

丛书主编 吴耀武

FLUENCY IN SPOKEN ENGLISH



# *Travelling English*

## 英语口语大全——旅游英语

主编 王莹

西北工业大学出版社

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Fluency in Spoken English : Travelling English

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**【内容简介】** 本书为旅游从业人员和需要熟悉境外旅游英语会话的人士编写,全书共包括准备旅行、交通出行、酒店住宿、餐饮服务、观光娱乐、逛街购物和日常生活等7个会话场景,每个场景单列为1个单元,共7个单元。每个单元由4~8个经典对话、常用句型和补充词汇构成。为了使读者能够更为方便、快捷地使用本书,所有的英文内容都有汉语译文对照,对话部分还通过 *Notes* 和 *Cultural Square* 对重要的语言点和文化背景知识做了详尽的解释说明。

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## 前 言

随着我国旅游业的持续繁荣和出境旅游人数的不断攀升,旅游从业人员和普通游客的英语口语能力对于他们的职业发展和旅行过程中的顺利交际至关重要。一本能够集旅游英语最常用会话场景和语汇的小册子一定能为他们提高口头表达和交际能力提供很大的帮助。正是基于这个想法,我们编写了这本《英语口语大全——旅游英语》,希望能够对上述人士有所裨益。

全书分为准备旅行(Preparations for Travelling)、交通出行(Transportation)、酒店住宿(Accommodations)、餐饮服务(Food and Dining)、观光娱乐(Sightseeing and Recreation)、逛街购物(Shopping)和日常生活(Daily Life)7个会话场景,每个场景单列为1个单元,共7个单元。每个单元由4~8个经典对话、常用句型和补充词汇构成。从出发前的准备工作到旅行过程中的方方面面,本书皆为读者实景展现,力求让读者完全了解旅行生活的每一个细节。为了让读者能够更为方便、快捷地使用本书,所有的英文内容都有汉语译文对照,对话部分还通过 Notes 和 Cultural Square 对重要的语言点和文化背景知识做了详尽的解释说明。

本书的编写方式符合旅游行业的特点,提高了本书的实用性和参考性。本书中的对话贴近生活、易于模仿,能够在较短的时间内使学习者的交流水平得到提高,所选择的参考句型和补充词汇也都是各个交际场景中最具代表性的。此外,中英文对照的编写





方式,在很大程度上也降低了学习和使用的难度。

本书配有 MP3 听力光盘 1 张,由美国犹他州专家 Julie Monson 和 David Monson 等人朗读,音质清晰饱满、语调自然、发音纯正,相信会对读者的英语口语和语音语调水平的提高有很大的帮助。

《英语口语大全》丛书主编由西安外国语大学国际学院副院长吴耀武副教授担任,负责全套丛书的整体规划和写作体例,并统稿和审稿。本册《旅游英语》由陕西科技大学外语学院的王莹老师主持编写。

本书在编写过程中参阅了有关材料,力求达到通俗、易懂、全面、实用。虽经精心编写,但因水平等条件所限,书中或有不妥与疏漏之处,敬请读者不吝赐教,我们将会认真处理您的意见和建议,以期再版时更正相关内容。

本书在出版过程中得到西北工业大学出版社李东红等编辑的大力协助,丛书其他分册的编者也与我们互通有无、共同进步,谨在此一并表示感谢!

编者





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## Unit 1 Preparations for Travelling



### Model Dialogue 1

#### Planning a Tour

A—Graduate 1

B—Graduate 2

A: Well, we've gone over all the flights<sup>1</sup>. I guess it's time for us to make up our minds once and for all<sup>2</sup>.

B: Yes, let's stop hesitating, how should we plan the tour<sup>3</sup>?

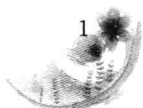
A: Well, we're working with about two months and basically two countries: America and Australia. Our graduation ceremony would be on June 4th. We are free after that.

B: We can leave on June 11th, so there will be a week for graduation parties and packing.

A: Good idea<sup>4</sup>.

B: We can plan to arrive in San Francisco on June 15th<sup>5</sup>. If we have two months, let's see<sup>6</sup>... We will stay for about one month in each country and come back on August 17th.

A: That sounds about right. That way we will still have enough time to do job hunting from the end of the tour to September.





B: You're right<sup>7</sup>. So tomorrow we can go back to the travel agency and book our flights.

A: Great!



### 计划旅行

A—毕业生 1

B—毕业生 2

A: 嗯,我们已经查看过了所有班机。我想是果断做决定的时候了。

B: 没错,咱们不要再犹豫了。对于这次旅行我们该如何打算呢?

