tour leader of the group. If the chief comes to greet the group, you should introduce him to the tour leader and tourists, and ask the chief to deliver a brief welcome speech.

6) Assemble the group and verify the number of the tourists with the tour leader. Report to your company right away if the number is not consistent with that in the schedule.

7) Gather and count the luggage; make sure that each luggage is intact. Assist tourists to file a damage claim or missing property report if it occurs due to the fault of the airline company.

8) Lead the group to get on the bus. Assist those with disabilities and those with much luggage. Get another headcount carefully before instructing the bus driver to depart.

Notes

良好的开端是成功的一半。要想使旅游接待工作圆满顺利,做好迎客服务是非常重要的。迎客服务工作是地接导游员和游客的第一次正面接触。地接导游员是旅行社的形象代言人,他将直接影响到游客对旅行社的第一印象。不良的迎客服务会带来许多负面影响,而良好的迎客服务会给游客留下美好的印象,并成为与游客建立深厚友谊的契机。

地接导游员做好迎客服务应注意以下几点:准备好带团必需物品;着装得体以便给游客留下良好印象,并赢得其信任和尊重;提前咨询航班到达的准确时间,并提前到达机场;尽快找到旅游团,并进行自我介绍;集中游客,与领队核实人数,并集中清点行李;最后带领游客上车。

Real-time Exercises 2

I Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. A local guide is public face of his travel agency, and he will help shape the first impression to the tourists.
- () 2. There is no need for the local guide to show up at the airport ahead of time.
- () 3. In order to locate the tourist group as soon as possible, the local guide needs to stand at a conspicuous place and hold an eye-catching placard and a flag of the travel agency.
- () 4. The local guide should report to his company right away if the number is not consistent with that in the schedule.
- () 5. The local guide needn't get another headcount before instructing the bus driver to depart.

II Answer the following questions according to what you've learnt.

- 1. Why is an impressive and receptive meeting service important for a successful tour?
- 2. What are a local guide's necessary supplies?
- 3. What kind of hairstyle is appropriate for a local guide?
- 4. How can a local guide locate his tourist group as soon as possible at transportation terminals?
- 5. What should a local guide do if the chief comes to greet the group?

Part 3 Let's Speak!

New Words

claim /kleɪm/ *v.* 认领, 索取

luggage /'lʌɡɪdʒ/ *n.* 行李

deliver /dɪ'livə(r)/ *v.* 发表, 宣布

hesitate /'hezɪteɪt/ *v.* 犹豫, 踌躇

span /spæn/ *v.* 横跨, 跨越

reset /,ri:'set/ *v.* 重新调整

luxurious /lʌg'ʒʊəriəs/ *adj.* 舒适的, 奢侈的

complimentary /,kɒmplɪ'mentɪ/ *adj.* 免费赠送的

currency /'kʌrənsɪ/ *n.* 货币

Phrases and Expressions

on behalf of 代表

under one's belt 在以往的经历中

time zone 时区

time difference 时差

Proper Nouns

Beijing International Travel Service 北京
国际旅行社

San Francisco 旧金山

the Temple of Heaven 天坛
Beijing Opera 京剧

Situation

The Greens arrive at Beijing International Airport. Wang Xiaodan, a local guide from Beijing International Travel Service, meets them at the airport. After she helps them claim the luggage and get on the coach, she delivers a welcome speech to them on behalf of Beijing International Travel Service.

Welcome Speech

Good evening, ladies and gentlemen!

Welcome to Beijing! Now we're leaving for Holiday Inn Lido Hotel where you'll stay during your stay in Beijing. First, please allow me to introduce my team. My name is Wang Xiaodan. I am from Beijing International Travel Service, and I will be your local guide in Beijing. Mr. Zhang is our bus driver, and he has more than 10 years of driving under his belt, so you are in very safe hands. On behalf of the travel service, I would like to extend a warm welcome to all of you. During your stay in Beijing, we will

do everything possible to make your trip more enjoyable. If you have any difficulties, please do not hesitate to let us know. Hope you will have a pleasant experience in Beijing.

Even though China spans five time zones, we only have one time—Beijing standard time all through China. The time difference is 16 hours between Beijing and San Francisco, so please reset your watches. Now Beijing standard time is 9:30 pm.

It is about one hour's ride from the airport to the hotel. Now I would like to tell you something about our itinerary for the coming two days. Tomorrow we will visit the Palace Museum in the morning, the Summer Palace and the Temple of Heaven in the afternoon and we will enjoy the famous Beijing Opera in the evening. The day after tomorrow we will visit the Great Wall in the morning and the Ming Tombs in the afternoon. Then you will take an evening flight to Suzhou.

You are going to stay at Holiday Inn Lido Hotel for two nights, which is a luxurious five-star hotel. Bags of tea and coffee in your rooms are complimentary, and you can also buy drinks from the mini bar. You can exchange your currency for yuan in the hotel. Please boil the tap water before you drink because it may be undrinkable.

We shall meet at the lobby at 7:30 am for our first visit. Please do remember the plate number of our bus—56798, and my cell phone number is 13933666999. Hope you will have a good trip in Beijing!

Notes

欢迎辞直接决定地接导游给游客留下怎样的第一印象。好的欢迎辞可使地接导游在一开始就拉近与游客之间的距离,消除游客的陌生感,从而成为地接导游在未来驾驭团队的重要武器。欢迎辞通常应包含以下内容:代表旅行社、本人和司机欢迎旅游者;介绍服务团队成员;表示提供服务的真挚愿望;介绍时差、城市概况、行程安排、天气状况、下榻酒店的概况等;提醒游客注意一些事项;添加祝愿性的话语,如预祝游览圆满、顺利等。

Real-time Exercises 3

I Simulated writing.

First study and recite the welcome speech, and then write a welcome speech according to your own situation.

II Simulated acting.

Act as a local guide to deliver the welcome speech you've written in class.

Part 4 Let's Read!

Text 1

New Words

architecture /'ɑ:kitektʃə(r)/ *n.* 建筑, 建筑学

pagoda /pə'gəudə/ *n.* 塔

imperial /ɪm'piəriəl/ *adj.* 皇帝的, 帝国的

palace /'pælɪs/ *n.* 宫殿, 豪华住宅

residential /ˌrezi'denʃl/ *adj.* 住宅的, 提供住宿的

mausoleum /ˌmɔ:sə'li:əm/ *n.* 陵墓

emperor /'empərə(r)/ *n.* 皇帝

layout /'leɪaʊt/ *n.* 布局, 设置

characteristic /ˌkærəktə'rɪstɪk/ *n.* 特征, 特点

principle /'prɪnsəpl/ *n.* 原则, 原理; 规范

symmetry /'sɪmətri/ *n.* 对称

axis /'æksɪs/ *n.* 轴; 对称中心线

surround /sə'raʊnd/ *v.* 围绕, 包围

moat /məʊt/ *n.* 护城河

terrace /'terəs/ *n.* 平台

accommodation /əˌkɒmə'deɪʃn/ *n.* 住处, 住所

furnishing /'fɜ:nɪʃɪŋ/ *n.* 装饰

scatter /'skætə(r)/ *v.* 散播, 分散

vat /væt/ *n.* 缸

benevolence /brɪ'nevələns/ *n.* 仁慈, 善意

longevity /lɒn'dʒevəti/ *n.* 长寿

Phrases and Expressions

central axis 中轴线

flowery pillar 华表

stone lion 石狮

sun dial 日晷

copper grain measure 嘉量

incense burner 香炉

bronze turtle 铜龟

bronze crane 铜鹤

Proper Nouns

the Hall of Benevolence 仁寿殿

Kremlin 克里姆林宫

Chateau de Versailles 凡尔赛宫

Buckingham Palace 白金汉宫

the White House 白宫

Palace Architecture

Ancient Chinese architecture consists of temples, pagodas, An imperial palaces, residential houses, gardens and mausoleums, among which the imperial palace is a very

important type. An imperial palace is a group of buildings in which the emperor lived and worked in the ancient times, and it grew ever larger in scale in the Qing Dynasty.

The layout of palace has several characteristics as follows. First of all, palace architecture is based on the principle of symmetry strictly. The main buildings are set along the central axis, and the secondary structures are positioned on either side to form yards. What's more, a palace is surrounded by one or more city walls and moats. The main buildings are built on high terrace, facing the south. Furthermore, office buildings are set in the front of the palace, while the living accommodations of the imperial family and imperial garden are set at the back of the palace. Eventually, furnishings are scattered in and outside of the palace, such as flowery pillars, stone lions, sun dials, copper grain measures, vats, incense burners, bronzes turtles, bronze cranes, etc.

There are many ancient imperial palaces still standing in China, such as the Palace Museum, Shenyang Imperial Palace and the Hall of Benevolence and Longevity in the Summer Palace, among which the Palace Museum is one of the five famous palaces in the world together with Kremlin in Russia, Chateau de Versailles in France, Buckingham Palace in England, and the White House in America.

Notes

中国古代建筑的类型多种多样,有寺庙、塔、宫殿、民居、园林以及陵墓等,其中宫殿是一种非常重要的建筑类型。宫殿是历代皇帝上朝和居住的地方。清朝时期,宫殿的规模越来越大,逐步形成了宫城。

宫殿的布局具有中轴对称、墙河围绕、前朝后寝和陈设考究等特点。中国现存的古代皇宫有北京故宫、沈阳故宫以及园林中的宫殿——颐和园中的仁寿殿。其中,北京故宫与俄罗斯克里姆林宫、法国凡尔赛宫、英国白金汉宫和美国白宫并称为世界著名的五大宫殿。

Real-time Exercises 4.1

I Choose the best answer for each item according to the passage.

- _____ is a group of buildings in which the emperor lived and worked in the ancient times.
A. An imperial palace B. A residential house C. A temple
- The main buildings of palace are set along _____.
A. two sides B. the central axis C. the back part
- The main buildings of a palace are built on high terrace, facing the _____.
A. north B. south C. west
- _____ are set in the front of the palace.
A. Living accommodations B. Imperial gardens C. Office buildings
- _____ is not one of the five famous palaces in the world.
A. The Palace Museum B. Chateau de Versailles C. Louvre Museum

II Answer the following questions according to what you've learnt.

1. What is the function of an imperial palaces?
2. What are the characteristics of the layout of palaces?
3. What palaces in China are world-famous?

Text 2

New Words

remove /rɪ'mu:v/ v. 逐出, 移开

rectangular /rek'tæŋgjʊlə/ adj. 长方形的

elaborate /ɪ'læbərət/ adj. 精心的, 精巧的

treasure /'treʒə(r)/ n. 珍品, 宝物

acclaim /ə'kleɪm/ v. 称誉, 给予高度评价

tranquility /træŋ'kwɪləti/ n. 平静, 安宁

complex /'kɒmpleks/ n. 建筑群

ceremony /'serɪməni/ n. 典礼, 仪式

occasion /ə'keɪʒn/ n. 场合, 时机

enthronement /ɪn'throʊnmənt/ n. 登基 (典礼)

dispatch /dɪ'spætʃ/ n. 派遣

rehearse /rɪ'hɜ:s/ v. 排练, 排演

oblong /'ɒblɒŋ/ adj. 矩形的

audience /'ɔ:diəns/ n. 观众, 听众

chamber /'tʃeɪmbə(r)/ n. 房间, 室

ambassador /æm'bæsədə(r)/ n. 大使, 使节

empress /'emprɪs/ n. 皇后, 女皇

throne /θrəʊn/ n. 御座, 王位

wedding /'wedɪŋ/ n. 婚礼, 婚礼庆典

sip /sɪp/ v. 啜饮, 一口一口地抿茶

masterpiece /'mɑ:stəpi:s/ n. 代表作, 杰作

heritage /'herɪtɪdʒ/ n. 遗产

glitter /'glɪtə(r)/ n. 闪亮, 光彩夺目

civilization /ˌsɪvəlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ n. 文明

Phrases and Expressions

the Winter Solstice 冬至

consist of 由……构成

Proper Nouns

the Forbidden City 紫禁城

the Outer Court 外朝

the Inner Court 内廷

the Front Court 前朝

the Hall of Supreme Harmony 太和殿

the Hall of Central Harmony 中和殿

the Hall of Preserving Harmony 保和殿

the Palace of Heavenly Purity 乾清宫

the Palace of Earthly Tranquility 坤宁宫

the Hall of Union 交泰殿

the Imperial Garden 御花园

World Cultural Heritage 世界文化遗产

The Palace Museum

Known as the Forbidden City, the Palace Museum was the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties, from which twenty-four emperors ruled China for about 500 years. The imperial family of the Qing Dynasty was removed from the palace in 1924, and then the Palace Museum was established here.



