# 最新苏州寒山寺景点导游词 苏州寒山寺诗词(5篇)

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*无论是身处学校还是步入社会，大家都尝试过写作吧，借助写作也可以提高我们的语言组织能力。相信许多人会觉得范文很难写？以下是小编为大家收集的优秀范文，欢迎大家分享阅读。苏州寒山寺景点导游词 苏州寒山寺诗词篇一hanshan temple was...*

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**苏州寒山寺景点导游词 苏州寒山寺诗词篇一**

hanshan temple was first built in 5\_\_ a.d., that is, in the reign oftianjian of liang dynasty, with a history of more than 1000 years. the originalname of hanshan temple is miaoli puming pagoda garden. because it was burned inyuan, ming and qing dynasties, what we see now is the remains preserved after itwas built in 19\_\_. of course, suzhou municipal government has made great effortsto renovate it in recent years to get a new appearance of this day. when you getthere, some tourists may ask, \"where is the hanshan of hanshan temple? is itvery cold?\" let me answer for you. in fact, hanshan temple is not named becauseof the mountain, but because of the people. in tang dynasty, there were twomonks, one was hanshan, the other was shide. hanshan, in particular, is a poetmonk in the tang dynasty. he has a collection of hanshanzi\'s poems. latergenerations renamed this temple hanshan temple in memory of hanshan.

in addition, you must understand that there are many places of interest insuzhou. why is hanshan temple especially famous at home and abroad? there arethree reasons: first, it originated from a poem. you may understand that therewas a poet named zhang ji in the tang dynasty. he was born in xiangfan, hubeiprovince. he went to beijing for an examination, but he was named sun shan. hewas depressed. on his way home, the fishing boat moored at night on the maplebridge, which is a bridge to the west of hanshan temple. please follow mydirection. he heard the \"dong dong\" sound of the hanshan temple bell, which madehim benefit a lot. he thought that if i failed this year, next time i must beable to make a comeback. with the inspiration of disaster relief, he wrote downthe famous poem \"night mooring on maple bridge\", which is \"the moon is falling,the frost is all over the sky, and the river maple fishing fire is n temple outside the city of gusu, the bell rings at midnight to thepassenger ship. \" to this day, thousands of miles away in japan, many youngchildren are familiar with.

secondly, buddhist disciples have always believed that hanshan and shide,who had once been the abbots of the temple, were the incarnations of manjusriand puxian, respectively.

third, the bell of hanshan temple. that is the bell mentioned in zhang ji\'spoem. in the ming dynasty, it flowed into japan. after that. a japanese namedyamada hanshan failed in his search, so he collected a pair of bronze bells, onefor hanshan temple in china, and the other for guanshan temple in japan. it haswritten a perfect page in the history of sino japanese folk cultural exchangesand friendly exchanges.

fourth, it is said that the bell of hanshan temple has a very peculiarfunction, which can be summarized as \"hearing the bell, clear worries,commander, bodhisattva.\"

maybe when you see the gate facing the west, you must and will havequestions. let me answer for you again. as for the reasons / there are threereasons:

first of all, according to local conditions, the door faces the west. tothe west is the canal. the transportation is convenient for the believers fromall over the world to come here by boat to burn incense.

second, to the west means to go to the western paradise, showing respectfor western buddhist resorts.

thirdly, water can conquer fire.

i have explained the history of hanshan temple to you in detail. pleasereview it here first, and have a rest and take photos by the way. in a moment,we will go back to the next scenic spot, the heavenly king hall.

**苏州寒山寺景点导游词 苏州寒山寺诗词篇二**

各位游客们：

大家好!

在进大雄宝殿前，我们先留意一下大雄宝殿前的汉白玉栏杆，全长34.50米，柱高1.5米，栏板高0.7米，采用莲花宝座和海棠的图案。这只铁香炉上铸有“大化陶熔”四字，暗示了佛的神通广大，意为佛的教化可以造就信徒成为大器。大殿前的一对石柱，称为“露盘”，是和尚就餐前放饭盛水，以供所谓饿鬼食用的器具。

殿内正中供奉的是释迎牟尼佛木雕像，左边长者为迦叶，右边年轻的叫阿难，他们是如来的得力弟子。佛祖逝世后，迦叶在灵鹫山主持了佛教信徒的第一次集会;阿难是佛祖的从弟，聪明有智慧，擅长记忆，跟随佛祖25年，把佛祖生前的讲经说法都写在贝叶树的叶子上，成了佛经。1924年“戊戌变法”改良家康有为参拜寒山寺，曾写了一副“真经书贝叶，法果证菩提”的对联，点出了佛经的历史，墨宝现珍藏在寒山寺枫江楼里，成为寒山寺重要文物。

