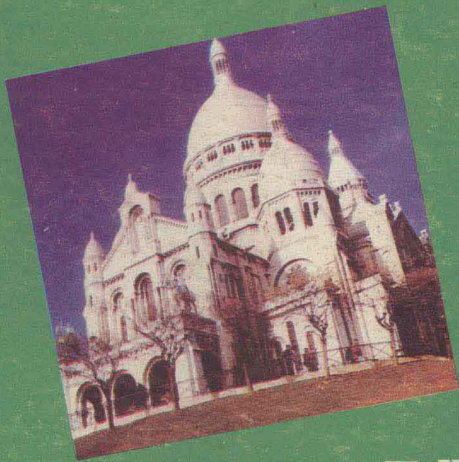
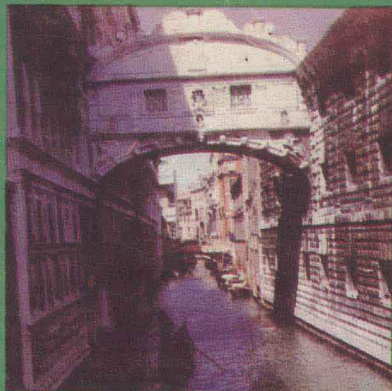
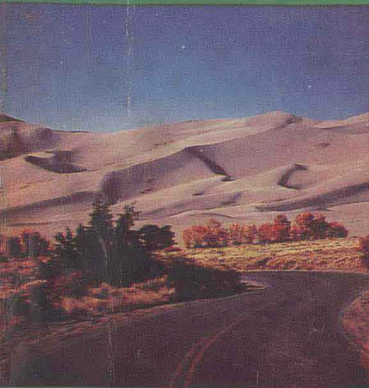


广播电视大学英语专业教材



下册

TOURISM ENGLISH

旅游英语

浙江广播电视大学《旅游英语》教材编写组编

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再版说明

《旅游英语》是根据辽宁、天津、内蒙、四川、广东、河南、江苏等二十六个省、市、自治区广播电视大学联合开办英语类专业教学计划，由浙江广播电视大学《旅游英语》教材编写组编写的。这课本是广播电视大学英语专业旅游方向的必修教材。本书的主要教学对象是具有大学英语专业一年级水平的电大英语专业旅游方向的学员，也可供电大英语专业其他方向的学员和具有一定英语基础的旅游业、商业管理和服务人员使用。

全书分上、下两册，共30课。每课后附有适量的练习和阅读材料。每课3—5学时，供两个学期使用。课文及阅读材料均选自国内外英语书刊，少数课文略有删改。选文注重英语语言能力的培养，同时力求体现旅游英语的特色，题材涉及旅游业的历史、现状和发展，旅游专业知识及史地文化背景知识，国内外风土人情和名胜古迹，以及旅游业管理技术和服务作风等。

这套教材是在1987年编写的，至今已有8年。在这8年中，国内外的旅游业都有了发展变化，教材中有关旅游现状的

资料有一些已不切合当前实际。这次应各地广播电视大学要求再版这套教材,除将课文插图全部重作处理,局部内容作些修正以外,因时间紧等原因,未及对教材内容作大修订。教师在教学中可根据需要作适当的补充和说明。

为扩大学员的视野和增强语言的实践性,另编《旅游英语会话》、《旅游英语课外读物》与本书配套。

主持本书编写的是:商亚南、俞月芳、章胜强。中央电大赵宇辉担任顾问,并审阅了全部书稿。

在本书编写过程中,得到中央电大和兄弟电大许多英语老师的关心和支持,同时还得到上海外国语学院图书馆和本校图书馆的大力支持,在此一并致谢。

由于水平有限,经验不足,书中难免有疏漏不妥之处,恳请使用本教材的师生和广大读者批评指正。

浙江广播电视大学《旅游英语》教材编写组

1988年5月

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Lesson One

Text

The Great Wall



The Chinese name for the Great Wall is *Wan Li Chang Cheng*, meaning “the Long Wall of Ten Thousand Li.” The first sections were built as early as the fifth century B. C. when a number of Chinese states in the north were fighting against 5 each other and occasionally against the northern

“barbarians.” It was not until the unification of the empire under Qin Shi Huang in B. C. 221 that the various sections of the wall were linked up. It is
10 said that more than 300 000 men worked for ten years to complete it. The wall had a pounded earth interior with stone-faced walls and a stone roadway along the top. It was built wide enough to allow five horses to gallop abreast between the
15 battlements and was thus used to convey soldiers, arms, and food with great speed to various parts of the northern frontier.

