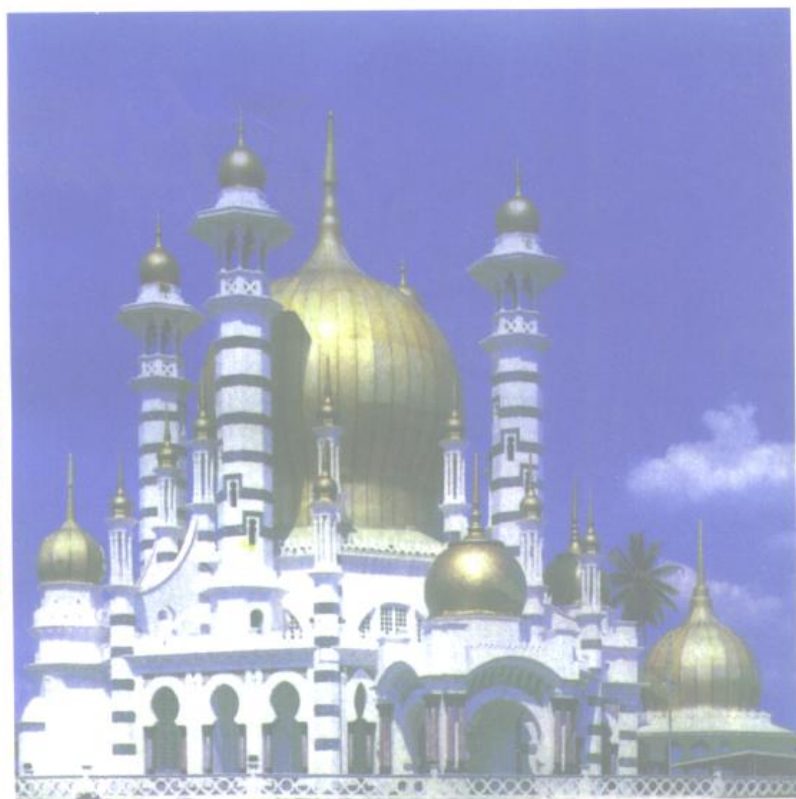


旅游·商贸专业英语

ENGLISH READERS IN TOURISM
AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE

旅游英语实践

PRACTICE IN TOURISM ENGLISH



赵
荣
李芳芹
编

陕西人民出版社

旅游英語實踐

PRACTICE IN TOURISM ENGLISH

赵 荣 李芳芹 编

陕西人民出版社

(陕)新登字 001 号

LU YOU YING YU SHI JIAN

旅游英语实践

赵 荣 李芳芹 编

陕西人民出版社出版发行

(西安北大街 131 号)

新华书店经销 西安外院梅地亚彩印公司印刷

787×1092 毫米 32 开本 9.75 印张 220 千字

1994 年 12 月第 1 版 1994 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

印数:1—5000

ISBN 7-224-02030-3/H·134

定价:6.50

旅游·商贸专业英语

主 编 梁根顺

副主编 班荣学 胡国利

编 者 梁根顺 班荣学 胡国利 赵 荣

孙韶华 崔丽萍 施 平 褚广喜

李芳芹 张雪梅 冯宁霞 张兰亭

编者的话

为了适应旅游和商贸发展的需要,给目前从事或即将从事涉外工作者提供一个迅速提高业务素质,特别是提高英语运用能力的途径,我们特意编写了这套《旅游·商贸专业英语》。

该丛书共分 10 册:《旅游英语实践》、《旅游英语提高》、《酒店服务英语》、《餐饮服务英语》、《航空空勤英语》、《航空地勤英语》、《国际商贸英语》、《国际金融英语》、《国际财会英语》、《国际银行英语》。

各册内容简明扼要,主题突出,文体规范,语言生动。它不但包括了旅游、商贸业务的主要环节,还涉及了旅游、商贸和涉外服务日常业务活动各个方面,比较全面地收入了各专业的词汇和句型,每单元后均附有练习,以便于教学或自我测试,书后附有专业术语的英汉对译表,有助于读者正确把握词语的概念含义。

该丛书编排合理,难易适中,实用性强,易学易记。它不但符合语言学习规律,也符合当今旅游、商贸业务实际。读者研读后,既能学习旅游、商贸业务,也可学到现代流行的旅游、商贸英语。

该丛书既可作为旅游、商贸院校学生的英语阅读教材,亦可供从事旅游、商贸和涉外服务者自学使用。

FOREWORD

This is one of a series of books called ENGLISH READERS IN TOURISM AND INTERNATIONAL TRADE. The series is intended to introduce students of English as a foreign language to the particular language of Tourism Industry and International Trade, the career areas where English is extensively used throughout the world.

