

LÜYOUXUE

高等院校  
旅游专业系列教材

LÜYOUXUE

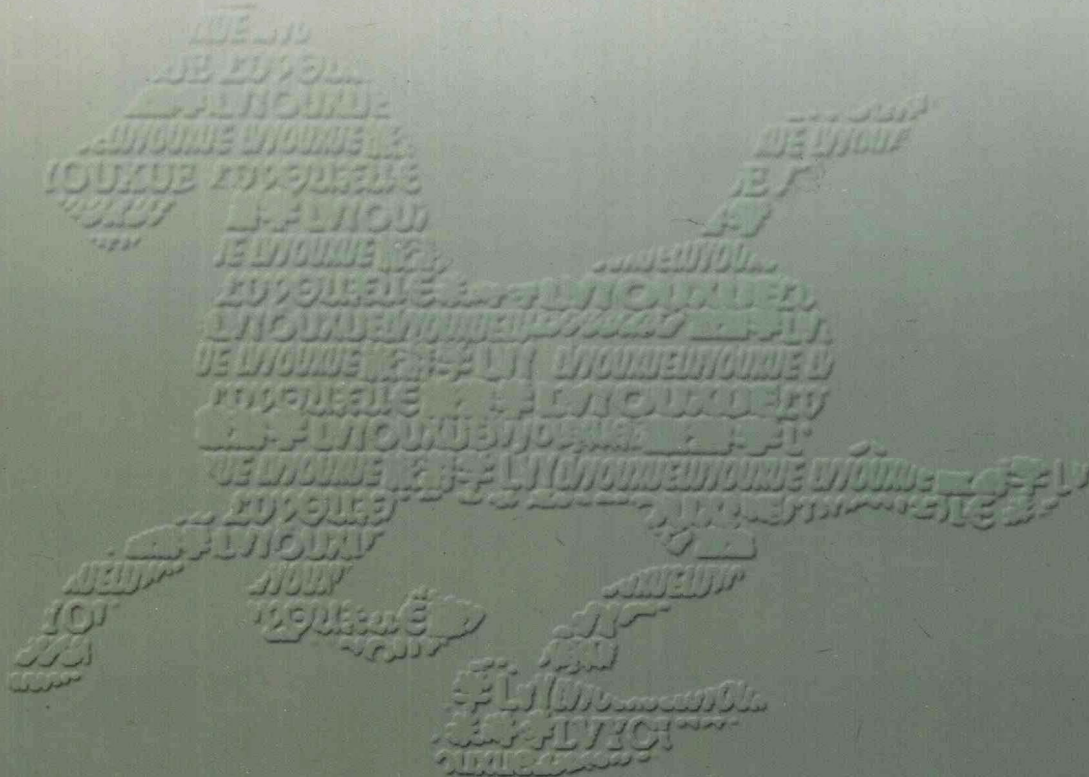


# 新编 旅游英语

王琳 主编

王琳 冯艳昌 匡晓文 施光

编著



南开大学出版社

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New Tourism & Hospitality English

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## 序 言

21 世纪国际旅游业将成为世界主要产业之一,这也意味着我国的旅游专业教育要跟上发展步伐。为了更有效地与国际接轨,旅游专业外语教育的作用便显得尤其突出。

本书编写人员结合自己多年的教学经验及研究成果,针对旅游专业英语教学中的一些普遍性问题,在对现存旅游英语教材进行调查和分析对比的基础上,参考国际旅游权威著作和旅游出版物,力图从新的角度对教材教学内容、教材编写框架、教材配套练习等几个方面进行综合性探索,着力突出旅游英语教材的实用性和前瞻性,实现英语与旅游专业的复合和渗透,顺应我国专业英语教学发展的趋势。

本书参考《大学英语教学大纲》对专业英语教授学时和阅读总量的要求,以语言教学中的功能意念教学法为指导思想,结合旅游六大要素“吃、住、行、游、购、娱”,将内容分为相应的六个模块。整篇内容以模块为纲,以旅游活动为线,创设情景对话,精选相关文章。对话强调功能性、真实性和实用性,文章则突出知识性、趣味性和可读性。书末还根据行业从业人员的实际需求,以附录的形式介绍了“导游过程中的突发事件及其应急方法”,力求向学生提供其未来工作岗位所需要的专业英语知识和技能,培养专业英语交际能力,体现出专业英语学习和教学特征。

