# 小雁塔导游词(3篇)

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*范文为教学中作为模范的文章，也常常用来指写作的模板。常常用于文秘写作的参考，也可以作为演讲材料编写前的参考。大家想知道怎么样才能写一篇比较优质的范文吗？以下是我为大家搜集的优质范文，仅供参考，一起来看看吧小雁塔导游词篇一大雁塔位于大慈恩寺内...*

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**小雁塔导游词篇一**

大雁塔位于大慈恩寺内，又名“慈恩寺塔”，建于唐朝初期，刚开始的时候是五层，后加盖至九层，再后来，层数和高度又有数次变更，最后固定为今天所看到的七层塔身。资料上标着通高64。517米，底层边长25。5米，好精确的数字啊。

“大雁塔”之名是因为唐玄奘得来的。没错哦，就是那个西天取经的唐玄奘。他在西行的路上，进入了沙漠腹地的时候，饥渴难耐，还一不小心打翻自己的水壶。危急关头，一群大雁带着唐玄奘来到一片绿洲，他才活了下来。

回国后，为了感谢这群大雁，也为了给经书的存放寻找一个安静的地方，唐玄奘请求李世民建下了大雁塔。而那时的大雁塔，因为建筑在大慈恩寺，所以也叫慈恩塔。

唐朝有一个习俗，那就是进士及第后要在大雁塔下题名留诗。著名的大诗人孟郊屡试屡败，终于中举后写下了“春风得意马蹄疾，一日看尽长安花”的狂诗。

这诗着实很“狂”，把书生中举之后的豪情表现得淋漓尽致。

几年后，另一位诗人也考中了进士，在大雁塔下题名时，他本来是想着规规矩矩去题的，可一看到孟老爷子的诗，整个人都不好了：“孟老爷子的诗这么狂，看来我也不应落于人后!”

他是这么想的，也是这么做的。只见他一把拿过酒壶，就是一通豪饮，饮干酒后提笔就写“慈恩塔下题名处，十七人中最少年”。你孟老爷子不是狂吗?哼，我比你还要狂!在你们之间，我可是最年轻的。这位年少有为的诗人便是白居易。

有关大雁塔的传说众多，和唐朝诗人关联的肯定不止孟郊和白居易。唉，要是时间允许的话，我还真想一整天蹲在那里，细细揣摩昨天的痕迹。

**小雁塔导游词篇二**

欢迎大家来到这里，下面我来为大家介绍一下!

“要看中国的五百年，请到北京;要看中国五千年，请到西安”，看到这就应该知道西安历史的悠久，西安曾是十三个朝代的首都，也是中国七大古都之一，更与雅典、开罗、罗马一起被誉为“世界四大文明古都”。西安，古称长安。遍布西安的帝王陵墓、宫殿遗址、古刹名寺和园林名胜，是西安成为了一座历史文化的宝库，数不胜数的文物古迹都向人们彰显它曾经有过的辉煌以及深厚丰富的历史文化魅力。就是在这样一个城市，在这你可以感受到中国几千年的沧桑变化，以及中华文明的发展和中华民族的伟大。

20xx年1月14日，在北京举行的国家5a级旅游景区授牌仪式上，西安曲江大雁塔?大唐芙蓉园景区成功晋升国家5a级景区，成为我省继兵马俑、华清池和黄帝陵之后，第四家国家5a级旅游景区，是西安市属第一家5a级景区，是全国首个区域性、多景点整体打包晋级的国家5a级景区。

西安曲江大雁塔?大唐芙蓉园景区位于西安曲江新区核心区域，总面积3.8平方公里，是中国唯一的唐文化主题景区。这里有唐都长安玄奘译经之地、佛教祖庭-大慈恩寺;西安地标、千年古迹-大雁塔;构架山水、师法自然，保存唐大慈恩寺大雄宝殿殿基遗址的唐大慈恩寺遗址公园;中国第一个全方位展示盛唐风貌遗址公园-大唐芙蓉园;以唐代曲江池遗址为摹本，因循山水格局的开放式文化体验公园-曲江池遗址公园;在历经1400多年风雨的唐城墙遗址之上，恢复再现的以唐诗人物和唐诗意境为主题的唐城墙遗址公园;还有亚洲最大矩阵式音乐水舞广场、大雁塔文化休闲景区、炫美盛唐天街以及大唐不夜城。

景区文化历史资源厚重，景色宜人环境优美，处处体现着环保理念与人文关怀，已成为西安城市新名片，古都旅游新品牌。游客步入景区之中，每一个脚印都行走在遗址之上，每一次游历都在完成着与历史的对话。

welcome to here, let me to introduce for everybody!