A: 嗯,我们的计划是大约用两个月的时间,基本上两个国家的旅行:美国和澳大利亚。我们的毕业典礼是 6 月 4 日,那天之后我们就有时间了。

B: 我们可以在 6 月 11 日出发,这样就可以留出一个星期的时间好好参加毕业派对并打包行李。

A: 好主意!

B: 我们可以计划在 6 月 15 日到达旧金山。如果我们有两个月的时间,让我想想看……我们可以在每个国家大约停留一个月的时间,在 8 月 17 日返回。

A: 听起来好像不错。这样,从旅行结束一直到 9 月份前我们仍将有足够的时间找工作。

B: 说得对,那么明天我们就可以再去那家旅行社,预定我们的往返机票了。

A: 太好了!





**Notes**

1. Well, we've gone over all the flights.

嗯,我们已经查看过了所有班机。Well is usually used when resuming a conversation or changing the subject after a pause. Well 通常用在交谈的停顿后,用以接续或改换话题。gone over ... means to examine or review, gone over 是固定搭配,意为“(检)查看……”。

2. I guess it's time for us to make up our minds once and for all.

我想是果断做决定的时候了。I guess ... 意为“我想(猜)”,用来引导宾语从句。make up sb.'s mind to do ... 为惯用句型,意为“下决心做某事”。once and for all 为惯用表达,意为“彻底地”。

3. How should we plan the tour?

对于这次旅行我们该如何打算呢? How do you plan ... 为常用句型,意为“计划(打算)如何……”。例如:How do you plan your honeymoon, Jane? 简,你打算如何度蜜月呢?

4. Good idea.

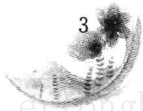
好主意(惯用表达),用来表示说话人肯定和赞同的语气。

5. We can plan to arrive in San Francisco on June 15th.

我们可以计划在6月15日到达旧金山。通常 arrive in 后加大地方,例如“国家、大城市等”,而 arrive at 后加小地方,例如“小城市、家、学校、火车站等”。另外, get to, reach 也都有“到达”之意,其后直接加地点名词(reach 为及物动词)。

6. let's see; let's think.

让我想想看。(固定句型)





7. You're right.

说得对。(惯用表达)

### **Cultural Square**

#### **Tips for Planning a Tour**

All trips are meant for relaxation, enjoyment and adventure. By planning well, you can ensure you that you and your family can enjoy a hassle-free trip!

1. Research the alternatives online and discuss with your fellow travelers, and then make a list. Keep in mind weather and climatic conditions, merits and demerits of the place, types of recreation (beaches, culture, shopping), and facilities (transportation, eating out, etc).
2. Make a loose schedule. Planning too far ahead may backfire, because vacations hardly ever go as planned. Mark places to visit and things to do. How many days do you have? You should keep the overall schedule in mind so you will not end up too tired or bored.
3. Make a list. Write down the places you want to visit, including restaurants, museums, malls, and other places of interests. This will help give you ideas and prevent being completely lost when you arrive and do not know what to do.
4. Make a budget. If you plan ahead, you can save on ticket prices.
5. Travel light. Traveling with lots of luggage restricts your





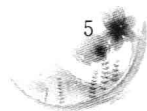
movement and causes discomfort, so you only need to pack the necessities. If traveling internationally, make sure to keep your documents, such as passport, travel documents and visa in order, and put the similar items in a safe place. Also consider currency exchange, suitable clothes and needed medications.

6. Notify your family and friends about your tour. If possible, leave them a contact number or address.
7. Let's start to enjoy the tour right now!

### 计划旅行小贴士

所有的旅行都是为了放松、享受和冒险。通过完美的计划,你和你的家人可以享受无忧的旅程!

1. 在网上查找并与同行的人讨论一下备选出行的地方,并列出一份清单。时刻谨记天气和气候条件、旅游地的优缺点、休憩类型(海滩、文化、购物)、设施(交通、外出吃饭等)。
2. 设定一个松散的时间表。规划过于超前,可能适得其反,因为计划没有变化快。标注出要去参观的地方和要做的事情。有多少天时间可以参观?你应该记住整体时间表,这样你的旅途将不会变得太累或太无聊。
3. 列出一份清单,写下你要旅游的地方,包括餐馆、博物馆、商场及其他感兴趣的地方,这将有助于供你思考并防止在到达时迷失方向,不知道该怎么办。
4. 列出预算。如果你提前计划,可以在机票价格上取得便宜。
5. 轻装旅行。带着很多行李旅行会限制你的活动并造成不便,因此你只需将必需品装包。如果是国际旅行,一定要整理好你的证件,包括护照、旅行证件、签证等,并将类似的证件放在一个安全的地方。此外,你还需考虑货币兑换、合适的衣物以及所需药物等。





6. 将你的旅行告知家人和朋友。如果可能的话,给他们留一个联络电话号码或地址。
7. 现在就开始享受旅行吧!