本书由六大模块、二十个单元组成,每单元包括“听与说”,“阅读与翻译”和“模拟写作”三部分。第一部分为“听与说”,其目的是培养学生以英语进行专业内容口语交际以及跨文化交际的能力;第二部分为“阅读与翻译”,其目的是培养学生阅读和专业英语翻译的能力;第三部分为“模拟写作”,其目的是培养学生参照范例用英语拟写和翻译商业信函、摘要、广告或图表说明等应用文的能力。

本书主编王琳及编著者冯艳昌、匡晓文、施光负责模块一到模块五及附录部分的编写,赖春荣和许彬老师负责并参与了模块六和“模拟写作”部分的编写以及部分统稿工作,在此一并表示感谢。

本书以旅游管理专业高年级学生为主要教学对象,也可作专业培训教材使用。书后附有练习答案。

由于编者水平有限,书中难免有疏漏和不尽如人意之处,敬请同行与读者批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 3 月 27 日

于海南大学旅游学院

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# Module 1 Transport

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## Unit 1



### Part I Listening and Speaking

#### ■ Spot Dictation

- 1) Fill in the blanks numbered from 1 to 8 with the exact words you have just heard. For the blanks numbered from 9 to 10, you have to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words.

### At the airport

After years of study, I have determined there are only two 1 of people in this world: those who get to the airport early and those who walk in just as the 2 is about to take off. If there were any justice in the world, the early airport people would be 3 for doing the right thing and the late airport people would be 4. But there is no justice, I know I have been an early airport person for years. My luggage will get on the plane first but it will be the last luggage to come 5 the plane when we land. You know who really gets his luggage first when we land? The late airport person, who 6 into the airport three minutes before the plane takes off.

"But if I get there real early," I told myself, "I will get the best seat." Well, no matter how early I 7 up, I was always told that someone had called two or three days ahead of me and asked for that seat. The utmost embarrassment of the early airport person happened to me a few years ago when I was flying from New York to 8. When I got to ticket counter, the person there said, "Sir, 9, is that right?" "Yes," I said. "Well, it's only 7:00 A.M. and the 7:05 A.M. flight has not left yet, if you hurry you can make it." I was too embarrassed to say that 10. Instead, I ran down the corridor to the plane.

2) Listen to the passage once more and repeat after it.

## ■ Dialogue

### Booking Flight Tickets

#### Situation:

Mr. Li is making flight reservations by phone for his and his wife's trip to Honolulu.

A= Agent, L= Mr. Li.

A: United Airlines. May I help you?

L: Yes, I'd like to make reservations on your flight number 520, departing for Honolulu on December 20th at 7:30 in the evening.

A: Your name, please?

L: Mr. Li Ming and Mrs. Wei Fang.

A: Do you want to fly first or economy class?

L: Economy.

A: Yes, we still have room on that flight. Will this be one-way trip?

L: No, round trip back to Chicago—on January 1st. By the way, do you have any direct flights coming back?

A: Yes, we do. Flight number 858, leaving Honolulu at 3:00 in the afternoon, flies nonstop back to Chicago.

L: That'll be perfect. What is the exact airfare?

A: Economy fare round trip from Chicago to Honolulu is \$ 530 during peak season.

L: I see. Then our tickets are confirmed?

A: Yes, your seats are confirmed on those two flights. Please be at the airport at least one hour before departure.

## ■ Role-Play

**Make similar conversations according to the given situations. Use the structure and expressions in the case below in your conversations where appropriate.**

**Situation 1:** Mr. Rogers is a manager of a company in Sydney. He will go to Tokyo in Japan for a conference next month. The conference will be held on October 15-16. Suppose you are Mr. Rogers and your partner is an agent from Australian Airlines. Now make a phone call to the agent to book round-trip tickets of business class from Sydney to Tokyo.

