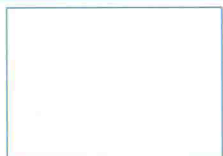




国家骨干院校重点建设专业校企合作教材

青海旅游英语

许春英 主 编
杨成长 王 勇 副主编



人民交通出版社
China Communications Press

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Qinghai Lüyou Yingyu
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内 容 提 要

本书是针对青海省英文导游工作过程的情景编写的一本实用性教材,共由10个单元组成。每个单元都包括学习目标、常用句型、情景对话、青海旅游景点介绍、单词表、练习和补充阅读几部分。

本书适合高职高专、中职院校旅游管理专业学生以及在职导游和有志从事导游工作的人员使用。

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

青海旅游英语 / 许春英主编. —北京:人民交通出版社, 2014. 10

国家骨干院校重点建设专业校企合作教材

ISBN 978-7-114-11203-4

I. ①青… II. ①许… III. ①旅游—英语—高等职业教育—教材 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 033706 号

国家骨干院校重点建设专业校企合作教材

书 名: 青海旅游英语

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责任编辑: 刘 君 富砚博

出版发行: 人民交通出版社

地 址: (100011)北京市朝阳区安定门外外馆斜街3号

网 址: <http://www.ccpres.com.cn>

销售电话: (010)59757973

总 经 销: 人民交通出版社发行部

经 销: 各地新华书店

印 刷: 北京市密东印刷有限公司

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 7

字 数: 170 千

版 次: 2014 年 10 月 第 1 版

印 次: 2014 年 10 月 第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 978-7-114-11203-4

定 价: 20.00 元

(有印刷、装订质量问题的图书由本社负责调换)

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序

根据教育部2006年第16号《关于全面提高高等职业教育教学质量的若干意见》等文件精神,高等职业院校要及时跟踪市场需求的变化,主动适应区域、行业经济和社会发展的需要,把工学结合作为高等职业教育人才培养模式改革的重要切入点,带动专业建设与发展。基于此,与高等职业教育对应的教材也必须有自己的体系和特点,体现高等职业教育的职业性,突显教材的实践性、应用型和针对性。

青海交通职业技术学院旅游管理专业作为国家骨干高职院校重点建设专业,围绕服务区域和社会发展的目标,主动适应青海省旅游经济发展的要求,为此,通过与省内外大型旅游企业进行多层次合作,构建、创新并实施了“校企融通、五段递进”的人才培养模式。为满足这一新型人才培养模式的教学需要,适应高职教育发展及其对教育改革和教材建设的需要,青海交通职业技术学院组织青海省从事高等职业教育教学第一线的骨干教师以及长期工作在行业、企业一线的具有丰富经验的专家,共同编写了《青海旅游地理》、《青海旅游景点综述》、《青海旅游英语》三本具有工学结合特色旅游教材。

本套工学结合教材,以培养适应职业岗位要求的高端技能型人才为目标,依据“工作导向、项目引领、任务驱动”总体要求选定内容,突出以学生为本的特点,贴近学生,贴近岗位,贴近职业环境要求,注重将行业标准渗透到教材体系中。教材编写组对教材结构进行重组,力求教材内容体系反映高职高专课程体系改革方向,反映当前学科的新成果、教学的新内容,突出理论知识的应用和实践技能的培养;在兼顾理论和实践内容的同时,把握基础理论,以应用为目的,以必要、够用为尺度的原则,尽量体现新知识和新方法,以利于培养学生综合素质的形成和科学思维方式和创新能力的培养,并促进学生就业,从而达到“以就业为导向”和因材施教的目标要求。

青海交通职业技术学院
国家骨干院校重点建设专业校企合作教材编审委员会
旅游管理专业建设委员会
2013年11月

前 言

青海省独具特色的旅游资源吸引着各国的旅游人士,青海旅游业正面临着持续发展的良机和挑战。要想更好地发展青海的旅游业,更好地向国内外游客宣传青藏高原独特的自然、人文旅游资源,就需要越来越多的专业人士加入到这个行业,这就对青海省的旅游教育事业提出了更高的要求,为此需要培养高素质技能型旅游外语人才。

《青海旅游英语》是针对英文导游工作过程情景编写的一本实用教材,适用于高职、中职院校旅游管理专业学生以及在职导游人员和有志从事导游工作的人员。

《青海旅游英语》按导游工作的整个流程为主线编写,由10个单元组成,每一单元都包括学习目标、常用句型、情景对话、青海旅游景点介绍、单词表、练习和补充阅读几个部分。内容以导游工作任务为核心,突出情景教学,突出导游英语讲解服务口语表达能力的训练。通过本书的学习,学生能够胜任导游工作。

