# 旅游英语作文范文北京端午推荐12篇

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*旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第一篇Beijing has a history of over 3,000 years with a population of nearly 13 million and a lot of places of ...*

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第一篇**

Beijing has a history of over 3,000 years with a population of nearly 13 million and a lot of places of interest around it. In recent years, the city of Beijing has been advancing very quickly. You can see more museums, parks an shopping centers here and there. More and more highways and overhead walkways have been built up. Whats more, a lot more buses which burn cleaner fuel, such as CNG or LPG, are put into use, to prevent air from being polluted. Water in the rivers is clean again. Wherever you go, you can see GREen trees, grass and beautiful flowers. All these make life in Beijing more convenient, pleasant and colorful. Beijing is still advancing to the bright future.

北京有3000多年的历史，近1300万人口和许多名胜古迹。近年来，北京发展得很快。你能看到更多的博物馆、公园和购物中心，比比皆是。北京已建成越来越多的高速公路和过街天桥。还有，更多的公共汽车投入使用，它们都使用环保燃料，以防空

气受到污染。河水又变得清澈了。无论你走到哪里，你都能看到绿树、青草和美丽的花朵。所有这一切使北京的生活更便利，更怡人，更多姿多彩，北京仍在向着美好的明天迈进。

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第二篇**

Today, I to the grandmas home my father and mother for the Dragon Boat Festival. entered the door, grandma said, xxxtoday is Dragon Boat Festival. Lets make dumplings.xxx promised. Grandma said, xxxbamboo leaves need to be soaked for a

After a , began to pack the zongzi. Each of us picked up three pieces of bamboo leaves, grabbed a handful of glutinous rice our hands, put them in the bamboo leaves, and put on some big red dates. And then it into a cone. Im glad to have a zongzi up. I said to grandma, xxxthe dumplings are so simple. Grandma said, xxxthe real bag is not easy!xxx After finishing the package, the dumplings cooked.

Our family is very happy to eat s rice dumplings.

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第三篇**

(As we enter the month of June, we find ourselves already in the middle of the year. However, according to the Chinese lunar calendar, the fifth month just begins and the Chinese people are preparing to celebrate another traditional festival -- the Duanwu Festival.)

The Duanwu Festival falls on the fifth day of the fifth month of the Chinese lunar calendar. For thousands of years, Duanwu has been marked by eating Zongzi and racing dragon boats.

The taste of Zongzi, a pyramid-shaped dumpling made of glutinous rice and wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves to give it a special flavor, varies greatly across China. Zongzi is often made of rice mixed with dates in Northern China, because dates are abundant in the area. Eastern China’s Jiaxing County is famous for its pork-stuffed Zongzi. In the southern province of Guangdong, people stuff Zongzi with pork, ham, chestnuts and other ingredients, making them very rich in flavor. In Sichuan province, Zongzi is usually served with a sugar dressing. Most people still maintain the tradition of eating Zongzi on the day of the Duanwu Festival. But the special delicacy has become so popular that you can now buy it all the year round.

Duanwu is also known as the Dragon Boat Festival, because dragon boat races are the most popular activity during the festival, especially in Southern China. A dragon boat is shaped like a dragon, and is brightly painted in red, white, yellow and black. Usually, a dragon boat is 20 to 40 meters long, and needs several dozen people to row it. Boatmen row the boat in cadence with the drumbeats, as the captain standing in the bow of the boat waves a small flag to help coordinate the rowing. Before the race gets underway, a solemn ceremony is held to worship the Dragon King.

Dragon boat racing is quite a spectacle, with drums beating, colorful flags waving, and thousands of people cheering on both sides of the river. Nowadays, it has become a popular sporting activity in Southern China. International dragon boat races are held in Guangzhou and Hong Kong every year.

The Duanwu Festival used to have other interesting customs that are no longer commonly observed, though you may still find them practiced in some rural areas.