The Palace Museum is located in the center of Beijing. It is rectangular in shape and 720 000 square meters in size, owning more than 9 900 buildings. The palace is not only the largest piece of ancient Chinese imperial architecture still standing but also an elaborate museum that presents more than 930 000 pieces of court treasures in all dynasties in China. The palace is acclaimed as “the sea of the golden palace”.

Traditionally, the Forbidden City is divided into two parts—the Outer Court and the Inner Court. The Outer Court consists of three big halls, namely, the Hall of Supreme Harmony, the Hall of Central Harmony and the Hall of Preserving Harmony, where the emperors attended state affairs and conducted grand ceremonies. The Inner Court, which mainly consists of the Palace of Heavenly Purity, the Palace of Earthly Tranquility and the Hall of Union and the Imperial Garden, was the residence of the emperor and his family, and was used for day-to-day affairs of state.

The Hall of Supreme Harmony is the grandest and most important hall in the palace complex, which was used for ceremonies that marked great occasions such as the Winter Solstice, Chinese New Year, the emperor’s birthday and enthronement and the dispatch of generals to battles. The Hall of Central Harmony is a smaller, square hall, used by the emperor to prepare and rest before and during ceremonies. Behind it, the Hall of Preserving Harmony, was used for rehearsing ceremonies, and was also the site of the final stage of the imperial examination. All three halls feature imperial thrones, the largest and most elaborate one being that in the Hall of Supreme Harmony.

The Inner Court is separated from the Outer Court by an oblong courtyard. The Palace of Heavenly Purity was once the residence of the emperors in the Ming and early Qing Dynasties, and then it was turned into an audience chamber for receiving foreign ambassadors. The Hall of Union was the empresses’ throne room, and the empresses also held their birthday celebrations here. The Palace of Earthly Tranquility was the living-room for the empresses in the Ming Dynasty. However, the emperor and empresses only spent their wedding night in the Eastern Warm Chamber of this hall in the Qing Dynasty. Behind these three halls lies the Imperial Garden which was used for the imperial family to sip tea, play chess and have all kinds of fun.

The Palace Museum is a masterpiece of ancient Chinese architecture, which was

listed as a World Cultural Heritage by UNESCO in 1987. It is a glitter of eastern civilization.

Notes

故宫又称紫禁城,是明清两代的皇宫,有 24 位皇帝在此登基坐殿,统治中国长达 500 多年。在 1924 年末代皇帝被逐出故宫后,这里成为了故宫博物院。

故宫坐落于北京城的中心,占地约 72 万平方米,有宫殿楼阁 9 900 余间。故宫不但是我国现存规模最大、最完整的古代皇家建筑群,而且还收藏有中国各朝各代的珍贵文物 93 万余件。故宫红墙黄瓦,金碧辉煌,素有“金色的宫殿之海”的美称。故宫建筑分为“前朝”和“内廷”两大部分。“前朝”主要由太和殿、中和殿、保和殿组成,统称三大殿,是皇帝发布政令以及举行大典的地方。“内庭”则主要由乾清宫、交泰殿、坤宁宫、御花园及东西六宫组成,是皇帝处理政务和居住享乐的地方。

故宫是我国古代建筑艺术的经典之作,1987 年被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产,它闪耀着东方文明的光辉!

Real-time Exercises 4.2

I Match the name of palace with its corresponding description.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. the Hall of Supreme Harmony | B. the Hall of Central Harmony |
| C. the Hall of Preserving Harmony | D. the Palace of Heavenly Purity |
| E. the Hall of Union | F. the Imperial Garden |

- () 1. It is the place where the imperial examination was held.
- () 2. It was once the residence of the emperors in the Ming and early Qing Dynasties.
- () 3. It is the grandest and most important hall in the palace complex.
- () 4. It served as an antechamber, where the emperor made his last minute preparation.
- () 5. It was used for the imperial family to sip tea, play chess and have all kinds of fun.
- () 6. It was the empresses' throne room, and the empresses also held their birthday celebrations here.

II Spell the English words according to the Chinese definitions.

1. The _____ (故宫博物院), also known as the Forbidden City, was the imperial palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties.
2. The palace is the largest piece of _____ (中国古代皇室建筑).
3. The palace is divided into two parts: the _____ (前朝) and the _____ (内廷).
4. The Palace Museum is a _____ (经典之作) of ancient Chinese architecture.

5. The Palace Museum was listed as a _____ (世界文化遗产) by UNESCO in 1987.

Part 5 Let's Improve!

New Words

- traditional /trə'dɪʃənl/ *adj.* 传统的
 ethnic /'eθnɪk/ *adj.* 民族的, 种族的
 magnificent /mæɡ'nɪfɪsnt/ *adj.* 壮丽的, 宏伟的
 literature /'lɪtrətʃə(r)/ *n.* 文学作品, 著作
 folklore /'fəʊklɔ:(r)/ *n.* 民间传说, 民俗学
 dietary /'daɪətəri/ *adj.* 有关饮食的
 lunar /'lu:nə(r)/ *adj.* 月亮的, 阴历的
 plough /plau/ *v.* 犁地, 耕地
 weed /wi:d/ *v.* 锄草
 toil /tɔɪl/ *n.* 辛劳
 celebration /,selɪ'breɪʃn/ *n.* 庆祝, 庆典
 firecracker /'faɪəkrækə(r)/ *n.* 鞭炮, 爆竹
 couplet /'kʌplɪt/ *n.* 对联
 separately /'seprətli/ *adv.* 单独地, 分别地
 fortune /'fɔ:tʃu:n/ *n.* 运气, 机会, 命运,
 lantern /'læntən/ *n.* 灯笼
 exhibit /ɪɡ'zɪbɪt/ *v.* 展览
 plastic /'plæstɪk/ *n.* 塑料
 gauze /ɡəʊz/ *n.* 薄纱, 纱布
 lotus /'ləʊtəs/ *n.* 荷花, 莲花
 zodiac /'zəʊdɪæk/ *n.* 生肖
 theme /θi:m/ *n.* 主题, 主旋律
 victory /'vɪktəri/ *n.* 胜利, 成功
 extraordinarily /ɪk'strɔ:dnrəli/ *adv.* 非
 常地, 格外地
 ambitious /æm'bɪʃəs/ *adj.* 野心的, 雄心勃勃的
 designate /'deɪɡneɪt/ *v.* 指派
 regain /rɪ'ɡeɪn/ *v.* 重新获得, 恢复
 symbolize /'sɪmbəlaɪz/ *v.* 是……的象征, 代表
 consequently /'kɒnsɪkwəntli/ *adv.* 因此, 所以
 acrobatic /,ækɾə'bætɪk/ *adj.* 杂技的
 stilt /stɪlt/ *n.* 高跷, 柱子, 木柱
 specialty /'speʃəltɪ/ *n.* 特征
 commemorate /kə'meməreɪt/ *v.* 纪念
 devoted /dɪ'vəʊtɪd/ *adj.* 忠诚的
 patriotic /,pætrɪ'ɒtɪk/ *adj.* 爱国的
 prosperous /'prɒspərəs/ *adj.* 繁荣的, 兴旺的
 corrupt /kə'rʌpt/ *adj.* 腐败的, 不道德的
 noble /'nəʊbl/ *n.* 贵族
 conspiracy /kən'spɪrəsi/ *n.* 阴谋, 谋反
 plot /plɒt/ *v.* 密谋, 暗中策划
 exile /'eksɪl/ *v.* 放逐, 流放
 reed /ri:d/ *n.* 芦苇
 loyalty /'ləɪəltɪ/ *n.* 忠诚, 忠实
 entertainment /,entə'teɪnmənt/ *n.* 娱乐活动; 款待
 sesame /'sesəmi/ *n.* 芝麻
 purity /'pjʊərətɪ/ *n.* 纯洁, 纯洁
 verse /vɜ:s/ *n.* 诗, 韵文, 诗句

Phrases and Expressions

take place 发生, 进行
commit suicide 自杀
sweet dumpling 甜汤圆
dragon boat racing 赛龙舟

date back 追溯
sweetened bean paste 豆沙
that is to say 也就是说

Proper Nouns

the Spring Festival 春节
the Lantern Festival 元宵节

the Dragon Boat Festival 端午节
the Mid-autumn Festival 中秋节

Traditional Chinese Festivals

As we all know, China is a large country with a long history, a rich cultural heritage and many ethnic groups. It is abundant not only in beautiful natural scenery but also in magnificent culture resources. Chinese cultural heritage such as national arts, literature, folklore, dietary culture and traditional festivals has attracted a number of tourists all around the world to come to experience. Of all the traditional Chinese festivals, the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival, the Dragon Boat Festival and the Mid-autumn Festival have served as a focus of interest to tourists.

The Spring Festival

The Spring Festival is also called the Lunar New Year, which is the most important traditional festival in China. It usually takes place in late January or early February. People can't plough or weed in January and February which is winter time in China, so it is the best time for people to rest and relax after a year's toil.

During the Spring Festival celebrations, all the families will do cleaning, set off firecrackers, and post red couplets, "fu" and the Door Gods on door fronts. People put on new clothes, greet each other and attend get-together banquet. In the family banquet, people always eat fish and dumplings, which means wealth and good luck separately. Many people will stay up late all night to pray for good fortune in the coming year on the eve of the Spring Festival.

The Lantern Festival

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the 1st lunar month. Various types of lanterns are light and exhibited. Lanterns are commonly made of glass, paper, silk, plastic or gauze. They are in different shapes, such as dog, dragon, rabbit, fish, lion, frog, house, lotus. The twelve animals in China zodiac are very popular to create for the festival, so lantern exhibitions take one animal as the theme each year.

In fact, the Lantern Festival is a victory celebration originally. According to historical records, the first empress in the Han Dynasty was extraordinarily ambitious.

She took power and designated all her families to important positions after her son died. However, the new emperor Liu Heng regained the power and took over the position after the empress died. Liu Heng ordered everybody to light a lantern to celebrate his returning the power on the 15th of the 1st lunar month.

Traditionally, people also eat sweet dumplings to symbolize family unity and happiness. Consequently, the Lantern Festival is also called the Sweet Dumpling Festival. In addition to lantern exhibitions and eating sweet dumplings, the festival also includes firework displays and various traditional performances. Acrobatic walking on stilts, rowing boats on the ground, dragon dancing, lion dancing are the programs of the traditional performances rich in folk art specialties.

The Dragon Boat Festival

The Dragon Boat Festival falls on the fifth day of the fifth lunar month, which has a history dating back over 2 000 years. This is a festival to commemorate Qu Yuan, a devoted patriotic politician and poet.

Qu Yuan was an official in the state of Chu. In order to make the state strong and prosperous, Qu Yuan put forward a reform, but the reform was against the corrupt nobles. So a conspiracy was plotted against Qu Yuan and then he was exiled. When he heard the capital of Chu had been conquered, he committed suicide by drowning himself in the Miluo River. The people of Chu respected him for his loyalty and rushed into the river in an attempt to save him. People threw Tzung Tzu, rice puddings wrapped up with reed leaves, to feed the fish to keep them away from Qu Yuan.

Today, people transform common boats into dragon boats for racing. Boats are decorated in the shape of dragons, with a drum to set the pace. Dragon boat racing has become a form of entertainment now.

The Mid-autumn Festival

The Mid-autumn Festival falls on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month. A full moon symbolizes family reunion, and the moon on that night is supposed to be the fullest and brightest in a year.

People eat mooncakes and fruits during the festival. A moon cake is usually made of wheaten flour and sweet stuffing like sugar, peanut, melon seeds, sesame or sweetened bean paste. A whole family will share a moon cake, that is to say, the moon cake will be cut into small pieces that just equal the number of people in the family. Traditionally, people eat moon cakes in the courtyard, enjoying the beautiful moon. In addition to reunion, moon is also a symbol of purity and brightness. According to the Chinese legend, the beautiful lady Chang'e lived in the moon palace with a tree and a rabbit. Countless verses were written to the moon by lots of poets.

Notes

中国是一个历史悠久、幅员辽阔、文化璀璨、民族众多的文明古国,不仅拥有秀美的自然景观,还拥有灿烂的文化资源。中国丰富的历史文化遗产如民族艺术、民间文学、饮食文化以及传统节日等一直吸引着世界各地的游客前来旅游。在众多的中国节日中,最能吸引游客的是春节、元宵节、端午节以及中秋节。春节又称新年,是中国最隆重、最重要的传统节日。每年阴历正月十五是元宵节,现已成为一个盛大的民间节日。端午节源于纪念我国伟大的爱国诗人屈原。中秋佳节,人们祭月赏月,品尝月饼瓜果,是合家团圆的日子。

Real-time Exercises 5

- I Fill in the blanks with the proper words given below. Change their forms if necessary.

pure exhibition entertain symbol fortunate

- Many people will stay up late all night to pray for good _____ in the coming year on the eve of the Spring Festival.
- Various types of lanterns are lift and _____.
- Traditionally, people also eat sweet dumplings to _____ family unity and happiness.
- Dragon boat racing has become a form of _____ now.
- Moon is also a symbol of _____ and brightness.