大殿两侧沿墙分列着明代时从山西五台山清来的铁铸十八罗汉金身坐像。释迪牟尼佛像背后东墙上嵌有清代扬州八怪之一罗聘所画的寒山、拾得石刻。寒山右手指地，拾得担胸笑颜，画面上还有讲述寒山、拾得劝人和好欢颜的诗篇：“我若欢颜少烦恼，世间烦恼变欢颜。”南墙上嵌有清代佛教居士大鹤山人郑文焯于1880年在枫桥船中所作的指画丰子像石碑。据说丰干和尚是寒山、拾得的师傅。

大殿后测东南角悬挂的这口大铜钟就是由日本山田寒山赠送的，铜钟高80多厘米，直径近70厘米，周围铸有阳文汉字《姑苏寒山寺钟铭》，为1920\_\_年的日本首相伊藤博文所写。

**苏州寒山寺景点导游词 苏州寒山寺诗词篇三**

各位贵宾，各位朋友：

大家早上好，很高兴认识大家，并由我陪同大家去我国的著名历史文化名城和旅游胜地——苏州观赏园林，到人间天堂去享受一天。

在车到景点之前，我先为大家介绍苏州园林的基本情况。“上有天堂，下有苏杭。”苏州为典型的江南水乡城市，素有“东方威尼斯”之美誉。当然，也请大家注意环境卫生，做一个文明游客。

我们马上到了今日黄金游的第一站——留园。好，留园到了。留园位于苏州市园林路。它应用了分合，明暗等对比手法。大家好好观赏吧！

留园不留我们，那我们就去狮子林吧！狮子林到了，你们跟我来，狮子林变幻莫测，值得一览。

穿过狮子林，出去约5千米，可见寒山寺，要不现在大家休息一会儿吧。说到寒山寺，大家自然会想起“姑苏城外寒山寺，夜半钟声到客船”的诗句吧！因唐初有个叫寒山的和尚未在这里住过而得名。现在寺内存碑一方，上刻张继写的《枫桥夜泊》一诗。

告别寒山寺，大家还恋恋不舍。希望它能给你们留下一个美好的回忆。

各位朋友，今天我们在人间天堂——苏州度过了美好的一天。谢谢各位！愿大家旅途平安愉快，再见！

**苏州寒山寺景点导游词 苏州寒山寺诗词篇四**

大家好！欢迎来到苏州园林参观。我是你们的导游，姓潘，就叫我小潘或潘导好了。下面就让我带你们去参观吧！

苏州园林以山水秀丽，典雅而闻名天下，有“江南园林甲天下，苏州园林甲江南“的美称。那里既有湖光山色，烟波浩淼的气势，又有江南水乡小桥流水的诗韵。

现在我们来到了拙政园。拙政园是我国四大古典名园之一。它位于苏州娄门内，是苏州最大的一处园林，也是苏州园林的代表作。你们看，拙政园建筑布局是不是疏落相宜、构思巧妙，风格清新秀雅、朴素自然？它的布局主题以水为中心，池水面积约占总面积的五分之一，各种亭台轩榭多临水而筑。主要建筑有远香堂、雪香云蔚亭、待霜亭、留听阁、十八曼陀罗花馆、三十六鸳鸯馆等。下面大家拍拍照吧，小心点，不要掉到水里或乱扔垃圾了！

参观了拙政园，现在大家跟我来到了沧浪亭。沧浪亭是苏州最古老的一所园林。沧浪亭园内以山石为主景。瞧，迎面一座土山，沧浪石亭便坐落其上。假山东南部的明道堂是园林的主建筑，此外还有五百名贤祠、看山楼、翠玲珑馆、仰止亭和御碑亭等建筑与之衬映。造园艺术与众不同，未进园门便设一池绿水绕于园外。山下凿有水池，山水之间以一条曲折的复廊相连，多美丽啊！

下面大家看到的是狮子林。是苏州四大名园之一。因园内石峰林立，多状似狮子，故名“狮子林”。林内的湖石假山多且精美，建筑分布错落有致，主要建筑有燕誉堂、见山楼、飞瀑亭、问梅阁等。狮子林主题明确，景深丰富，个性分明，假山洞壑匠心独具，一草一木别有风韵。寒山寺导游词3篇

最后，让我们参观留园。留园为中国四大名园之一。始建于明代。留园占地约50亩，中部以山水为主，是全园的精华所在。主要建筑有涵碧山房、明瑟楼、远翠阁曲溪楼、清风池馆等处。留园内建筑的数量在苏州诸园中居冠，充分体现了古代造园家的高超技艺和卓越智慧。寒山寺导游词3篇