Ancient Chinese believed the day of Duanwu was unlucky because midsummer was just around the corner. The hot weather used to bring various diseases, which could spread rampantly. Dispelling disease and driving out evil were the main purpose of the festival. People would paste on their front doors pictures of Zhongkui, a legendary Chinese ghost-catcher. People would also use cattail and mugwort leaves to drive away mosquitoes and other insects.

Since children are generally the most vulnerable to disease, they received extra care at this special time. Children would wear necklaces or bracelets, made of red, yellow, blue, white and black threads, to keep evil away from them. They would also receive colorful pouches containing fragrant herbal medicines as presents. They hung these around their necks, and would compete with one another to see whose pouch had the finest needlework. Mothers also made sure to bathe their children in water boiled with herbal medicines. Modern science has proven that these medicines are, in fact, quite beneficial to health.

Ancient Chinese believed realgar was an antidote for all poisons, and therefore most effective to drive away evil spirits and kill insects. So everyone would drink some realgar wine during the Duanwu Festival, and children would have the Chinese character for “King” written on their foreheads with realgar wine.

[端午节英语作文介绍]

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第四篇**

书法(calligraphy)在中国的传统艺术领域占有非常重要的位置。书法已经历时多年了。它有五种主要的书写方式，每种都有不同的书写技法。练习书法需要文房四宝(FourTreasures of the Study)。书法被认为是一种需要内心平静的艺术形式。今天，尽管出现了各种各样的现代书写方式，但人们仍然经常将书法作为一种业余爱好进行练习。如今，书法在西方也越来越受欢迎。

In China,calligraphy occupies a very importantposition in the field of traditional a history lasting for more than 2,000years.

There are five main ways of writing and eachneeds different practice calligraphyrequires the Four Treasures of the is considered to be an art form requiringinner various modern ways of writing have come up,calligraphy is stillpracticed often as a hobby.

Nowadays,it has also become more and more popular amongwesterners.

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第五篇**

>Happy dragon boat festival

Tomorrow is dragon boat festival, I and father mother go together Woerma goes buying a zhongzi.

Arrive Woerma, I run to look for a zhongzi with respect to rapid ground. Wow! Here huge crowd of people, really lively. Well? How is that place person special much? Taking away doubt I looked in the past after all. Oh! Buy a zhongzi so, the zhongzi breed here is really too much: Of beef stuffing, of red jujube stuffing, of chop stuffing, of earthnut stuffing... my what look saliva should flow. Took a bag rapidly, say to mom: xxxMom, I like to eat fresh chopped meat, I should be bought more a few. xxx mom nods express to agree, then I bought the zhongzi of a lot of fresh chopped meat.

Buy a zhongzi, we bought a lot of things again, have a meal in hall of Xiang Shang coffee next, had eaten a meal, we came home cheerfully, really happy today!

Look! This is the zhongzi that I buy, but delicious!

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第六篇**

The Dragon Boat Festival in its hometown has a history of more than two thousand years, which is commemorated by the patriotic poet Qu Yuan. Today is the fifth lunar, the day has a thick festive atmosphere. It can be as exciting as the Spring Festival, Qingming and Mid Autumn Festival in our hometown, which is full of people\'s joy and joy.

The Dragon Boat Festival in our hometown is more solemn. Every few days before the Dragon Boat Festival, every family is ready to welcome it. This day people bought bamboo leaves, brown, glutinous rice and meat dumplings and other items. This year\'s Dragon Boat Festival is more festive. Now, you see, there are four or five days away from the festival. Original monotonous cast had been improved, now a chestnut stuffing, bean paste, jujube paste...... It\'s really a great variety. The streets are dumplings can smell the fragrance, it is the monkey man DC slobber, brought forward the festive atmosphere.

