# 最新英文导游词作文

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*最新英文导游词作文5篇导游词其实要提醒旅游者注意自己携带的东西，保管好自己随身的物品，这是导游词最重要的组成部分。小编在这里给大家分享一些最新英文导游词作文，希望对大家能有所帮助。最新英文导游词作文精选篇1In the north of C...*

最新英文导游词作文5篇

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**最新英文导游词作文精选篇1**

In the north of China， there lies a 6，700-kilometer-long (4，161-mile-long)ancient wall. Now well-known as the Great Wall of China， it starts at theJiayuguan Pass of Gansu Province in the west and ends at the Shanhaiguan Pass ofHebei Province in the east. As one of the Eight Wonders in the world， the GreatWall of China has become the symbol of the Chinese nation and its culture.

Lots of beautiful legends and stories about the Great Wall took placefollowing along the construction， and since that time these stories have spreadaround the country. Those that happened during construction are abundant， suchas Meng Jiangnu‘s story and the legend of the Jiayuguan Pass. Meng Jiangnu‘sstory is the most famous and widely spread of all the legends about the GreatWall. The story happened during the Qin Dynasty (221BC-206BC).

It tells of how Meng Jiangnu‘s bitter weeping made a section of the GreatWall collapse. Meng Jiangnu‘s husband Fan Qiliang was caught by federalofficials and sent to build the Great Wall. Meng Jiangnu heard nothing from himafter his departure， so she set out to look for him. Unfortunately， by the timeshe reached the great wall， she discovered that her husband had already died.Hearing the bad news， she cried her heart out. Her howl caused the collapse of apart of the Great Wall. This story indicates that the Great Wall is theproduction of tens of thousands of Chinese commoners.

Another legend about the Jiayuguan Pass tells of a workman named Yi Kaizhanin the Ming Dynasty (1368BC-1644BC) who was proficient in arithmetic. Hecalculated that it would need 99，999 bricks to build the Jiayuguan Pass. Thesupervisor did not believe him and said if they miscalculated by even onebrick，then all the workmen would be punished to do hard work for threeyears.

After the completion of the project，one brick was left behind the Xiwongcity gate. The supervisor was happy at the sight of the brick and ready topunish them. However Yi Kaizhan said with deliberation that the brick was putthere by a supernatural being to fix the wall. A tiny move would cause thecollapse of the wall. Therefore the brick was kept there and never moved. It canstill be found there today on the tower of the Jiayuguan Pass.

In addition to the above-mentioned stories about the construction of theGreat Wall，there are also plenty of stories about current scenic spots. A famousone is the legend of the Beacon Tower. This story happened during the WesternZhou Dynasty (11th century BC-711 BC). King You had a queen named Bao Si，who wasvery pretty. King You liked her very much， however Bao Si never smiled.

An official gave a suggestion that setting the beacon tower on fire wouldfrighten the King‘s subjects， and might make the queen smile. King You liked theidea. The subjects were fooled and Bao Si smiled at the sight of the chaos.Later enemies invaded Western Zhou， King You set the beacon tower on fire to askfor help. No subjects came to help because they had been fooled once before.Thus， King Zhou was killed by the enemy and Western Zhou came to an end.

Beautiful stories and legends about the Great Wall help to keep aliveChinese history and culture. In each dynasty after the building of the GreatWall， many more stories were created and spread.

**最新英文导游词作文精选篇2**

Everybody is good! Welcome to visit suzhou gardens. I am your tour guide,surnamed pan, just call me pan or pan guide. Let me take you to visit!

Suzhou garden with beautiful scenery, is famous for its elegant, have\"jiangnan garden enjoys, suzhou garden armor chiangnan\" the laudatory name.There are both lakes and mountains, wide, and Bridges the jiangnan waterrhyme.

