

旅游学概论(双语)

朱华/主编

Introduction to Tourism Principles





图书在版编目(CIP)数据

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旅游学概论(双语)

Introduction to Tourism Principles

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旅游学概论/朱华主编. 一北京:北京大学出版社,2009.5 (21 世纪旅游英语系列教材) ISBN 978-7-301-15197-6

Ⅰ.旅… Ⅱ.朱… Ⅲ.旅游-英语-教材 Ⅳ. H31中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 070896 号

书 名:旅游学概论

著作责任者:朱 华 主编

责任编辑:刘爽

标准书号。ISBN 978-7-301-15197-6/G • 2606

出版发行:北京大学出版社

地 址:北京市海淀区成府路 205 号 100871

网 址: http://www.pup.cn

电子邮箱: zbing@pup. pku. edu. cn

电 话:邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 62767315 出版部 62754962

印刷者:北京宏伟双华印刷有限公司

经 销 者:新华书店

787 毫米×1092 毫米 16 开本 19 印张 370 千字 2009 年 5 月第 1 版 2009 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

定 价: 29.80元

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前言

四川师范大学旅游学院朱华教授主持的旅游学概论 2008 年由教育部立项,成为我国高等院校旅游管理专业第一门国家双语教学示范课程。北京大学出版社《旅游学概论》(双语)教材的出版,将进一步降低我国旅游管理专业的双语教学成本,提高教学质量,为我国培养更多的具有国际旅游视野、理论基础扎实、英语能力强、运用国外前沿理论解决中国旅游实际问题的高素质旅游人才。

《旅游学概论》(双语)由国家双语教学示范课程主持人朱华教授担纲主持编写, 教材以旅游系统为框架,中外旅游相结合,借鉴大量中外旅游最新研究成果,呈以下 特点:

- 1. 英语课文在原著基础上改写,流畅易懂,符合大二、大三学生英语阅读水平,解决了原著难读难懂的问题;
- 2. 导读帮助学生理解英文课文,是课文内容科学的阐释和有益的补充,提高了学生对原文的理解;
- 3. 中英文案例短小精悍,典型实用。教材既有国外典型旅游案例,也有中国本土旅游案例,富有启发性,有助于案例教学;
- 4. 每一单元有旅游扩展知识和中英文学习参考文献,帮助学生了解中外旅游学者前沿研究成果,增强学生的自主学习能力和研究水平;
- 5. 提供网络化教学平台, 师生可以利用丰富的网络资源开展教学, 利用网络教学平台课内、课后互动, 提升教学质量。

《旅游学概论》(双语)教材由课文、课文导读、案例研究、阅读与分析、旅游知识扩展和课外阅读组成。课文、案例研究、阅读与分析是教材的主要教学内容,其余为教辅内容。教材适用于我国高等院校旅游管理专业本科双语和专业英语教学,也适用于旅游管理专业研究生教学。

本教材为教师和学生提供了教学课件、网上练习和更多的中英文案例,教师和学生可以登陆 http://jpk. sicnu. edu. cn/kcListT. asp? jb=2,点击国家双语教学示范课程《旅游学概论》,下载相关资料。建议教师利用国家双语教学示范课程网络化教学平台,采用案例教学法,加强启发式教学和师生之间课内、课后教学互动,进一步提高互动式教学效果,提高教学质量。

《旅游学概论》(双语)教材编委会 2009年3月18日

目录

Contents

Unit One	Tourism	System	第一单元	旅游系统 / 1
OTHE OTHER	I Cai Ioi I	O y Ottorii	717	100 00 70 20L / 1