- II Answer the following questions according to the passage.

- What will be posted on the door fronts during the Spring Festival celebrations?
- What is the implication of fish and dumplings served at the family banquet in the Spring Festival?
- Why do people stay up late on the eve of the Spring Festival?
- What do sweet dumplings symbolize?
- What are lanterns commonly made of?
- Why did Qu Yuan commit suicide?
- What is the main food during the Mid-autumn Festival?
- Why does a whole family share a mooncake?

- III Oral presentation.

- Make an introduction of your favorite festival.
- Describe a festival mentioned in the reading text to your partners and ask them to guess what it is.

Part 6 Let's Practice!

Self-check

I Complete the following passage according to what you've learnt.

An impressive and receptive meeting service is crucial to any successful tour. First of all, the guide should prepare for the necessary supplies such as placard, signboard, flag, form of comment, IC card, ID card, cash, business card, speaker, etc. Dressed p _____ so as to create a favorable impression and win the tourists' trust and respect. You'd better wear u _____ with a badge of your travel agency. What's more, call ahead to reconfirm the accurate flight time and show up at the airport ahead of time to give yourself enough time for u _____. Furthermore, locate the tourist group as soon as possible. You need to stand at a conspicuous place, holding an eye-catching p _____ and a flag of your travel agency. You can also recognize the group by the b _____. Introduce yourself to the tour leader of the group. If the chief comes to greet the group, you should introduce him to the tour leader and tourists, and ask the chief to d _____ a brief welcome s _____. Then, assemble the group and verify the number of the tourists with the tour leader. You should report to your company right away if the number is not consistent with that in the schedule. Gather and count the luggage; make sure that each luggage is intact. Assist tourists to file a damage claim or missing property report if it occurs d _____ t _____ the fault of the airline company. Eventually, lead the group to board the bus. Assist those with disabilities and those with much luggage. Get another headcount carefully b _____ instructing the bus driver to depart.

II Complete the following speech according to what you've learnt.

Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to Beijing! Let me ① _____ first. ② _____ is Jack. Mr. Li is ③ _____. We're from CITS, Beijing Branch. ④ _____ the travel service, I'd like to ⑤ _____ to all of you.

During your stay in Beijing, we'll ⑥ _____ to make your visit a pleasant experience. So if you have any troubles, please ⑦ _____ to bring them to our attention. I hope you will ⑧ _____ in Beijing.

The ⑨ _____ between Beijing and San Francisco is 16 hours. So please ⑩ _____ to ⑪ _____ which is 10:30 am now.

You are going to stay at Jianguo Hotel for two nights. It's a nice hotel with an easy access to the downtown area. The bags of tea and coffee are complimentary in the hotel. At last, please remember my cell phone number: 13912345678, and the plate number is 33886.

I hope you will ⑫ _____ in Beijing.

III Translate the following items into English or Chinese.

1. 塑造第一印象
2. 时区
3. 车牌号码
4. 踩高跷
5. 最大的古代皇家建筑群
6. The Palace Museum is not only the largest piece of ancient Chinese architecture still standing but also an elaborate museum that presents more than 930 000 pieces of court treasures in all dynasties in China.
7. The palace is divided into two parts: the Outer Court and the Inner Court.
8. China is abundant not only in beautiful natural scenery but also in magnificent culture resources.
9. Boats are decorated in the shape of dragons, with a drum to set the pace.
10. The Hall of Supreme Harmony was used for ceremonies that marked great occasions, such as the Winter Solstice, the Chinese New Year, the emperor's birthday and enthronement and the dispatch of generals to battles.

IV List the items according to the requirement.

1. Please list the ancient imperial palaces still standing in China.
2. Please list the furnishings in and outside of the Forbidden City.
3. Please list at least 5 traditional Chinese festivals.

V Writing exercise.

China is a large country with 56 ethnic groups, and each has its own festivals, such as the Water-Splashing Festival, the Torch Festival, the Tibetan New Year, etc. Please try to search for some information about these festivals to enrich your knowledge, and then write a short passage in the light of the materials you have learnt.

Practical Training

Task 1: Group Discussion

Good meeting service is extremely important to a successful tour for a local guide. All the students in the class will be divided into several groups and discuss the specific contents of meeting service, then each group will choose one member to sum up their standpoints.

Task 2: Oral Presentation

Cooperate with each other to finish this task. All of the students are divided into several groups and then each group is assigned a topic. After preparation and practice, stand in a row in the front of the classroom, and then a member of each group speaks one sentence to express the main idea.

Topics for choice:

- Introduction to Beijing City
- Introduction to meeting service and welcome speech
- Introduction to Chinese palaces
- Introduction to the Palace Museum
- Introduction to traditional Chinese festivals

Task 3: Simulated Guiding

You are showing a tour group around the famous tourist site of Beijing—the Palace Museum; Please introduce the layout of the palace, the function of each hall and the knowledge of Chinese palace architecture if necessary.

Task 4: Role-play

All of the students are divided into several groups, and then each one chooses a role to act. Some can act as a local guide to introduce traditional Chinese festivals. Some can play foreigners. You may ask some questions with each other to get a good understanding of Chinese culture. It's very necessary to have a preparation before the performance.

Task 5: After-class Work

Please find some information about western palace architecture from books, the Internet or other channels. Try to explain some characteristics of them and then make a brief introduction.



The United States of America

Capital: *Washington D. C.*

Population: *about 300 million*

Area: *about 9 629 000 square kilometers*

Official language: *English*

Administrative divisions: *50 states and Washington D. C.*

National anthem: *the Star-Spangled Banner*

National flower: *the rose*

National bird: *bald eagle*

National stone: *sapphire*

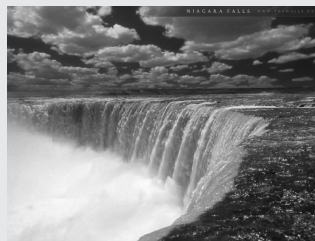
Famous tourist attractions: *Colorado Grand Canyon, Hawaii, Niagara Falls*



Colorado Grand Canyon



Hawaii



Niagara Falls

Part 1 Let's Listen!

New Words

fertileness /'fɜːtaɪnɪs/ *n.* 生产力
entitle /ɪn'taɪtl/ *v.* 给……命名,题名
aquatic /ə'kwætɪk/ *adj.* 水中的,水生的

moist /mɔɪst/ *adj.* 潮湿的,湿润的
prosperity /prɒ'sperətɪ/ *n.* 繁荣,昌盛
paradise /'pærədəɪs/ *n.* 天堂,天国

Phrases and Expressions

be known for 因……而闻名

under protection 受保护

Proper Nouns

the Warring States Period 战国时期
the Yangtze River Area 长江地区
the Tai Lake Area 太湖地区
the Xuhuai Area 徐淮地区
the Confucius Temple 孔庙
the Ming Xiaoling Tomb 明孝陵

Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge 南京长江
大桥
the Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum 中山陵
the Humble Administrator's Garden 拙
政园
the Master of the Nets Garden 网师园

Direction: Listen to the following passage three times carefully and fill in the blanks.

Brief Introduction to Jiangsu Province

Jiangsu Province is called Su for short, which is located in China's eastern coastal center. It covers an area of 1 square kilometers, which is about 1.06 percent of the total area of China, and has a population of 78.7 million in 2010. It is one of the most developed areas in China in economy, technology and culture and 2 its richness and fertility.

There are numerous large bodies of water covering the area, including 3, Great Canal, and many other freshwater lakes. Therefore, especially, the southern region 4 with the biggest lake district of China. So Jiangsu is very rich in aquatic resources, and the province's climate is moist and mild, with four 5 seasons.

The province, the capital city Nanjing in particular, has a fascinating history. Nanjing has enjoyed a 2 400-year history of 6 since the Warring States Period, and was the capital of China during six dynasties.

Jiangsu has been a ____ 7 ____ ever since ancient times. It has three major tourist centers, namely the Yangtze River Area, the Tai Lake Area and the Xuhuai (Xuzhou and Huai'an) Area. There are now 13 well-known tourist cities, 47 forest parks, 7 tourism and holiday ____ 8 ____ and more than 400 historical sites under protection. Four classical gardens in Suzhou are designated by UNESCO as world cultural ____ 9 _____. Among all of the ____ 10 _____, the Confucius Temple, the Ming Xiaoling Tomb, Nanjing Yangtze River Bridge, the Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum, the Humble Administrator's Garden and the Master of the Nets Garden are famous all over the world.

Real-time Exercises 1

- I Fill in the table according to what you've learnt from the passage.

General Situation of Jiangsu	
Position	
Area	
Population	
Climate	
Famous tourist attractions	

- II Give a brief introduction to Jiangsu Province according to what you've learnt.

Part 2 Let's Learn!

New Words

destination /ˌdestɪˈneɪʃn/ *n.* 目的地, 终点

overpass /ˈəʊvəpɑːs/ *n.* 立交桥

initiate /ɪˈnɪʃieɪt/ *v.* 开始, 发起

insight /ˈɪnsaɪt/ *n.* 领悟, 洞察力

dynamic /daɪˈnæmɪk/ *adj.* 动态的, 变化的

coherently /kəʊˈhɪərəntli/ *adv.* 条理清楚地, 前后一致地

smoothly /ˈsmuːðli/ *adv.* 顺利地, 平稳地

arouse /əˈraʊz/ *v.* 激起, 引起

vividly /ˈvɪvɪdli/ *adv.* 生动地, 逼真地

superstitious /ˌsuːpəˈstɪʃəs/ *adj.* 迷信的

obscene /əbˈsiːn/ *adj.* 淫秽的

dignity /ˈdɪɡnəti/ *n.* 尊严, 自尊

discriminate /dɪˈskrɪmɪneɪt/ *v.* 歧视

race /reɪs/ *n.* 种族

Phrases and Expressions

on-the-way introduction 沿途讲解

focus on 关注,集中于

take account of sth. 考虑到,顾及

On-the-way Introduction Service

On-the-way introduction refers to the introduction of the tourist sites during the way to the destination. It includes three kinds of introductions, namely the first time on-the-way introduction, the on-the-way introduction to tourist sites and the on-the-way introduction after the tour. The first time on-the-way introduction should be done on the way to the hotel after receiving the guests or before arriving at the scenic spots. The on-the-way introduction to tourist sites should be done on the coach before getting to the interesting places. The on-the-way introduction after the tour should be done finally in order to remind tourists of the beautiful scenery and make them long for visiting again.

On-the-way introduction is vital in the tour guiding. A good introduction can not only let the tourists have a good understanding of the tourist sites, but also help the tour guide give a good impression on the tourists. So it is necessary to introduce something on the way properly.

The first time on-the-way introduction may cover the following points:

- 1) Give a brief introduction to the local city, including its location, population, climate, customs and culture.
- 2) Introduce the station, scenery, shopping malls, overpasses or architecture immediately.
- 3) Inform some information of the check-in hotel, including name, position, etc.

The on-the-way introduction of the tourist sites may include the following points:

- 1) Tell tourists the itinerary of the day.
- 2) Introduce the tourist destination briefly.
- 3) Provide information of the local customs and scenery on the way.
- 4) Initiate entertainments to promote friendship between tourists.

The on-the-way introduction after the tour may include the following points:

- 1) Summarize the sightseeing activities on suitable occasions when the tour is over.
- 2) Recommend additional insights to places of interest on the way home.

When a local guide is presenting on-the-way introduction, some general rules may be taken into account. A guide should give the tourists a dynamic on-the-way introduction and focus on the major places of interest along the way, explain tourist sites coherently and pass the sites smoothly and naturally, try to arouse the tourists' interest in the place they are going to visit by introducing the destination vividly and inform the tourists to be prepared for getting off on arrival at the destination. A local guide shouldn't talk with the driver and leave tourists alone on the coach and talk about something superstitious or

obscene. It is absolutely impossible to harm the interest or the dignity of the nation and discriminate against the religion, race, customs and habits of the ethnic groups.

Notes

沿途讲解是导游人员必备的一项技能,同时也是导游展示知识和技能的好机会。精彩的沿途讲解不仅可以满足旅游者的的好奇心和求知欲,也有助于导游树立良好的形象。沿途讲解通常包括对当地风土人情、市容、游览景点以及下榻酒店的介绍。首次沿途导游不能立即展开话题滔滔不绝地讲述,而应选择游客急于了解、最感兴趣的事物予以讲解;讲解的内容应点到为止,为以后景点讲解工作做好铺垫和准备。沿途讲解应该是动态的,导游应做到眼疾手快,讲解和所见景物做到同步。景点介绍应简要而有重点,且留有悬念,使游客对目的地有一定的向往。导游忌与司机攀谈而将游客置之身外;忌损害游客所在国家或民族的利益和尊严;忌宣传迷信和淫秽内容;忌歧视游客的宗教信仰、风俗习惯等。

Real-time Exercises 2

I Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. It's not necessary for the guide to introduce the destination on the way to a tourist site because he can introduce it intensively on the spot.
- () 2. A tour guide can talk with the driver and leave the tourists alone on the coach.
- () 3. A guide can play some games in order to keep tourists in high spirits.
- () 4. A guide can talk about something superstitious or obscene in order to satisfy some tourists' interest.
- () 5. A guide should inform the tourists to be prepared for getting off on arrival at the destination.