Now we came to the humble administrators garden. Humble administratorsgarden is one of the four classical gardens in China. It is located in suzhou inthe swallow gate, is the largest one in suzhou garden, also is therepresentative work of suzhou gardens. You see, the humble administratorsgarden is light fitting for property of building layout, the clever, fair,simple natural pure and fresh style? Its layout theme centered on water, thewater area is about one 5 of the total, various pavilions hin pavilions built bythe water. Main building has far hong tong, snow sweet YunWeiTing, to frosteighteen datura flower pavilion, pavilion, pavilion, 36 yuanyang pavilion, etc.Autographed photos below, youd better be careful, dont fall into the water orlitter!

Visit the humble administrators garden, now everyone with me to thesurging waves pavilion. Surging waves pavilion is the oldest a garden in suzhou.Within the garden rocks as blue waves accent. Look, head on a heaped-upmountains, stone pavilion is located on its blue waves. Is Lord of the gardenrockery southeastern md hall building, and there are five hundred MingXianshrine, see mountain building, emerald green and exquisite pavilions, back checkpavilion and royal pavilion building through with them. Landscape art isdifferent, not into the garden gate and set a pool of green water around outsidein the garden. Chisel below has a pool, landscape are connected to a complextortuous galleries, how beautiful! The composition

Below you see the lion grove. Is one of the four classical gardens insuzhou. Because of the high stone mountain park, more like a lion, so the name\"lion\" Lin. Forest lake stone rockery and more exquisite, architecturaldistribution of strewn at random have send, the main building there is YanYuhall, see waterfall mountain building, pavilion, ask MeiGe, etc. Lion grovetheme is clear, the depth of field is rich, personality, false cave lives thecraftsmanship, objects dont have a charm.

Finally, lets visit the garden. Lingering garden is one of Chinas fourbig gardens. Was built in the Ming dynasty. Central garden covers an area ofabout 50 acres, with landscape is given priority to, is the essence dominated.The main building has a green mountain, bright floor, quxi far cui pavilionbuildings, the wind the place such as the pool pavilion. Keep the number ofcampus building in the gardens in suzhou crown, fully embodies the ancientlandscape of superb artistry and outstanding wisdom.

Now that we have finished the few parks are not allowed to visit the suzhougardens. I would be glad to visit the gardens together with everybody, thank youfor your support for my work! Good bye!

**最新英文导游词作文精选篇3**

Anyang city in henan province is the most northern, east longitude 113 ° 35 114 ° 58, north latitude 37 ° 12 and 36 ° 22, is located in jin, ji, yu, the junction of three provinces, according to the borders of shanxi taihang mountains west, north separates the was with the handan city, hebei province, is adjacent to puyang city, east south connected to hebi, xinxiang. For the mountains in the west and east is plain. Jurisdiction one city (went), four counties (anyang county, tangyin, huaxian county enjoys, neihuang), four area (wenfeng, beiguan district, I, suburban) and a provincial high and new technology industrial development zone, 95 townships (town), 3293 administrative villages. With a total area of 7413 square kilometers and a population of 5.21 million. Municipal district covers an area of 247 square kilometers (area is 69 square kilometers), a population of 760000.

Anyang is one of the seven ancient capitals in China, the national famous historical and cultural city, is the birthplace of oracles hometown, the zhouyi. 1300 BC shang king PanGeng moved the capital to Yin (now anyang suburb xiaotun area), the king of eight generation of 12, 254 years. The first to use the words of the Chinese nation - oracle, the worlds largest bronze - SiMuWu big square unearthed here. In \"China 100 archaeological discovery\" of the 20th century, the discovery and excavation of anyang city sites of the late shang dynasty digging on top. In addition, water conservancy, the king of the famous yu play, joined fu hao, shu qin phase, hsi-men pao hong powers, mother-in-law deficit and other historical story took place here. In anyang cultural relics is more, a total of 8 from national level cultural relics protection units, 32 provincial cultural relics protection units. Long history, splendid culture, for the history of anyang left behind the precious cultural heritage, in November 1952, chairman MAOs visit anyang, put forward the high hopes for us. In September 1956, Mr Guo moruo left \"huan anyang water is not empty, three thousand years ago is the royal park\" the famous poem. - total - also in February 1991 and June 1996 visit anyang twice, and handwriting phrase: \"carry forward the national culture, ancient capital of anyang built\", \"play to the hard work of the red flag canal spirit\" self-reliance.