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 1

F Tourism System 旅游系统

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 7

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 9

题 以成都市为中心的四川旅游

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 11

Travel in Singapore 新加坡旅游

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 15

- ☞ 1. 旅游功能系统
- 蹬 2. 吴必虎旅游系统
- ☞ 3. 城市旅游空间布局
- ☞ 4. 旅游流的作用和影响

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 18

Unit Two Mass Tourism 第二单元 大众旅游 / 20

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 20

Mass Tourism 大众旅游

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 25

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 27

邸"即将被大众旅游所毁灭的马罗卡岛

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 29

Thomas Cook 托马斯·库克

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 32

- ☞ 1. 现代大众旅游的构成
- ☞ 2. 旅行社与大众旅游
- ☞ 3. 大众旅游对目的地的影响
- ☞ 4. 大众旅游与旅游商品化

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 36

Unit Three Demand for Tourism 第三单元 旅游需求 / 38

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 38

Demand for Tourism 旅游需求

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 44

- ☞ 1. 旅游需求与个人收入
- ☞ 2. 旅游需求与闲暇时间
- Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 46
 - 题 旅游需求的增长与变化——以佛罗里达中心地区为例
- Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 48
 - Travel Distance Resistance 旅游距离摩擦
- Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 52
 - 颐 1. 旅游需求和旅游者需求
 - ₩ 2. 旅游需求的特点
 - ₩ 3. 旅游需求量与闲暇时间的关系
 - 輕 4. 旅游者需求的决策层次

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 54

Unit Four Authenticity of the Attraction 第四单元 旅游吸引物的真实性 / 56

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 56

Authenticity of the Attraction 旅游吸引物的真实性

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 62

- ☞ 1. 旅游研究中的客观主义真实性
- ☞ 2. 旅游研究中的建构主义真实性
- ☞ 3. 旅游研究中的存在主义真实性
- Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 64
 - ☞ 云南民俗村主题公园如何走出困境
- Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 66

W Virtual Reality 虚拟的真实

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 69

- ☞ 1. 影响民族文化真实性的因素
- ☞ 2. 旅游的真实性与商品化
- ☞ 3. 游客对真实性的感知
- ☞ 4. 舞台的真实性

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 71

Unit Five Tour Transportation 第五单元 旅游交通 / 73

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 73

☞ Tour Transportation 旅游交通

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 79

- 1. 汽车
- 2. 火车
- **舒 3. 轮船**
- 4. 飞机

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 82

晒 西南航空公司的竞争策略

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 84

F Passenger Transport 旅客交通

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 87

- ☞ 1. 旅游交通运输市场细分
- ☞ 2. 旅游交通瓶颈与旅游开发
- ☞ 3. 旅游交通优化战略
- ☞ 4. 旅游交通发展趋势

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 89

Unit Six Information Technology and Travel Industry

第六单元 信息技术与旅游业 / 92

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 92

Information Technology and Travel Industry 信息技术与旅游产业

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 99

- ☞ 1. 信息技术对航空公司的影响
- ☞ 2. 信息技术对旅游代理商的影响
- ☞ 3. 信息技术对旅行社的影响

☞ 4. 信息技术对饭店的影响

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 101

Madeus:全球旅游分销

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 102

爾 Management of Tourist Destinations 旅游目的地管理

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 106

- ☞ 1. 旅游目的地信息系统
- ☞ 2. 信息通讯技术与旅游目的地营销
- ₭ 3. 旅游电子商务基本功能
- ☞ 4. 网上旅游代理和直销

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 108

Unit Seven Tour Operator 第七单元 旅游经营商 / 110

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 110

F Tour Operator 旅游经营商

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 117

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 118

题 中国旅游市场出现旅游批发商

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 120

Four Wholesalers in North America 北美的旅游批发商

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 124

- ☞ 1. 批发旅游经营商
- ☞ 2. 旅游经营商的职能
- 曖 3. 专业媒介者
- ☞ 4. 小型旅游经营商

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 125

Unit Eight Hotel Management 第八单元 饭店管理 / 127

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 127

₩ Hotel Management 饭店管理

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 132

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 134

瑟 盖特威饭店的经营管理

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 137

爾 Hotel Chains 饭店连锁

- Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 141
 - ☞ 1. "金钥匙服务"
 - ☞ 2. 饭店的市场定位
 - ☞ 3. 饭店管理职能
 - ☞ 4. 饭店业管理趋势
- Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 143

Unit Nine Distribution of the Tourist Product

第九单元 旅游产品的分销 / 145

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 145

Distribution of the Tourist Product 旅游产品分销

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 151

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 153

歐 时运假日旅行社的市场营销

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 157

The Marketing Approach for Tourism Products 旅游产品的营销方法

- Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 161
 - ☞ 1. 直接分销渠道和间接分销渠道
 - ☞ 2. 旅游产品分销渠道的特点
 - ☞ 3. 旅游中间商
 - ☞ 4. 目的地市场营销体系
- Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 164