**Situation 2:** Mr. Liu and his wife are planning a trip from Beijing to Hainan Island for a summer

vacation. They hope to start on a Friday morning and come back to Beijing before next Friday. Mr. Liu's wife also hopes to stay in Guangzhou for a day to do some shopping before they come back to Beijing. Suppose you are the agent from a travel agency and your partner is Mr. /Mrs. Liu. Give Mr. Liu and his wife some suggestion as how to book flight tickets with proper time so that their trip can be properly organized.

1. Reservations. Can I help you?
2. I'd like to make reservations on Flight No. AU858.
3. For which date?
4. Will this be one-way or round trip?
5. May I know your name and your ID Number?
6. Do you want to fly business or economy class?
7. We still have room on that flight.
8. Do you have any direct flights coming back from New York?
9. May I know the exact airfare?
10. Have our tickets been confirmed?
11. Please be at the airport at least one hour before departure.



## Part II

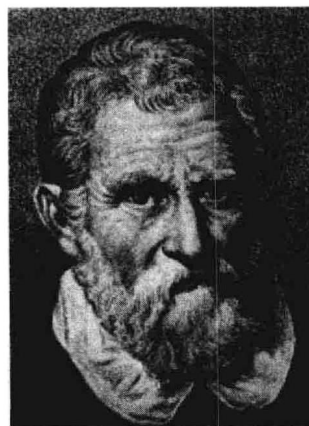
### Basic Reading

## Marco Polo and His Travels

*"I believe it was God's will that we should come back, so that men might know the things that are in the world, since, as we have said in the first chapter of this book, no other man, Christian or Saracen, Mongol or Pagan, has explored so much of the world as Messer Marco, son of Messer Niccolo Polo, great and noble citizen of the city of Venice."*

——Marco Polo, *Travels*

Marco Polo (1254-1324), is probably the most famous Westerner traveled on the Silk Road. He excelled all the other travelers in his determination, his writing, and his influence. His journey through Asia lasted 24 years. He reached further than any of his predecessors, beyond Mongolia to China. He became a confidant of Kublai Khan (1214-1294). He traveled the whole of China and returned to tell the tale, which became the greatest travelogue.



### Marco Polo's Birth and Growing Up

According to one authority, the Polo family were great nobles originating on the coast of Dalmatia. Niccolo (Marco's father) and

Maffeo (Marco's uncle) had established a trading outpost on the island of Curzola, off the coast of Dalmatia; it is not certain whether Marco Polo was born there or in Venice in 1254. The place Marco Polo grew up, Venice, was the center for commerce in the Mediterranean. Marco had the usual education of a young gentleman of his time. He had learned much of the classical authors, understood the texts of the Bible, and knew the basic theology of the Latin Church. He had a sound knowledge of commercial French as well as Italian. From his later history we can be sure of his interest in natural resources, in the ways of people, as well as strange and interesting plants and animals.

Marco Polo was only 6 years old when his father and uncle set out eastward on their first trip to Cathay (China). He was by then 15 years old when his father and his uncle returned to Venice and his mother had already passed away. He remained in Venice with his father and uncle for two more years and then three of them embarked the most courageous journey to Cathay the second time.

### **Years Serviced in Khan's Court**



Marco, a gifted linguist and master of four languages, became a favorite with the khan and was appointed to high posts in his administration. He served at the Khan's court and was sent on a number of special missions in China, Burma and India. Many places which Marco saw were not seen again by Europeans until last century. Marco went on great length to describe Kublia's capital, ceremonies, hunting and public assistance, and they were all to be found on a much smaller scale in Europe. Marco Polo fell in love with the capital, which later became part of Beijing, then called Cambaluc or Khanbalig, meant "city of the Khan". This new city, built because astrologers predicted rebellion in the old one, was described as the most magnificent city in the world. He marveled the summer palace in particular. He described "the greatest palace that ever was". The walls were covered with gold and silver and the Hall was so large that it could easily dine 6,000 people. The palace was made of cane supported by 200 silk cords, which could be taken to pieces and transported easily when the Emperor moved. There too, the Khan kept a stud of 10,000 speckless white horses, whose milk was reserved for his family and for a tribe which had won a victory for Genghis Khan. "Fine marble Palace, the rooms of which are all gilt and painted with figures of men and beasts ... all executed with such exquisite art that you regard them with delight and astonishment."