From the sixth century to the fourteenth the wall was abandoned and fell into disuse, but after
20 the Mongols took China and were repulsed eventually by the Ming in 1368, the emperor decided to rebuild the wall. The rebuilding and restoration continued up until the sixteenth century. However, when the Manchu armies
25 captured China and the Qing Dynasty ruled (1644-1911), the wall was again abandoned and fell into ruin.

It has now been restored at three famous passes and you may visit one of them, Badaling,

about 40 miles from Beijing.

30

You may travel with your guide by car to Badaling or go by train. You should set aside a full day for the car journey, leaving at about 8-8 : 30 a. m. so that you will have time to take in the Ming Tombs on the return journey in the afternoon. 35 This program would normally get you back to your hotel around 4 p. m. If you go by car you should ask your guide to stop at the old gate which lies to the right-hand side of the road at a point where you begin to climb the foothills. The gate is built of 40 white marble and inside there are bas-relief carvings of Buddhist themes with inscriptions in Chinese, Mongol, Sanskrit, Tibetan, and Uigur. The carvings are thought to date from the fourteenth century and are rare examples. 45

You may also visit the Badaling section of the Great Wall by train. You will find the journey pleasant, the compartment comfortable and well ventilated, and the scenery interesting. The history and details of the structure of the 3 000- 50 mile wall are provided in Chinese, English, and Japanese on the radio in your compartment. Many

visitors are finding this to be the most convenient and comfortable method of visiting the Great Wall.

55 However, if you do go by train you will have to visit the Ming Tombs another day.

Whatever way you travel to the Great Wall, always wear comfortable shoes with nonslip soles.

The climb is steep in parts and sometimes the
60 stones are slippery. If you are going in cooler weather wear plenty of warm clothes; the wind that comes through the mountain in that region will cut right through you.

Everybody who visits Beijing wants to see the
65 Great Wall, and for a good reason; it is one of the wonders of the world. As you stand on the top tower and look at the wall snaking its way across the tops of the mountains, close your eyes for a moment. See in your mind's eye the ancient armies
70 locked in combat, and hear the whistle of arrows and the clang of striking swords.

It is a place to reflect upon the past and wonder about the future.

Word List

occasionally [ə'keɪznəli] <i>ad.</i>	不时, 偶而
barbarian [bɑ:'bɛəriən] <i>n.</i>	野蛮人
unification [ˌjunifi'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	统一
link [lɪŋk] <i>vt.</i>	连接, 联系
pound [paʊnd] <i>vt.</i>	捣碎, 春烂
interior [in'tiəriə] <i>n.</i>	内部
roadway ['rəʊdwei] <i>n.</i>	道路, 车行道
gallop ['gæləp] <i>vi.</i>	(马等)疾驰, 飞奔
abreast [ə'brest] <i>ad.</i>	并肩, 并排
battlement ['bætlmənt] <i>n.</i>	[常用复]城垛, 堞墙
convey [kən'vei] <i>vt.</i>	运送(旅客, 货物等)
frontier ['frʌntjə] <i>n.</i>	国境, 边境, 边疆
abandon [ə'bændən] <i>vt.</i>	抛弃, 放弃
disuse ['dis'ju:s] <i>n.</i>	不用, 废弃
repulse [ri'pʌls] <i>vt.</i>	击退(敌人等)
eventually [i'ventʃuəli] <i>ad.</i>	终于, 最后
restoration [ˌrestə'reɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	修复(物), 恢复
ruin [ruɪn] <i>n.</i>	毁灭, 毁坏
pass [pɑ:s] <i>n.</i>	关口, 要隘
normally ['nɔ:məli] <i>ad.</i>	正常地
marble ['mɑ:bl] <i>n.</i>	大理石, 云石