本书由许春英担任主编,杨成才、王勇担任副主编,参加编写的有申艳萍、李沛梅、王勇、刘丽娜、王康英。许春英负责拟定大纲、体例及最后统稿、审稿工作。编写的具体分工如下:许春英编写第一、二、三、五、八单元,词汇表,附录Ⅱ,附录Ⅲ;李沛梅编写第四单元和第七单元;申艳萍编写第六单元和第九单元;王康英、刘丽娜编写第十单元;王勇编写附录Ⅰ。本书在编写过程中得到了青海康辉国际旅行社总经理杨成才先生以及青海海通旅行社王勇先生的大力支持和帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平有限,编写时间紧迫,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请广大读者不吝指正。

编 者
2013年9月

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Unit 1 Greeting

Goals

Greeting guests is the first important step throughout the whole reception work in tourism. As a qualified guide, you should do everything possible to ensure that the tour members obtain the maximum enjoyment and satisfaction from the tour. During this course you should always welcome the guests to your city and ask them for questions and any requests. Express your willingness to serve them sincerely, and wish them a pleasant journey and an enjoyable stay in your city. You should also be warm to and considerate of the guests all the time.

This unit is designed to make the students know how to greet guests, introduce at the first meeting with tourists and transfer tourist from airport to hotel.

通过本单元内容学习,使学生了解如何与游客打招呼,熟悉初次见面时的介绍,掌握把游客从机场带到下榻酒店的英文基本表达。

Basic Expression

1. Excuse me, are you Mr. Green from Los Angeles?

对不起,请问您是从洛杉矶来的格林先生吗?

2. I'm Li Yong, your local guide from CITS Qinghai branch.

我是李勇,来自青海中国国旅,是你们的地陪。

3. You have a group of 15 people, right?

你们团共有 15 人,是吗?

4. How was your trip? 旅途怎么样?

Did you have a good trip? 旅途顺利吗?

Did you have a pleasant trip? 旅途愉快吗?

5. Could you tell me whether everyone of the group is here?

本团所有的人都到齐了吗?

6. Would you come this way, please?

请这边走。

7. Is this your first trip to Qinghai?

这是你第一次来青海吗?

8. Wait a moment, please. Let me have a headcount.

请等一等,我点一下人数。

9. Is everybody on the bus?

每个人都在车上吗?

10. Shall we go now?

我们现在可以出发了吗?

11. Let me introduce my team to you first.

首先让我向大家介绍一下我的团队。

12. If you have any problems or requests, please do not hesitate to let us know.

如果你们有什么困难和要求,请尽快让我们知道。

13. On behalf of the CITS, I would like to extend our warmest welcome to you all.

我代表中国国际旅行社,向大家表示最热烈的欢迎。

14. I will be at your disposal.

我将竭诚为你服务。

15. I hope you will have a good time in Qinghai.

希望你们在青海玩得愉快。

16. Take the lead, please. I'll bring up the rear.

请你带路,我垫后。

17. We'll try our best to make your stay a pleasant and comfortable one in Qinghai.

我们将竭诚使你们在青海旅游愉快、舒畅。

18. Next, I'd like to introduce something about this city.

接下来,我想要介绍一下有关这个城市的一些情况。

19. We will do our best to make your trip more enjoyable and memorable.

我们将尽最大努力使你们的旅行更有趣、更难忘。

20. I hope you'll have a good rest after the long flight.

我希望长途飞行之后你们能好好休息。

21. Please do remember the plate number of our bus.

请务必记住我们的车牌号。

Situational Conversations

Scene 1

(Yang Bin is a tour guide from China Comfort International Travel Service Qinghai branch. Now he is at the airport to meet a tour group of 20 people from San Francisco, which are headed by tour leader Mr. William Smith. He has a flag in his hand. The plane has arrived and the passengers are just coming out.)

(A: Yang Bin, local guide B: Mr. Smith)

A: Excuse me, sir. Are you Mr. William Smith?

B: Yes, I am.

A: How do you do, Mr. William Smith?

B: How do you do? I guess you must be Yang Bin, our local guide.

A: Yes, Mr. William Smith, welcome to Qinghai. I'm Yang Bin from China Comfort International Travel Service.

B: Glad to meet you.