On the day of Dragon Boat Festival, there are various kinds of breakfast on every breakfast table, so you can see it dazzled. But the most important thing is baozi, Ma Yuan, zongzi, tea eggs and garlic, which is the traditional cuisine of the hometown. People are happy together, round and round, eat hot and lively, relish, but for me, there is nothing new, because these things I have been tired of. Listening to the grandfather said that when they were young, they looked forward to the day of the festival, because it was only a festival that had such a happy life, and it was a good life at ordinary times.

Think about how happy our life is now. We really want to thank the party\'s reform and opening policy and the people\'s living standard. We should not be happy in life and cherish today\'s happy life.

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第七篇**

Beijing in Autumn is more beautiful than other seasons. Red leaves in Xiang Moutain, the Great Wall,the Summer Place and so on.

Actually Autumn is not the best time since the temperature is still too high. And the real time that red leaves full fille the Fragrant Hill (xiang shan should be translated in this way) is in October, around the golden week on October symbol of Beijing as well as of China; Tian an men Square, the largest city square in the world; the former Imperial Palace (the xxxForbidden Cityxxx), the largest and best-preserved ancient architectural complex in the world; and the Great Wall at Badaling, one of the xxxseven wonders of the world.xxx Of these, the former Imperial Palace, the Great Wall, the site of Peking Man at Zhoukoudian, the Summer Palace and the Temple of Heaven are on the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List.

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第八篇**

This summer holiday I have been to BeiJing for a travel.

It was a great journey! we have went to see the Imperial Palace and the great wall and them let me feel that I was proud to be a Chinese.

The Imperial Palace noted the history. there were many antiques which we could espy the great culture .

From the great wallit was a well-known wonder in the world.

It is made of big stones which was too heavy to bring even uesing it to buil a construction of ruggedization. What a great grandeur!

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第九篇**

The sound of firecrackers is old, and laughter is greeted by spring. Here, I give you a year! I wish you all a happy New Year! I also wish to have a higher floor, speak more actively and organize more!

”Time flies like an arrow.“ Footsteps of 20xx has gone, and in 20xx has come, in the coming, I hope everyone can have a good start, the New Year, just like a piece of white paper, let you in the above picture, lets pick up the ”colorful brush“, ”white paper“ painted in a bright future! A New Year and a new wish! I have a lot of desire to bury in my heart, I will say a few today!

I hope those PLA uncles who cant go home for the New Year will be reunited with their families this year!

I hope there is no quarrel in our country, there is no war between the countries of the world, there are no thieves, robbers, bad people, and peace of the country!

I hope the children in the poor mountains can go to school and live in a poor life and not let them see school as a dream!

I hope robots can replace coal miners in underground mining, coal miners will no longer be harmed by explosions, and their children will no longer suffer from the loss of their loved ones!

I want people with disabilities who cant live on their own, and all the things they do in their daily lives, like brushing their teeth, washing their face, eating, bathing... In this way, people with disabilities can live a normal life!

I hope every household appliance in each household will be controlled by computers, and the furniture will be automated so that our life will be much more convenient!

In this New Year, just do it: the wish plus action plus persistence, the New Year will be sunny! May my New Years wish come true!

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第十篇**

中国传统节日端午节的介绍

农历五月初五是端午节。端午节始于中国的春秋战国时期，至今已有多年历史。端午节一直是一个多民族的全民健身、防疫祛病、避瘟驱毒、祈求健康的民俗佳节。被国家设定为法定节假日，放假一天。

端午节是我国所有传统节日中叫法最多的节日。据统计，端午节的名称在我国所有传统节日中叫法最多，达20多个，堪称节日别名之最。如端午节、端五节、端阳节、重午节、天中节、夏节、五月节、菖蒲节、龙舟节、解粽节、粽子节、诗人节、女儿节、浴兰节、龙日、地腊等名称。