bas-relief ['bæsri:lɪ:f] <i>n.</i>	浅浮雕, 浅浮雕品
carving ['kɑ:viŋ] <i>n.</i>	雕刻, 雕刻品
theme [θi:m] <i>n.</i>	主题
inscription [ins'kripʃən] <i>n.</i>	铭刻, 铭文, 碑文
ventilate ['ventileit] <i>vt.</i>	使通风, 给…装置通风 设备
nonslip ['nɒnslɪp] <i>a.</i>	不滑的
slippery ['slɪpəri] <i>a.</i>	滑的, 使人滑跤的
snake [sneɪk] <i>vt.</i>	迂回地取(道)
lock [lɒk] <i>vt.</i>	紧抱住, (格斗时)揪扭
combat ['kɒmbət] <i>n.</i>	战斗, 格斗
whistle ['wɪsl] <i>n.</i>	口哨声, (子弹等)嘘嘘 声
clang [klæŋ] <i>n.</i>	铿锵声
reflect [ri'flekt] <i>vi.</i>	思考; 沉思(on, upon)

Idioms and Expressions

as early as	早在
to fall into disuse	废弃, 弃而不用
to fall into ruin	坍塌, 毁坏
to set aside	留出
to take in	包括, 将…排入旅程
to be built of	由…建成, 由……造的

to date from	始于,从…开始
in parts	部分地
to cut through	刺穿,穿过,穿透
to snake one's way	蜿蜒而行
in sb's mind's eye	在某人心目中,在某人 想象中
to be locked in combat	打得难解难分

Proper Names

the Great Wall	万里长城
Mongol ['mɒŋgɒl] <i>n.</i>	蒙古人,蒙族,蒙古语
Manchu [mæn'tʃu:] <i>n; a.</i>	满族(的),满人(的)
Badaling	八达岭
the Ming Tombs ['miŋ tu:mz]	(明)十三陵
Buddhist ['budist] <i>a.</i>	佛教的,佛的
Sanskrit ['sænskrit] <i>n; a.</i>	梵语(的),梵文(的)
Uigur ['wi:guə] <i>n; a.</i>	维吾尔族(的),维吾尔 人(的),维吾尔语 (的)

Notes to the Text

1. … when a number of Chinese states in the north

were fighting against each other and occasionally against the northern “barbarian”.

那时中国北方一些诸侯国家互相混战,间或抵御北方的“胡人”。(指我国北方匈奴贵族的南侵)

这个由 when 引导的从句修饰 the fifth century B. C. 是定语从句。

2. It was not until the unification of the empire under Qin Shi Huang in 221 B. C. that the various sections of the wall linked up.

直到公元前 221 年,秦始皇统一中国后,各段城墙才得以连接起来。

“It was not until ... that ...”是一个固定的强调句型,意为:“直到……才……”。例如:

It was not until they had visited the Great Wall that they realized its grandeur.

直到他们游览了长城之后才领会到长城的宏伟。

3. The wall had a pounded earth interior with stone-faced walls and a stone roadway along the top.

城墙内部填土夯实,外部则用石砌,顶部铺有石路。

4. It was built wide enough to allow five horses to gallop abreast between the battlements ...

城垛间石路路面宽敞,足可容五马并肩奔驰……。

wide 起表语的作用。enough 修饰 wide,其后整个不

定式短语为其结果状语。类似的句子有：

This book is easy enough for children to read.

The lane is not wide enough to allow a car to pass through.

5. It is a place to reflect upon the past and wonder about the future.

长城是缅怀过去遥想未来的好地方。

Word Study

1. wonder

- 1) *vt.* 对……感到奇怪, 想知道:

I wonder whether you would do me a favour.

They wondered what their children were doing.

We don't wonder that he succeeded.

- 2) *vi.* 觉得好奇, 感到奇怪:

What are you wondering about?

I'm wondering about the future of the world.

- 3) *n.* 奇迹, 奇观; 惊异, 惊奇:

The Great Wall is considered one of the wonders of the world.

The foreign visitors looked at the winding Great Wall in wonder.

2. reflect

1) *vt. & vi.* 反射;反映:

The willows and peach trees along the bank are reflected in the lake.

A man's actions reflect his thoughts.

2) 思考,考虑;沉思:

You have to reflect on your future.

He has reflected upon this problem for a long time.

Exercises

I. *Answer the following questions on the text:*

1. How would you prove that the Great Wall is a huge construction project?
2. In what ways was the Great Wall useful?
3. For how long had the wall been neglected before 1368?
4. It is said that the wall has been restored at three famous passes. Can you name one of them?
5. If you visit Badaling by car, what else can be taken in on the return journey?
6. What are the advantages of visiting Badaling by train?
7. Why do visitors to Beijing all want to see the