Anyang sufficient energy, mineral resources and rich resources of agricultural and sideline products. The power with a total installed capacity of 1.01 million kilowatts, with an annual output of 2.83 million tons of raw coal, natural gas in capacity of more than 100 million cubic meters, daily water supply is 420\_\_0 cubic meters. Western mining, coal, iron ore, limestone, marble and other resources have some reserves, is the national high quality oil production base in the eastern plains. Huaxian county enjoys is the first major grain-producing county, henan province, is known as the \"granary\" of the north. Neihuang jujube, area and yield are the crown of the country, known as jujube township and enjoys a good reputation both at home and abroad. Anyang mild climate, distinct seasons, sufficient sunshine, moderate rainfall, belongs to the warm temperate zone continental monsoon climate. Annual average temperature 13.6 ℃, annual average rainfall of 606.1 mm.

Anyang transportation is convenient. Beijing-guangzhou railway across the city, the beijing-zhuhai expressway, 106, 107 national road runs through north and south. AnLin, soup which railway branch lines to the west in the mining and oil fields in the east. At present, is actively preparing to counter local railways in Lin, and the jingjiu railway line. Urban road interweave, convenient public transportation routes, has formed outside the local network, on-line three vertical and three horizontal transportation network.

Anyang tourism resources are rich. There are both rich cultural tourism resources, and unusual natural tourism landscape. In Yin ruins museum garden, city as the main line in the You shells cultural tour and to yue fei temple, the red flag canal patriotism education demonstration base as the main line of traditional education constitutes the anyang tourism characteristic cultural tourism. In addition, the tianning temple tower (wenfeng tower), the mausoleum of hadrian, hippocrene temple grottoes (Buddha ditch), Yuan Lin, MingFu temple tower, tower of temple of revised also with its unique cultural connotation has attracted many tourists. Anyang, natural scenery beautiful varied from small sea breeze scenic area, pearl spring scenic spot, and the charming taihang grand canyon, Lin Lvshan natural scenery, the Chinese and foreign tourists linger on. Unique air sports foundation, because of its creations of natural terrain and are very popular among parachuting, gliding sports enthusiasts. Has been called \"the eighth wonder of the world\" artificial tianhe red flag canal, has become a rare tourist attraction. At the same time, and the matching of the hotel industry, catering industry, business and other service facilities.

**最新英文导游词作文精选篇4**

Yuyuan Garden, located in the southern part of Shanghai, is a famous classic garden. The owner of the garden, Pan Yunduan, once a treasurer of Sichuan Province, had the garden built to please his parents in their old age. Hence the name of the garden “Yu”, which means “pleasing one’s parents”.

The construction started in 1559 but went on and off for lack of money and did not come to completion till 28 years later. Unfortunately, Pan’s father did not live to see the garden completed. What’s more, the Pans went down the drain and his descendents were eager to sell the garden. Some businessmen soon bought it at a low price and incorporated it into the City God Temple to become its “West Garden”, and later turned it into many trade guild offices. During the Opium War and the Taiping Revolution, foreign aggressors stationed their troops in the garden for more than once. So, the garden experienced repeated calamities in its history and lost much of its former grandeur. With the care of the people’s government since 1949, Yuyuan Garden has gone through many renovations with the recent one carried out in 1987 to restore its eastern part. And since 1982, it has been under the special protection of the State Council.

Yuyuan Garden is a residence garden and one of the best in southern China. Although a small one, with an area of only 2 hectares, it strikes visitors as quite large because of its zigzag layout. With pavilions, halls, chambers, towers, ponds and rockeries, it presents more than 40 vista points. At least 10,000 people visit the garden every day. No wonder people say “Those who have come to Shanghai but missed Yuyuan Garden and the City God Temple Bazaar cannot claim that they have been to the city.”