II Answer the following questions according to what you've learnt.

1. What is on-the-way introduction?
2. Why is on-the-way introduction important?
3. What should a tour guide do during his first on-the-way introduction?
4. What may the on-the-way introduction to tourist sites include?
5. What contents should on-the-way introduction cover after the tour?
6. What are the general rules when a tour guide gives a good on-the-way introduction?

Part 3 Let's Speak!

New Words

straight /streɪt/ *adv.* 直接地
glimpse /glɪmps/ *v.* 瞥见, 看一眼
outskirts /'aʊtskɜːts/ *n.* 郊区, 郊外
cargo /'kɑːɡəʊ/ *n.* 货物
invasion /ɪn'veɪʒn/ *n.* 侵略

systematic /sɪstə'mætɪk/ *adj.* 系统的, 有条理的
brutal /'bruːtl/ *adj.* 残暴的; 兽性的
estimate /'estɪmət/ *n.* 估计, 估价

Phrases and Expressions

leisure facilities 休闲设施
in abbreviation 缩写

carry out 实现

Proper Nouns

Jiangsu International Travel Service 江苏
国际旅行社
the Nanjing Port 南京港

Sofitel Galaxy Hotel 索菲特银河大酒店
the Father of Modern China 国父
the Nanking Massacre 南京大屠杀

Situation

On-the-way Introduction to the Hotel

Wang Xiaoli, a local guide from Jiangsu International Travel Service, has met the Smiths at Jiangsu Lukou Airport. Now she is taking them to the hotel. The coach is about to start.

(T = tourist, W = Wang Xiaoli)

W: (counting the tourists) Is everybody on the bus?

T: Yes, I think so.

W: Shall we go now?

T: Yes, please.

W: Welcome to China, ladies and gentlemen. Please allow me to introduce myself. I am Wang Xiaoli and I'm a guide from Jiangsu International Travel Service. I'm glad to have all of you here. I will be with you for the following 5 days of the tour. I expect that after such a long trip you'd like a good rest, so we are driving straight to the hotel,

Sofitel Galaxy Hotel.

T: Well, how far is it?

W: It'll take us about 40 minutes. It's one of the best five-star hotels in the city. Service is warm and efficient there with extensive leisure facilities. I hope you will have a good time there.

T: That's great.

W: As we go, you may glimpse the outskirts and the city along the way. Nanjing or Ning in abbreviation, the capital of Jiangsu Province of China, is a city with a history of almost 2 500 years, tracing back to the Warring States Period in Chinese history. Nanjing, with a current population of around 8 million and an area of about 6 597 square kilometers, is about 300 km from Shanghai and 1 160 km from Beijing. Nanjing has been the capital of China during six dynasties and is listed as one of the four great ancient capitals amid Chinese cities.

T: Look, there is a port.

W: Yes, that is the Nanjing Port. It is the largest container port along the Yangtze River. Nanjing has the largest inland port in China. The city is filled with bodies of water, including canals, lakes and rivers, most of which link to the Yangtze River, providing a convenient waterway and cargo transportation.

T: I have heard that there were 300 000 civilians who died during the Japan's invasion?

W: Er, in 1937, the darkest history of Nanjing, the Japanese army invaded Nanjing and carried out the systematic and brutal Nanking Massacre. The total death toll could not be confirmed, since no official records were kept. Most estimates put the number between 200 000 and 300 000.

T: I know the Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Mausoleum is very famous.

W: Being the Father of Modern China, Dr. Sun Yat-sen is respected by all Chinese people. The mausoleum has received the highest score of 5A as a national tourist attraction. OK, now we are arriving at Sofitel Galaxy Hotel. Everybody, take all of your luggage and get off the coach. Be careful! Come with me, let's check in.

Real-time Exercises 3

I Simulated acting.

Work in groups to simulate a situation of giving a first time on-the-way introduction. You may use some useful expressions in Part 2 and Part 3.

II Simulated writing.

Create an on-the-way tour commentary on a tour site you are familiar with.

Part 4 Let's Read!

Text 1

New Words

geometry /dʒɪ'ɒmətri/ *n.* 几何, 几何结构
 royalty /'rɔɪəlti/ *n.* 王室成员
 pavilion /pə'veɪlɪən/ *n.* 亭, 阁
 horticulture /'hɔ:tɪkʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* 园艺学, 园艺
 guideline /'gaɪdlaɪn/ *n.* 方针, 原则
 autocracy /ɔ:'tɒkrəsi/ *n.* 独裁政体, 专制制度
 grandiose /'grændɪəs/ *adj.* 壮观的, 夸张的
 diverse /daɪ'vɜ:s/ *adj.* 多种多样的, 不同的

elegant /'elɪɡənt/ *adj.* 漂亮雅致的
 tasteful /'teɪstfl/ *adj.* 高雅的, 雅致的
 multiple /'mʌltɪpl/ *adj.* 多样的
 theatrical /θɪ'ætrɪkl/ *adj.* 戏剧性的, 演戏的
 harmony /'hɑ:məni/ *n.* 和谐, 融洽
 achieve /ə'tʃi:v/ *v.* 达到, 实现, 完成
 monastic /mə'næstɪk/ *adj.* 寺院的, 清修的
 splendid /'splendɪd/ *adj.* 雄伟的, 豪华的
 verdant /'vɜ:dnt/ *adj.* 碧绿的, 青翠的

Phrases and Expressions

reach peak 达到高峰
 man-made landscape 人造景观

feudal autocracy 封建专制

Proper Nouns

the Summer Resort of Chengde 承德避暑山庄
 Yuanmingyuan Park 圆明园遗址公园
 the Lingering Garden 留园

the Jinci Temple 晋祠
 the Tanzhe Temple 潭柘寺
 Daming Lake 大明湖

Chinese Gardens

Garden architecture plays an important role in ancient Chinese architecture. Chinese gardens have a long history which may date back to Shang and Zhou Dynasties. In the following dynasties, building gardens became a fashion. The Chinese garden architecture was also spread to Japan in Tang and Song Dynasties and have surprised western countries since the 17th century. In the Qing Dynasty, garden architecture reached its peak. Being different from the western gardens with regular geometry designs, the Chinese gardens

look like natural landscape scenery.

The imperial garden in the north of China and the private garden in the south of China constitute the two major schools of Chinese garden architecture. The gardens built by the royalty are called imperial gardens. And the ones built by general nobles are called private gardens. Ancient Chinese gardens were used for leisure and entertainment. There are plants and trees, flowers and birds, mountains and waters, and pavilions in the gardens. A Chinese garden usually mixes man-made landscape with natural scenery, architecture, painting, literature, calligraphy and horticulture.



The guideline for the design of an imperial garden gives expression to feudal autocracy. These gardens are usually spacious, grandiose, and built for imperial families by thousands of people and perform diverse functions. Materials for the construction of gardens were wide ranging. The representatives of the imperial gardens are mostly found in the north of China, such as the Summer Palace, the Summer Resort of Chengde, Beihai Park, and Yuanmingyuan Park.

Private gardens are generally small in size, but look elegant and tasteful, and they perform multiple functions such as lodging, get-togethers, study, theatrical performance, and sightseeing. They are usually built in urban areas, neighbored with residences. In these gardens, harmony is achieved between man and nature. The representatives of private gardens are mostly found in Suzhou, Jiangsu Province, such as the Humble Administrator's Garden, the Lingering Garden, and the Master of the Nets Garden.

Besides the former two categories of gardens, monastic gardens and garden architecture in scenic resorts also show their splendid and beautiful scenery. The monastic gardens which are filled with sacred atmosphere are commonly found in monasteries against quiet and verdant mountains. Famous monastic gardens include the Jinci Temple of Shanxi and the Tanzhe Temple of Beijing. The gardens in scenic resorts usually found in large public areas are also the combination of natural scenes and man-made landscape. The West Lake of Hangzhou and the Daming Lake of Jinan belong to scenic gardens.

Notes

中国园林在世界园林发展史上独树一帜,被誉为“世界园林之母”,是全人类宝贵的历史文化遗产。中国源远流长的文化使中国的园林建筑别具一格,充满诗情画意。园林在中国出现得极早,早在商周时期我们的先人就已经开始造园活动了。园林最初的形式为囿,只供帝王和贵族们狩猎和享乐之用。魏晋南北朝时期是中国园林发展的转折点。佛教的传入及老庄哲学的流行,使园林的建筑风格转向了崇尚自然。在唐宋时期中国园林达到了成熟阶段,官僚及文人墨客自建园林或参与造园工作,使园林的人文风景凸显了出来。明代及清

代初期,中国园林达到了它的全盛时期。

中国园林是一个整体,讲究自然与景物结合,讲究有山有水,有亭有台,山、水、亭、台相互映衬。总的说来,中国古典园林共由八大要素构成:筑山、理池、植物、动物、建筑、匾额、楹联与刻石。中国古典园林以北方皇家园林和江南私家园林为代表。皇家园林以博大取胜,把一代雄主的视野胸怀发展到了极致。江南的私家园林以休憩和观赏目的为主。不论哪一种类型的园林,筑山、理池、植物是造园的最重要的因素。中国古代园林用多种办法来分隔空间,以达到曲径通幽的效果;所有建筑,其形与神都与天空、大地等自然环境吻合,同时又使园内各部分相接,使园林体现自然、淡泊、恬静、含蓄的艺术特色。

Real-time Exercises 4.1

I Choose the correct category for the following gardens.

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| A. imperial garden | B. private garden |
| C. monastic garden | D. garden architecture in scenic resorts |

- | | |
|---|--|
| () 1. the Jinci Temple | () 6. Beihai Park |
| () 2. the West Lake | () 7. Yuanmingyuan Park |
| () 3. the Summer Palace | () 8. the Tanzhe Temple |
| () 4. the Summer Resort of Chengde | () 9. the Humble Administrator's Garden |
| () 5. the Lingering Garden | () 10. Daming Lake |

II Answer the following questions according to what you've learnt.

- How did ancient Chinese gardens develop in successive dynasties?
- What category do the Chinese gardens classify? What are their functions?
- What are the features and representatives of imperial gardens?
- What are the features and representatives of private gardens?
- What do monastic gardens and garden architecture in scenic resorts show? And what are the examples?

Text 2

New Words

hermit /'hɜ:mɪt/ *n.* 隐士,隐修者
 maze /meɪz/ *n.* 迷宫
 quintessence /kwɪn'tesns/ *n.* 典范,精华
 waft /wɒft/ *v.* 飘荡,吹拂
 dot /dɒt/ *v.* 遍布,点缀
 lush /lʌʃ/ *adj.* 草木繁茂的

winding /'waɪndɪŋ/ *adj.* 曲折的,蜿蜒的
 complete /kəm'pli:t/ *adj.* 完全的
 tender /'tendə(r)/ *adj.* 和善的,亲切的
 aura /'ɔ:rə/ *n.* 气氛,氛围
 embodiment /ɪm'bɒdɪmənt/ *n.* 典型,化身
 pursue /pə'sju:z/ *v.* 追寻,追求

Phrases and Expressions

lay out 安排, 筹划

name after 命名

waft into 飘进

Proper Nouns

On Idle Living 《闲居赋》

Dwelling Upon Return to the Countryside

归田园居

the Garden Rebuilt 复园

the Supplementary Garden 补园

the Yuanxiang Hall 远香堂

the Hall of 18 Camellias 十八曼陀罗花馆

the Hall of 36 Pairs of Mandarin Ducks 三

十六鸳鸯馆

the Cymbidium Goeringii Hall 兰雪堂

the Celestial Spring Pavilion 天泉阁

The Humble Administrator's Garden

The beautiful waterside city of Suzhou in southern China is most famous for its elegant classical gardens. Among these, the Humble Administrator's Garden is the largest and most renowned. Due to its unique designs and beauty, the garden has gained many special honors. It is listed as a World Cultural Heritage and has also been designated as one of the cultural relics with state-level. Along with the Summer Palace in Beijing, the Summer Resort of Chengde in Hebei and the Lingering Garden in Suzhou, it is considered as one of China's four most famous gardens.



The Humble Administrator's Garden was originally built in 1509 during the Ming Dynasty. It was initially laid out by a former government official named Wang Xianchen after his retirement from political life. He named the garden after a line of the essay *On Idle Living* written by Pan Yue of West Jin Dynasty—Building houses and planting trees, watering gardens and growing vegetables are the affairs of humble people. It symbolized Wang's desire to retire from politics and adopt a hermit's life.

