

# 英语教程

## —餐旅企业管理适用

第一册



中山



陈美洁 温庚林 主编

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**《英语教程——餐旅企业管理适用》 第一册。**

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## 前 言

为了适应大学旅游与酒店企业管理专业开课的需要, 参照高等学校文理科大学英语教学大纲的有关规定, 并根据大学餐旅企业管理专业的教学计划要求, 我们用英语编写了《英语教程—餐旅企业管理适用》(An English Course for Tourism & Hotel Administration), 以下简称ECTHA。

ECTHA系中山大学管理学院餐旅企业管理专业教研室的自编教材。它对大学公共英语课的教学起着相辅相成的作用。ECTHA全书共分4册, 供大学一至二年级用, 每学期一册。内容方面: 根据教学计划的要求, 选择国内外有关旅游与酒店管理方面的先进理论与成功经验为题材, 并结合实际, 系统地介绍我国旅游与饭店/酒店/旅馆/宾馆管理的具体情况。语言方面: 以学生在中学学过六年英语(即: 已掌握1600个单词和一定的基础语法知识)为起点, 逐步深入地帮助本科学生掌握语言技巧; 通过课内外的大量实践, 提高他们的听、说、读、写、译能力。

ECTHA第1—4册各含课文15篇; 每课课文后编有快速阅读文章和会话各一篇; 课文本身编有词汇、词组、语音、语法、汉译英和其它形式的练习; 快速阅读文章后编有内容理解以及词汇理解练习题; 会话后编有词汇注解、注意事项以及对话练习情景提示。书后提供上述各种练习的参考答案以及课文参考译文、对话参考译文。使用ECTHA的教师可根据学习者的不同实际语言水平掌握进度和取舍作业。此外, 学习者必须查生词和预习课文, 以培养独立工作能力; 本教

程不注解生词(重点词的意义可通过词汇练习去获得理解),其目的就在于此。参考答案与参考译文要求由任课教师掌握,待授课完毕并批改或抽改作业后、评讲之时才发给学生。(1—4册词汇总表将附于第四册书后。)

本书还备有外籍教师灌制的课文、对话等听力训练录音带,以提高教学效果。(课文、会话中如果出现生词,其释义可根据上下文猜测或从课文译文、会话译文中查到。)

ECTHA除餐旅专业本科生、短训班学员之外,还可适应有志于进一步提高旅游与饭店管理方面的英语水平的经营、广大在职工作人员以及社会上英语自学者的需要。

本书在编写出版过程中,得到了中山大学外语系、英语培训中心、出版社等有关同志的热情关怀与大力协助,特此表示衷心的感谢!

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由于水平有限,错误在所难免,敬希读者不吝批评指正。

中山大学管理学院<ECTHA>编写组

1988年12月30日

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## LESSON ONE READING

# CHINA AND HER HOTELS



China is a country with an ancient civilization, beautiful natural scenery and numerous places of historical interest. She has a recorded history of over 4,000 years and is amazingly rich in cultural heritage. The Great Wall which was built before the Christian era still fascinates every visitor today. Chang'an, the capital of the Western Han Dynasty, was frequented by envoys from both the East and



the West at that time. Chinese ancient culture developed to its zenith during the Tang and Song Dynasties with far-reaching influences: the compass, gunpowder, paper-making and printing all invented by Chinese witnessed the early development of science and technology in China. Through the Yuan, Ming and Qing Dynasties, Chinese culture reached a new height.

China has a vast territory. Her magnificent rivers, mountains and numerous beautiful scenic spots attract visitors, both Chinese and foreign. In this great land the 1,000 million Chinese people are creating a new life. They, having such rich tourist resources, warmly welcome people from various countries to China for promoting the friendship between the Chinese people and the people of the world. At present the Chinese people are engaged whole-heartedly in the four modernizations. They sincerely hope that no war would come. They are striving for a lasting peace. Under the guidance of the Chinese government's open policy, China's tourism has made encouraging progress, which is beneficial to the expansion of economic, cultural, scientific and technological exchanges with other nations.