对于端午节的由来，各本其源，有屈原说、伍子胥说、曹娥说、三代夏至节说、恶月恶日驱避说、吴越民族图腾祭说等。其中，在民间影响最大、范围最广的看法，认为端午节是为了纪念投汨罗江而死的忠臣屈原。史料记载，公元前278年农历五月初五，楚国大夫、爱国诗人屈原听到秦军攻破楚国都城的消息后，悲愤交加，心如刀割，毅然写下绝笔作《怀沙》，抱石投入汨罗江，以身殉国。沿江百姓纷纷引舟竞渡前去打捞，沿水招魂，并将粽子投入江中，以免鱼虾蚕食他的身体。

在屈原之前就有“端午节”，端午节起源时间要早于屈原，专家对端午习俗源自屈原提不同看法，端午节又称“诗人节”

最早是作为“恶日”来过的，苏州端午公祭伍子胥，引发端午节起源之争，端午节没必要争姓伍还是姓屈

端午节，我们应该纪念谁？

千百年来，屈原的爱国精神和感人诗辞，深入人心。人们“惜而哀之，世论其辞，以相传焉”。在民俗文化领域，中国民众从此把端午节的龙舟竞渡和吃粽子等，与纪念屈原紧密联系在一起。随着屈原影响的不断增大，端午节也逐步传播开来，成为中华民族的节日。

[视频]艺术人生：端午节――听名家讲中国节

【端午起源四种主流说法】

关于端午节的起源，史籍资料中有许多不同的说法，其中比较有影响的有四种。

一是认为端午节起源于古代吴越民族对龙图腾的崇拜。近代大量出土文物和考古研究证实，长江中下游广大地区，在新石器时代，有一种几何印纹陶为特征的文化遗存。据专家推断，该遗存的族属是一个崇拜龙图腾的部族――史称吴越族。出土陶器上的纹饰和历史传说表明，他们有断发纹身的习俗，生活于水乡，自比是龙的子孙。直到秦汉时代仍有吴越人，称端午节是他们创立用于祭祖的节日。该说法虽说有一定的根据，但是其真实性还有待于进一步考察研究才能证明。

二是说端午节插艾草、悬菖蒲都是为了夏日驱病防病，与古俗视五月为“恶月”、视五月五日为“恶日”相应，所以端午节是起源于古代“恶月”、“恶日”说。

三是纪念孝女曹娥。传说东汉时期有一个著名的孝女曹娥，她父亲在江上划龙船迎潮神时被淹死，数日不见尸体，当时曹娥年仅14岁，昼夜沿江号哭。过了七天七夜仍不见尸体，于是她在五月初五跳江寻找父亲，后来抱出父尸。人们被她的精神所感动，为她建了一座庙，称为曹娥庙。传说这一天为了纪念曹娥，人们纷纷来水上赛龙舟。但端午节是不是为了纪念曹娥还有待考证。

第四种说法，也是在民间影响最大、范围最广的看法，认为端午节是为了纪念投汨罗江而死的屈原。

纪念屈原说何以深入人心？这是因为千百年来，屈原的爱国精神和崇高的品格感人至深。因此，纪念屈原说就占据了主流。在这一天，人们为了纪念屈原举行一系列活动，如赛龙舟、比武、击球、荡秋千等。

【端午节，祛除病疫、驱邪禳灾的节日】

民俗专家说，在古代，五月俗称“恶月”、“毒月”，五日又称“恶日”、“毒日”。五月初五为恶月恶日，这是人们最忌讳的。因此，端午节最早一直是作为祛除病疫、躲避兵鬼、驱邪禳灾的节日流传下来的。

端午在古时被认为是毒日和恶日，因此，旧时过端午节以保健、避疫为主要原则，形成了插蒲草、艾叶，喝雄黄酒，拴五色丝线等驱邪避疫的`特殊习俗。

艾草、菖蒲和蒜被称为“端午三友”。端午节这天，人们以菖蒲作剑，以艾作鞭，以蒜作锤，又称“三种武器”，认为可以退蛇虫、灭病菌、斩妖除魔、驱毒避邪。

端午期间，时近夏至，正是寒气、暑气交互转换之时，多雨潮湿，毒虫滋生，人最容易生病。因此，古人在端午节悬挂艾草、菖蒲和蒜头的做法并非完全出于盲目崇信，确实可以避毒虫、消病毒、除恶气。

