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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/234/2021_2022__5B_E5_A4_96_E8_AF_AD_E5_AF_BC_c34_234884.htm Jiuzhaigous entrance gate was built shortly after Jiuzhaigou was listed into the World Natural Heritage Catalog in 1992. The gate reflects the features of Tibetan remote areas. The bark of logs wraps round the whole gate that appears primitive, but also displays the flavor of the modern arts. It seems to tell us that you will find yourselves in the worlds most exciting and unspoiled nature. As you know, Jiuzhaigou has been crowned with several titles: The World Natural Heritage, The World Bio-sphere Reserve, the Green Globe 21 and The State 4A-Level Scenery. Besides, each site and each image shows something more-the true essence, the spirit, and the magic of Jiuzhaigou, Jiuzhaigous wonders inspire the countrys top photographers and artists because the best of their work is here. Others express their feelings through words, and there are numerous quotes from writers or visitors. However, many others articulate this land that seems indescribable. As the saying goes, it is better to see once than hear a hundred times. I think Jiuzhaigous reputation attracts all of you to come here for a visit. I believe, whether you are a frequent visitor or someone who simply enjoys beautiful places, the visit to Jiuzhaigou will be a perfect way to remember the unique sites and beauty of Jiuzhaigou in days to come. Jiuzhaigou scenery is located in Jiuzhaigou County, the AShan Tibetan and Qiang Nationality Autonomous Prefecture in Sichuan Province. Jiuzhaigou literally

means nine Tibetan village gullies, which are all scattered in the scenic area. The names of the villages are Heye, Shuzheng, Zechawa, Heijiao, Panya, Yala, Jianpan, Rexi and Guodu. Jiuzhaigou scenery has taken shape due to the geographic movement in glaciations, earthquakes and calcification. However, there is some folklore that vividly describes the formation of Jiuzhaigou. Here is a story. A long time ago, a male and female hill deities fell in love with each other. The man is called Dage and woman Wonuosemo, who decided to reside in Jiuzhaigou because they deeply loved Jiuzhaigou's birds and animals, and forests and mountains. Unexpectedly a devil called Shemozha found out that the female deity was so beautiful that he fell in love with her, too. The devil didn't like the male deity to live here in Jiuzhaigou. Therefore the devil waged a war in order to drive the male deity out and marry the female deity. A fierce battle occurred between the deity and the devil. During the battle, the female deity was snatched away by the devil. Bewildered, the female deity dropped down to the ground her precious mirror given by the male deity. The mirror was broken into over a hundred pieces, which immediately turned into over a hundred high mountains and beautiful lakes. The battle continued, and the male deity and the devil fought all the way from inner Jiuzhaigou to the entrance. Despite that, there was no sign indicating who would win the battle. At this critical moment, Zhayizhaga, the king of multi-mountains arrived to join the fight on the side of the male deity. The king first put a huge screen-shaped cliff behind the devil and then crashed the devil beneath the cliff. The devil was buried there, with his head off the cliff.

Afterwards local people called the cliff the Devil Cliff. Now it is called the Precious Mirror Cliff. Since then Jiuzhaigou returned to peace and looked more beautiful due to the newly added over a hundred colorful lakes and mountains. The man and woman lived together in Jiuzhaigou forever as the important deities to safeguard Jiuzhaigou. Jiuzhaigou is 47 km long from the south to the north, 29 km wide from the east to the west, covering an area of 720sq. km. In 1990 Jiuzhaigou became one of 40 best scenic spots in the country. In 2000 Jiuzhaigou was evaluated as one of the first state 4A-level sceneries in China. In 1992 Jiuzhaigou was listed on the World Bio-sphere Reserve. In Jiuzhaigou scenic area there are three gullies that seem to be in the shape of y. There distributed 108 lakes, 47 splashed waterfalls, 12 tributaries, 5 shoals and 3 Tibetan villages. All these scenic sites create a unique landscape of Jiuzhaigou, to China and the rest of the world. If you get closer to view the cliff that is over a thousand-meter cliff, you may see a bizarre figure image on the cliff. What does it look like? It is a devil's face, and it is now called the Precious Mirror Cliff. Down the cliff is a gully called Zharugou, where stands Zharu Monastery. In Sichuan Tibetan areas local Tibetan people believe in what can be properly described as "Lamaism", an ancient strain of Tantric Indian Buddhism, coupled with Tibetan Shamanism. It flourishes in regions inhabited by the Tibetan and Mongolian people. During the reign of Songzan Gampo in the 7th to 9th century, monks from India crossed the Himalayas through Nepal and arrived at Tibet to spread Tantrism. Tantrism, Mahayana and Bon, the indigenous religion of Tibet, intermingled

and developed into Lamaism that strongly believes in reincarnation. Lama means "teacher" or "superior being". A lama must be a monk, but not all monks can become lamas. Lamaism has several sects: the Yellow, the Red, the Black and others. The Yellow Sect, founded by Tsong kha pa in the early 15th century, and rapidly grew into the dominant sect thanks to the support of the Qing government. The Yellow Sect perfected the Tibetan Buddhism and greatly promoted the evolution of the merger of government administration with religion the Tibetan a Buddha in your present lifetime. The monks in Zharu monastery believe in the Black Sect Buddhism that is also called Bon. The religious activity of the Black Sect, much more influenced by the indigenous religion, has centered on the principles that everything has spirit. The Black Sect followers pray to gain happiness and drive out disasters. You may be aware of the dense forest growing along the sides of the road. It mirrors together the scenic sites of main plants in Jiuzhaigou. The evergreen plants consist of Chinese pine, hemlock, fir and dragon spruce. The red-leaf plants are maple, little tiller, smoke tree and others. The yellow-leaf plants are birch, golden-rain tree, elm, larch, poplar mix together in harmony, offering a rainbow of natural pictures that easily please to our eyes. It is commonly believed that the colorful plant scenery is one of the main features manifested in Jiuzhaigou. As autumn arrives, the plants keep changing their colors. As colorful leaves and forests are mirrored on the lakes around, the stunning color images seem to allure viewers into a dreamlike world because it is too beautiful to absorb all of them during a time-limited tour. As

you enter into Shuzheng scenic site, and start walking through it, the garden-patterned landscape might inspire your passion to write poems or paint pictures. Here is the Reed Sea. If you close your eyes, you may feel as if you were in the region of rivers and lakes in southern China. Actually the sea is a kind of moisture land that suits the growth of varied water plants. Some fish swims in the shallow sea, and they have a strange name, called "naked carp" or they has no scales, but belong to the family of the carp. The water in Jiuzhaigou is a big attraction, and is commonly considered the soul of Jiuzhaigou because it remains much less touched by human beings. Generally the water is so clean that you can see to the bottom even at 30m in depth. Now we arrive at the first lake in Jiuzhaigou called Shuanglonghai. You can dimly see two calcified lower banks in the shape of ribbon. Once waves in the lake surges, the two banks seem to wriggle. The local legend says that they are two swimming dragons. It is said that there are four dragons in Jiuzhaigou. The dragons in the lakes here are two of the four, who take charge of raining and hail. Maybe because they have no strong sense of their duty responsibility, they often make mistakes, and therefore there is no rain when it should rain. there is no hail when it should hail. Therefore Geshaer, the Tibetan hero has subdued the two evil dragons and imprisoned them at the bottom of the lake.

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