The Chinese government attaches great importance to tourism. With the development of tourism, there have been built and will be built more up-to-date hotels in China. In all the hotels which accommodate visitors from abroad, there are restaurants for both Western food and Chinese local specialities, as well as shopping arcades or stores where

one can buy handicraft souvenirs and other Chinese products. The guest rooms are generally fitted with bathrooms, colour TV and air-conditioning. Some of them are equipped with refrigerators, acoustic systems and closed circuit TV. Telephones are available in the rooms, You dial in most cases, but in some new hotels you push the buttons. In addition to a cold water bottle in the room, you will find a thermos to make tea with.

Many of the hotel attendants can speak some English or Japanese. With an attendant always on duty on each floor and a doorman at the gate, security is quite assured. So the doors are not fitted with door viewers.

Taxi counters are either in the hotel lounge or just outside the gate. Many hotels have post and telecommunications facilities and bank counters for money exchange. All the hotel staff and taxi drivers do not accept tips.

There are Overseas Chinese Hotels in Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Guangzhou, Fuzhou and many other cities. They are especially for the service of the overseas Chinese.

In China, "Binguan" (guest house) is the equivalent of hotel, while "Fandian" can mean either hotel or restaurant. In Beijing, all "Fandian" are hotels except the "Sichuan Fandian" which is a restaurant. At present, booking of hotel rooms is generally handled by CITS (China International Travel Service). However, there are some hotels which accept overseas bookings directly. They are: Jianguo Hotel, Great Wall Hotel, Xiangshan Hotel, Lidu Hotel and Jing-

Iun Hotel in Beijing; Shanghai Hotel, Jinjiang Hotel and Longbai Hotel in Shanghai; White Swan Hotel in Guangzhou and Jinling Hotel in Nanjing.

## I. Vocabulary Exercise

1. ancient — China is one of the countries with an ancient civilization.  
a. very old      b. very long      c. very rich
2. heritage — China is amazingly rich in cultural heritage.  
a. inharmony      b. inheritance      c. inhabitancy
3. fascinate — The Great Wall still fascinates every visitor.  
a. attracts      b. subtracts      c. fasciates
4. zenith — Chinese ancient culture developed to its zenith during the Tang and Song Dynasties.  
a. zeal      b. summon      c. summit
5. magnificent — Her magnificent rivers, mountains and numerous beautiful scenic spots attract visitors, both Chinese and foreign.  
a. splendid      b. plentiful      c. magniloquent
6. accommodate — The hotels accommodate foreign visitors.  
a. provide food for  
b. provide lodging for  
c. provide amusement for

7. available — Telephones are available in the rooms.  
a. usable                      b. attainable                      c. valuable
8. equivalent — In China, “Binguan” is the equivalent of hotel.  
a. relation                      b. like                      c. equal
9. handle — At present, booking of hotel rooms is generally handled by China International Travel Service.  
a. bought                      b. managed                      c. sold

## II. Idiomatic Expressions and Multiple-word Verbs

1. (be) engaged in: (be) busy in
- 1) At present the Chinese people are engaged in the four modernizations.
  - 2) Engaged in conversation, they did not see me.
2. at present: at this time: now
- 1) At present booking of hotel rooms is generally handled by the Chinese International Travel Service.
  - 2) At present the house is empty, but next week a family will move in.
3. strive for: fight to obtain or achieve (sth.)
- 1) They are striving for a lasting peace.
  - 2) The Chinese people are striving for the four modernizations now.
4. equip with: provide with

- 1) Some of the hotels are equipped with refrigerators, acoustic systems and closed circuit TV.
- 2) The expedition was fully equipped with food, tents, medical and other supplies.
5. in addition to: besides; as well as
  - 1) In addition to a cold water bottle in the room, you will find a thermos to make tea with.
  - 2) We bought some corn in addition to the flour.

Now complete each sentence by choosing an appropriate expression from the list given below in its right form:

at present                      equip with                      strive for  
in addition to                      (be) engaged in

1. Nature has \_\_\_\_ the boy \_\_\_\_ two hands, but not, apparently, \_\_\_\_ the brains to use them properly.
2. I don't need the book \_\_\_\_.
3. My family have been \_\_\_\_ farming for generations.
4. The material improvements \_\_\_\_ which their fathers had \_\_\_\_ were now gradually coming about.
5. \_\_\_\_ her work in the school, our teacher gives music lessons after school hours.