However there were some phenomena which were totally new to him. The first we have already met, asbestos, but the other three beggared his imagination, and they were paper currency, coal and the imperial post.

The idea of paper substituting gold and silver was a total surprise even to the merchantile Polos. Marco attributed the success of paper money to Kublai stature as a ruler. *"With these pieces of paper they can buy anything and pay for anything. And I can tell you that the papers that reckon*

*as ten bezants do not weight one.*" Marco's expressions of wonder at "stones that burn like logs" show us how ignorant even a man of a leading Mediterranean seapower could be in the 13th century. Coal was by no means unknown in Europe but was new to Marco:

*It is true that they have plenty of firewood, too. But the population is so enormous and there are so many bath-houses and baths constantly being heated, that it would be impossible to supply enough firewood, since there is no one who does not visit a bath-house at least 3 times a week and take a bath — in winter every day, if he can manage it. Every man of rank or means has his own bathroom in his house ... so these stones, being very plentiful and very cheap, effect a great saving of wood.*

Marco Polo traveled in great deal in China. He was amazed with China's enormous power, great wealth, and complex social structure. China under the Yuan (The Mongol Empire) dynasty was a huge empire whose internal economy dwarfed that of Europe. He reported that Iron manufacture was around 125,000 tons a year (a level not reached in Europe before the 18th century) and salt production was on a prodigious scale: 30,000 tons a year in one province alone. A canal-based transportation system linked China's huge cities and markets in a vast internal communication network in which paper money and credit facilities were highly developed. The citizens could purchase paperback books with paper money, eat rice from fine porcelain bowls and wear silk garments, lived in prosperous city that no European town could match.

Kublai Khan appointed Marco Polo as an official of the Privy Council in 1277 and for 3 years he was a tax inspector in Yangzhou, a city on the Grand Canal, northeast of Nanking. He also visited Karakorum and part of Siberia. Meanwhile his father and uncle took part in the assault on the town of Siang Yang Fou, for which they designed and constructed siege engines. He frequently visited Hangzhou, another city very near Yangzhou. At one time Hangzhou was the capital of the Song dynasty and had beautiful lakes and many canals, like Marco's hometown, Venice. Marco fell in love with it.

### **The Book, Life in Venice and Contribution**

The Polos stayed in Khan's court for 17 years and returned back to Venice, arriving home in the winter of 1295. Three years later, he commanded a galley in a war against the rival city of Genoa. He was captured during the fighting and spent a year in a Genoese prison — where one of his fellow-prisoners was a writer of romances named Rustichello of Pisa. It was only when prompted by Rustichello that Marco Polo dictated the story of his travels, known in his time as *The Description of the World* or *The Travels of Marco Polo*. His account of the wealth of Cathay (China), the might of the Mongol empire, and the exotic customs of India and Africa made his book the bestseller soon after. The book became one of the most popular books in medieval Europe and the impact of his book on the contemporary Europe was tremendous. However, few believed that his stories were true and most Europeans dismissed the book as mere fable.

In the summer of 1299 a peace was concluded between Venice and Genoa, and after a year of captivity, Marco Polo was released from the prison and returned to Venice. He was married to Donata Badoer and had three daughters. He remained in Venice until his death in 1324, aged 70. At his deathbed, he left the famous epitaph for the world: "I have only told the half of what I saw!"

Although Marco Polo received little recognition from the geographers of his time, some of the information in his book was incorporated in some important maps of the later Middle Ages, such as the Catalan World Map of 1375, and in the next century it was read with great interest by Henry the Navigator and by Columbus. His system of measuring distances by days' journey has turned out for later generations of explorers to be remarkably accurate. According to Henry Yule, the great geographer: "He was the first traveler to trace a route across the whole longitude of Asia, naming and describing kingdom after kingdom ..." Today topographers have called his work the precursor of scientific geography.