雄黄，其色橙红，有解毒杀虫的功效，可治痛疮肿毒，虫蛇咬伤。俗信端午节时有“五毒”之说，所谓“五毒”，指的是蛇、蝎、蜈蚣、壁虎和蟾蜍。民间认为，饮了雄黄酒便可以杀“五毒”。神话传说《白蛇传》中，白娘子饮雄黄酒，现出蛇身的原形。因此，民间便认为蛇、蝎、蜈蚣等毒虫可由雄黄酒破解。

五色丝线，古俗名称避兵缯、朱索等。早在东汉应劭著《风俗演义》中就已经记载，把它系在臂上可避除兵鬼、不染病疫。因此，每年端午节清晨，各家大人起床后的第一件大事便是在孩子手腕、脚腕、脖子上拴上五色丝线。

在今天看来，古人的这些防病防疫措施和方法显得落后和原始，甚至还带有迷信色彩，但它却体现出了古人驱邪禳灾的美好心愿。

端午节内涵，端午，走向世界，民俗专家称：应多发掘和充实端午节的文化内涵，端午节是中国最早的“卫生防疫节”。

“端午闽台对渡文化习俗”申报国家级非物质文化遗产，我国传统节日已列入非物质文化遗产保护名单。

端午习俗

我国各地都有过端午的习俗，其中以湖北秭归县的“屈原故里端午习俗”、黄石市的“西塞神舟会”和湖南的“汨罗江畔端午习俗”、江苏的“苏州端午习俗”最具特色和代表性。因此，20\_年中国端午节将三省四地习俗“打包”申请世界非物质文化遗产获得成功，成为唯一入选的节日类项目。

端午节又叫端阳节、重午节。此外，端午节还有许多别称，如午日节、重午节、女儿节、天中节、五月节、粽子节、天中节、卫生节、天医节、夏节、艾节、菖节、蒲节、龙舟节、浴兰节、女儿节、地腊节、诗人节、龙日、灯节等。虽然叫法不同，但总体上说，各地过节的习俗还是基本相同的。内容主要有：女儿回娘家，挂钟馗像，悬挂菖蒲、艾草，佩香囊，赛龙舟，比武，击球，荡秋千，给小孩涂雄黄，饮用雄黄酒、吃咸蛋、粽子和时令鲜果等，除了有迷信色彩的活动逐渐消失外，其余习俗至今已流传中国各地及邻近的国家。我国的满、朝鲜、白、苗、哈尼、纳西、瑶、蒙古、布依等少数民族，也流行过端午节，又各有其风俗。如满族的拜天、射柳、击球；朝xxx的荡秋千、踏跳板等活动。

端午节是我国传统节日中叫法最多的节日

秭归县是屈原的诞生地，也是中国端午节文化最为深厚的地方之一。在中国很多地方只过一个端午节，而秭归却有三个端午节，农历五月初五为头端午，五月十五为大端午，五月二十五为末端午。每到端午节，秭归人都要用自己特有的方式纪念屈原，端午诗会吟屈原、赛龙舟纪念屈原、举行仪式公祭屈原，此外还有挂艾蒿、插菖蒲、吃粽子、饮雄黄酒等。

观竞渡（《清史图鉴》）

每逢端午，华东的江浙一带，老百姓喜欢晚上划龙船，张灯结彩，来往穿梭，情景动人，别具情趣；而贵州的苗族人民在农历五月二十五至二十八举行“龙船节”，以庆祝插秧胜利和预祝五谷丰登；云南傣族则在“泼水节”赛龙舟，纪念古代英雄。