Before entering the garden, you will see a beautiful lotus pond. Across the pond is a bridge with a pavilion in the middle. The Mid-lake Pavilion was rebuilt in 1784 and converted into a teahouse 80 years ago. One of the best in Shanghai, the tea-house is a popular place for senior citizens, who enjoy chatting with each other over a cup of tea.

By the tea-house is a nine-zigzag bridge. The bridge is an indispensable part of a Chinese garden. It pides up the water space. A zigzag bridge slows down visitors’ pace so that they may enjoy the scenery more leisurely and it also enables them to have a different view whenever they make a turn. But why nine zigzags? It is because “nine” is the biggest digit before ten and is, therefore, a lucky number.

This is the Three Corn-ear Hall, the largest and tallest in the garden. Called the “Hall of Happiness and Longevity” at fir5st, it was a place where the host entertained his guests and held banquets. There are three plaques in the hall. The top plaque is “Mountains and Forests in the City”. It expresses Pan Yunduan’s love for landscape. As Shanghai lies in a flat country with no mountains or forests around, he had the garden built with plenty of trees and plants and rockeries, hoping to bring natural beauty into it. The middle plaque is “Lin Tai Jin Shi”. “Lin Tai” refers to the high terrace where the King of Zhou Dynasty offered sacrifices to his ancestors. The hall used to be a place for the gentry to explain and study the imperial edicts, so this plaque is used to suggest this function. The third plaque is “Three Corn-ear Hall”. After the hall was turned into an office for the rice and bean businessmen, the name was changed into “Three Corn-ear Hall”, reflecting the wishes of businessmen for a rich harvest. For the same reason, there are crops and fruits carved on the doors of the hall.

Yuyuan Garden boasts many lattice windows, which are found in the corridors and on the walls. They were covered by papers or foils of shells 400 years ago before glass was introduced as construction material. Built with a mixture of clay, lime and alum, each of them presents a different design. On the windows near the Three Corn-ear Hall are designs of pine, crane, and linzhi herb, which symbolize fortune, wealth, longevity and happiness.

Behind the Three Corn-ear Hall stand the Yanshan Hall (Hall for Viewing the Mountain) built in 1866. Opposite the hall is a beautiful rockery. Designed by Zhang Nanyang, a famous landscape architect, it is a rarity in southern China. While sipping tea with your friends in the hall, as the owner did, you can enjoy the rockery in front. As is described by the words on the plaque in the hall “High Mountain Ridges”, the 12-merter-high rockery hill, dumped with 2,000 tons of rocks, is noted for its steep cliffs and hidden, winding paths. It is no exaggeration to say that the rockery is the crystallization of the wisdom and creativeness of the working people as to move the rocks from 200-kilometer-away Wukang in Zhejiang Province alone was no easy job at all. What is more amazing is that the rocks were stuck together by cooked glutinous rice mixed with alum and lime, for at that time cement was not available. Visitors feel as if they were on real mountain ridges once they ascend the rockery covered with trees and flowers and with streams flowing down the slopes into the pond below. The pavilion on the hilltop, the highest point in Shanghai 400 years ago, commanded an excellent view of the Huangpu River by sails and masts, hence the name “Pavilion for Viewing the River”.

Above the Yangshan Hall is the “Rain Rolling Tower” with its named derived from the Tang Dynasty poet Wang Bo’s poem. A verse of it reads “Dusk finds the pearl curtain rolling up the rain drifting from Western Hill.” It is true that on the four sides of the hall there used to be pearl curtains, which gave off a kind of rain-like sound against the wind. While enjoying in the hall the excellent views of the rockery and pond full of lotus blossoms and goldfish, visitors seem to hear the sound of rain, thus feeling carried away by the poetic surrounding with mountains in the rain.

Behind the rockery is a wall topped with a dragon, called the reclining dragon. There are five dragon walls in the garden, piding the garden into different scenic sections.