The garden's scenery is focused on a central large pool with numerous pavilions, terraces, bridges, chambers and towers among a maze of connected pools and islands. The garden can be divided into three sections. The east section Dwelling Upon Return to the Countryside mainly consists of idyllic scenery. The middle part the Garden Rebuilt is the essence of the whole garden, and its ponds and rockery are the best. The western part is called the Supplementary Garden, in which most of the buildings were built in the Qing Dynasty. All of the buildings are right next to the ponds, making the garden look like floating on the water.

The central part is the quintessence of the garden, with one-third of its area covered by water. It centers on the Hall of Distant Fragrance, named after a lotus pool nearby. When summer comes, the pool is filled with lotuses and the heady fragrance wafts into the building. Two artificial islands are linked to each other through a bridge in the lotus pond north of the pavilion.

The main structure in the western section is a hall which is separated into two parts by a large screen. The south part is the Hall 18 Camellias, and the north part is the Hall of 36 pairs of Mandarin Ducks.

The eastern section is dotted with lush grasses, dense bamboo, overgrown plants and winding streams. It's centered on the Cymbidium Goeringii Hall, where you can get a complete view of the garden. The Celestial Spring Pavilion, named after an ancient well of sweet-tasting water, will surely attract visitors' interest.

The Humble Administrator's Garden is typical of fantastic artificial landscape and well designed water space. Besides, it is full of tender family aura as well. The whole garden is the embodiment of what the ancient people had been pursuing all the time as the earthly heaven because it represents the traditional Chinese philosophical concepts of showing high ideals by simple living.

Notes

拙政园是中国古代造园艺术的集大成者,与苏州留园、北京颐和园、承德避暑山庄合称为我国的“四大名园”。

拙政园是由明代监察御史王献臣在公元 1509 年开始建造的。王献臣归隐苏州,借用西晋文学家潘岳的《闲居赋》中“此亦拙者之为政也”句意,取名拙政园,筑园以明志,息政归隐,寄情山水园林。

拙政园分为东、中、西三个相对独立的小园。东部曾取名为“归田园居”,以田园风光为主;中部也称为“复园”,以池岛假山取胜,是拙政园的精华所在;西部也称为“补园”,园内建筑物大都建成于清代,其建筑风格明显有别于东部和中部。拙政园没有传统的对称格局,全园布局以水为中心,因地造景,错落有致,雕刻绘画等恰到好处,是苏州诸多园林中布局最为成功的范例,被誉为“中国园林之母”。

Real-time Exercises 4.2

① Choose the best answer for each item according to the text.

- The Humble Administrator's Garden was originally built in the _____.
A. Song Dynasty B. Ming Dynasty C. Qing Dynasty
- The Humble Administrator's Garden got the name from an essay describing _____ people doing affairs of building houses and planting trees, watering gardens and growing vegetables.
A. lazy B. diligent C. humble

3. The Humble Administrator's Garden can be divided into _____ sections.
A. three B. four C. five
4. Most of the buildings in _____ were built in the Qing Dynasty.
A. the Hall of Distant Fragrance
B. the Garden Rebuilt
C. the Supplementary Garden
5. The central part of the Humble Administrator's Garden is the truly elite part of the garden, with _____ of its area covered by water.
A. two-thirds B. half C. one-third

II Fill in the blanks according to the passage.

1. The _____ in Beijing, the Summer Resort of Chengde, the _____ in Suzhou and the Humble Administrator's Garden are considered as China's four most famous gardens.
2. The Humble Administrator's Garden has been designated as one of the _____ under the protection of the state.
3. Wang Xianchen named the garden after a line of the essay _____ written by Pan Yue of West Jin Dynasty.
4. The Dwelling Upon Return to the Countryside mainly consists of _____.
5. The Humble Administrator's Garden is typical of fantastic _____ and well designed _____.

Part 5 Let's Improve!

New Words

embroidery /ɪm'brɔɪdəri/ *n.* 刺绣
 handicraft /'hændɪkrɑ:ft/ *n.* 工艺, 手工艺品
 fabric /'fæbrɪk/ *n.* 织物, 布料
 thread /θred/ *n.* 线
 yarn /jɑ:n/ *n.* 纱线
 neolithic /,ni:ə'liθɪk/ *adj.* 新石器时代的
 textile /'tekstaɪl/ *n.* 纺织品
 dye /daɪ/ *v.* 染色
 silkworm /'sɪlkwɜ:m/ *n.* 蚕

breed /'bri:d/ *v.* 饲养
 reel /ri:l/ *v.* 缫(丝)
 weave /wi:v/ *v.* 纺织, 编织
 fiber /'faɪbə/ *n.* 质地, 纤维
 sample /'sɑ:mpl/ *n.* 样本, 样品
 sophisticated /sə'fɪstɪkətɪd/ *adj.* 水平高的, 精密的
 prevail /pri'veɪl/ *v.* 盛行, 流行
 witness /'wɪtnɪs/ *n.* 见证, 证明
 satin /'sætɪn/ *n.* 缎子

nylon /'naɪlɒn/ *n.* 尼龙
 absorb /əb'sɔ:b/ *v.* 吸收
 inscription /ɪn'skrɪpʃn/ *n.* 铭刻, 碑文, 题字
 fragrance /'freɪgrəns/ *n.* 香味, 芳香
 luxury /'lʌksjəri/ *n.* 奢华, 奢侈品
 auspicious /ɔ:'spɪʃəs/ *adj.* 吉利的, 吉祥的
 magpie /'mæɡpaɪ/ *n.* 喜鹊
 plum /plʌm/ *n.* 梅, 李子

carp /kɑ:p/ *n.* 鲤鱼
 dragon /'dræɡən/ *n.* 龙
 phoenix /'fi:nɪks/ *n.* 凤凰
 neat /ni:t/ *adj.* 整齐的, 有序的
 coarse /kɔ:s/ *adj.* 粗糙的, 不精致的
 stitch /stɪtʃ/ *n.* 一针, 针脚
 dominate /'dɒmɪneɪt/ *v.* 控制, 掌管
 costume /'kɒstju:m/ *n.* 服装, 装束
 wardrobe /'wɔ:drəʊb/ *n.* 衣柜, 衣橱

Phrases and Expressions

silk production 丝织品
 refer to 指
 Xiang embroidery 湘绣
 the double-sided embroidery 双面绣

Shu embroidery 蜀绣
 Yue embroidery 粤绣
 Su embroidery 苏绣

Proper Nouns

the Silk Road 丝绸之路
 the Han Tomb No. 1 at Mawangdui 马王堆一号汉墓
 the Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea 八仙

过海
 the Kylin Presenting a Son 麒麟送子
 the Hundreds of Birds Worshipping Phoenix 百鸟朝凤

Chinese Embroidery

Embroidery is the traditional art or handicraft of decorating fabric or other materials with needle and thread or yarn. Chinese embroidery has a long history since the Neolithic Age. Chinese textiles, dyed silk and embroideries have spread to other parts of Asia, Europe and Africa via the Silk Road and won high praises.

China is the country that first invented silkworm breeding and silk reeling, weaving, dyeing, printing and embroidery. Because of the good quality of silk fiber, most fine embroideries are made in silk. Some ancient relic of silk productions have been found in various neolithic sites dating back 5 000 to 6 000 years ago in China. Currently, the earliest real sample of silk embroidery discovered in China is from a tomb in Mashan in Hubei Province identified with the Warring States Period (5th—3rd centuries BC). After the opening of the Silk Road in the Han Dynasty, the silk production and trade became flourishing. In the 14th century, the Chinese silk embroidery production reached its high peak. Today most handworks have been replaced by machinery, but some very sophisticated productions are still hand-made. The modern Chinese silk embroidery still

prevails in southern China.

Today, silk embroidery is practiced nearly all over China. The four famous embroideries of China refer to the Xiang embroidery in central China's Hunan Province, Shu embroidery in western China's Sichuan Province, Yue embroidery in southern China's Guangdong Province and Su embroidery in eastern China's Jiangsu Province.

Xiang embroidery is a witness of the ancient Xiang (Hunan) and Chu (Hubei) culture. The earliest piece of Xiang embroidery was unearthed at the Han Tomb No. 1 at Mawangdui, Changsha City of the Han Dynasty (206 BC—220 AD). Developing over 2 000 years, Xiang embroidery became a special branch of the local art. Xiang



embroidery uses pure silk, hard satin, soft satin and nylon as its material, which is connected with colorful silk threads. Xiang embroidery absorbed elements from Chinese calligraphy, painting and inscription and formed its own unique characteristics. In Xiang embroidery, a flower seems to send off fragrance, a bird seems to sing, a tiger seems to run, and a person seems to breathe.

Shu embroidery is the general name for embroidery products in areas around Chengdu, Sichuan Province. The earliest record of Shu embroidery was during the Western Han Dynasty. At that time, embroidery was a luxury enjoyed only by the royal family and was strictly controlled by the government. In the Qing Dynasty, Shu embroidery entered the market and an industry was formed. Shu embroidery became more elegant and covered a wider range. Folk stories like the Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea, the Kylin Presenting a Son and other auspicious patterns such as magpie on plum and mandarin ducks playing on the water were also favorite topics. Patterns with strong local features are also very popular such as lotus and carp, bamboo forest and pandas.

Yue embroidery is also called Guang embroidery. It is a general name for embroidery products of the regions of Guangzhou, Shantou, Zhongshan, Fanyu and Shunde in Guangdong Province. People generally agree that Yue embroidery started from the Tang Dynasty since a Guangdong girl named Lu Meiniang embroidered seven chapters of Buddhist sutra. Influenced by the national folk art, Yue embroidery formed its own unique characteristics. The embroidered pictures are mainly of dragons and phoenixes, and flowers and birds, with neat designs and strong contrasting colors. Another unique thread used is made from the tail of the horse; this coarse material is used to stitch an outline to the piece. The most famous piece of Yue style embroidery is the Hundreds of Birds Worshipping Phoenix.

With a history of more than 2 000 years, Su embroidery is the general name for embroidery products in areas around Suzhou in Jiangsu Province. As early as the Song

Dynasty, Su embroidery was already well known for its elegance and vividness. Su embroidery products fall into three major categories: costumes, decorations for halls and crafts for daily use. Double-sided embroidery is an excellent representative of Su embroidery. Embroidery with fish on one side and kitty on the other side is a representative of this style. In history, Su embroidery dominated the royal wardrobe and walls. Even today, Su embroidery occupies a large share of the embroidery market in China as well as in the world.

Besides the four major embroideries, there are other embroideries from Chinese ethnic groups. Bai, Miao, Zhuang and Zang peoples also have embroidery of their own style. Their embroidery usually expresses a certain mysterious or religious topic.

Notes

刺绣是中国优秀的民族传统工艺之一,有3 000年以上的历史。刺绣与养蚕、缫丝密不可分,所以又称丝绣。中国是世界上发现与使用蚕丝最早的国家,中国的刺绣工艺几乎遍及全国。由于市场需求和刺绣产地的不同,刺绣工艺品作为一种商品开始形成了各自的地方特色。苏州的苏绣、湖南的湘绣、四川的蜀绣、广东的粤绣各具特色,被誉为中国的四大名绣。此外还有顾绣、京绣、瓯绣、鲁绣、闽绣、汴绣、汉绣和苗绣等,都各具风格,沿传迄今,历久不衰。刺绣的针法有齐针、套针、扎针、长短针、打子针、平金、戳纱等几十种,丰富多彩,各有特色。刺绣的主题多种多样,有浪漫的、夸张的、反映现实生活的等主题。这些刺绣既是很好的家居实用品,也是漂亮的装饰品。

Real-time Exercises 5

- I Fill in the blanks with the proper words given below. Change their forms if necessary.

religion elegant connect sophisticate flourish

1. After the opening of the Silk Road in the Han Dynasty, the silk production and trade became _____.
2. Today most handworks have been replaced by machinery, but some very _____ productions are still hand-made.
3. Xiang embroidery uses pure silk, hard satin, soft satin and nylon as its material, which is _____ with colorful silk threads.
4. Su embroidery was already well known for its _____ and vividness.
5. Embroideries from Chinese ethnic groups usually express a certain mysterious or _____ topic.

- II Answer the following questions according to what you've learnt.

1. What is embroidery?
2. When did the silk production and trade become flourishing?

3. What is the earliest piece of Xiang embroidery?
4. What are the features of Xiang embroidery?
5. Who used Shu embroidery during the Western Han Dynasty?
6. What is the representative of Su embroidery?
7. Where is Yue embroidery produced?
8. What are the three major categories of Su embroidery?

III Oral presentation.

Have you ever seen the famous representative work of Chinese embroidery? What is your favorite embroidery work among the four famous embroideries of China? Please choose one of your favorite embroidery artwork to make an oral presentation.