除祖国大陆在端午节有赛龙舟的风俗外，清朝乾隆年间，台湾也开始举行龙舟竞渡。当时台湾知府蒋元君曾在台南市法华寺半月池主持友谊赛。现在台湾每年农历五月初五，都举行龙舟竞赛。而在香港、澳门等地，端午节龙舟竞渡的风俗也十分盛行。

【划龙舟】在汨罗江畔，每年端午节都要举行隆重的龙舟竞渡活动。竞渡前一般都要先祭屈子庙。来自四面八方的人们，穿着新装，扶老携幼，并抬着龙头，先到屈子庙朝拜，供以粽子、包子、酒水等祭奠屈原遗像。然后由主祭人将一条红绸系到“头龙”的头上，由“头桡”将龙头扛到江边洗浴，洗完后将龙头安于船首，这才开始赛龙舟。

龙舟竞渡（故宫博物院藏）

用作竞渡的龙舟，其形制因时因地而不同。旧时西湖上的龙舟，长约四五丈，头尾高翘，彩画成龙形。船首有龙头太子和秋千架，均以小孩装扮，太子立而不动，秋千上下推移；旁列弓、弩、剑、戟等“十八般兵器”和各式旗帜。中舱分上下两层，中舱下层敲锣打鼓，旁坐水手划船。船尾树蜈蚣旗。又如，苏州的龙舟分成各色，四角遍插旌旗，迎风招展，舱中鼓乐笙箫，粗细间作。两旁有划手16人，船头立篙师一人，执长篙，称挡头。船头亭上，选面端貌正的儿童，装扮成台阁故事，称“龙头太子”。船尾高丈余，牵系彩绳，由擅长嬉水的小儿表演“独占鳌头”、“童子拜观音”、“杨妃春睡”等节目。

今天用来竞渡的龙船，已比旧时简化了许多。船分青龙、黄龙、白龙、黑龙等，船身、船上的罗伞旌旗等装饰，以及划手们的服装乃至船桨，都要求同色。湖北、湖南等地的龙舟短则7丈多，长则11丈余，划动时有如游龙戏水。福建的龙舟，船首雕刻的龙，口能开合，舌能转动，栩栩如生。贵州的龙舟由三只独木船联合而成，中间较长的一只称“母船”，船上有鼓手指挥，两边的船稍短，称“子船”。

有关竞渡的仪式、规定、技巧和情景也因时因地不同而丰富多彩。“五月五日天晴明，杨花绕江啼晓莺。使君未出郡斋外，江上早闻齐和声。使君出时皆有准，马前已被红旗引。两岸罗衣破晕香，银钗照日如霜刃。鼓声三下红旗。

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第十一篇**

I’m LiHua, president of the Student Union. I’m writing to invite you to our Dragon Boat Festival celebration, which is to be held in the Lecture Hall at 14:00 next Monday.

The Duanwu or Dragon Boat Festival, generally celebrated on the fifth month of the Chinese lunar calender, falls on June 18 this year. It is one of the oldest festivals in China, with a history of more than 2,000 years. Legend holds that this festival is in memory of Qu Yuan, a patriotic poet during the Warring States Period.

In the celebration, you can enjoy a performance about that legend and watch live broadcast of dragon boat racing. In the meanwhile, varieties of Zongzi, an essential food for this unique occasion, are available, which take different shapes and various fillings. Come and join us!

Your early reply is highlyappreciated!

**旅游英语作文范文北京端午 第十二篇**

There will be a speech on our school playground this Saturday afternoon, whose theme is “To civilize schoolyard is my responsibility”. All the teachers and students are required to attend.

In the activity, the first two winners in each grade will give such valuable advice as follows: we should not litter anywhere in order to keep our campus clean; we should love flowers, grass and trees so that everyone can enjoy the greenness; we should behave well instead of running after one another, quarreling and fighting noisily; we should care for others so that our school will be full of love. We believe our school will become more and more beautiful and peaceful.

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