现在，我们已经把苏州园林的几个名园都不得参观完了。我很高兴能和大家一起游览这些名园，谢谢大家对我工作的的支持！再见！

**苏州寒山寺景点导游词 苏州寒山寺诗词篇五**

dear friends, to suzhou tourism, hanshan temple is a place people yearnfor, today we visit the scenic spot is hanshan temple. hanshan temple is locatedin fengqiao town in the west of the city. it was built in 508-519 a.d. duringthe reign of emperor tianjian of liang dynasty. at that time, it was called\"miaoli puming pagoda courtyard\". it was only called hanshan temple in the tangdynasty. hanshan temple is not named because of mountain, but because of the tang dynasty, hanshan and shide two eminent monks came here. tocommemorate hanshan, later generations changed the name of the temple to hanshantemple. hanshan is a poet monk in the tang dynasty. he wrote hanshanzi\'scollection of poems and stayed in the world. hanshan temple has been famous bothat home and abroad since the tang dynasty

first, zhang ji, a poet of the tang dynasty, made it a household name. \"themoon falls, the birds sing, the frost is all over the sky, the river maplefishing fire sleeps; the hanshan temple outside the city of gusu, the midnightbell rings to the passenger ship. \"these verses, which are handed down fromgeneration to generation, play an important role in the spread of literaturebecause of scenery, scenery because of the name of the text, and the rhyme ofthe bell. this poem is not only widely spread in china, but also spread to japanin the east very early. therefore, yu yue, a famous scholar in qing dynasty,said in the article of rebuilding hanshan temple: \"no child in his country canrecite it. \"today, it is still included in japanese school textbooks. insoutheast asia, europe and america, these poems are also very popular.

secondly, buddhist disciples have always believed that hanshan and shide,the tang dynasty monks who once lived in this temple, were the reincarnatedeminent monks of manjusri and puxian, and deified them as the two immortals ofhehe in china, becoming the most popular immortals. according to folklore, monkshide took a bell in hanshan temple and traveled across the sea to a placecalled sadi in japan to spread buddhism and chinese culture. the story waspublished in the 4th issue of china medical journal in 1989 in the form of comicstrips, entitled \"the bell of hanshan temple\", which added a pleasant topic ofsino japanese friendship to hanshan temple.

third, according to folk legend, the bell in zhang ji\'s poems, after manyvicissitudes, flowed into japan in the late ming dynasty. at the end of the qingdynasty, mr. yamada hanshan of japan explored everywhere to return the clock toits owner, but he had no whereabouts. he raised money to cast a pair of bronzebells, one for hanshan temple, and the other for guanshan temple of japan. ithas written a beautiful page in the history of sino japanese folk culturalexchanges and friendly exchanges.

fourth, the bell of hanshan temple not only has a long cultural andhistorical connotation, but also has a wonderful function. this function can besummed up in 12 words as \"hearing the bell, clear worries, long wisdom,bodhisattva\". bodhi, in sanskrit (ancient indian characters), means \"awakening\"and \"great enlightenment\". so tourists have to listen to the bell of hanshantemple.

zhang ji, a poet of the tang dynasty, was famous when he came to beijingfor the exam. on his way home, he moored at fengqiao at night. inspired by thebell of hanshan temple in the middle of the night, he wrote down the masterpieceof night mooring at fengqiao, which has occupied an eye-catching place in thehistory of chinese literature. it was the bell of hanshan temple that made himget rid of his worries and continue to study hard in the cold window. later, hewent to the capital again to take the exam and won the jinshi. in a word, thebell of hanshan temple in suzhou can calm the mind, enlighten the mind and placegood expectations. now we are going to enter hanshan temple scenic area.

hanshan temple scenic area has \"ancient temple, ancient bridge, ancientpass, ancient town, ancient canal\" for tourists to visit. ancient temple refersto hanshan temple. the ancient pass refers to the tielingguan pass at theintersection of the grand canal and shangtang river. it was built in 1557 ad. itwas a pass to fight against japanese pirates in the ming dynasty, withmagnificent towers. the ancient bridge refers to the jiangcun bridge and thefengqiao bridge on the grand canal on the west side of hanshan temple. the poetzhang ji\'s famous sentence \"jiangfeng fishing fire vs. sorrow sleep\" refers tothese two bridges. fengqiao town, where hanshan temple is located, is an ancienttown with many shops, teahouses and bookstores. the ancient canal refers to thebeijing hangzhou grand canal beside hanshan temple. the grand canal, 1794kilometers long from beijing to hangzhou, was dug by emperor yang of the suidynasty between 605 and 610 ad. the grand canal promoted the material andcultural exchanges between the north and the south, and also brought prosperityto suzhou\'s economy.

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