Part 6 Let's Practice!

Self-check

I Complete the following passage according to what you've learnt.

After meeting the tour group from the airport or station, a local guide may give a brief ____ 1 ____ speech. Then he or she should give the first time ____ 2 ____ introduction on the coach before arriving at the ____ 3 _____. The tour guide should introduce the local city including its ____ 4 _____, population, climate, ____ 5 _____ and ____ 6 _____. A guide may also ____ 7 _____ the scenic spots on the way to a tourist site. An on-the-way introduction exists at any time on the way to scenic spot. The tour guide should also initiate ____ 8 _____ to promote ____ 9 _____ between tourists. When the tour is over the guide should ____ 10 _____ the sightseeing activities on suitable occasions.

II Complete the following dialogue according to what you've learnt.

Situation: A local guide has led his tour group to the hotel. They have made a reservation by travel service. Now they are checking in at the Front Desk.

(G = local guide, T = tourists)

G: Hello! ____ 1 _____.

T: Yes!

G: Our next destination is to visit the Su embroidery factory. First, let me introduce the Chinese embroidery. Embroidery is a kind of traditional Chinese handicraft art. ____ 2 _____.

Among the four major embroideries, Su embroidery occupies a large share of the embroidery market in China as well as in the world.

T: Can you illustrate a representative of Su embroidery?

G: Double-sided embroidery is an excellent representative of Su embroidery. Embroidery with fish on one side and kitty on the other side is a representative of this style.

G: OK, here we are. 3.

G: Oh, lady, please be 4.

T: Thank you!

G: 5.

III Translate the following items into English or Chinese.

1. 人造景观
2. 中国织绣
3. 休闲设施
4. 封建专制
5. 中国皇家园林
6. monastic gardens
7. A guide should give the tourists a dynamic on-the-way introduction and focus on the major places of interest along the way.
8. Being different from the western gardens with regular geometry designs, the Chinese gardens look like natural landscape scenery.
9. The Humble Administrator's Garden is typical of fantastic and restive artificial landscape and well designed water space.
10. Embroidery is the traditional art or handicraft of decorating fabric or other materials with needle and thread or yarn.

IV List the items according to the requirement.

1. Please list the main kinds of on-the-way introduction.
2. Please list the four famous ancient gardens in China.
3. Please list the representatives of the four famous Chinese embroidery.

V Writing exercise.

Chinese embroidery, as a traditional art form, has developed for thousands of years. Different embroidery works in different places have formed their various local features. Please try to search for some information about the ancient artwork of Chinese embroidery to enrich your knowledge, and then write a short passage in the light of the materials you have learnt.

Practical Training

Task 1 : Group Discussion

All the students in the class will be divided into several groups and discuss how to present a good on-the-way introduction on the way to the destination, and then each group will choose one member to sum up their standpoint.

Task 2 : Oral Presentation

Cooperate with each other to finish this task. All of the students are divided into several groups and then each group is assigned a topic. After preparation and practice, stand in a row in the front of the classroom, and then a member of each group speaks one sentence to express the main idea.

Topics for choice :

- Introduction to Jiangsu Province
- On-the-way Introduction
- Introduction to Chinese Gardens
- Introduction to the Humble Administrator's Garden
- Introduction to Chinese embroidery

Task 3 : Simulated Guiding

You are showing a tour group around the famous tourist site of Jiangsu Province—the Humble Administrator's Garden. Please introduce the construction time, reputation structure, architectural style of the Humble Administrator's Garden. You can find extra-curricular knowledge of Chinese gardens if necessary.

Task 4 : Role-play

All the students are divided into several groups, and then each one chooses a role to act. Some can act as a local guide to introduce Chinese embroidery, some can play foreigners. You may ask some questions with each other to get a good understanding of Chinese culture. It's very necessary to have a preparation before the performance.

Task 5 : After-class Work

Please find some information about western handicrafts from books, the Internet or other channels. Try to compare and explain some characteristics of them and then make a brief introduction.



Canada

Capital: *Ottawa*

Population: *about 34.11 million in 2009*

Area: *about 9 976 140 square kilometers*

Official language: *English and French*

Administrative divisions: *10 territories and 3 regions*

National anthem: *O Canada*

National flower: *maple leaf*

National bird: *Canada Goose*

Famous tourist attractions: *Perce' Rock, the Royal Ontario Museum, Banff National Park*



Perce' Rock



the Royal Ontario Museum



Banff National Park

Part 1 Let's Listen!

New Words

base /beɪs/ *n.* 基地

energy /'enədʒi/ *n.* 精力, 力量

chemical /'kemɪkl/ *adj.* 化学的

grotto /'grɒtəʊ/ *n.* 石窟

tower /'taʊə(r)/ *n.* 塔, 塔楼

castle /'kɑ:sl/ *n.* 城堡, 堡垒

statistics /stə'tɪstɪks/ *n.* 统计, 统计数字

percent /pə'sent/ *n.* 百分比, 百分率

countless /'kaʊntlɪs/ *adj.* 数不尽的, 无数的

statue /'stætʃu:/ *n.* 雕像, 塑像

fresco /'freskəʊ/ *n.* 壁画

outstanding /aʊt'stændɪŋ/ *adj.* 杰出的, 优秀的

profound /prə'faʊnd/ *adj.* 意义深远的

Phrases and Expressions

wooden architecture 木结构建筑

make up 占据; 组成

Proper Nouns

the Loess Plateau 黄土高原

Mount Wutai 五台山

the Ancient Chinese Architectural Art

Mount Heng 恒山

Museum 中国古建筑艺术博物馆

Direction: Listen to the following passage three times carefully and fill in the blanks.

Brief Introduction to Shanxi Province

Shanxi Province, one of the bases of energy and chemical industries, 1 on the Loess Plateau in the middle of northern China. It 2 an area of 1.56 million square kilometers with a population of over 35.7 million in 2010, 3 1.6% of the territory of China. The climate is neither too hot in summer nor too cold in winter, but it is dry all the four seasons.

Shanxi is one of the provinces that 4 the most cultural relics. With the development of 5, its tourism has developed rapidly. Ancient temples, grottoes, towers, castles spread all over the province and it has got the 6 the Ancient Chinese Architectural Art Museum. The places of interest in Shanxi are not only large in number but also ancient in history. They are in high values and preserved well.

_____ 7 _____ the statistics, the wooden architecture built before Liao and Jin Dynasties makes up 72.6% among those of the same level in China. Shanxi also has countless stone statues, colorful statues and frescoes preserved in many temples and grottoes. In addition, the magnificent _____ 8 _____ in Shanxi are outstanding all over the whole country. Mount Wutai is one of the four greatest _____ 9 _____ in China and Mount Heng is the holyland of Taoism. The Yellow River combines the beauty of mountains and waters.

In Shanxi, the relics of thousands of years' old help you to have a better understanding of the broad and profound Chinese culture. In Shanxi, you will be _____ 10 _____ by the beauty of natural scenery and warmly welcomed by the honest local people.

Real-time Exercises 1

- I Fill in the table according to what you've learnt from the passage.

General Situation of Shanxi	
Position	
Area	
Population	
Climate	
Famous tourist attractions	

- II Give a brief introduction to Shanxi Province according to what you've learnt.

Part 2 Let's Learn!

New Words

arrange /ə'reɪndʒ/ v. 安排, 筹备

accommodation /ə,kɒmə'deɪʃn/ n. 住处, 膳宿

collaboration /kə'læbə'reɪʃn/ n. 合作, 协作

offer /'ɒfə(r)/ v. 提供, 给予

registration /,redʒɪ'streɪʃn/ n. 登记, 注册

facility /fə'sɪlətɪ/ n. 设施, 设备

staff /stɑ:f/ n. 职工, 员工

contact /'kɒntækt/ v. 联系, 联络

assist /ə'sɪst/ v. 帮助, 协助

Phrases and Expressions

in collaboration with 联同,合作
first and foremost 首先也是最重要的
check in (旅馆、机场等) 登记,报到
fill in 填写(表格等)
morning call 叫早服务

in disorder 混乱,凌乱
registration form 入住登记表
tour leader 领队
national guide 全陪导游

Check-in Service at the Hotel

After a local guide receives the tourists from the airport or railway station, one of the important tasks he or she should do is to arrange accommodation and meals for the tourists in collaboration with the tour leader or national guide. When the tourists arrive at the hotel, the first and foremost job of a local guide is to help them check in at the hotel.

The following services must be offered to the tourists by a local guide:

- 1) Help the tour leader or national guide fill in the registration forms when checking in at the hotel.
- 2) Help the tour leader or national guide put the room numbers on the luggage and ask the bellman to deliver the luggage to the tourists' rooms.
- 3) Introduce the facilities and service items of the hotel to the tourists.
- 4) Tell tourists about the itineraries for the day of arrival and the next day.
- 5) Coordinate with hotel staff to arrange the morning call for tourists.
- 6) Inform the tourists of the meeting and parking place as well as local time.

In addition, if the tourists find their rooms are dirty, in disorder or have some other problems, the local guide should contact with the floor attendant in time, assist the tourists actively and solve the problems immediately.

Notes

地接导游员在机场或火车站接到客人后,通常会先带领客人入住下榻的酒店。地接导游员应了解酒店的基本情况,并在抵酒店的途中向客人作简单介绍。抵达酒店后,地接导游员应完成以下任务:

- (1) 协助领队或全陪尽快为客人办理入住手续,请领队或全陪分发房卡并掌握分房名单。
- (2) 介绍饭店设施的用法及注意事项,如打长途的有关规定,外币兑换处、商务中心、健身房的位置等。
- (3) 引领客人将行李带入房间,简单介绍房间的设施设备,协助客人处理设施损坏、房间是否干净等问题。
- (4) 与领队确定第二天的起床、早餐和出发时间,由领队告知全团,地接导游员则通知酒店服务台安排次日叫早时间。
- (5) 带领旅游团用好第一餐,包括引领游客进餐厅、向游客讲解餐饮的有关规定等。

地接导游员如在酒店无住房,应将手机号告诉领队、全陪,以便有事随时联系。此外,大厅和走廊是酒店生活中的主要公共场合,地接导游员着装应该整洁,注意说话的语速和音量,切忌乱跑乱跳。

Real-time Exercises 2

I Decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

- () 1. The local guide has no responsibility to help the tourists fill in the registration forms.
- () 2. The local guide can decide everything for the tourists at the hotel. He needn't communicate with the tour leader or national guide.
- () 3. The local guide should tell tourists about the itineraries for the day of arrival.
- () 4. It isn't the task of a local guide to introduce the facilities of the hotel.
- () 5. If the tourists are not satisfied with the rooms they have reserved and want to change better rooms, the local guide should refuse the requirements.

II Answer the following questions according to what you've learnt.

1. What should a local guide do after receiving the tourists?
2. What is the task of a local guide after the tourists arrive at the hotel?
3. What should a tour leader or national guide do after checking in at the hotel?
4. Who is responsible for arranging the morning call for the tourists?
5. What should a local guide do if the tourists find their rooms dirty?

Part 3 Let's Speak!

New Words

reservation /ˌrezə'veɪʃn/ n. 预约,预订
 exactly /ɪg'zæktli/ adv. 精确地,准确地
 equip /ɪ'kwɪp/ v. 配备,装备

respectively /rɪ'spektɪvli/ adv. 各自地,分别地

Phrases and Expressions

make a reservation 预订
 double room 双人间

single room 单人间
 the Front Desk 前台

Proper Nouns

Shanxi International Travel Service 山西国际旅行社

Situation

Help the Tourists to Check in

A local guide Zhang Xiaohua from Shanxi International Travel Service is helping the Greens check in at the hotel.

(R = receptionist, L = local guide, G = Mr. Green)

R: Good evening! Welcome to our hotel. May I help you?

L: Good evening! I'd like to check in, please.

R: All right, have you made a reservation?

L: Yes, I'm from Shanxi International Travel Service. We have booked a double room and two single rooms for the Greens from the United States.

R: OK, please allow me to check our reservation record. Thanks for your waiting. Well, you have reserved a double room and two single non-smoking rooms from May 1st to 4th for four nights. Is it right?

G: Exactly right.

R: Could you please fill in the registration form?

G: Fine. By the way, can you tell us if the rooms have a bath and air-conditioner?

R: Yes, our hotel has good facilities and every room is equipped with a bath, an air-conditioner and a computer.

G: That's very good. The registration forms are finished.

R: Thanks. Here are the keys to your rooms. Your rooms are on the fifth floor. The bellman will take you and your luggage to the rooms. I hope you will enjoy your stay with us.

(After entering the room)

L: Mr. Green, there is a television, an air-conditioner, a telephone and a computer in the room. If you have any problems, you may ask the floor attendants for help or dial 8112 to the Front Desk. Moreover, there are two restaurants on the third and eighth floor respectively. They both serve Chinese food and western-styled cooking.