Each book in the series serves several purposes. The first is to give the students a general introduction to the particular vocational field in which he is interested. The duties, procedures, characteristics of different kinds of jobs are discussed.

This particular book called Practice in Tourism English is designed for employees or students preparing for a career in the tourism industry who need to improve their English language skills for use on their jobs or in their studies. This book also helps those in one area of tourism learn more about other businesses which serve tourists, and provides additional information about the vocabulary and methods used internationally. The goal is for the students to improve his ability to communicate in English, particularly with others in the same field.

From the point of view of learning English as a foreign language, these books are intended for a student at the high intermediate or advanced level. The student who uses these books should be acquainted with most of the structural patterns

of English. His principal goals as a learner should be mastering vocabulary, using the various patterns in a normal mixture, and improving his ability to communicate in English.

Each unit begins with a reading passage, which is followed by *Useful Words and Expressions*. *Discussion Questions* are designed with the purpose that the student should be given the opportunity to use in a communicative situation both the vocabulary items and structural patterns that have occurred in the reading.

Each unit ends with *Vocabulary Practice and Review*. Some of them test the student's comprehension of the special terms and give practice in their use, while others pose situations that might occur if the student were working at the job. In doing these exercises, he will also practise the specialized vocational vocabulary and other new words, as well as the structural patterns that are used with them. A great deal of successful language learning comes from practice and experiences. In offering these books, it is hoped that the student's interest in his chosen field will increase his ability to communicate more effectively in English.

CONTENTS

UNIT ONE	En Route	(1)
第一单元	在途中	
UNIT TWO	Arrival	(30)
第二单元	飞抵机场	
UNIT THREE	Entering the Country	(57)
第三单元	入境	
UNIT FOUR	Leaving the Airport	(88)
第四单元	离开机场	
UNIT FIVE	Registration	(117)
第五单元	宾馆登记住宿	
UNIT SIX	Package Tours	(152)
第六单元	包团旅游	
UNIT SEVEN	Hospitality	(183)
第七单元	盛情款待	
UNIT EIGHT	Tourism Information	(214)
第八单元	旅游咨询	

UNIT NINE Something to Take

Home (243)

第九单元 旅游纪念品

UNIT TEN Getting Away (270)

第十单元 告别

UNIT ONE

EN ROUTE

• 1 •

The large airplane is en route to a contry which most of its passengers have never visited before. "En route" means on the way. The passengers are the people riding in the airplane. Most of these passengers are tourists —— people who travel to see another plane, area, or country. Most tourists travel for pleasure. They enjoy seeing different places and meeting other people.

The long flight, or trip by air, is almost over. The passengers have finished their dinner. Most of them are resting or relaxing —— sleeping, reading, or talking. But for Miss Brown and Mr. Green, who are going home, there are still many things to do before their arrival.

Sue Brown is a stewardess and Sam Green is a

steward for their country's airline (The company that operates the airplanes). Their job is to look after the comfort and safety of the passengers who ride in the passenger cabin of the airplane during the flight. They are also called cabin or flight attendants.

Passenger safety is the main job of flight attendants. Miss Brown and Mr. Green must make sure the passengers are sitting safely. The things passengers bring on the plane with them must be put away safely so that they will not slide around during the flight. If the plane should move or turn suddenly, a loose object could hit and injure someone.

Before the flight begins, the flight attendants tell the passengers: "Please stow all hand or carry-on luggage under the seat in front of you or in the overhead compartments."

The things passengers bring aboard (on) the plane are called hand or carry-on luggage. "To stow" these means to put them away. Carry-on luggage can fit either under the seat or in a special compartment (enclosed space) above the seats over the heads of the passengers. Cabin attendants must make sure these compartments are closed properly during the flight.

En route, the cabin attendants serve food and bev-

erages (drinks) to the passengers. This keeps the attendants busy and on their feet during most of the flight. On a flight of five hours or more, Miss Brown and Mr. Green walk between 10 and 15 miles — or 16 to 24 kilometers — as part of their jobs.