A: Glad to meet you, too. I hope you had a pleased trip.

B: Very nice, thank you.

A: You have a group of 20 people, right?

B: Yes, everyone is here.

A: How many pieces of luggage do you have altogether?

B: 26 altogether. Shall we bring them to the bus?

A: No, you needn't. Please put it on the carts, I'll ask the luggage man to take care of them. Your luggage will be delivered to your room in the hotel.

B: Thank you very much.

A: Well, is everybody here now? The bus is waiting outside to take us to the hotel. Shall we go now?

B: Yes, I think so.

A: Attention, please. Now please follow me to the bus.

Scene 2

(Zhang Li, a tour guide from CITS Qinghai branch, and his manager have come to the airport to meet Mr. Green and the other group members.)

(A: Zhang Li B: Mr. Green C: Manager)

A: Excuse me, are you Mr. Green?

B: Yes, I am.

A: I am Zhang Li from CITS.

B: How do you do, Mr. Zhang?

A: How do you do? Our manager, Mr. Wang has come to meet you. May I introduce him to you? This is our manager Mr. Wang. This is Mr. Green from Canada.

C: How do you do? Welcome to Qinghai.

B: How do you do? It is very nice of you to come to meet us.

C: It is my pleasure. How was your trip?

B: Very nice.

C: Is this your first time to Qinghai, Mr. Green?

B: Yes, the very first.

C: Hope you will have a good time in Qinghai.

B: Thanks. I am sure I will.

A: Excuse me, Mr. Green. Can I have the baggage check?

B: Of course. Here you are. There are 20 pieces altogether.

A: Good. I'll see to it that they go to our hotel as soon as possible. Could you tell me whether everyone of the group is here?

B: Ah... yes, all here.

A: That's all right. Shall we go now? The tour coach is waiting in the park.

B: Sure. You go ahead and we will follow you.

Scene 3

(Wang Hua, the local guide, helps the tour members getting on the bus. They head for Xining.)

(A: Wang hua B: Tour leader C: Tourist)

A: This is our bus. Step on, please.

A: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. I wonder if everybody is on.

B: Sorry, please wait a minute. Isabella is not here. Ah, here she comes.

A: Ok, since everyone is here, shall we go now?

B: Yes, please.

A: Ok. Hello, everybody. Welcome to Qinghai. Please sit back and relax. Your luggage will be sent to the hotel by another bus, so you don't have to worry about it.

First of all, please allow me to express the most heartfelt welcome to all of you on behalf of China Comfort International Travel Service. Now I would like to introduce my colleague to you. Our driver, Mr. Huang, has 20 years of driving experience under his belt. So you are in very safe hands. My name is Wang Hua and I am your local guide. You can call me Wang for short or Amanda. During your stay in Qinghai, Mr. Huang and I would do everything possible to make your visit a pleasant experience. If you have any problems or requests, please don't hesitate to let us know. We highly appreciate your understanding and cooperation.

Now we are heading for our hotel, Qinghai Yinlong Hotel. I will give you some general information of Qinghai.

C: That is great. How about the climate in Qinghai?

A: The climate in Qinghai is a typical plateau continental one. The low temperature, long sunshine with high Uv intensity, and lower level oxygen are the main characteristics of the climate of Qinghai. The winter is cold and long while the summer is cool and short. The average temperature of whole year round ranges from -5.6 to 8.5°C . Because of the cool summer, Xining, the capital city of Qinghai got its name—summer resort city of China. So, you come here at the right time.

C: Then, how about the population?

A: This is a good question. Qinghai has a population of 5,543,000, including Han, Hui, Tu, Sala, Tibetan, Mongolian and other 48 ethnic groups. Qinghai also impresses people with a fascinating melting pot. Different ethnic groups live and work on the land harmoniously and peacefully.

B: Great. Look, so many high nice buildings.

A: This is Xining, the capital of Qinghai. We'll stay in Qinghai Yinlong Hotel. It is the first luxury commercial hotel in Qinghai Province, which is constructed according to the international standards on five-star hotel. It has 316 guest rooms of different levels and 439 beds. The hotel has seven Chinese and western style restaurants, one tea art bar and three tea art private rooms. The hotel also provides 7 meeting rooms of different categories. The unique simultaneous interpretation devices and wireless Internet service are also provided in the international conference meeting.

