

TRAVEL



全国高职高专规划教材·旅游系列

导游 英语教程

DAOYOU YINGYU JIAOCHENG

杨义德 杨志忠 主编

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内 容 简 介

广东省,以其独特的自然景观和人文景致吸引着无数中外游客。本书以向外国游人介绍岭南地区的风俗和文化为要旨。

本教材分为 12 个单元,分别介绍广东地区旅游地点概况。其特点以景区介绍为主线,突出 4 大旅游热点线路:自然风光线——西樵山、丹霞山、鼎湖山;人文景观线——纪念堂、祖庙、渔女、碉楼等;主题公园线——民俗村、东部华侨城、迪斯尼乐园;休闲度假线——长隆旅游区、圆明新园、潮州美食等。

本书适合高职高专旅游管理及旅游英语专业的学生使用,也可供有志于报考广东地区英文导游证书的考生自学参考。

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前 言

21 世纪是中国旅游飞速发展的黄金时期。据业内人士预测,我国不久将成为最大的客源输出国和旅游目的地国。作为旅游外汇收入多年高居全国榜首的广东省,以其独特的自然景观和人文景致吸引着无数中外游客。

本书正以向外国游人介绍岭南地区的风俗和文化为要旨。其特点可概括为:内容新颖,资料翔实,语言简练,练习多样。其非常适合高职高专旅游管理及旅游英语专业的学生使用,也可供有志于报考广东英文导游证书的考生参考。

全书主要内容分别介绍广东概况,广州(以中山纪念堂,长隆旅游度假区为主),深圳(以中国民俗文化村、锦绣中华和东部华侨城为主),珠海(以渔女和圆明新园为主),佛山(祖庙、南海与顺德),梅州(客家围屋,灵光寺),韶关(丹霞山,南华寺),潮汕(饮食,潮剧),肇庆(七星岩,鼎湖山),江门(开平碉楼,小鸟天堂)以及香港(迪斯尼乐园,女人街),澳门(历史城区,澳门博物馆)等主要旅游景区。

本书共 12 个单元,每个单元均包括 5 个部分:

第一部分(Section A)是城市的整体介绍。其目的在于让学生宏观地了解该城市的主要概况,包括其历史、地理、文化以及旅游发展等;

第二部分(Section B)突出主要旅游景点的导游讲解。目的在于使学生深入掌握旅游景区景点的讲解,从而了解导游工作的核心内容;

第三部分(Section C)介绍导游讲解方法。根据中国英语导游的实践,总结并提炼出 12 种具有中国特色的英语导游讲解方法,分布于 12 个单元之中。

第四部分(Section D)汇聚导游工作情景对话。根据导游的实际工作任务和场合将导游从机场迎客、沿途讲解、送入酒店、景点导游、用餐服务、娱乐服务、紧急处理以及送站服务等整个流程中与游客的会话一一呈现给读者,加深学生对导游工作的认识与理解。

第五部分(Section E)为实践与练习。目的在于以较丰富的题型巩固学生对课文内容的理解,同时也涵盖了英语导游过程中应当注意的导游规范和紧急问题处理的原则等,为学生今后从事实际的导游工作奠定良好的基础。

此外,本教材的第一部分(Section A),第二部分(Section B)和第四部分(Section D)已经制作成光盘,标准流利的美式英语将极大地方便学生仿读和学习。

本教材除了正文之外,还有五项内容的附录。主要有:

1. 中国的世界遗产名录;
2. 常见告示语的翻译;
3. 常见粤菜名的英译;
4. 练习题的答案;



5. 课文的译文。

本书由杨义德和杨志忠两位副教授担任主编，编者李斌、赖玺婷、黄俐、赵娱娟皆为从事旅游英语教学的资深一线教师。

本教材在编写过程中得到了有关专家的鼎力支持与配合。广东科学技术职业学院的资深英语专家朱文翠教授亲自审定了全部书稿，并提出了宝贵意见。同时，我们在编写过程中也得到了广东省旅游局、珠海市旅游局等部门的大力支持与帮助，在此一并致谢！