In Yuyuan Garden there are many brick carvings and clay sculptures, dating back to the Qing Dynasty, 300 years ago. Here is a clay sculpture called “Plum Wives and Crane Sons”. The legend connected with the carving describes Lin Heqing who loved plum and crane as if they were his wife and son. Hence the title. Though a great poet, Lin fell out of favor. Disappointed, he lived in seclusion in a country co9ttage on the Gushan Hill in Hangzhou. During the twenty years of his stay there, he did nothing but plant plum trees and raise a crane. Every year, when the plum bloomed, he simply stayed at home and enjoyed the plum blossoms. That was why he was able to write a number of beautiful poems in praise of plum trees, which have ever since been greatly admired and recited by people. His crane Wuno was also a great help to him. When, occasionally, his friends called on him and found him out, his crane would fly around. Seeing the crane, he got the message that would return home immediately to receive his guests. The death of its master mad the crane so sad that it stood in front of his tomb day after day, crying till it died. The crane was buried not far from Lin’s tomb. By the side of Wono’s tomb, a pavilion, the Crane Pavilion, was built in memory of this faithful and loyal wading bird. Perhaps, Mr. Pan Yunduan used this clay sculpture to express his idea that he and Mr. Lin Heqing had the same fate.

The brick carving on the right describes a warrior who came out first in the military examinations at three levels.

At the entrance to the corridor are two iron lions. Cast in the Yuan Dynasty, they are nearly 700 years old. Iron lions are very rare in China as most of them are made of wood or stone. Regarded as the king of animals, lion signified “dignity” and “majesty”. Such lions, usually put in front of palaces or courts, were meant to show the owner’s prowess. It is very easy to tell the sex of the two lions. The rule is that the female one is always put to the left while the male one stands on the right. What is more, the female lion fondles a baby, while the male plays with a ball. There is an old saying in China, “The lion’s cub has to learn how to rough it.” The mother lion makes it a point to give the baby a hard time so that it will be trained into a brave animal. From the way the lion keeps it under her paws, we know that it is the female.

These two lions were originally found in Anyang County, Henan Province. They were shipped to Tokyo and did not return to China until the victory of the Anti-Japanese War in 1945. However, they were put among scraps under the KMT’s regime, which did not care about the historical relics. They were recovered after 1949 and moved to this garden.

We are now walking through the corridor. A corridor provides the link between buildings in ancient gardens. Appearing in different forms---straight or zigzag, high or low, hill-climbing or water-hugging, a corridor is a visitor’s guideline. It pides up the space and combines the views. With every step the visitor takes following a corridor, the view changes. A technique in building court gardens is to create paralleled views. That is to say the pavilions, halls, chambers, and towers should match each other. Here is a case in point. Standing on the Rain Rolling Tower and looking on the right, visitors seems to see a landscape painting dominated by the rockery resembling a real mountain. When visitors on top of the rockery cast their eyes to their left, they will be struck by a genre painting centered on towers and chambers with pavilions, bridges, and ponds tucked away as the background.

The rock in the middle of the corridor looks like a young lady. It serves to block the scenery behind. It is another technique in Chinese garden building.

The plaque above says “Gradually Entering the Wonderland”. It means that you should slowly follow the winding corridor in order to really appreciate the beautiful views ahead.

You can now see another brick carving on your left. The old man holding a walking stick is the God of Longevity. He is distinguished by an abnormally large, protruding forehead, which is deeply lined and crowned with snow-white hair. He is a legendary figure said to be in charge of the life span of mankind. Above the God of Longevity is the Goddess of Mercy.

This is Happy Fish Waterside Pavilion. Surrounded by water on three sides, it is a good place for enjoying goldfish swimming happily in the pond. The pavilion often reminds visitors of the dialogue between two ancient philosophers, Zhuang Zi and Hui Zi. Once they came to a pond like this, Zhuang Zi said, “The fish must be very happy.” Hui Zi asked him, “How do you know they they are happy since you are not fish?” The former answered, “How do you know that I do not know they are happy since you are not me?” Visitors do find themselves in a happy frame of mind when they hear the sound of flowing water and see the goldfish swimming freely in the limpid water of the pond.