## New Words

- Siberia /saɪ'biəriə/ *n.* 西伯利亚, 流放地  
 Dalmatia /dæl'meɪʃə/ *n.* 达尔马提亚 (前南斯拉夫一地区)  
 travelogue /'trævələʒ/ *n.* 旅行见闻  
 confidant /,kɒnfi'dænt/ *n.* 密友, 知己  
 Mediterranean /,medɪtə'reɪnjən/ *adj.* 地中海的 *n.* 地中海  
 courageous /kə'reɪdʒəs/ *adj.* 英勇的, 勇敢的  
 Kublia *n.* (元代) 忽必烈  
 Cambaluc *n.* (元代) 汉八里, 又称大都, 元代都城  
 astrologer /ə'strɒlədʒə/ *n.* 占星家  
 dine /daɪn/ *v.* 宴请, 可容……进餐  
 cane /keɪn/ *n.* 手杖, 笞杖  
 stud /stʌd/ *adj.* 种马的 *n.* 种马群, 种马场  
 Genghis Khan *n.* 成吉思汗 (元太祖)  
 asbestos /æs'bestəs/ *adj.* 石棉的 *n.* 石棉  
 beggar /'begə/ *v.* 超过, 超越 *n.* 乞丐  
 stature /'stætʃə/ *n.* 地位, 高度  
 bezant /'bezənt/ *n.* (拜占庭帝国) 金币  
 assault /ə'sɔ:lt/ *n. v.* 攻击, 突袭, 困扰  
 dictate /dɪk'teɪt/ *v.* 口述, 口授  
 bestseller /'best'selə/ *n.* 畅销书  
 epitaph /'epɪtə:f/ *n.* 墓志铭  
 Genoa /dʒenəʊə/ *n.* 热那亚 (意大利城市)  
 precursor /'pri(:)'kə:sə/ *n.* 先驱, 前辈

## Phrases and Expressions

pass away 去世  
be appointed to 任命, 委派  
by no means 完全不, 绝不  
release from 释放  
turn out 结果(是), 关掉, 生产, 培养

## Notes

1. 该文选自马可·波罗的不朽著述《马可波罗游记》, 该书诞生于 13 世纪末年, 它首次向欧洲人展示了神秘的东方世界, 尤其是中国高度发达的文明。
2. **siege engines**: 一种攻城用的抛石机。据《中国历史大辞典》载: “回回炮——又名西域炮、巨石炮、襄阳炮”, 是一种以机抛石, 用于战争攻守的武器。中古时, 波斯、阿拉伯等伊斯兰教国家的抛石机炮十分发达, 能发射八百磅重巨石(上海辞书出版社 2000 年 3 月, 第 1 版; 2001 年 1 月第 5 次印刷, 第 1042 页)。

## Exercises

### **I . Reading Comprehension**

Give a short answer to each of the following questions.

1. Who was Marco Polo?
2. When and where was Marco Polo born?
3. Give a brief introduction about Marco Polo's family.
4. Can you infer the year in which Marco Polo and his father and uncle embarked their great journey to Cathay (China)?
5. Why Did Kublia build the city of Cambaluc as the new capital instead of the old one ?
6. For whom was the milk of the horses from Khan's stud reserved ?
7. Name some phenomena which were totally new to Marco in Cathay.
8. Explain the meaning of the word "beggared" in the sentence "... but the other three beggared his imagination, and they were paper currency ..."
9. How was the book *The Travels of Marco Polo* published?
10. Make a short discussion on the value of Marco Polo's travel to China and the book he wrote on it.

### **II . Vocabulary**

Fill in the blanks with the words or expressions given below. Change the form where necessary.

bestseller	dine	appoint to	release from	turn out	confidant	beggar	by no means	dictate
stature								

1. We need a table that can \_\_\_\_\_ eight persons.
2. The beautiful scene there \_\_\_\_\_ description.
3. He is a middle-aged man of medium \_\_\_\_\_.
4. She is \_\_\_\_\_ a letter to her secretary right now.
5. The game is already a \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan.
6. He's been \_\_\_\_\_ the State Supreme Court.
7. It is \_\_\_\_\_ certain that the game will take place.
8. He was \_\_\_\_\_ the hospital yesterday.
9. To my surprise, it \_\_\_\_\_ that I was wrong.
10. She is his female \_\_\_\_\_.