Unit Ten Destination Life Cycle 第十单元 目的地生命周期 / 166

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 166

To Destination Life Cycle 目的地生命周期

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 173

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 175

☞ 周庄古镇生命周期研究

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 177

™ Destination in Decline 目的地衰落

- Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 181
 - ☞ 1. 旅游目的地形象的形成
 - ☞ 2. 旅游目的地系统的功能分区

- ☞ 3. 影响旅游目的地生命周期的因素
- ☞ 4. 旅游目的地生命周期理论的缺陷

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 183

Unit Eleven Economic Costs of Tourism 第十一单元 旅游的经济成本 / 185

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 185

曖 Economic Costs of Tourism 旅游的经济成本

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 191

- ☞ 1. 收入漏损
- ☞ 2. 季节性变化
- 罐 3. 流行趋势变化
- ☞ 4. 目的地通货膨胀压力
- ☞ 5. 与其他部门的竞争
- ☞ 6. 旅游经济的不确定性

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 194

题 投入产出模型分析旅游对上海经济的影响

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 198

Tourism Dependency on the Caribbean Island of Antigua 加勒比海安提瓜岛对旅游的依赖

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 202

- ☞ 1. 旅游外汇漏损
- ☞ 2. 旅游经济效益测算
- ☞ 3. 旅游卫星账户
- ☞ 4. 旅游市场失灵

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 204

Unit Twelve The Socio-cultural Impact of Tourism

第十二单元 旅游的社会文化影响 / 206

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 206

The Socio-cultural Impact of Tourism 旅游的社会文化影响

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 213

- ☞ 1. 旅游对社会文化的积极影响
- ☞ 2. 旅游的社会文化成本
- Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 215