This small area itself is a garden as it is completely with the basic elements called for by a Chinese garden: plant, water, building, and rock. The pond, partitioned in the middle by a crenellated wall with the water flowing through an arched opening at the foot of the wall, looking deeper and longer than itself. This is what we call creating the maximum space out of a small area. If your eyes follow the stream beyond the arch, you will see in the water the reflection of people and scenery on the other side of the wall. This is the technique of “scenery borrowing”. It means using the scenery “borrowed” from outside the wall as the setoff to enrich the views inside and make the two become one.

There is a 300-year old wisteria at the corner. It is said the tree once withered but came into bloom again. Some people regard wisteria as a symbol of welcoming guests. When summer sets in, the tree is laden with white, butterfly-like flowers, which give off refreshing fragrance.

This is the Double Corridor partitioned by a wall with open windows. When you look through the windows, you will see different views like traditional Chinese paintings in frames. This is another technique in Chinese garden building called “scenery framing”. One side of the corridor presents you with chambers, towers and a houseboat, which are all static. The other side provides you with the views of water, trees and flowers, which are all in motion. As you walk along, the pictures are changing like pictures.

At the end of the corridor is the Chamber of Ten Thousand Flowers. It is so called because there used to be fresh flowers here all the year round. Designs of plants and flowers are carved on the doors and windows. Particularly eye-catching are the designs on clay sculptures of the orchid, the bamboo, the chrysanthemum, and the plum at the four corners of the chamber, representing spring, summer, autumn and winter respectively. The furniture with carved flowers in the chamber are over 200 years old. In front of the chamber are many rocks brought here from Taihu Lake. Eroded by water, they are in different shapes, many, interestingly, resembling animals.

Here are two ancient trees: one gingko and the other, magnolia. It is said that Mr. Pan Yunduan’s father planted here 400 years ago two gingko trees, one male and the other female. Later the female gingko died and a magnolia was planted in its place. Known as “living fossil”, gingko trees used to grow profusely about 146 million years ago, but are now on the brink of extinction. It is also called “gongsun” tree because it grows so slowly that the grandfather plants the tree and the grandson picks the fruit. The tree looks like a large parachute because its dark green leaves resemble small fans. Its seeds and leaves can be used for medical purposes.

If you look up, you will see the second dragon on top of the wall. The dragon sprawls on the wall, with its head raised high, ready to mount the cloud. Hence the name “Dragon Mounting to the Clouds”. Dragon is a mythical animal. It is said dragon could call up wind and waves. Fairies rode on them or used them as messengers. Dragon is said to have horns like a deer’s antlers, the head of an ox, eyes of a shrimp, the body of a snake, scales of a fish, and talons of an eagle. Regarded as something sacred and the symbol of the emperor, dragons were used to consolidate the rule of the feudal rulers in ancient China.

The dragon has, in its mouth, a pearl which is its life-line. There is also a toad under its mouth. It is said that these two animals depend on each other for survival. The toad lives on the saliva of the dragon. The dragons in the garden all have three talons instead of five. It is said that the owner did this on purpose because the dragons in the imperial palace had five talons and he did not want to offend the emperor by having the same kind of dragons.

This is the Spring Hall (Dian Cun Tang). Being one of the three treasures in Yuyuan Garden, it was built around 1820. the name of the hall was derived from one of the poems by Su Dongpo, a great poet in the Song Dynasty. The name Dian Cun also means ordering one’s favorite theatrical work. In Chinese, Dian means ordering or choosing, while Cun means theatrical work. The Pans used to sit in this hall and appreciate the performances given on the stage just in front of it.

In 1853, people in Shanghai organized a secret society---the Small Sword Society---in response to the Taiping Heavenly Revolution, a peasant uprising against the corrupt Qing government. It was an uprising on the largest scale, with the longest duration and greatest number of participants in the contemporary history of Shanghai. The uprising army once headquartered its northern city command post in this hall. The army took the city and held out for one and half years before it was defeated by the reactionary Qing government in collusion with the foreign powers. However, the uprising dealt a heavy blow at the ruling class. It had remained desolated since the defeat of the uprising. However, after the founding of New China, this hall was restored by the Shanghai local government in 1956 and has been serving as a base for the patriotic education. There is, on the wall, a traditional Chinese painting named “Appreciating the Sword”. It was made by a famous Qing Dynasty painter Ren Bonian, who once took part in the uprising. The Spring Hall is now an exhibition hall, displaying some pictures, weapons, and coins used by the Small Sword Society.