这是一本为广东旅游从业者精心打造的必备之书，亦是全面介绍广东旅游景点的通用读物。若我们的集体智慧能给广东的旅游教育和发展带来些许的支持与便利，我们定会荣幸之至。同时，由于本书乃集体合作而成，因时间和才识之限造成的谬误之处，敬请读者不吝指正。

编者

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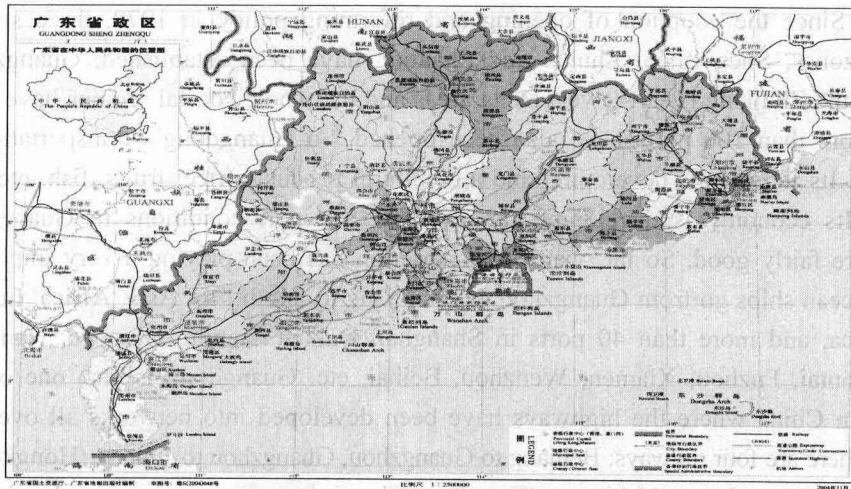
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Unit 1 Guangdong



Overview of Guangdong Province

Guangdong, also called Yue for Short, is located in the southern part of China, covering an area of 179,766 square kilometres. From north to south, the altitudes of landforms decreases. The highest mountain is the Shikengkong peak with a height of 1902 meters above sea level. The mountain and hill areas cover most of Guangdong. There are many rivers such as the Zhujiang River (Pearl River), which is composed of the Xijiang River, the Beijiang River, the Dongjiang River, the Hanjiang River, the Rongjiang River and the Moyangjiang River. Guangdong has a curved coastal line of 3368.1 km and many estuaries and more than 651 offshore islets. The Tropic of Cancer runs through Guangdong, the southwest part of which and the Leizhou Peninsula are in the tropical zone, and other parts in the subtropical zone. It is warm and rainy all the year round, the average temperature ranges from 19 to 26 centigrade degrees. The average annual rainfall is more than 1500 mm, the rainy season is from April to September.

Guangdong boasts its long and socially significant history. In 214 B.C. the first emperor in Qing Dynasty brought the Lingnan under his control, and divided it into three parts. Since that time, the Han People moved into these regions and the Baiyue People became the members of Chinese nation. By now there are also many ethnic minorities such as the Miao,

the Yao, the Hui, the Man and the She in Guangdong Province. In 1989 the population estimated was 60,240,000. Besides, there are a large number of Guangdong people who have emigrated abroad. Guangdong Province was first set up in 1370 A.D. with Guangzhou as its capital. People in Guangdong Province have revolutionary traditions. The first page of Chinese modern history began in Guangdong (the Anti-imperialism's Opium War), which is also the starting point of Chinese Democratic Revolution.

