



民航奥运英语  
Olympic English for Civil Aviation

综合口语(下册)  
ORAL ENGLISH  
(BOOK TWO)

主编 朱敬才



中国民航出版社

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**Oral English (Book Two)**

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# 序 言

北京成功申办 2008 年奥林匹克运动会圆了中国人一个跨世纪的梦想。奥运会的申办成功对首都北京乃至全国的经济发展、文化交流、体育运动普及、城市建设、环境保护以及精神文明建设等各个方面都将产生深远的影响，对中国民航的各项工作也提出了新的要求和挑战。

为更好地配合北京举办好 2008 年奥运会，充分利用民航的行业优势来展示中国的良好形象和综合国力，由民航总局人事科教司组织编写的“民航奥运英语”系列丛书现在由中国民航出版社出版了。这套丛书的出版对于进一步提高民航职工的外语水平，做好出入境人员的服务，顺利完成奥运会期间的各项工作具有重大的意义。

语言是思想文化交流的载体，外语的普及水平尤其在服务性行业中的普及水平，对能否做好服务工作以及准确地沟通和交流起着关键的作用。作为我国对外交流的一个窗口行业，当好东道主，迎接八方客是我们民航职工的光荣与骄傲，也是展示中国民航、宣传中国民航的绝佳机会。我们应抓住这一千载难逢的机会，在全行业掀起学习英语的新高潮，使全体民航职工特别是一线职工不仅能在奥运会期间做好正常的接待和服务工作，而且能与各国宾客进行更为深入的交流与沟通，充分展示中国民航人的良好形象，体现中国民航的整体实力和服务水平。

民航各单位历来注重职工的外语学习，全行业参加过专业英语学习的职工达到了几万人，取得了相当大的成绩。但是民航各专业工种之间英语水平差距较大，空管、飞行和乘务人员外语水平提高较快，而地面服务人员的外语水平亟待提高。本套丛书重点解决的就是这个问题：尽量消灭英语死角，缩小不同工种之间英语水平的差距，平衡各种英语技能的协调发

展，努力体现奥运特点，满足奥运会举办期间的工作需要，更好地服务奥运，服务世界各国的宾客。

这次迎奥运英语普及工作将是一个大规模的、普及性的、点面结合的英语教育和学习活动。我们力争在 2008 年之前，使主要涉外工作岗位，如乘务、商务、飞行、安检等岗位的职工对奥运英语的学习和掌握达到一个更高的层次，在非主要涉外工作岗位上也要得到一定提高。奥运英语普及工作要做到既在首都北京，也要在各重要省会城市和旅游城市，既要在空中，也要在地面，既要突出重点城市、机场和岗位，又要顾及全局，充分满足奥运会举办期间的工作需要。

本套丛书就是以此为目的，希望能在奥运会到来之前，在民航业内再次掀起英语学习的高潮，完成奥运会期间的正常接待和服务工作，同时提高全体民航职工的素质，增强我国民航业在国际民用航空市场的竞争力。

中国民用航空总局副局长



2004 年 7 月

# 前 言

2008 年，第 29 届奥运会将在我国首都北京举行。这是 13 亿华夏儿女为之欢欣鼓舞的盛事。

作为最具影响力的世界性体育盛会，奥运会在许多方面对举办国提出了很高的要求，如交通、通讯、体育设施、旅游、治安、环保、餐饮、住宿等等，而语言环境无疑是其中的一个重要方面。

民航具有很强的运输服务行业的特征，其从业人员有大量直接面对服务对象的机会。要做好服务工作，民航从业人员必须设法提高英语水平，特别是会话和口头表达能力。正是出于这样的目的，我们在民航总局和民航学院有关领导的指导下，编写了《综合口语》（*Oral English*）。此书是“民航奥运英语”系列丛书之一，其他三本书为《空中乘务》、《运输服务》和《机场服务》，均为口语教材。我们将本书定名为《综合口语》，主要是考虑到相对于以上三本书而言，本书所涉及的内容较为广泛。

《综合口语》分为两册。

上册包括 28 个单元。每个单元涉及一种交际功能用语，如购物、问路、谈论天气等。每个单元由 3 个对话、生词与词组、注释、练习、辅助阅读材料以及每课一谚组成。对话包括最基本和最简单的生活用语，易听，易懂，易上口，并具有较强的真实感。生词与词组的释义趋简避繁，主要给出对话里出现的意思。注释部分主要涉及对话中的语法难点、惯用语、某些词的特殊用法等。练习部分分为三种形式：选词（或短语）填空，替换练习，完成对话。所有练习均与对话部分紧密相关。读者通过做练习，可以复习和更好地掌握对话的内容，做到温故知新。辅助阅读材料多为幽默故事。这部分内容既可帮助读者培养语感，扩大词汇量，也可提高读者的学习兴趣。每课后面附有一条英语谚语，称为“每课一谚”。谚语乃语言之精华，它是一个民族在长期的劳作和生活中凝练出的思想，有很深的文化内涵。谚语用得恰当得体，可使语言添色增辉。