The stage in front of the hall was built partly on water and partly on land. On the roof of the pavilion stage are some clay figures from the Chinese classic novel “The Romance of the Three Kingdoms”. The building on the left, when viewed from the front, is a stage but looks like a pavilion on the water when viewed from the back.

The two-storied structure over there is the “Tower of Happiness” built with Taihu rocks in the shape of clouds. The tower, like a “castle in the air”, seems floating amidst clouds. This scenic section, centered on the “Tower of Happiness” with other buildings around and dotted by rockery, water and “clouds”, presents a mythical touch. Arriving here, visitors feel like entering a fairyland.

This is the Hall of Mildness, located between a pond and a huge rock. The hall, bright and spacious, with windows on four sides, is cool in summer and warm in winter. Please have a look at the furniture on display in the hall. The furniture is made of banian tree roots with a history of over 200 years. The decorations in the hall are also made of banian tree roots---the phoenix on the right, a “Ru Yi” or say “As you wish”, an ornamental object in the middle, and a unicorn on the left.

On top of the wall here are the third and fourth dragons with a pearl between them. They are called “Twin dragons playing with a pearl”. On festive occasions streets packed with people present a bustling scene, whereby twin dragons manipulated by players dance and fiddle with a pearl.

Here is another famous piece of brick carving, “Eight Immortals Crossing the Sea”. Each of the immortals had some magic power and working together they managed to cross the rough sea. It implies the meaning that when people working together with concerted efforts, they will finally succeed.

This is the eastern part of Yuyuan Garden. It was leveled to the ground after the Opium War but has recently been restored. Following the Mind Dynasty-styled “Spring Corridor” flanked by green bamboo, visitors will see Huijing (Scenery Gathering) Tower, the center of one of the three scenic sections in the eastern part. The tower, built in 1870, commands an excellent view of the whole garden. Not far from it is the Nine-Lion Study erected in 1959. visitors may stop in front of the tower and enjoy the elegance of the pavilion in the distance. Or they may cross the stone bridge and following the stone path leading to it. Ascending the pavilion, they may enjoy the sight of the lotus blossoms in the pond or appreciate the tranquility of the pavilion tucked away amidst ancient trees.

Besides a rockery stands another pavilion called Liushang (Toasting). Its shadows are thrown onto the pond. It is recorded that on March 3rd of the lunar calendar every year, men of letters in Shanghai would gather here and compose poems over a glass of wine like Wang Xizhi (a famous calligrapher 1,700 years ago) and his friends did in Lanting Pavilion.

Next to the Liushagn Pavilion is a three-zigzag stone bridge spanning the water. Walking on the bridge, one feels like tiptoeing on water.

On the far end of the bridge is a wall with a moon-shaped door. The words “Yingyu” or leading to the jade” are above the door. The grotesquely-shaped huge rock behind the door will arouse visitors’ curiosity. You will hastily enter the next scenic section---the Exquisite Jade Stone.

Once entering this section, you will find yourself in a world of “jade”. The huge rock, the Jade Magnificence Hall, the beautiful rockery peak and the wonderful corridor all contain in their names the Chinese character “yu” or jade. Even the Yulan (magnolia), Shanghai’s city tree newly planted in front of the hall means “white jade orchid” in Chinese.

The 3.3-meter-high Exquisite Jade Stone is a rare treasure and, actually, one of the three best in China. The other two, one in Beijing and one in Suzhou. It was one of the many valuable rocks which should have been sent to the Northern Song Dynasty Emperor, Huizhong, a rock collector. But it got lost while being transported from the south to the northern capital Kaifeng. It finally ended up in a private garden in Shanghai’s Sanlingtang, east of the Huangpu River. The owner, a local official, when marryi

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