野三坡旅游发展跟踪调查

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 218

题 Irridex 旅游愤怒指数

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 221

☞ 1. 旅游与文化变迁

☞ 2. 旅游对目的地的社会心理影响

☞ 3. 旅游与民族认同意识

☞ 4. 旅游文化的特殊作用

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 223

Unit Thirteen Environmental Impact Assessment of Tourism

第十三单元 旅游环境影响评估 / 225

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 225

☞ Environmental Impact Assessment of Tourism 旅游环境影响评估

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 231

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 234

旅游环境容量的测算——以宜宾地区为例

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 236

☞ Carrying Capacity 承载力

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 240

₩ 1. 累积效应

☞ 2. 旅游环境容量

☞ 3. 旅游环境影响评价内容

■ 4. 环境影响评价与公众参与

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 242

Unit Fourteen Utilization and Conservation of the Tourism Resource

第十四单元 旅游资源的利用与保护 / 244

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 244

Utilization and Conservation of the Tourism Resource 旅游资源的利用与保护

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 251

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 253

☞ 萨尔茨堡的旅游资源的开发和保护

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 258

■ National Parks 国家公园

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 261

- ☞ 1. 旅游资源的概念
- ☞ 2. 旅游资源的类型
- ☞ 3. 旅游资源的移动性
- ☞ 4. 旅游资源开发的区位条件

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 263

Unit Fifteen The Sustainable Tourism 第十五单元 可持续发展旅游 / 265

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 / 265

The Sustainable Tourism 可持续发展旅游

Part II Guided Reading 第二部分 课文导读 / 271

Part III Case Study 第三部分 案例研究 / 273

医 大堡礁海洋公园和沙克湾海洋保护区的管理

Part IV Reading Box 第四部分 阅读与分析 / 275

New Tourism 新旅游

Part V Additional Know-how of Tourism 第五部分 旅游知识扩展 / 279

- ು 替代旅游
- 輕 2. 旅游承载力
- ☞ 3. 可持续旅游
- ☞ 4. 传统旅游与可持续旅游比较

Part VI Further Readings 第六部分 课外阅读 / 282

参考答案 Reference Keys / 284

参考文献 Reference / 287

后 记/290

Unit One Tourism System 第一单元 旅游系统

Part I Text 第一部分 课文 mahus

Tourism System

Tourism happens only when people travel from their residence to the destinations and enjoy the beautiful landscapes or the historical interests there. Otherwise, tourism cannot be considered as tourism and a tourist not as the tourist. For example, a person who sees the movie or the video about the Former Iimperial Palace cannot be regarded as a tourist unless he goes to view the Imperial Palace. Therefore, a tourist has to leave his residence for a certain destination by means of transport or by himself. The spatial movement from his residence to the destination plays an important role in realizing his travel desire. What is more, while traveling, a tourist consumes the tourism product while produces it in that his tourist activities will influence the overall quality of the tourist product.

As mentioned above, the spatial movement is very important and worth our attention. Moreover, it is necessary to provide an organizing framework in order to study the tourism. To do so, we have adopted Leiper's model, which was suggested in 1979 and adapted in 1990 (Figure 1). In the model, he points out three aspects of the tourism—tourist, the tourism sectors and the geographical elements.

1. Geographical Elements

Leiper outlines three geographical elements in his model:

- (a) Traveler-generating region;
- (b) Tourist destination region; and
- (c) Transit route region.

The traveler-generating region (or origin region), refers to the place where tourists come from. It is the generating market, which stimulates and motivates travel.

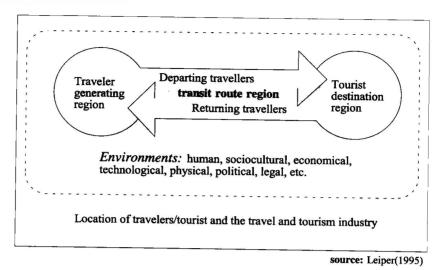


Figure 1 Leiper's model

The transit route region includes both the short period of travel from their origin region to the destination and other places on the way that tourists may stop to visit.

The tourist destination is one of the most important elements in the whole tourism system. It emphasizes what suppliers can do for tourists. Of course, this includes not only the physical equipments which are crucial to attract tourists, but also the management and service which are helpful to enhance its images and motivate the visit. In other words, the tourist destination functions as a "pull" factor in the market and provides an area for most of the tourism activity. It attracts different kinds of tourists through the attractions and the quality of management and service.

The tourist destination region is where tourists can realize their temporary goal of travel and go through a memorable tourism experience. The destination provides tourists with attractions of various types and planning and management strategies should be carried out in order to secure the tourist satisfaction. So, it is the core of the tourism.

2. Tourist

After studying the geographical elements of the tourism system, you may understand that the spatial movement from the traveler-generating region through the transit route to the destination region. It is an essential and indispensable part of the tourism experience.

The following are to be considered to define a tourist:

- · traveling for pleasure, for health, etc;
- · traveling in a representative capacity of any kind;

- traveling for business or meeting relatives and friends;
- · arriving by a sea cruise, even when they stay for less than 24 hours;

The following are not to be regarded as a tourist:

- a person arriving to work for the company in the country;
- a person coming to establish a residence in the country;
- a person living in one country and working in adjoining country;
- a traveler passing though a country without stopping, even if the journey takes more than 24 hours.

There are different types of tourism such as holiday, business and common interest tourism. Business tourism can further be classified into the incentive travel, conference tourism and business travel. According to the time a tourist takes, we can also classify tourist activities into two kinds: 1. day trips or excursions which do not involve an overnight stay; 2. tourism which often refers to journeys or stays at destinations for at least 24 hours. 4

Now you are probably clear about what the distinct characteristics of tourism are and what a tourist is expected to experience in order to travel. The tourist plays the important role in the tourism system. Without the tourist there is no tourism in the world, not to mention tourism product, tourism industry or their impacts on the destination. It is worthwhile to study the tourist—the demand side of tourism. Some factors may have an influence on the tourism demand. They are economic, social and cultural factors.

3. Tourism Industry

The tourism industry refers to the businesses and organizations that help to promote the tourism product. According to Leiper, various industrial sectors can be located in different places. In the traveler-generating region, we can find travel agents and tour operators. In the destination region, we can find attractions and hospitality industry and in the transit route region, we have the transport sector.