G: Oh, I see. Thank you for your information.

L: By the way, do you need a morning call service tomorrow?

G: Yes, 8:00 am please.

L: No problem. I will inform the Front Desk. Have a nice evening, and enjoy your stay.

Real-time Exercises 3

I Simulated acting.

Work in groups to simulate a situation of checking in at a five-star hotel. You may use some useful expressions in Part 2 and Part 3.

账目号码 Account Number	抵店日期 Arrival Date	抵店时间 Arrival Time	离店日期 Departure Date	离店时间 Departure Time
房价 Daily Rate	宾客人数 Number of Guests	预付 Advance Deposit	房号 Room No.	客房类型 Type

Please write in block letters

姓 Surname	名 First Name	性别 Sex
中文姓名 Name in Chinese	国籍 Nationality	生日 Date of Birth
证件种类 Type of Certificate	证件号码 Certificate No.	
签证种类 Type of Visa	签证有效期 Validity of Visa	
接待单位 Received by	房号 Room No.	
公司名称及本人住址 Company Name & Residential Address		
我的账目结算将由 ☐ 现金 ☐ 信用卡 ☐ 其他 My account will be settled by ☐ Cash ☐ Credit Card ☐ Others		
无论是否有其他任何付款指示,本人在此确认本人账单的一切账项由本人负责缴付。 Regardless of charge instructions, I hereby acknowledge that I am personally liable for the payment of all my statement of accounts.		
宾客签字 Guest Signature	服务员签字 GSA Signature	

II Simulated writing.

Suppose you are a local guide, simulate the process of going through check-in facility. Some information of tourists can be created by yourself.

Part 4 Let's Read!

Text 1

New Words

distribute /dɪ'strɪbjʊt/ *v.* 分布,分散
 spirituality /ˌspɪrɪtʃʊ'ælətɪ/ *n.* 精神性, 灵性,信仰
 remarkable /rɪ'mɑ:kəbl/ *adj.* 引人注意的,非凡的
 inherent /ɪn'hɪərənt/ *adj.* 固有的,内在的
 flexible /'fleksəbl/ *adj.* 灵活的

embody /ɪm'bɒdɪ/ *v.* 表现,体现
 dwelling /'dwelɪŋ/ *n.* 住宅,公寓
 compound /'kɒmpaʊnd/ *n.* 有围栏的场地(内有建筑群)
 quadrangle /'kwɒdræŋɡl/ *n.* 四方院子
 accumulate /ə'kju:mjəleɪt/ *v.* 积累,积聚
 ideal /aɪ'diəl/ *adj.* 理想的,完美的

Phrases and Expressions

residential house 民居
 be characterized by 以……为特征

show a trend of 显示……的趋势

Proper Nouns

Quadrangle 四合院
 Hakka 客家
 Yurt 蒙古包,毡包
 Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region 内蒙古自治区

Diaofang 碉房,石室
 Ayiwang 阿以旺
 Tibet Autonomous Region 西藏自治区
 Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region 新疆维吾尔自治区

Chinese Residential House

Residential house is not only an important type of Chinese traditional architecture but also a key component in ancient folk architecture system in China. The residential houses in different places in China are the earliest, most widely distributed and most abundant basic architectural type. Its main purpose is to meet



the needs of residence. However, compared with palaces and temples, its function of spirituality is not remarkable. Because of different natural environment and human conditions, residential architecture has shown its variety of artistic styles in the general layout, architectural form and space composition.

Building residential houses without programmed rules and methods like official architecture, people construct their own houses only by self-wisdom and demands as well as inherent law in architecture according to local conditions, economic standard and the characteristics of architectural materials. Therefore, the residential houses are characterized by practical function, flexible design, economical building materials and simple external form. In addition, the builder and residents are of the same group, which makes residential houses embody national characteristics and local features.

Generally speaking, Chinese residential houses are divided into three types, namely northern residential houses, southern residential houses and residential houses in minority nationality regions. The representatives of northern residential houses are the grand courtyard of Shanxi Province, the cave dwelling in some districts in Shaanxi Province and dwelling compounds or Quadrangles in Beijing. Hakka's earth building of Fujian Province, old village of Sichuan Province and Anhui residential houses are typical southern residential houses. Yurt in Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, Diaofang in Tibet Autonomous Region, Ayiwang in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region and bamboo building of Dai nationality are the symbol of residential houses in minority nationality regions of China.

Chinese people have accumulated lots of experience of building residential houses in the course of history. People in different places created residential houses with various forms in order to have an ideal living environment.

Notes

中国各地的居住建筑被称为“民居”。民居不仅是中国传统建筑中的一个重要类型,而且是我国古代建筑中民间建筑体系中的重要组成部分。中国各地的民居建筑是出现最早、分布最广、数量最多的基本建筑类型。民居的主要目的是满足居民居住的需要,与宫殿和寺院相比,其精神性功能表现得并不突出。不同的自然环境和人文条件导致民居建筑在总体布局、建筑形式和空间构图上显示出艺术风格的多样性。民居建筑是劳动人民根据当地的自然条件、经济水平和建筑材料的特点,充分发挥自己的智慧、满足自己的需要以及凭借建筑的内在规律进行建造。因此,民居足以反映地方特色。中国的民居大体可以分为三类,即中国北方民居建筑、中国南方民居建筑和中国少数民族民居建筑。

Real-time Exercises 4.1

I Match the architecture in Column A with its corresponding region in Column B.

A	B
grand courtyard	Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region
Hakka's earth building	Shanxi Province
dwelling compounds	Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region
Yurt	Shaanxi Province
Ayiwang	Fujian Province
cave dwelling	Beijing City

II Answer the following questions according to what you've learnt.

1. What is the value and importance of Chinese residential houses?
2. What are the characteristics of Chinese residential houses?
3. How many types of Chinese residential houses do you know and what are the representatives of each type?

Text 2

New Words

pearl /pɜ:l/ *n.* 珍珠,明珠
 shoot /ʃu:t/ *v.* 拍摄
 eaves /i:vz/ *n.* 屋檐
 inscribe /ɪn'skraɪb/ *v.* 题,刻
 confer /kən'fɜ:(r)/ *v.* 授予,颁给
 medium /'mi:diəm/ *adj.* 中等的
 bankrupt /'bæŋkrʌpt/ *n.* 破产,倒闭

gallery /'gæləri/ *n.* 陈列室,展览馆
 rhinoceros /raɪ'nɒsərəs/ *n.* 犀牛
 interruption /,ɪntə'rʌpʃn/ *n.* 中断;打扰
 admire /əd'maɪə(r)/ *v.* 钦佩,赞赏
 charm /tʃɑ:m/ *n.* 魅力,吸引力
 magnificence /mæg'nɪfɪsns/ *n.* 壮丽,庄严
 downfall /'daʊnfɔ:l/ *n.* 衰败,衰落

Phrases and Expressions

brick carving 砖雕
 wood carving 木雕
 stone carving 石雕

colorful paintings 彩绘
 go bankrupt 破产,倒闭

Proper Nouns

the Compound of the Qiaos 乔家大院
 Qiaojiabu Village 乔家堡村

Qi County 祁县
 Raise the Red Lantern 《大红灯笼高高挂》

Fu Zhong Lang Huan 福种琅环

Empress Dowager 皇太后

Three Treasures from the Qiaos 乔家三珍

the Ten Thousand People Ball 万人球

the Nine Dragons Lantern 九龙宫灯

the Mirror of Rhinoceros Looking at the
Moon 犀牛望月镜

The Compound of the Qiaos

The Compound of the Qiaos is a typical residential house in the north of China in the Qing Dynasty. It lies in the middle of Qiaojiabu Village, Qi County and is 54 kilometers away from the capital city Taiyuan of Shanxi Province. It was built in Qian Long period in the Qing Dynasty in 1756 and has been rebuilt and enlarged



many times. At present, it is one of the best preserved residential houses of that period and is honored as “a pearl in the architectural history of residential houses in the north of China”. There have been many films and TV plays shot in the Compound of the Qiaos, such as *Raise the Red Lantern* and *The Compound of the Qiaos*.

The Compound of the Qiaos covers an area of 8 725 square meters and consists of 6 large courtyards, 20 small courtyards and 313 rooms. It is a close and castle type courtyard, which has four architecture features which are worthy of our careful view and appreciation. They are brick carving, wood carving, stone carving, and colorful paintings.

At the gate of the Compound of the Qiaos, under the eaves of the top building is an inscribed board with four great Chinese characters on it: Fu Zhong Lang Huan, which was conferred on the Qiaos by the governor of Shanxi under the order of Empress Dowager. Fu Zhong Lang Huan is used to say that the Compound of the Qiaos is just like a palace of the gods.

The first courtyard displays the rise and decline of the Qiaos' business, the ways that they choose the skilled people in business, the Qiaos' family tree, and the structure model of the Compound of the Qiaos. The owners of the Compound of the Qiaos were the leading rich businessmen in the Qing Dynasty in Shanxi Province. During their golden age, the Qiaos' business spread to almost all the medium-sized cities in China. Unfortunately, the Qiaos' business began to decline since 1926 because of the continual wars and the appearance of the official banks. In the spring of 1953, the Qiaos' companies which had lasted over 200 years went bankrupt.

The second courtyard is a gallery of the Qiaos' treasures. It displays the furniture, antique and treasures that the Qiaos preserved. Three of them are the most famous ones which are called Three Treasures from the Qiaos. They are the Ten Thousand People Ball, the Nine Dragons Lantern, and the Mirror of Rhinoceros Looking at the Moon.

The third courtyard which was built in 1921 is also called the new courtyard. Here the business customs are on display from which we can see the prosperous picture of the business activities of Shanxi Province.

The fourth courtyard is a garden. Because of the Japanese army's continual interruption, unfinished buildings with only a row of rooms were left.

The fifth courtyard was built in 1880. Brick carving, wood carving, and beautiful painting appear everywhere and they are indeed worth admiring. This courtyard mainly exhibits the important folk ceremonies of the middle part of Shanxi: the ceremonies of the baby's completion of its first month of life, the children's first and twelfth birthday ceremonies, the young people's marriage and the old people's birthday and funeral ceremonies etc. We can say the whole course of a man's life, from birth to death, can be embodied in these shows.

The sixth courtyard, the old courtyard, is the typical residential structure of Qi County for it is the earliest building in the Compound of the Qiaos. It displays the local people's clothing, food, houses, transport and the festival activities as well as the agricultural customs and some local folk handicrafts.

The Compound of the Qiaos is a treasure house of artistic structures and also a palace for the study of folk traditions. It sure has eternal charms. The magnificence of the courtyard over 200 years' history, from rise to downfall, needs to be discovered with our own eyes and minds.

Notes

乔家大院位于山西省祁县乔家堡村,整个大院占地约10 642平方米,建筑面积约4 875平方米,分为6个大院,内套20个小院,313间房屋,设立了42个展室,展出5 000余件展品。乔家大院是一座雄伟壮观的建筑群体,从高空俯视院落布局,很像一个象征大吉大利的“囍”字。乔家大院设计之精巧,工艺之精细,充分体现了我国清代民居建筑的独特风格,享有“北方民居建筑的一颗明珠”之美誉。

乔家大院始建于清乾隆年间,后来又经历了多次增修和扩建。6个大院由南往北,从东到西依次排列,尽显乔家大院建筑的四个特色,即砖雕、木雕、石刻和彩绘。第一院主要展出了乔家家族的兴衰、经商用入之道、家族世系和乔家大院的建筑模型;第二院是被称为“乔家三宝”的精品陈列室,即“万人球”、“九龙灯”和“犀牛望月镜”;第三院展出的是商俗,从中我们可以看到晋商的兴盛景象;第四院为花园院;第五院主要展示了晋中一带民间最重要的人生礼仪场景,从人的出生到死亡整个重大仪式场景都在这里得到体现;第六院是祁县典型的民居建筑风格,展出的是衣食住行、岁时节令以及农俗三部分。

Real-time Exercises 4.2

I Choose the best answer for each item according to the passage.

1. The Compound of the Qiaos is a typical residential house in the north of China in the

_____Dynasty.

- A. Song B. Ming C. Qing
2. The Compound of the Qiaos has _____ architecture features.
A. 4 B. 5 C. 6
3. An inscribed board with four great Chinese characters Fu Zhong Lang Huan on the eave implies _____.
A. the Compound of the Qiaos is just like a paradise
B. the Compound of the Qiaos is a mysterious place
C. the Compound of the Qiaos is a beautiful place
4. _____ is a show room of the galaxy of the Qiaos' treasures
A. The fourth courtyard B. The third courtyard C. The second courtyard
5. Brick carving, wood carving, and beautiful painting appear everywhere in _____.
A. the fourth courtyard B. the fifth courtyard C. the sixth courtyard

II Complete the words according to the passage.