Reading and Translating

Brief introduction of Qinghai

Located in the middle of northwest of China, Qinghai Province shares borders with Gansu Province in the northeast, with Tibet Autonomous Region in the southwest, with Sichuan Province in southeast and with Xinjiang in the northwest respectively. It is often named the roof of the world. It's a mysterious and attractive place like a jade without carved.

Qinghai covers a total area of 720,000km² and the average elevation is over 3,000meters. The Yellow River originates in the middle of the province, while the Yangtze River and Mekong River have their headwaters in the southern part. There are many high mountains and lakes scattered in the province. The famous Mt. Kunlun locates in the central part, Mt. Tanggula standing to the South and Mt. Qilian to the North. There are also vast grasslands and precious Qaidam Basin. It is the continental climate with characters of large temperature difference, long sunshine and little rainfalls. It is named after the famous Qinghai Lake, the largest inland salt-water lake in China. Besides, the highest elevation railway in the world—Qinghai-Tibet Railway—was built in the province. With abundant resources, Qinghai is a paradise for mountain climbers and the brave.

The history of Qinghai province can be traced back to about 121 B. C. , which is the Western Han Dynasty. The general Qubing Huo established a military fortress in this area called Xiping. From that time on, more and more people came to settle on this land. At the end of Western Han Dynasty, this land expanded into a prefecture and was named Xihai prefecture. During the Sui Dynasty, this area extended into two prefectures. The second prefecture was named Heyuan. During the Song Dynasty, this land was renamed Xining, as is still used today. In 1929, Qinghai was established as an administrative province with its capital in Xining. The Qinghai People's Government was formally established on January 1st, 1950 after the liberation of Qinghai on Sept. 5, 1949.

There are more than 250 types of wild animals in Qinghai. Those animals under state first-class protection include wild camels, wild yaks, wild donkeys, Tibetan antelope, argil, white-lip deer, snow leopard, black neck crane, serow, and the black stork. There are 40 other kinds of rare animals and 40 types of fish, including naked carp in Qinghai Lake and piebald naked carp.

Qinghai Province is large in area and rich in natural resource. 123 kinds of minerals have been discovered in the province, of which five rank first in the country. They are asbestos, gypsum, quartz, limestone and graphite.

There are more than 440 kinds of terrestrial vertebrates in the province, of which more than 100 are beasts and 290 are birds, constituting 20.2% and 24.6% of the nation's total respectively.

In Qinghai, the natural scenery is magnificent and sublime. In the largest inland salt-water lake, there are Bird Island, Haixin Hill, Sankuai Stone and Sha Island for touring. Ta'er lamasery is one of the six major Gelug Sect monasteries of Tibetan Buddhism, It is also the birthplace of Tsongkhapa, the creator of the Gelug Sect of Tibetan Buddhism. The Butter Flower Sculpture, Embossed Embroidery and mural are the three treasures of Ta'er lamasery. The Yellow River, Yangtze River and Mekong River all originate from this province, where you will enjoy the mysterious beauty

of nature. The three mountains, Animaqing, Kunlun and Xinqingfeng, have an average elevation over 5,000 meters. They all attract a great number of people every year.

Besides, there are many places of historical interest, like ancient tombs group, ancient temples, ancient rock paintings and ancient castles. Different nationalities remain unique and colorful ethnic customs and practices.

Culture

Qinghai is a province inhabited by many ethnic groups, like Tibetan, Hui, and Mongolia, etc, which have 54 ethnic groups in all. At the end of the 2008, it has a population of 5,543,000, of which the minority population accounting for 42.8%.

The earliest inhabitants in Qinghai province are from Qiang group which was a very ancient ethnic group in western part of China. Some relics indicate that Qinghai has at least 6,000 years' civilization. It has experienced several dynasties, such as Han, Wei, Tuyuhui, Tubo, Song and so on. In addition, it has appeared a great number of famous figures, like military officers Huoqubing, artist Lihanqing, scientist Zhilugu, etc. Qinghai is also a place full of religious color. Most people here believe in the Tibetan Buddhism. They often attend many kinds of complicated religious activities to pursue their belief.

Exercises

I. Complete the following dialogue by translating the Chinese into English.

A: local guide B: Mr. Smith

A: Excuse me, _____ 你是来自洛杉矶的史密斯先生吗?

B: Yes, I am.

A: How do you do, Mr. Smith? _____

我是你们的导游,来自中青旅。我叫张红。

B: How do you do, Zhang Hong? _____ 很高兴见到你。

A: Nice to meet you, too. Welcome to Qinghai.

B: Thank you.

A: _____ 旅途怎么样?