As the South Gate of China, Guangdong has been opening to the outside world for a long time. Since the adoption of opening and reforming policy in 1978, three special economic zones, Shen Zhen, Zhuhai and Shantou, have been established, Guangzhou, Zhanjiang, the Zhujiang (Pearl River) Delta areas and the whole coastal regions have been opened. More than 100 ports have also been opened. So Guangdong's transportation is convenient. Its industry is developing and agricultural products (rice, fruits, fish, etc) are abundant. Its economy is developing rapidly. The transport conditions in Guangdong Province are fairly good. So far, water transportation has been playing a very important role. The ocean ships go from Guangzhou or Zhanjiang to South East Asia, Africa, Europe and America, and more than 40 ports in Shanghai, Dalian, Tianjin, Qingdao, Nantong, Ningbo, Yantai, Fuzhou, Xiamen, Wenzhou, Beihai, etc. Guangdong is also one of the provinces in China where the highways have been developed into networks all over the province. There are four railways: Beijiang to Guangzhou, Guangzhou to Jiulong (Hongkong), Guangzhou to Maoming and Litang to Zhanjiang. The air transport services are developing rapidly. Besides an airport in Guangzhou, there are some other airports in Zhanjiang, Shantou, Zhuhai, Shenzhen, Foshan, Huizhou, Wuhua, Meixian, Yangjiang etc. which connect with all the large cities in China. There are more than 10 international airlines.

The handicraft industry in Guangdong is in the lead in the whole country with a long history and unique features. As early as 1870s, the handicraft industry in Ganging had become well known as "guanghuo". Hardware (such as keys, knives, flashlights), umbrella, leather products, furniture (especial the carved mahogany furniture) are all well-known in the world. Among the artware, the ivory carving, gem carving, iron carving, porcelain carving and golden-wood carving are well known for their excellent design. The Guangdong embroidery and the Chaozhou embroidery, one of the four kinds of best embroideries in China, are known for their beautiful patterns and exquisite craft. Besides, there are also Zhaoqing's inkstone, Dongguan's fireworks, Shiwan's porcelain and Xingning's folding fan.

The local culture in Guangdong is also well developed. The main dialects are Guangzhou dialects, Hakka dialects and Chaozhou dialects. There are Guangdong local music, Yue opera, Chaozhou opera and Guangdong Han opera. The Lingnan architecture, Guangdong cooking and folk custom are all fascinating. Guangdong is a place with beautiful mountains and rivers, moderate climate and many scenic spots. The Luofu

Mountain, the Danxia Mountain, the Dinghu Mountain and the Xiqiao Mountain are the four famous mountains in Guangdong Province. There are also many wonderful attractions for tourism and holidays all over the province.

Section A Survey of Guangdong Province

Guangdong (Yue for short) is located in South China, with an area of 178,000 square kilometers, and a population of 80 million.

It adjoins the Wuling Mountains to the north and the South China Sea to the south, with a landscape sloping from north to south. It's mountainous in north, and in the south there are coastal plains, hills and tablelands. The deltas of the Pearl River and Han River are its chief plains. The West River, North River and East River known as "The Pearl River System" as well as Han River are Guangdong's main waterways. Its coastline is long and zigzag with numerous offshore islands. With the Tropic of Cancer running across its central land, Guangdong is, in the main, subject to south sub-tropical humid climate. Its abundant mineral resources include tungsten, tin, antimony, molybdenum, copper, zinc and lead, which all hold an important position in China.

In China, the Guangdong province is synonymous with affluence. Located on the southeastern coast of the country, its surrounds the tourist meccas of Macau and Hong Kong, an enviable situation that has propelled the region into a major economic center for the country of China. It is also home to the Cantonese people. Due to widespread emigration by the Cantonese in the 19th and 20th centuries towards the Western Hemisphere, many of the Chinese cultural signifiers that have become encompassed by the western world derives from this group. But the families that remained in Guangdong China have done quite all right for themselves, as a whole. Economic reforms in 1979 paved the way for the region's upward growth - feasting off a combination of Hong Kong infused growth and the province's ever growing manufacturing industries, the Guangdong Province has transformed itself from an economic non-entity into a major player in current China.