下册共分 20 个单元。每个单元涉及一个主题，着重语言的场景交际。该册的编写体例与上册略有不同。每个单元由课文、生词、注释和练习四部

分组成。课文部分分为 A 课文和 B 课文。A 课文为两段对话，B 课文为一篇短文。注释部分包括难句和长句的翻译。练习部分分为四种形式：翻译、造句、根据 B 课文回答问题、讨论题。

本书上册适用于初学英语的民航各类人员，下册适用于学过上册或有一定英语基础的民航各类人员。其他读者也可使用本书来提高英语口语水平。

《综合口语》上册第 1~7 单元和下册 4、5、9、19、20 单元由朱敬才编写，上册第 8~14 单元和下册 2、6、11、15、17 单元由杨爱荣编写，上册第 15~21 单元和下册 3、8、10、13、16 单元由甄陆编写，上册第 22~28 单元和下册 1、7、12、14、18 单元由殷恒光编写。

不妥之处，恳请大家不吝指正。

编者

2004 年 7 月

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## Unit 1

### **Text A** **Beijing Is Ready**

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#### *Dialogue 1*

A: Look at Chang'an Boulevard. It's terrific!

B: Isn't it? It's so wide, clean, beautifully decorated and brightly lit.

A: This reminds me of everything I've experienced these days. The blue sky, each stone, each piece of grass and the clear water are all blended to tell of people's efforts and enthusiasm for the Games.

B: Just think about people's worries about the environment several years ago.

A: Beijing has kept her promise.

B: Yeah. The environment in the vicinity has been greatly improved due to the efforts of both the government and the people.

A: Visitors like us are convinced of your determination.

B: As a matter of fact, great achievements have been made in tree planting and reducing motor exhausts, as well as making several green belts around Beijing.

A: Great achievements.

B: Also, major investments have been made every year in improving the city's infrastructure and telecommunication systems.

A: True, we see new stadiums, hotels, the Olympic Games Village

and other places for entertainment. I believe the Olympic Games in Beijing will be among the best ever.

译文

A: 你看, 长安街漂亮极了。

B: 可不是! 你看, 多么宽阔, 多么干净, 装点漂亮, 灯火通明。

A: 这让我想起这些天的所见所闻。蓝蓝的天空, 每一块石头, 每一根草和清澈的水都说明了人们为运动会付出的努力和热情。

B: 想想看, 几年前人们对环境还心存疑虑呢。

A: 北京实现了自己的诺言。

B: 不错。由于政府和人民的努力, 周围的环境大有改进。

A: 我们这些客人都信服了你们的决心。

B: 实际上, 造林和减少汽车尾气都取得了很大成绩, 而且北京周围还建起了几道绿化带。

A: 真了不起。

B: 另一方面, 每年都投入了很大的资金改善基础设施和电信。

A: 不错。我们可以看到新的体育馆、旅馆、奥运村和其他娱乐场所。北京的奥运会将是最好的奥运会。

*Dialogue 2*

A: They say Beijing is a fascinating city.

B: True. Beijing has a long history and a splendid culture.

A: Everything is so fabulous.

B: Yes. Here, the past, present and future are all in one, presented before your eyes.

A: Visitors are lucky enough to experience everything here. But what impresses me most is the Chinese people that we meet on the street. Many of them can understand and speak some English. We really don't have much trouble in communicating.

B: That's because they have undergone language training. All kinds

of books have been published to meet the demand for this training. Besides, a large number of volunteers have been enrolled to help with interpreting.

A: It's a well-thought-out plan. That's why Beijing succeeded in the bid.

B: Another factor might be that we enjoy a fast-developing economy, which provides a foundation for hosting the Olympic Games.

A: Uh-huh.

B: Also, the success in hosting the other international games has prepared Beijing for this challenge.

A: Allow me to share with you my impressions. The Chinese people are friendly and very fond of sports. But the most important thing is, both the public and the government back up the hosting.

B: Keen observations. Furthermore, the Chinese people hope to take the opportunity to promote the friendship with other countries.

A: That has been achieved, as far as I can see. With such political stability, and economic growth, the future for China will be a bright one.