\"see china in five hundred, please come to beijing, want to see china in five thousand, please go to xi \'an\", see this you should know the history of the xi \'an long, xi \'an was the capital of 13 dynasties, is also one of the seven ancient capitals in china, together with athens, cairo, rome more is known as the \"world\'s four major ancient civilization\". xian, called chang \'an. around xian imperial mausoleum, palace ruins, ancient temple of acquainting and garden scenic spots, is a treasure trove of xi \'an became a history and culture, numerous cultural relics to reveal it once had the brilliant and deep rich historical and cultural charm. is in such a city, in this you can feel the chinese for thousands of years of vicissitudes of life change, and the development of the chinese civilization and the greatest of the chinese nation.

in beijing on january 14, 20xx, the national 5 a-class tourist scenic spot of opening ceremony, the xi \'an qujiang wild goose pagoda? datang furong garden scenic spot success promotion national 5 a grade scenic spot, become after the terra cotta warriors, huaqing pool and runs in our province, the fourth national 5 a-class tourist scenic spot, is the first company in xi \'an city 5 a level scenic area, is the first regional, many attractions whole packaging promotion national 5 a grade scenic spot.

xi \'an qujiang wild goose pagoda? datang lotus park scenic area is located in the core region of xi \'an qujiang newly developed area, with a total area of 3.8 square kilometers, is china\'s only journal theme scenic spots. there are tang changan xuan zang translated by land, day - the temple of buddhism; xi \'an landmarks, one thousand sites - wild goose pagoda; architectural landscape, nature, save big tang temple ursa major temple tang big temple ruins park base sites; china\'s first comprehensive display of tang style park - datang furong garden; in the tang dynasty qujiangchi site for dating, followed the open cultural experience of landscape pattern of the park - park qujiangchi sites; after 1400 years of wind and rain of the tang dynasty city wall ruins, restore reproduce the character of the tang dynasty and the tang dynasty as the theme of the artistic conception of tang dynasty city wall ruins park; there is asia\'s largest matrix water dance music square, leisure culture of great wild goose pagoda scenic area, dazzle beautiful tang yin and datang city that never sleeps.

cultural and historical resources of the scenic spot, beautiful scenery and pleasant environment, everywhere embodies the concept of environmental protection and humanistic care, has become a new card in xian city, the ancient capital tourism new brand. visitors enter the scenic area, every footprint walk on site, every journey to complete the dialogue with history.

**小雁塔导游词篇三**

欢迎大家来到这里，下面我来为大家介绍一下!

大雁塔位于南郊大慈恩寺内，是全国著名的古代建筑，被视为古都西安的象征。相传是唐僧从印度(古天竺)取经回来后，专门从事译经和藏经之处。因仿印度雁塔样式的修建故名雁塔。由于后来又在长安荐福寺内修建了一座较小的雁塔，为了区别，人们就把慈恩寺塔叫大雁塔，荐福寺塔叫小雁塔，一直流传至今。大雁塔平面呈方形，建在一座方约45米，高约5米的台基上。塔七层，底层边长25米,由地面至塔顶高64米。塔身用砖砌成，磨砖对缝坚固异常。塔内有楼梯，可以盘旋而上。每层四面各有一个拱券门洞，可以凭栏远眺。长安风貌尽收眼底。塔的底层四面皆有石门，门桅上均有精美的线刻佛像，传为唐代大画家阎立本的手笔。塔南门两侧的砖龛内，嵌有唐初四大书法家之一的褚遂良所书的大唐三藏圣教序》和《述三藏圣教序记》两块石碑。唐末以后，寺院屡道兵火，殿宇焚毁，只有大雁塔巍然独存。

另一说：大雁塔建于唐高宗永徽三年，因坐落在慈恩寺内，故又名慈恩寺塔。慈恩寺是唐贞观二十二年(648)太子李治为了追念他的母亲文德皇后而建。大雁塔初建时只有五层。武则天时重修，后来又经过多次修葺。现在的塔是七层，共64米，呈方形角锥状。塔身为青砖砌成，各层壁面作柱枋、栏额等仿木结构。每层四面都有券砌拱门。这种楼阁式砖塔，造型简洁，气势雄伟，是我国佛教建筑艺术的杰作。大雁塔底层南门两侧，镶嵌着唐代著名书法家褚遂良书写的两块石碑。一块是《大唐三藏圣教序》;另一块是唐高宗撰的《大唐三藏圣教序记》。碑侧蔓草花纹，图案优美，造型生动。这些都是研究唐代书法、绘画、雕刻艺术的重要文物。大慈恩寺是唐长安城内最著名、最宏丽的佛寺，它是唐代皇室敕令修建的。