Topography has also played a large part in forging the identity of Guangdong China. Since its inception into the Chinese empire, mountains cut off the region from Central China, allowing Guangdong an amount of autonomy that isn't found much throughout the remainder of the country. Despite the uniqueness of the region, however, not many tourists spend much time in Guangdong China. There just aren't a lot of sights in the province that appeal to anyone outside of the average executives who frequent the area on business trips.

The capital of the Guangdong province is the sprawling strip mall of Guangzhou. If the province is well-known as a financial powerhouse, Guangzhou is appropriately on the forefront-everything from the large buildings to the tiny roadside shops offer pretty much anything you can dream of. The main sector of the city for tourists is known as Shamian

Dao, or Sand Surface Island. The only respite from the commercialism and constant activity of Guangzhou, on the tiny island you will find gardens, cafes, and fading reminders of the city's relatively quiet past. Religious markers abound-The Temple of the Six Banyan Trees is the tallest pagoda in the city, even if the eponymous trees have long since vanished. The Five Genies temple is not far away, nor is the Bright Filial Piety Temple. Another structure that stands out is the Sacred Heart Church, built by the French in a well-manufactured replica of a European Gothic cathedral. Even a mosque makes an appearance here, the first built by Muslim missionaries in the 7th century.

Visitors that make it to Guangdong, China often stay for a few days in Zhuhai. The gateway between China and Macau, the border town is perfect for those who wish to patronize Macau without actually staying there. Though it offers little more than a decent beach and a refreshingly relaxed ambiance, some travelers will undoubtedly be enchanted by the city's small-town demeanor (though industrialization is eradicating this feature bit by bit).

Those who want more atmosphere and personality in their travel destinations invariably head to Zhaoqing, about 75 miles west of Guangzhou. Limestone towers characterize the city-the Seven Star Crag are the city's main attraction. Dinghu Shan is just northeast, and its mountainous trails bare a multitude of sparkling pools, ancient temples, and trickling streams for you to traverse. The protected reserve is a definite highlight of the Guangdong province.

Word Bank

tableland	<i>n.</i>	高原、台地
Tropic of Cancer		北回归线
sub-tropical	<i>a.</i>	亚热带
tungsten	<i>n.</i>	钨
tin	<i>n.</i>	锡
antimony	<i>n.</i>	锑
molybdenum		元素相
copper	<i>n.</i>	铜
zinc	<i>n.</i>	锌
lead	<i>n.</i>	铅
synonymous	<i>a.</i>	同义词的
affluence	<i>n.</i>	富裕
Mecca		麦加城、胜地
propel	<i>v.</i>	推进
Cantonese	<i>n.</i>	广东人
infuse	<i>v.</i>	注入

Word Bank

non-entity	n.	无足轻重的人或事
forge	v.	锻造
inception	n.	开始、初期
sprawling	a.	伸延的
commercialism	n.	经商
banyan	n.	榕树
eponymous	a.	名祖的
filial	a.	孝顺的
patronize	v.	光顾
ambiance	n.	环境、氛围
eradicate	v.	根除

Proper Names

The Temple of the Six Banyan Trees	六榕寺
Bright Filial Piety Temple	光孝寺
Sacred Heart Church	圣心大教堂
Five Genies Temple	五仙观

Section B Cantonese Opera

Cantonese opera is one of the major categories in Chinese opera, originating in southern China's Cantonese culture. It is popular in Guangdong, Guangxi, Hong Kong, Macau, Singapore and Malaysia. Like all versions of Chinese opera, it is a traditional Chinese art form, involving music, singing, martial arts, acrobatics, and acting.

There is a debate about the origins of Cantonese opera, but it is generally accepted that the opera form was imported from the northern part of China and slowly migrated to the southern province of Guangdong in late 13th century, during the late Southern Song Dynasty. In the 12th century, there was a theatrical form called "Southern style" (南戏) or the Nanxi (Southern drama), which was performed in public theaters of Hangzhou, then capital of the Southern Song Dynasty. With the invasion of the Mongol army, Emperor Gong of Song dynasty, called Zhào Xiǎn (赵显), fled with hundreds of thousands of Song people into the province of Guangdong in 1276. Among these people were some Narm hei (南戏) artists from the north. Thus "narm hei" was brought into Guangdong by these artists and developed into the earliest kind of Cantonese opera.