### 译文

A: 大家都说北京是个迷人的城市。

B: 确实如此。北京历史悠久，有着灿烂的文化。

A: 一切都是这么的难以置信。

B: 是啊。在这里，历史、今天和将来都融合在一起，展现在你的眼前。

A: 客人们有幸感受到这一切。使我印象最深的还是我在街上遇到的中国人，他们都能懂或说一些英语。我们与人们交流没有太大的困难。

B: 那是因为他们都培训过。出版的各种书满足了培训要求。再有就是征

召了大批志愿者做翻译工作。

A: 这个计划很周到。难怪北京申奥成功。

B: 成功的另一个因素可能是我们高速发展经济, 这给主办奥运打下了基础。

A: 对。

B: 而且, 成功举办其他国际运动会的经验也为北京迎接这次挑战做好了准备。

A: 我的印象是这样的: 中国人友好, 又热爱体育。最重要的是主办活动受到了政府和人民同样的支持。

B: 您的观察很敏锐。还有, 中国人希望利用这个机会促进与其他国家的友谊。

A: 我看, 你们是成功了。中国政治稳定, 经济增长, 未来一定是光明的。

## Text B

### The Olympic Games

In ancient Greece, athletic festivals were very important and had strong religious associations. The Olympian athletic festival, held every four years in honor of Zeus, eventually lost its local character, became first a national event, and then it became international. No one knows exactly how far back the Olympic Games go, but some official records date from 776 B. C. .

In the early Games, no married woman was admitted even as a spectator. Slaves, women and dishonored persons were not allowed to compete. The exact order of events is uncertain, but events included boy's gymnastics, horse-racing, and field events such as discus and javelin throwing.

The winner of the race enjoyed high honor and his name was given to the year of his victory. Athletes had to go through the strict disci-

pline of ten-month training. How can their results be compared with modern standards, we unfortunately have no means of telling.

After an uninterrupted history of almost 1200 years, the Games were abolished in 394 A. D. , because their pagan origin conflicted with the Christian era.

It was over 1500 years before there was another such international athletics gathering.

The rise of modern sports inspired the desire of the Greeks to resume the ancient Olympic Games. During 1859—1889, the Greek held four Olympic Games. In June 1894, the International Olympic Committee was established in Paris in France. But now, its headquarters is located in Lausanne in Switzerland. At that time, eight countries attended the congress. They were the United Kingdom, United States, Sweden, Spain, Italy, Belgium, Russia and Greece.

The Greek institution was revived in 1896 and the first small meeting took place in Athens. After the 1908 London Olympics, success was re-established and nations sent their best representatives. In times of peace, the Games have taken place ever since at four-yearly intervals. In Munich in 1972, huge crowds watched competitors from more than 120 countries.

Nowadays, each Games are held in a different country. The host country provides vast facilities, including a stadium, swimming pools and living accommodation, but competing countries pay their own athletes' expenses. Athletic contests are still the main feature, but now many more sports are represented; and the marathon race, which was initiated in 1896, is now a celebrated event.

The Olympics start with the arrival in the stadium of a torch, lighted on Mount Olympus by the sun's rays. It is carried by a succession of runners to the stadium. The torch symbolizes the continuation of the ancient Greek athletic ideals, and it burns throughout the Games until

the closing ceremony. The well-known Olympic flag, however, is a modern conception: the five interlocking rings symbolize the uniting of all five continents participating in the Games.

### Vocabulary

abolish [ə'bolɪʃ]	<i>vt.</i> 废除 (法律、制度、习俗等)
accommodation [əkə'mə'deɪʃn]	<i>n.</i> 住宿, (车, 船, 飞机的) 预定铺位
annually ['ænjuəli]	<i>adv.</i> 一年一次, 每年
assortment [ə'sɔ:tmənt]	<i>n.</i> 分类
athlete ['æθli:t]	<i>n.</i> 运动员, 运动选手
athletic [æθ'letɪk]	<i>adj.</i> 运动的
bid [bɪd]	<i>vt. &amp; n.</i> 出价, 投标
blend [blend]	<i>vt. &amp; n.</i> 混和
boulevard ['bu:lɪvɑ:d]	<i>n.</i> <美>林荫大道
conception [kən'sepʃn]	<i>n.</i> 观念, 概念
decorate ['dekəreɪt]	<i>v.</i> 装饰
discipline ['dɪsɪplɪn]	<i>n.</i> 纪律, 学科
discus ['dɪskəs]	<i>n.</i> 铁饼, 掷铁饼
eventually [ɪ'ventʃuəli]	<i>adv.</i> 最后, 终于
fabulous ['fæbjuləs]	<i>adj.</i> 惊人的, 难以置信的
facility [fə'sɪlɪti]	<i>n.</i> 设备, 工具
fascinating ['fæseɪnɪŋ]	<i>adj.</i> 迷人的, 醉人的
feat [fi:t]	<i>n.</i> 功绩, 壮举
gymnastics [dʒɪm'næstɪks]	<i>n.</i> 体操, 体育
headquarters [hed'kwɔ:təz]	<i>n.</i> 司令部, 总部
infrastructure ['ɪnfreɪstrʌktʃə]	<i>n.</i> 基础设施
initiate [ɪ'nɪʃieɪt]	<i>vt.</i> 开始, 发动
interlock [ɪntə'lɒk]	<i>v.</i> 相互关联
interval ['ɪntəvl]	<i>n.</i> 间隔, 距离