1. *R* _____ *t* _____ *R* _____ *L* _____ was one of the famous films shot in the Compound of the Qiaos.
2. The four architecture features in the Compound of the Qiaos are b _____ c _____, w _____ c _____, s _____ c _____, and colorful paintings.
3. Three Treasures of the Qiaos are the T _____ T _____ P _____ B _____, the Nine Dragons Lantern, and the M _____ of Rhinoceros L _____ at the Moon.
4. B _____ c _____ are displayed in the third courtyard.
5. The fifth courtyard mainly exhibits the important f _____ c _____ of the middle part of Shanxi.

Part 5 Let's Improve!

New Words

ideology /ˌaɪdɪˈɒlədʒi/ *n.* 思想(体系), 思想意识

classification /ˌklæsɪfɪˈkeɪʃn/ *n.* 分类, 类别

psychological /ˌsaɪkəˈlɒdʒɪkl/ *adj.* 心理上的

behavioural /bɪ'heɪvjərəl/ *adj.* 行为学的
linguistic /lɪŋ'kwɪstɪk/ *adj.* 语言的, 语

言学的
 spiritual /'spɪrɪtʃuəl/ *adj.* 精神的, 心灵的
 authorize /'ɔ:θəraɪz/ *v.* 批准, 授权
 batch /bætʃ/ *n.* 一批
 intangible /ɪn'tændʒəbl/ *adj.* 无形的
 significance /sɪɡ'nɪfɪkəns/ *n.* 意义, 重要性
 puppet /'pʌpɪt/ *n.* 木偶
 drama /'drɑ:mə/ *n.* 戏剧
 flourish /'flʌrɪʃ/ *v.* 繁荣, 兴旺
 culminate /'kʌlmɪneɪt/ *v.* 终止, 结束
 delicate /'delɪkət/ *adj.* 精致的
 essence /'esns/ *n.* 本质, 精髓

maintain /meɪn'teɪn/ *v.* 维持, 保持
 engagement /ɪn'ɡeɪdʒmənt/ *n.* 订婚
 betrothal /bɪ'trəʊðl/ *n.* 婚约, 订婚礼
 festoon /fe'stu:n/ *n.* 彩灯, 华彩
 bride /braɪd/ *n.* 新娘
 bridegroom /'braɪdgrʊm/ *n.* 新郎
 preside /prɪ'zaɪd/ *v.* 主持
 prestigious /pre'stɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 有威望的
 atmosphere /'ætməsfɪə(r)/ *n.* 氛围, 气氛
 extravagant /ɪk'strævəɡənt/ *adj.* 奢侈的
 testimony /'testɪməni/ *n.* 见证, 证明
 exotic /ɪɡ'zɒtɪk/ *adj.* 异国的
 heighten /'haɪtn/ *v.* 加强, 提高

Phrases and Expressions

carry out 实施, 履行
 trace back to 追溯到
 intangible cultural heritage 非物质文化遗产

set off 爆炸
 folk paper cutting 民间剪纸
 shadow puppet plays 皮影戏

Proper Nouns

Cailun 蔡伦

Chinese Folk Customs and Arts

Folk customs reflect the life of the people—their habits and customs, ideologies and beliefs, social activities and the like. Traditionally, folk customs and arts have been twins. Since the Neolithic Age, folk arts have taken shape and prospered in all societies and all areas. The longer the history of a nation or people, the richer its folk customs and the deeper their roots are.

Most of Chinese folk customs have been carried out for hundreds or even thousands of years, and some remain almost unchanged in both form and content. Generally speaking, there are two classifications. The first classification covers almost all contents in every field of people's lives. It can be divided into three parts in accordance with the expression form, namely psychological folk customs, behavioural folk customs and linguistic folk customs. The second classification contains four types of folk customs according to their contents, including material folk custom culture, social folk custom culture, linguistic folk custom culture, and spiritual folk custom culture.

Folk Paper Cutting

Paper cutting, a traditional Chinese art form, was authorized to be the first batch of state-level intangible cultural heritage by the State Council on May 20, 2006. Paper cutting can be traced back to the Han Dynasty when paper was originally invented by Cailun, a well-known inventor in ancient China. Paper cutting was chiefly used as decoration with special significance in the past; At present, this folk handicraft has been changing from the handwork to a kind of art.



Shadow Puppet Play

Shadow puppet play, another folk art form in China, was also listed as one of China's intangible cultural heritage. It is a special drama rooted in China and has spread to many countries. Shadow puppet play originated during the Han Dynasty, flourished in the Song Dynasty and culminated in the Yuan Dynasty. As an ancient form of storytelling and entertainment, shadow puppet artists have shown us a fascinating world through vivid design, a rich variety of colors, delicate costumes, change of lighting, and unique singing. This old artistic performance form reflects the essence of Chinese folk customs, maintaining its unique charm in the future.



Chinese Marriage Customs

Chinese marriage customs are usually very complicated and special, very different from those in western countries. Every nationality has its own way to hold a wedding ceremony. The traditional Chinese marriage ceremony usually involves six necessary steps, namely match-making, engagement, betrothal, meeting the bride, three bows and the drinking wedlock wine.

A typical Chinese wedding nowadays goes like this: When a couple is engaged their parents will choose a proper date for the wedding ceremony. On the day of the wedding, the bride chamber is graciously decorated with window flowers and festoon; the bride and the bridegroom make themselves up to look their best. When the bride arrives, firecrackers are set off and colorful ribbons are thrown all over the new couple to bring them good luck. Nowadays popular music is played to create a lively atmosphere. The wedding ceremony is usually presided over by a prestigious person. The wedding ceremony frequently ends with an extravagant banquet; people toast the new couple for a long life, eternal love and happiness, the early arrival of a healthy baby, and so on. Marriage customs may vary from country to country, but they all are a clear reflection of traditional folk culture.

Chinese folk customs, as a part of Chinese culture, play a very important role in the

development of the tourism industry in China, and is testimony of the history of human social development. This type of culture with an exotic character properly meets the Chinese and overseas travelers' psychological demands for the exotic. Folk customs are a sort of tourism resources, which can not only localize the places of interest and scenic spots but also easily attract tourists. In the meantime, folk custom culture heightens national pride and confidence, which is beneficial to the improvement of national unity and the enhancement of national communication.

Notes

剪纸是一种中国传统的艺术形式。2006年5月20日,剪纸艺术遗产经国务院批准列入第一批国家级非物质文化遗产名录。皮影戏是中国民俗文化的另一种文化,也被列入非物质文化遗产名录。皮影戏又称“影子戏”,“灯影戏”、“土影戏”,有的地区叫“皮猴戏”、“纸影戏”等,是用灯光照射兽皮或纸版雕刻成的人物剪影以表演故事的戏剧。剧目、唱腔多同地方戏曲相互影响,由艺人一边操纵一边演唱,并配以音乐。皮影戏源于汉代,繁荣于宋代,在元代达到顶峰。中国的婚俗非常复杂,与西方国家的婚俗有很大的不同。每个民族都有本民族举办婚礼的方式。中国古代把婚礼过程分为六个阶段,古称“六礼”,即纳彩、问名、纳吉、纳征、请期、亲迎。

Real-time Exercises 5

- I Fill in the blanks with the proper words given below. Change their forms if necessary.

tangible entertain rich prestige psychology

1. The longer the history of a nation or people, the _____ its folk customs and the deeper their roots are.
2. The first classification of folk customs is _____ folk customs, behavioural folk customs and linguistic folk customs.
3. Paper cutting was authorized to be the _____ cultural heritage by the State Council on May 20, 2006.
4. As an ancient form of storytelling and _____, shadow puppet artists have shown us a fascinating world.
5. The wedding ceremony is usually presided over by a _____ person.

- II Answer the following questions according to what you've learnt.

1. What is folk customs?
2. When did folk arts take shape?
3. How do people classify folk customs?
4. What is the relationship between folk customs culture and the tourism industry?
5. What is paper cutting used for?

6. How did shadow puppet play develop?
7. What necessary steps do the traditional Chinese marriage usually involve?
8. How do people celebrate wedding ceremony for a new couple nowadays?

III Oral presentation.

Have you ever seen any folk customs performance? Do you know any knowledge of folk customs in your home town? Please choose one of your familiar folk customs to make an oral presentation.

Part 6 Let's Practice!

Self-check

I Complete the following passage according to what you've learnt.

When the tourists arrive at the hotel, one of the important tasks for a local guide is to help them 1 in such as filling in 2 form. After the 3 arrive at the hotel, the guide should help tour leader or national guide put the room 4 on the luggage and ask 5 to 6 the luggage to the tourists' rooms. If the tourists need 7 call service, the guide should 8 with hotel staff to confirm the exact time of the morning call. In addition, the tasks of the local guide also include the introduction to hotel 9 and service items and the problem-solving with 10 attendant.

II Complete the following dialogue according to what you've learnt.

Situation: A local guide has led his tour group to the hotel, and they have made a reservation by travel service. Now they are checking in at the Front Desk.

(R = receptionist, G = local guide, L = tour leader)

R: Good afternoon! Welcome to our hotel.

G: Good afternoon! I am Wang Ping, the tour guide from CITS, Shanxi Branch. We have reserved four single rooms and three suites for ten tourists from Canada.

R: OK, 1. Ah, yes, you have reserved four single rooms and three suites for ten tourists from Canada.

G: 2.

R: Here are the registration forms. Could you please help your clients 3?

G: All right. The registration forms are finished. 4?

R: Of course. Here are the keys to your rooms. Your rooms are on the third floor. The bellman will 5. I hope 6.

G: Thanks!

R: My pleasure.

III Translate the following items into English or Chinese.

1. 中国古建筑艺术博物馆
2. 住宿登记表
3. 北方民居建筑史上的一颗明珠
4. 非物质文化遗产
5. 中国婚礼习俗
6. The Compound of the Qiaos is a treasure house of artistic structures and also a palace for the study of folk traditions.
7. Paper cutting, a traditional Chinese art form, was authorized to be the first batch of state-level intangible cultural heritage by the State Council on May 20, 2006.
8. Residential houses are not only the important type in traditional Chinese architecture but also the key component in ancient folk structure system in China.
9. Shadow puppet play originated during the Han Dynasty, flourishing in the Song Dynasty and culminated in the Yuan Dynasty.
10. Folk customs, a sort of culture with an exotic atmosphere, properly meets the Chinese and overseas travellers' psychological demands.

IV List the items according to the requirement.

1. Please list the local features of residential houses.
2. Please list the treasures displayed in the second courtyard of the Compound of the Qiaos.
3. Please list the necessary steps that the traditional Chinese marriage ceremony usually involves.

V Writing exercise.

Folk customs are the essence of Chinese culture, which has influence on Chinese people generation by generation. Please try to search for some information about Chinese folk customs or some folk activities to enrich your knowledge, and then write a short essay in the light of the materials you have learnt.

Practical Training

Task 1: Group Discussion

A local tour guide should arrange accommodation and meals for the tourists after receiving the tourists from the airport or railway station. All the students in the class will be divided into several groups and discuss how a local tour guide helps the tourists go through check-in facilities, and then each group will choose one member to sum up their standpoint.

Task 2: Oral Presentation

Cooperate with each other to finish this task. All of the students are divided into several groups and then a each group is assigned a topic. After preparation and practice, stand in a row in the front of the classroom, and then a member of each group speaks one sentence to express the main idea.

Topics for choice:

- Introduction to Shanxi Province
- Check-in Service at the Hotel
- Introduction to Chinese Residential Houses
- Introduction to the Compound of the Qiaos
- Introduction to Chinese Folk Customs and Arts

Task 3: Simulated Guiding

You are showing a tour group around the famous tourist site of Shanxi Province—the Compound of the Qiaos. Please introduce the position, area, structure, reputation, features and topic of each courtyard in the Compound of the Qiaos. You can find some extra knowledge about the compound of Shanxi Province like the Wangs' Compound and the Mansion of the Changs if necessary.

Task 4 : Role-play

All of the students are divided into several groups, and then each one chooses a role to act. Some can act as local guides to introduce Chinese folk customs. Some can play foreigners. You may ask some questions with each other to get a good understanding of Chinese culture. It's very necessary to have a preparation before the performance.

Task 5: After-class Work

Please find some information about the residential houses in other areas of China or foreign countries through books, the Internet or other channels. Try to compare and explain some characteristics of them and then make a brief introduction.



The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Capital: *London*

Population: *about 62.35 million in 2009*

Area: *about 244 100 square kilometers*

Official language: *English*

Administrative divisions: *England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland*

National anthem: *God Save the Queen*

National flower: *Tudor rose*

National bird: *red breasted pigeon*

National stone: *diamond*

Famous tourist attractions: *Buckingham Palace, Big Ben, Tower Bridge*



Buckingham Palace



Big Ben



Tower Bridge

