

《英语导游词（通用5篇）》

英语导游词要简洁明了，避免使用过于复杂的单词和长句子。通过生动的语言和形象的描述，把景点的历史和文化内涵传递给游客。并适当地加入情感表达，让游客感受到导游对景点的热爱和认同。下面是简答网小编为您整理的英语导游词(通用5篇)



英语导游词1

In order to feel the beautiful ring, on Sunday, I went to the west lake and the family on the bai causeway.

Took to long broken bridge, a cool breeze, greeted by strain, was a green willow and just it movements in the peach blossom. Under the willow trees on the lakeside, head hanging ten million "green braid", is "jaer makeup into a tree height, ten thousand lop green silk sash." Ah! Peach blossom like green lace colour ornament, the bai causeway is like the beauty of the west lake belt, beautiful. Down the broken bridge, we go forward to a more leisurely pace.

Walk on the top, look down, just grass, rising from the earth was green and soft, it must be very comfortable to sit on. Looked up and saw the level as a mirror of the west lake.

The west lake water is clear, clear can faintly see lake fish; The west lake water is quiet, quiet you can use it to look in the mirror, the beauty of the lake in the "mirror" is more beautiful; The west lake water really green ah, green as if it is a huge flawless jade. Still driving a few small boat on the lake, vaguely can hear a few birds, is really a quiet leisure good place!

More distant, in the bosom of mountains, both coasts stands on the mountainside, its "chubby figure" plus the glittering "pointy hat" at the top, like to the west lake with golden crown.

英语导游词2

Chongqing, located in southwest China, the Yangtze river and the jialing river interchange, and surrounded, wrap, river city mountain alongside water, cascade, both famous for jiang. The upper Yangtze river, 470 kilometers long from east, north and south 450 kilometers wide, with a total area of 8.2 square kilometers, and hubei, hunan, guizhou, sichuan, shaanxi and other provinces border. Is a famous mountain city of chongqing, it is the most prominent feature of the terrain ups and downs, stereo sense is strong.

Chongqing is a unique tourism resources. Throughout the city, the city of bashan stretches, YuShui vertical and horizontal, overlooking the has a long history, cultural heritage deep, form the mountain, water, forest, springs and waterfalls, gorge, hole, etc as one of the magnificent natural scenery and melt ba-yu culture, national culture, immigration culture, three gorges culture, the "capital" culture, urban culture in a batch of rich cultural color. From Xia Yuwang live with a door and not into the "" three TuShan old mark, many celebrities to the kuomintang and the communist party of work site; From big NingHe historic hanging coffins, and decisive to "fold the scourge of god" ocean fishing city sites; From well-known ancient and modern in the three gorges of Yangtze river, to the man who dazu grottoes, composed with chongqing characteristics of "mountain city scenery", "the Yangtze river three gorges tourism golden line" and "eight big characteristic tourist area", a total of more than 300 spots, of which more than 10 national cultural relics protection units.

Chongqing is China's famous historical and cultural city, has more than 3000 years long history and glorious revolutionary tradition, taking chongqing as the center of the Cuban chongqing region is the birthplace of ba-yu culture, the land gave birth to the chongqing's long history. 2 ~ 30000 years ago the late paleolithic, for human life in chongqing area. The 11th century BC chow period, people in chongqing for capital, Pakistan has been established. Later qin destroy Pakistan, the world for 36 counties, the county is one of them. Jisheng period Pakistani territory to the original chongqing city as the administrative center, the jurisdiction of the northwest in eastern sichuan, western hubei, hunan and suck area. Since qin and han dynasties, the area most of the time as a

unified administrative jurisdiction, the administrative center is located in the original chongqing.

Chongqing are Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Catholicism and Christianity. Religious believers 100 more than ten thousand people, open 215 of religious activity venues, registration staff of 321 people. The masses of believers and religious people raised the banner of patriotism and support of the party and government leadership, for economic development and the construction of socialist spiritual civilization has made a contribution.

Chongqing people in one thousand to form the New Year the Spring Festival, 15 view lamp, the tomb-sweeping day ancestor worship, the Mid-Autumn moon and suspension wine festival, sit sedan, fly a kite, folk custom, compared with other parts of China the same. But because there are five tujia and miao autonomous county of chongqing, the two both passion and nation has its own unique folk traditional holiday. Sacrifice, prayer, festival activities such as tujia, miao "autumn", etc.

A mountain city of chongqing, has its own unique festival every year. Such as chongqing cuisine culture festival held every year in October or so, if you want to taste the famous snacks and flavor dishes, don't miss. Chongqing international drinks beer festival, and weighing the Munich beer festival, is the summer carnival. In addition, there are magnetic device mouth temple fair, TongLiang dragon Lantern Festival, dazu county fair and ghost town temple fair.