### III. Home Work

Write a sentence of your own, using each of the expressions listed below:

1. (be) engaged in: \_\_\_\_\_
2. at present: \_\_\_\_\_
3. equip with: \_\_\_\_\_
4. In addition to: \_\_\_\_\_
5. strive for: \_\_\_\_\_

## IV. Word Study

### Accept and Receive

**accept:** (v.) agree to take

- 1) Please **accept** this little gift in token of our esteem.
- 2) She asked me to go to the party and I **accepted** her invitation.

**receive:** (v.) be given; get

- 1) He **received** a prize last week.
- 2) The boy **received** a letter from his mother.

Now complete the following sentences, using either **accept** or **receive**:

1. When did you \_\_\_\_\_ the letter?
2. Would you \_\_\_\_\_ this? I hope you'll find it useful.
3. The boy \_\_\_\_\_ severe punishment.
4. The auditorium can \_\_\_\_\_ 5,000 people.
5. It is an \_\_\_\_\_ truth.
6. I can't \_\_\_\_\_ you as my assistant.
7. I've \_\_\_\_\_ an invitation, but I don't think I'll \_\_\_\_\_ it.
8. Crowds gathered to \_\_\_\_\_ the queen.

## V. Grammar Exercise

Fill in each blank with a proper preposition given below:

in      with      on      under

1. Guangzhou is a city \_\_\_\_\_ an ancient civilization.
2. Fushan is rich \_\_\_\_\_ fish and rice.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ the guidance of her mother, she learned how to swim.
4. They fitted the laboratory \_\_\_\_\_ the latest equipment.
5. The night watchman is \_\_\_\_\_ duty from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m.
6. White Swan Hotel \_\_\_\_\_ Guangzhou is a modern hotel.

## VI. Dictation Exercise

## VII. Translation (Chinese to English)

1. 中国是一个具有古代文明而又名胜古迹众多的国家。
2. 我国不仅地大物博，而且旅游资源也非常丰富。
3. 我国对外开放政策有利于发展国际经济、文化、科学和技术交流。
4. 发展我国旅游业，以及开辟更多的旅游区，有利于增进中国人民和世界人民的友谊。
5. 我们伟大的祖国，过去除发明了指南针、火药、造纸

- 术、印刷术等以外，还出了许多世界有名的中医师、科学家、诗人、政治家和思想家。
6. 长城、长安（现称西安）、黄山、桂林、杭州等壮丽河山与游览胜地引人入胜，因而是国内外游人常到的去处。
  7. 目前中国人民在一心一意地搞社会主义“四化”，热望着并力争世界持久和平。
  8. 中国政府和中国人民一向真诚、好客（*hospitable*），热烈欢迎世界各地游客到中国去参观访问。
  9. 这所宾馆的一些客房和那家大酒店的每间客房都配备有洗澡间、盥洗室、彩电、空调、电冰箱、音响系统、按键电话（*Touch-Tone*）等。
  10. 北京、上海、天津、广州、福州以及其它许多城市的华侨大厦的订房手续一般都由中旅社办理。

## SPEED READING

### OVERVIEW OF CHINA

#### 1. Area

China has a total land area of 9,596,961 square kilometers. China is in East Asia. It is the third largest country in the world, after the Soviet Union and Canada, and is so large that the whole of Europe can be placed inside its borders.

#### 2. Topography



China's varied terrain ranges from the high plateaus in the west to the flatlands in the east. Mountains account for 33 percent of the country's total area with the balance divided: 26 percent plateaus, 19 percent basins, 12 percent plains, and 10 percent hills.

### **3. Ethnic groups**

Han Chinese make up about 95 percent of the total population of China, with the remaining population divided among 55 national minority groups.

### **4. Population**

According to the census taken in July 1982, China has a population of 1031.88 million.

### **5. Government**

China is divided into 22 provinces, 5 autonomous regions and 3 municipalities (Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin) directly under the central government. The administrative units under a province or autonomous region include cities, autonomous prefectures, counties and autonomous counties, numbering over 2,137.

### **6. Lakes**

Among China's fresh-water lakes are Poyang Hu, Dongting Hu, Hongze Hu, Tai Hu, and Chao Hu. Some of China's salt lakes are Qinghai Hu and Nam Co (The Nam Co is located 4,650 meters above sea level).

### **7. Rivers**

China's major rivers are the Changjiang (the world's third longest and China's largest river, extending to 6,380 km), the