The tourist, as the tourism subject and located in the traveler-generating region, is the "push" factor and gives impetus to the development of it. ⁵ The destination functions as the tourism object. It is the area in which various kinds of tourism products are delivered, such as the accommodations, restaurants, leisure facilities and other ancillary services. The tourism intermediaries help to connect the traveler-generating region and the tourist destination. They are the transport and the travel agents, tour operators, etc, who help tourists realize their travel desire and obtain a tourism experience worth memorizing. ⁶ You may find the distribution of the travel trade within the tourism system. (see Figure 2)



Categories	Origin regions	Transit regions	Destination regions
Travel agencies	•		
Transportation	•	*	•
Accommodation		•	•
Food and beverages	•	•	•
Tour operators	•	•	•
Attractions	•	•	
Merchandisers	•		•

■ Negligible ● Minor ◆ Major

Figure 2 Distribution of travel trade within the tourism system

The tourism industry is primarily composed of travel trade, transport, accommodation and catering, as well as catering facilities and tourist attractions, etc. ⁷ Different sectors or companies to suit all budgets and tastes provide these products and services. The hospitality industry provides accommodation and entertainments for travelers. The tour wholesaler and travel agency sell and promote the products and services of the other sectors to travelers.

Now you may have a clearer idea of the tourism system. But we also should keep in mind that the tourism system is not an independent system. Its development relies on the support of other external or environmental systems, such as sociocultural, economic, political, physical, etc. ⁸ These systems are interdependent. For example, without agriculture, no one can supply food for restaurant; without the oil industry, no vehicle can move and help tourists realize their spatial movement. And the tourism system, in turn, is also important to the development of other systems. It may be seriously affected by some adverse factors. For example, the political issue that has existed between Cuba and the United States for many years has hindered the establishment of a tourism system as the origin or destination regions.

New Words	enne mengo a kao aan aan	nown asse to we a could then
spatial	adj.	空间的
memorable	aḍj.	值得纪念的
framework	n_*	参照标准,基准体系
indispensable	adj.	必不可少的,不可或缺的
generate	v_{ullet}	引起,产生
incentive	n.	奖励
origin	n.	发源
wholesaler	n_*	批发商

Key Terms

historical interests	历史名胜	"push" factor	"推动"因素
spatial movement	空间移动	incentive travel	奖励旅游
tour operator	旅游经营商	conference tourism	会议旅游
"pull" factor	"拉动"因素	business travel	商务旅游

Notes

1. What is more, while traveling, a tourist consumes the tourism product while produces it in that his tourist activities will influence the overall quality of the tourist product.

此外,旅游者在旅游过程中既消费旅游产品又生产这一旅游产品。因此,旅游者的活动会影响旅游产品的整体质量。

- 2. To do so, we have adopted Leiper's model, which was suggested in 1979 and adapted in 1990 (Figure 1).
 - 为了给大家一个系统的框架结构,我们采用了雷柏尔在1979年提出并于1990年修订的模型(图1)。
- 3. In other words, the tourist destination functions as a "pull" factor in the market and provide an area for most of the tourism activity. 换句话说,旅游目的地在市场中起着拉动作用,并且为旅游活动提供了大部分场地。
- 4. According to the time a tourist takes, we can also classify tourist activities into two kinds: 1. day trips or excursions which do not involve an overnight stay; 2. tourism which often refers to journeys or stays at destinations for at least 24 hours.

根据旅游者所花费的时间,我们可以将旅游活动分为二类:1. 不过夜的一日游或短程游览。2. 至少要在目的地逗留 24 小时的旅游。

- 5. The tourist, as the tourism subject and located in the traveler-generating region, is the "push" factor and gives impetus to the development of it.
 作为旅游主体的旅游者位于客源地,起着"推力"作用,促进旅游的发展。
- 6. The tourism intermediaries help to connect the traveler-generating region and the tourist destination. They are the transport and the travel agents, tour operators, etc, who help tourists to realize their travel desire and obtain a tourism experience worth memorizing.
 - 旅游中介有交通、旅行社、旅游经营商等,连接旅游客源地和目的地,帮助游客实现旅游愿望,获得难忘旅游的经历。
- 7. The tourism industry is primarily composed of travel trade, transport,