### III. English-Chinese Translation

#### A. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. Marco, a gifted linguist and master of four languages, became a favorite with the Khan and was appointed to high posts in his administration.
2. He served at the Khan's court and was sent on a number of special missions in China, Burma and India.
3. His system of measuring distances by days' journey has turned out for later generations of explorers to be remarkably accurate.
4. It was only when prompted by Rustichello that Marco Polo dictated the story of his travels, known in his time as *The Description of the World* or *The Travels of Marco Polo*.
5. From his later history we can be sure of his interest in natural resources, in the ways of people, as well as strange and interesting plants and animals.

#### B. Translate the following paragraph into Chinese.

In the summer of 1299 a peace was concluded between Venice and Genoa, and after a year of captivity, Marco Polo was released from the prison and returned to Venice. He was married to Donata Badoer and had three daughters. He remained in Venice until his death in 1324, aged 70. At his deathbed, he left the famous epitaph for the world: "I have only told the half of what I saw!"

### IV. Chinese-English Translation

#### A. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 马可不是历史学家这个事实并没有妨碍他记录下一段很长的有关蒙古人的历史。
2. 让马可印象最深的是妇女们所分担的工作的份额：“男人们除了狩猎和打仗，其他什么事都不用干。”
3. 和他后来亲眼所见的许多有关中国文化的传奇故事相比，马可对蒙古人生活的描述显得尤为有趣。
4. 蒙古男人可以随自己的意愿娶妻，一家之主去世后，最大的儿子可以娶他父亲的妻子，但自己的母亲除外。

5. 尽管波罗兄弟第一次到东方去时开辟了他们自己的道路，但他们并不是第一批访问蒙古人的欧洲人。

**B. Translate the following paragraph into English.**

当一个人在夜里骑行在这片沙漠上并且由于某种原因——比如睡着了或是其他什么——与伙伴们分开而想重新赶上他们时，他就会听到幽灵的声音在和他讲话，听起来就像是他的伙伴们，有时甚至在喊他的名字。这些声音常常会诱惑着他，使他偏离路线再也找不回来，许多旅行者都因此而迷路甚至死掉。由于这个原因，旅行者群体间始终保持着很近的距离。每次入睡前都要竖起一个标志指向他们要前进的方向，所有随行的动物脖子上都系上小铃铛，铃声会防止他们偏离正道。



**Part III**  
**Simulated Writing**

**Speech of Welcome 欢迎辞**

欢迎辞是在文化交流、商业往来、政府行政活动中的正式场合欢迎来宾时发表的常用演讲辞。

欢迎辞首先要对来宾的到来表示诚挚的欢迎。对来宾到来最关心的事做一简要的介绍。其次要说明愿随时帮助解决生活的不便，如果是外国来宾，更要明确表达出东道主的关心和热情。就来宾到来的目的，寻找出双方共同的利益。如果是合作，应表示双方的合作将是富有成效和互利共赢的。最后，应展望美好未来，并再次感谢他们的到来。

**Sample:**

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is with great pleasure that we welcome all our foreign guests to this workshop on computers. This workshop has been organized to evaluate the present status of the computer industry in China, to highlight problems experienced by the industry, and to establish long-range goals for the industry to pursue. This workshop represents one of the most comprehensive looks at the computer industry in China up to this time.

We want to make every effort to make all our foreign guests feel sincerely welcome to this workshop. Our country opens its heart to you. Your presence here is very valuable and we appreciate your taking off from your busy schedules to come and participate. We understand that coming to another country presents potential problems of different languages and cultures, but we hope to turn all these into opportunities for discovery.

We are most fortunate to have representatives of business, government, and the academic communities from several countries with us for this workshop. Your experience in the computer field in your own countries is an invaluable source of information for the Chinese people. Many problems we are facing today in china have been successfully dealt with in the past in your respective countries. While the situation in china is somewhat unique, we know we can adapt