B: Pretty good. _____ 长时间飞行让我感觉有点累。

A: Yes, you must. You need a good rest first. _____

我们直接回宾馆。All right?

B: All right.

A: _____ 行李都拿到了吗?

B: Yes, everything is ok.

A: Very good. Our car is waiting over there. Let's go. _____

我帮您拿行李吧?

B: No, thanks. I can manage it by myself.

A: This way, please.

II. Role-play

1. Suppose you are a tour guide from China Youth Travel Service. You are at the airport to meet a group of 15 people led by Mr. Bush. The flight has arrived. Locate the group and greet them.
2. Try to make a welcome speech according to the tips.

Words and Expressions

geography [dʒi'ɒgrəfi]

n. 地理(学);地形,地势;布局

autonomous [ɔ:'tɒnəməs]

adj. 自治的;有自主权的

respectively [ris'pektivli]

adv. 各自地;分别地

mysterious [mi'stiəriəs]

adj. 神秘的,诡秘的

难以理解的,不可思议的

elevation [i'elə'veiʃən]

n. 高处,高地,高度,海拔

scatter ['skætə]

vt. (使)散开,(使)分散,驱散

vi. 撒开;分散

n. 撒布,散

continental [kɒntə'nentl]

adj. 大陆的,大陆性的,欧洲大陆的

climate ['klaimit]

n. 气候;水土,风土

sublime [sə'blaim]

adj. 庄严的,雄伟的;令人赞叹的

极端的;傲慢的

n. 庄严,崇高;高无上,顶点

vt. (使)升华,精练;(使)变高尚

vi. 升华;变高尚

Buddhism ['budizəm]

n. 佛教

monastery ['mɒnəstəri]

n. 修道院,寺院

Shamanism ['ʃæmənizəm]

n. 萨满教

castle ['kɑ:sl]

n. 城堡,堡垒;象棋中的车

vt. 把...置于城堡中

minority [mai'nɔ:riti]

n. 少数;少数民族

indicate ['indikeit]

vt. 表明,标示,指示;象征,暗示,预示

civilization [i'sivilai'zeiʃən]

n. 文明,文化;开化,教化;修养

military ['militəri]

adj. 军事的;军用的;讨厌的;好战的

n. 军人;军队;武装力量

tour leader / tour escort

领队

national guide

全陪导游

local guide

地陪导游

information desk

问讯处

checked luggage

托运行李

hand luggage

手提行李

baggage check	行李票
baggage inspection	行李检查
baggage claim area	行李认领区
terminal building	候机大厅
arriving passenger	抵港乘客
travel service / travel agency	旅行社
group tour	团体旅游
package tour / inclusive tour	包价旅游
sightseeing tour	观光旅游
convention tour	会议旅游
business tour	商务旅游
independent traveler / individual traveler	散客
bear in mind	记住
see to it that	注意 务必做到 确保
simultaneous interpretation	同声传译
wireless Internet service	无线上网服务
China Comfort International Travel Service	中国康辉国际旅行社
CITS; China International Travel Service 的缩写	中国国际旅行社
Tibetan antelope	藏羚羊

Supplementary Reading

Qinghai-Tibet Railway

The Tibet Railway extends 1,956kilometers from Xining , Qinghai province to Lhasa, Tibet and is the world's longest railroad built atop a plateau. Construction started on June 29th, 2001 and opened to traffic on July 1st, 2006. The Golmud-Lhasa section extends 1,142kilometers with the highest elevation being some 5,072meters above sea level at Tanggula Range making it also the highest railway in the world. Great forethought, ingenuity and creativity overcame the engineering difficulties during construction, the design of the train itself, and the efforts made to protect the environment, flora and fauna.

As the Railway traverse three ranges and many rivers and lakes, the sceneries along it are marvelous and majestic. 45 stations offer visitors picturesque sceneries among which nine sightseeing stations have sightseeing platforms. Some of the famous charming sights along the line are Qinghai Lake and Bird Island, Kunlun and Tanggula mountain ranges, Kekexili, Tuotuo Rivers, Yangpachen, and Potala Palace etc. Not only rivers, lakes, grasslands and forests, but also Jokul can be admired along the line.

Because Tibet is such a mountainous area and at such a great altitude, during the construction of the rail, three challenges regarded as the world problems are encountered-permafrost, a fragile ecosystem, and lack of oxygen. However, all these difficulties were overcome after several years' research-winding roads replaced by bridges, and the garbage created during construction has been removed.