英语导游词3

ladies and gentlemen:

you have seen the three main halls of the forbidden city. now i `d like to show you around the hall of mental cultivation and the imperial garden . the hall of mental cultivation is situated is in the western part of the innermost enclosure and is symmetrical to fengxian (enshrinement of forebears) hall in the east. this hall was built during the ming dynasty. it is a h-shaped structure consisting of an antechamber and a main building .the hall is surrounded by corridors. in front of the hall is the office of privy council.

before emperor kangxi of qing the dynasty came to power the hall of heavenly purity served as the living quarter of the emperors. emperor yongzheng chose to live in this hall and attended to every day state affairs from here .for the sake of protecting cultural relics, this hall is not open to the public .you can have a look at the inside from the door. the central hall was the audience chamber where the emperor read memorials, granted audience to officials and summoned his minsters for consultation. the western chamber of the hall was where the emperor read reports and discussed military and political

affairs. the hall consists of many inner rooms and is decorated with images of buddha and miniature pagodas. on the screen wall there hangs a picture of two emperors in the han costume. in a southern room there three rare calligraphic scrolls, hence the name of the room “ sanxitang ” (room of three rare treasures) . the room on the eastern side is of historical interest because it was here that empress dowager cixi usurped power and made decisions on behalf of the young emperor . a bamboo curtain was used to separate them .

empress dowager cixi was born in 1835 in lu` an prefecture of shanxi province. she` s of manchurian nationality and her father was a provincial governor from south china. when she was 17 years old ,she was selected to become a concubine of emperor xianfeng and moved into the forbidden city. she gave birth to a son when she was 21years old and was made a concubine the following year. when the emperor passed away in the summer of 1861, her son ascended the throne and title of cixi, meaning “ holy mother ” was conferred upon her and she became the empress dowager. in that same year empress dowager cixi carried out a count coup d` etat and ruled behind the scenes with another empress dowager, ci` an, for 48 years. she passed away in 1908 at the age of 73. it was in reference to this situation that the term “ attending to state affairs behind a bamboo curtain ” developed .in 1912 , empress dowager longyu declared the abdication of the last qing emperor puyi. they were allowed to remain in the forbidden city for the next 13 years .the royal family was forced to move out permanently in 1924.

behind the central hall were the living accommodation of 8 successive qing emperors .three of them actually passed away here. the side rooms flanking the hall were reserved for empresses and concubines. now let` s continue with our tour. it will take us to the hall of heavenly purity , the hall of union and peace ,the palace of earthly tranquility, and the imperial garden.

英语导游词4

In order to feel the beautiful spring, on Sunday, I went to the west lake and the family on the bai causeway.

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英语导游词5

The Temple of Heaven is located in southern Beijing. It is included in the UNESCO world heritage list in 1998. With an area of 2.7 million square meters, it is the largest of its kind in the country. Built in 1420, the 18th year of the reign of Ming Emperor Yongle, the temple was where emperors went to worship heaven for good harvests.

The temple consists of two parts— —the inner altar and outer altar. The main buildings are in the inner altar, on the north-south axis. At the southern end are the Imperial Vault of Heaven(1) and the Circular Mound Altar(2). On the northern end are the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests(3) and the Hall of Imperial Zenith(4).

The structures at both ends are connected by a 360-meter-long walk. There is also the Hall of Abstinence(5) inside the West Heavenly Gate in which the emperor fasted for three days and bathed before prayer.

The temple ' s main building is the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests, where the emperor prayed for good harvests. The round hall, 38 meters high and 30 meters in diameter, has triple eaves and a cone-shaped deep blue tile roof crowned with a gilded knob. Surrounding the hall is a six-meter-high spacious circular stone terrace on three levels, each edged by a balustrade of carved white marble.

The Circular Mound Altar is one of the more important buildings and is a three-tier white stone terrace enclosed by two walls. Geometrically designed, the altar has a taiji rock at the center of the top terrace.

If you stand on the rock and speak in a normal voice, your voice will sound louder and more resonant to yourself than to others around you, because the sound waves reflected by the balustrades are bounced back to the center by the round wall .

The Imperial Vault of Heaven, the place to lay the memorial tablets to the heaven is to the north of the Circular Mound Altar. It is very similar in structure to the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests but is smaller. The Vault, made of brick and timber, is 19 meters high and 15.6 meters in diameter. It is surrounded by a circular wall of polished brick with an opening to the south.

This is known as the Echo Wall(6) and is 3.72 meters high, 61.5 meters in diameter and 193 meters in circumference. If a person whispers close to the wall at any point, his voice can be heard distinctly at any other point along the wall.

Around the Hall of Abstinence are two imperial ditches and they are circled by a 163-bay walkway. The Abstinence Bronze Man Pavilion and Time and Memorial Tablets Pavilion are at the Celestial Terrace of the main hall. To add the solemnity of the occasion, the bells in the two bell towers at the northeast end were struck when the emperor prayed for good harvests.