Many well-known operas performed today, such as The Purple Hairpin and Rejuvenation

of the Red Plum Flower, originated in the Yuan Dynasty, with the lyrics and scripts in Cantonese. Until the 20th century all the female roles were performed by males. Beginning in the 1950s massive waves of immigrants fled Shanghai to destinations like North Point. Their arrival boosted the Cantonese opera fan base significantly.

Cantonese opera has much in common with other Chinese theatre genres. Commentators often take pride in the idea that all Chinese theatre styles are but minor variations on a pan-Chinese music-theater tradition, and that the basic features or principles are consistent from one local performance form to another. Thus, music, singing, martial arts, acrobatics and acting all feature. Most of the plots are based on Chinese history and famous Chinese classics and myths. The culture and philosophies of the Chinese people can be seen in the plays. Virtues like loyalty, moral, love, patriotism and faithfulness are often reflected by the operas.

The “four skills” and “five methods” are a simple codification of the areas of special training for theatre performers, and also stand as something of a metaphor for the most well-rounded and thoroughly trained performers. The “four skills” apply to the whole spectrum of vocal and dramatic training: singing, acting and movement, delivery of the “speech-types” and martial and “gymnastic skills,” while the five methods are categories of techniques associated with specific body parts: hands, eyes, body, hair, feet or walking techniques. Other than being simply a form of entertainment, it can carry messages or lessons, which was particularly important before widespread formal education. The government often used theatre to promote the idea of be loyal to the emperor and love the kingdom (忠君爱国). Because of this, the theatre was often examined by the government. If the underlying message was not considered beneficial, the theatre would be banned.

As time progresses, fewer and fewer performance houses are also left to preserve the art, an example is Hong Kong’s Sunbeam Theatre, which remains one of the last facility dedicated to the Cantonese genre. Applying makeup for Cantonese opera is a long and specialized process. One of the most common styles is the “white and red face”:an application of white foundation and a red color around the eyes that fades down to the bottom of cheeks. The eyebrows are black and sometimes elongated. Usually, female characters have thinner eyebrows than males. There are black makeup around the eyes with a shape similar to the eyes of a Chinese phoenix (凤眼). Lipstick is usually bright red. Actors are given temporary facelifts by holding the skin up with a ribbon on the back of the head. This lifts the corners of the eyes, producing an authoritative look.

Each role has its own style of make-up: the clown has a large white spot in the middle of his face, for example. A sick character has a thin red line pointing upwards in between his eyebrows. Aggressive and frustrated character roles often have an arrow shape fading into the forehead in between the eyebrows (红胭脂). Strong male characters wear “open face” (开面) make-up. Each character’s makeup has its own distinct characteristics, with

symbolic patterns and coloration.

Section C Methods of Introduction

Narration in a matter-of-fact manner (平铺直叙法)

To narrate something according to its order, logical organization and the relationship between cause and effect. In other words, its purpose is to introduce to visitors the place or scenery in brief, clear and straightforward language. Eg, the guide narrates when, where, how and why the Great Wall was built across Northern China.

Section D Listening and Speaking

Enquiring (旅游咨询)

Dialogue 1 Enquiring about the touring packages

[Scene] *Jane, an English teacher, teaches English at a university in Guangzhou. The summer break is coming and she is planning to tour Beijing for seven days. Now she is talking to a travel agent on the phone to get information about the packaged tours in the city.*

(A: Jane B: Travel Agent)

- A: Good morning!
- B: Good morning! What can I do for you?
- A: I am thinking of taking a seven-day tour in Beijing in the coming summer. How many kinds of touring packages do you have?
- B: We have two kinds: a seven-day touring package and a ten-day touring package.
- A: I am interested in the seven-day packaged tour. Could you tell me how much I would pay for it?
- B: The total price is 2,500 yuan.
- A: Could you tell me more details about what is included in the package?
- B: Sure. We will pay for the round-trip tickets and all meals during the tour.
- A: How about the hotel accommodations?
- B: Oh, it is included in the price I gave you. You will stay in a three star hotel with Chinese and Western restaurants.
- A: Sounds good. Will you also pay the admissions for the scenic or historical spots?
- B: No, madam.