唐三藏--玄奘，曾在这里主持寺务，领管佛经译场，创立佛教宗派。寺内的大雁塔又是他亲自督造的。所以大慈恩寺在中国佛教史上具有十分突出的地位，一直受到国内外的重视。

寺门内，钟、鼓楼东西对峙。钟、鼓是寺院的号令，俗有\"晨钟暮鼓\"之说。东侧钟楼内悬吊明代铁钟一口，重三万斤，高三米多。唐代学子，考中进士后到慈恩塔下题名，谓之\"雁塔题名\"，后沿袭成习。唐代画家吴道子、王维等曾为慈恩寺作过不少壁画，惜早已湮没。但在大雁塔下四门洞的石门楣、门框上，却保留着精美的唐代线刻画。西石门楣上的线刻殿堂图尤为珍贵。

大雁塔东南侧，有和尚墓塔群。其中六座是清代建造的。大雄宝殿是寺院的中心建筑，殿内有三身佛、菩萨和罗汉泥塑像。是礼佛诵经之所。法堂是讲经说法的地方。堂内有阿弥陀佛铜像。

今日的慈思寺是明代以来的规模，而寺内的殿堂则是清代末年的建筑。现在大雁塔经过修复，古塔雄伟，寺殿香火缭绕，庭院鲜花争艳，是一处特别吸引国内外游人的游览胜地.

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wild goose pagoda is located in the southern suburbs within the temple, is the national famous ancient buildings, is regarded as the symbol of the ancient capital of xi \'an. it was said that tang\'s monk came back from the experiences of india (ancient tianzhu), specializing in translation and the scriptures. because imitation indian wild goose pagoda style of the wild goose pagoda. since then in changan jianfu temple built a small wild goose pagoda, to distinguish, people are often given, jianfu temple tower called the small wild goose pagoda, has spread so far. wild goose pagoda square plane, built on a party about 45 meters, about 5 meters high stylobate. seven layers, the bottom side length of 25 meters, from the ground to the top of the tower is 64 meters high. the towers are built with bricks, ground brick for seam strong anomalies. tower with stairs, can be upwards. each layer all around a arch form, and can be trapped. changan view panoramic view. the bottom of the tower is shek mun, have fine lines on the door mast carved buddha, for big has write in tang dynasty. within the recess on either side of the tower, the south gate brick, with one of the four famous calligrapher in b on the book of tang monk st preface to teach and the assyrian monk holy teaching sequence, two pieces of stone tablets. war after tang dynasty, temple, the house burned down, only the wild goose pagoda stand alone.

another story: the wild goose pagoda was built in the tang gao zongyong badge for three years, because of located within the temple, so the tower also known as temple. temple is the tang dynasty twenty-two years (648) prince li zhi reading his mother queen wants to chase. wild goose pagoda built in only five layer. wu zetian was rebuilt, and later after numerous repairs. the tower is now seven layers, a total of 64 meters, square pyramid shaped. the tower for the blue brick flies in the build by laying bricks or stones becomes, the layers of wall column fang, bar and so on wood structure. each layer all around has coupons masonry arch. this in the 2-foot-tall tower, modelling concise, magnificence, is a masterpiece of buddhist art in china. wild goose pagoda, on both sides of the south gate to the inlaid with b, a famous calligrapher write two pieces of stone tablets of the tang dynasty. one is the preface to tang monk san teaching; another piece is the emperor tang from the teaching sequence, the tang monk holy. a beautiful monument side creeping weed decorative pattern, design, modelling is vivid. these are the research in the tang dynasty calligraphy, painting, sculpture art important cultural relics. big temple is the most famous and most hongli tang changan city buddhist temple, it is built in the tang dynasty royal decree.

longevity monk xuan zang, once conducted temple service here and get a tube of sutras translation field, founded buddhism sect. he personally duzao temple pagoda is. so big temple has a very prominent position in the history of chinese doctrines, has been brought to the attention of the domestic and foreign.

temple gate, the bell and drum tower confrontation. bell and drum is a temple on the reins, vulgar said the morning bell and evening drum reminders. the east tower in suspension in the ming dynasty iron bell, weight thirty thousand jins, three meters. students in tang dynasty, after the exceeded otherregions jinshi to jion tower under the title, \"the wild goose pagoda\" title \", after turned lineage. the tang dynasty painter wu daoxuan, wang wei has been for the temple murals, such as precious little already annihilation. but in the wild goose pagoda, stone of four door lintel, door frame, has kept the fine line in the tang dynasty. westone lintel carved palace figure of the lines is particularly valuable.

the wild goose pagoda, a monk\'s tomb tower group. six of them are built in the qing dynasty. ursa major palace is is the center of the temple buildings, there are three bodies like the buddha, bodhisattva, and arhat clay sculpture. is the chanting of course. dharma is a lecture that place. hall with amitabha buddha statue.

today cisi temple is the scale since the ming dynasty, the temple of the temple is the construction of the late qing dynasty. now after repair of great wild goose pagoda, the majestic, ancient pagoda temple, the temple incense incense, garden flowers bloom, which is a special attract domestic and foreign tourists to visit.

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