Their duties also include welcoming the passengers aboard the airliner and helping them to find their seats. A flight attendant must show the passengers where the emergency exits are and explain how to use the oxygen masks.

The flight attendants also give out pillows and blankets to help make passengers comfortable. They give passengers magazines to read. They must be able to answer questions about the times of flights and the services of the airline.

“It’s an interesting job,” Mr. Green says, “and we meet many interesting people. We get to see different places. But it’s not all fun. We live out of suitcases, and we serve hundreds of meals each day. A flight attendant has to enjoy taking care of and serving people.”

“Even under the best conditions,” Miss Brown adds, “taking care of a plane full of hungry, thirsty people is not easy. But we have to stay calm and pleas-

ant at all times. This is especially important when bad weather makes a flight rough or bumpy, when a plane is late, or when there is an emergency."

Flight attendants must learn about the safety equipment of the airplane in which they are flying. They must know how to get passengers out quickly and safely if there should be an accident. And, most important, they must be able to keep the passengers calm in an emergency.

All flight attendants must be able to give first-aid. This is the help that is given to a sick or hurt person before regular medical treatment from a doctor can be obtained. Such treatment can often save a person's life if it is given quickly. Learning to give first-aid is an important part of a flight attendant's training.

"A flight attendant," Mr. Green says, "has to be able to stay calm and courteous at all times. This is important for the safety of the passengers."

Miss Brown adds, "Passengers spend more time with flight attendants than with any other airline employee. The service the passengers receive on board the plane determines whether or not they will fly again on one of our airplanes. We want them to continue to be customers of our airline. So it is important that we give

them good, courteous service. ”

I . Vocabulary Practice

Select a suitable word or phrase from the choices given below and try to match the numbered definition. Put your choices beside the numbers.

- A. En Route
- B. Tourist
- C. Passenger
- D. Flight
- E. Flight Attendant
- F. Stewardess
- G. Carry-on Luggage
- H. Beverage
- I. Stow
- J. First-aid

- 1. Trip by air
- 2. Woman who looks after the comfort and safety of passengers
- 3. Things people carry on the plane with them

- _____ 4. Another name for a steward or stewardess
- _____ 5. On the way
- _____ 6. Help or treatment given to a sick or injured person before regular medical treatment from a doctor is available
- _____ 7. Put away
- _____ 8. Drink
- _____ 9. Person who travels in an air plane, bus, train, boat, or automobile
- _____ 10. Person who travels to see another place, area, or country

II . Discussion Questions

- 1. Why do most tourists travel?
- 2. After they finish their dinner , what do most of the passengers do?
- 3. What is the most important job of a flight attendant?
- 4. What are some of the things a flight attendant does for the comfort and safety of the passengers?
- 5. What kind of a person must a flight attendant

be?

• 2 •

The passengers are relaxing after dinner, but the cabin attendants still have to clean up and put things away in the galley after the meal. The galley of an airplane is the kitchen where the flight attendants get food ready to serve.

Food is not cooked on the airplane. It is cooked either in the airline's own kitchens located near the airports or by special caterers in different cities. Caterers are people who cook and supply meals for others to serve. Private catering companies deliver the prepared meals to the airplanes, where they are kept warm and ready to serve in the galley of each plane.

While the other flight attendants are cleaning up after dinner, Miss Brown and Mr. Green have another important job to do to get ready for their arrival.

Miss Brown turns on the public address system to speak to the passengers. The public address system has a microphone and a loud-speaker which make it possible to speak to many people at the same time. This system

is part of the plane's intercommunication —— or intercom-system.

An intercom is a wired system of voice communication between rooms or other nearby areas in which each station, or place of communication, has both a microphone and a speaker, "Intercommunicate" means to speak to each other. In an airplane, there are intercom stations in the passenger cabin as well as in the one of the pilot's cabin. Thus the pilot of the airline can speak privately to any of the flight attendants. The crew (all the people who work on the plane except the officers) can communicate with the cockpit over the intercom. Passengers or anyone else who is not listening over the earphone of the intercom cannot hear what is being said.

When a member of the crew or an officer needs to make an announcement (speech) to all the passengers, he or she uses the public address system. This is what Miss Brown is doing now. She is telling the passengers: "We will be passing out special immigration and customs declaration cards to all of you. Please fill these out before we land. You must give them to the immigration and customs officials at the airport. We'll be happy to help you fill them out. Thank you."