- A: That is all right. Will you offer the tourists transportation during the tour?
B: Yes, our bus will take tourists to all the attractions and back to the hotel.
A: Thank you so much for your information.
B: You are quite welcome. If you need more information, please call me. Goodbye.
A: Goodbye.

Dialogue 2 Enquiring about the bus tour itinerary

[Scene] *Tom has just finished his business in Shenzhen. In twenty days he will return to the United States. He hopes to spend a few days touring some of Guangdong's tourist attractions, so he has read a travel brochure and is now interested in a three-day cultural bus tour of the province. Now he is at the travel agency asking for more information before he gets ready for the trip.*

(A: Tom B: Travel Agent)

- A: Excuse me, I read in your travel brochure about your bus tours to the tourist destinations inside the province. I am interested in your three-day tour by bus.
B: We will be happy to have you in our tour group.
A: Thanks. The price you list in the brochure will cover all the expenses except accommodations. Is that right?
B: Yes, it will.
A: Great. May I ask about your itinerary for the bus tour?
B: Sure. On the first day, the tour group will visit Dinghu Mountain and Plum Nun in Zhaoqing; on the second day, they will tour Xiqiao Mountain in Nanhai; on the last day, they will visit Diaolou and villages in Kaiping.
A: Sounds interesting. Do the foreign tourists have a tour guide who can give them some English introduction to the tourist attractions?
B: Yes, they do. An English-speaking tour guide will accompany them to the five destinations.
A: When will you begin next week?
B: We have two tours every week, one beginning on Monday and another on Thursday.
A: Thank you. Where will the tour group get on the bus before departure on Monday?
B: Right in front of the travel agency.
A: What time?
B: 7:30 am. We will depart at 8:00 sharp.
A: Thanks. I will join you next Monday morning. Oh, what is the price and where can I pay for the tour?

B: It is 400 yuan. You can pay for it at the Cashier's located in the lobby of this building.

A: Thank you so much, Bye.

B: Bye.

Dialogue 3 Enquiring about a tour to Danxia Mountain

[Scene] *Mrs. Smith is at a travel agency, asking about the two-day weekend trip to Danxia Mountain*

(A: Travel agent B: Mrs. Smith)

A: Good afternoon. May I help you?

B: Good afternoon. I am thinking about a two-day weekend tour to Danxia Mountain. Do you provide this kind of touring package?

A: Yes, we have a two-day weekend package tour to Danxia Mountain.

B: I'd like to join it. Are there still any vacancies for next weekend?

A: Yes, there are. How many people will be going?

B: My husband, my son and I. How much will it cost?

A: It'll be 600 yuan per person. It'll cover all the fees of the trip.

B: Do children get half price?

A: No, they do not. But children under 1.2 m in height travel free, except for their meals.

B: OK. We will join the tour group for next weekend. And my son is just under 1.2 m. How much altogether?

A: That will come to 1,300 yuan.

B: Here is 1,300 yuan.

A: Thank you. Here are your receipt and tickets. We will pick you up just in front of agency at 7:00 am next Saturday morning. The tour guide, Mr. Huang, will meet you there when you board the bus.

B: Thank you. Goodbye!

A: Goodbye! Have a nice trip!

Section E Practice and Exercise

I. Match the two columns

1. the South China Sea
2. the Tropic of Cancer

- a. 穆斯林传教士
- b. 亚热带湿润型气候