## Model Dialogue 2

### Applying for Visa

A—Visa Officer

B—Applicant

A: So, you're applying for an American B2 visa<sup>1</sup>. What's the purpose of your trip to the United States?

B: I'm going to Chicago to visit my sister.

A: How long do you plan to stay there?

B: I'll be there for approximately three weeks. See, here is my return ticket for the 3rd of August<sup>2</sup>.

A: And who is sponsoring your trip<sup>3</sup>?

B: My sister. Here is an invitation letter from her. I will stay with her and her family in their home.

A: All right, could you tell me more about the property you have in your country?

B: Well, I own a house, a car and have a job. I'm an engineer. Actually I only have three weeks' vacation, then I have to go back to work.

A: What evidence can you show that you are financially independent?

B: Well, I do have assets in my country. Just like I've said<sup>4</sup>, I have a house, a car and a job. Here is a bank statement





showing my investments and my bank balance<sup>5</sup>.

A: OK. Congratulations, you are granted a B2 visa<sup>6</sup>.

B: Thank you!

A: You're welcome.



### 申请签证

A—签证官

B—签证申请者

A: 这么说,你想申请一个美国 B2 签证。你这次美国之行的目的是什么?

B: 我想去芝加哥看望我的姐姐。

A: 你打算在那儿待多久?

B: 我会在那儿呆大约三个星期。你看,这是我 8 月 3 日的返程票。

A: 好的。谁资助你这次旅行呢?

B: 是我姐姐。这是她写给我的邀请信。到时候,我会住在她家,和她的家人住在一起。

A: 知道了。能详细地告诉我你在自己国家有哪些财产吗?

B: 我有一套房子和一辆汽车,还有一份工作。我是一名工程师,其实,我只有三个星期的假,紧接着我还要回来工作。

A: 你用什么来证明你在经济上是独立的?

B: 嗯,我的确在我的国家拥有财产。就像我刚才所说的,我有一套房子、一辆汽车,还有一份工作。这是一张银行对账单,上面有我的投资情况和账户余额。

A: 好的。祝贺你,你获得了一个 B2 签证。





B: 谢谢你!

A: 不客气。

**Notes**

1. So, you're applying for an American B2 visa.  
 这么说,你想申请一个美国 B2 签证。apply for... 意为“申请……”例如: apply for a job/a scholarship/the license 申请一份工作/奖学金/许可证。美国 B2 签证(American B2 visa)属于美国非移民签证的一种,是指因故需要到美国旅游、探亲或访友需持有的签证,一般适合于在美国有亲属朋友的人士,或者是拥有良好个人经济背景的人士。
2. See, here is my return ticket for the 3rd of August.  
 你看,这是我 8 月 3 日的返程票。return ticket 为常用词汇,意为“回程票”,相关常用词汇还包括: one-way ticket 单程机票; round-trip ticket 往返机票。
3. And who is sponsoring your trip?  
 谁资助你这次旅行呢? sponsor 是及物动词,意为“资助、主办”,例如: Advertisers often sponsor whole American TV programs. 广告客户通常资助整个美国电台节目。
4. Just like I've said ...  
 就像我刚才所说的……(惯用句型)。
5. Here is a bank statement showing my investments and my bank balance.  
 这是一张银行对账单,上面有我的投资情况和账户余额。A bank statement is a printed document showing all the money paid into and taken out of a bank account. Bank statements







are usually sent by a bank to a customer at regular intervals. a bank statement 意为“(银行定期寄给账户的)对账单”。

6. Congratulations, you are granted a B2 visa.

祝贺你,你获得了一个 B2 签证。If you offer someone your congratulations, you congratulate them on something nice. congratulations 意为“恭喜(你)、祝贺(你)”。Sb. be granted ... 意为“授(准)予某人……”。

### Cultural Square

#### Applying for Visa

The applicant should first submit his/her passport and Visa Application Form to the Embassy, and pay the application fee. What's more, an appropriate photo is needed. After 3—4 weeks, the Embassy may announce the applicant to interview. The following documents are needed during the interview:

1. Completed application forms
2. A 5cmx5cm photo attached to the application form
3. Passport (which must be valid for more than six months)
4. A receipt for the application fee
5. A China Post mailing label
6. An invitation letter
7. Any forms required by your specific visa type

In addition, purses, bags, cell phones, cameras, and other electronic devices are not allowed in the Consulate. At the end of the interview, the Consular Officer will tell the applicant that

