

李伟 编著



# 旅游英语口语速成

SPEEDED-UP COURSE OF ENGLISH FOR TOURISM



旅游教育出版社

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# 序

英语是真正的“世界语”；对于我国的涉外行业和部门，她无疑是最重要的国际交流语言和工作语言。而对作为服务行业的国际旅游业而言，英语，特别是其口语，则显得更为重要。

一个旅游接待国全体旅游从业人员的英语水平，构成该国旅游人力素质、服务水准和创汇能力的要件之一。这已成为我国旅游界的共识。十余年来，我国旅游从业人员的英语水平通过学习培训已有长足进步，但同国际游客的要求相比尚有很大差距；而与周边旅游竞争国和地区相较，亦有劣势。因此，大力提高旅游员工英语水平，造就成千上万既懂专业又会英文、德才兼备的高素质旅游员工，就成为一项十分迫切的任务。

《旅游英语口语速成》一书正是为了适应这种需要而编写的，其作者有“三栖”特点：通旅游，通英文，亦善教学，是上佳的写作此书的人选。推荐此书的出版，将促进我国旅游从业人员英语口语水平的提高。

肖潜辉

一九九五年十一月

# 前 言

随着旅游业在我国的蓬勃发展,成人英语教学,尤其是口语训练,已经成为提高旅游接待质量的一个重要方面。旅游业在职人员在外语学习方面所面临的共同问题是记忆力差、反应慢、工作负担重以及学习时间少。《旅游英语口语速成》就是为了解决这些问题而编写的,目的是帮助成人学习者较快地、更为有效地提高英语表达能力。

研究证明,学习者的学习过程要经历“输入——消化——输出”三个阶段。本教材则力图引发成人学习者在这个过程中“行为上的改变”,也就是说,使语言知识在练习中成为一种语言习惯。《旅游英语口语速成》的最大特点是强化“消化阶段”的功能,即课后练习,因此适用于有一定英语阅读能力却有“上口”困难的旅游业成人学习者。

本教材以对话作为课文,配以相关的客源国背景知识及专业知识,既注重口语的得体性,又不失行业特点。同时,本教材亦强调时代特色,适当融入有关中国改革开放的新内容,以适应广大学习者的需要。

编者根据多年的口语教学经验以及旅游业的特点,强调以练习为主,在课后练习上精心设计,为学习者创造了多手段、大量进行流利训练的机会;同时注重培养学习者正确的学习方法和良好的学习习惯。

《旅游英语口语速成》不仅强调学习时“上口快,好掌握”,学习后应变能力强的效果,同时也将旅游业的培训需要考虑在内——训导人员会发现本教材具有相当大的操作性。

编著者

1995年11月

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# UNIT ONE ARRIVING

## Dialogue 1 At the Customs

### Key Words and Expressions

1. passport ['pɑ:spɔ:t] n. 护照
2. certificate [se'tifikit] n. 证书  
health certificate 健康证明
3. luggage ['lʌgɪdʒ] n. 行李
4. declare [di'kleə] vt. 申报(纳税品)
5. declaration [deklə'reiʃən] n. (纳税品的)申报;报关单
6. value ['vælju:] n. 价值
7. duty ['dju:ti] n. 税  
customs duties 关税
8. allowance [e'lau-əns] n. 限额
9. record ['rekɔ:d] n. 唱片
10. necklace ['neklis] n. 项链
11. item ['aitem] n. 物品
12. spirit ['spirit] n. 烈性酒
13. cooperation [kou əpə'reiʃən] n. 合作,协作

C. — — Customs Officer

T. — — Traveller

C: May I see your passport, please? . . . . and your health certificate?

..... Thank you. How long are you going to stay in China?

T: Two weeks.

C: On business?

T: Yes.

C: Is this all your luggage?

T: This is all, yes. And this is the luggage declaration.

C: Thank you. . . . . two watches. Anything else to declare? .

T: No, nothing else.

C: Would you please open this case?

T: Okay. Just a few small gifts in it.

C: What's the value of the gifts, please?

T: (The suitcase is opened) Not more than the duty-free allowance, one record, two books and a necklace, and others are my personal articles.

C: May I have a look at the necklace?

T: Of course. Here you are. But I don't think there is duty on it.

C: . . . . . You're right. Thank you. No other small items

— spirits, tobacco?

T: No.

C: All right, sir. Thank you for your cooperation. I hope you have a pleasant stay in China.

T: Thanks.

## Notes

1. May I see your passport, please? 我能看一看您的护照吗?

在请求允许做某事或准许他人做某事时,英国人惯用 can 而不是 may。

比如 You can leave now if you want. 但 May I 比 can I 要更正式和客气。回答时,多避免使用 may, 以免显得不太客气或口气太严峻。惯用的回答是: Yes, certainly. / Yes, please. (请.....) 或 No, you mustn't. (不行)/ Please don't. (请不要.....)。

2. How long are you going to stay in China? 您打算在中国逗留多久?

to stay 指短期逗留,永久性居住则用 to live, 两者不能混淆使用。

3. on business 公务

外出旅行大致有两类:一类是 on business (出公差), 另一类是 on holiday (度假)。

4. Do you have anything to declare? 您有要申报的物品吗?

— to have 表示“有”,指所有关系。英美表示方法

略有差别:英式英语中,have 具有助动词的种种形式(即不带 do 的疑问式和否定式),如 —Have you any brothers? —No, I haven't any brothers.

美式英语中,have 具有普通动词的种种形式(即带 do 的疑问式和否定式),如 —Do you have any fruits? — No, I don't have any fruits.

—have 和 there is(are) 都具“有”的意思。但是 there is (are) 表示“存在”,请注意两者不同的用法。

### Warm-up Exercises: (预备性练习)

#### Step 1: Tongue Twister(绕口令)

Read and repeat the following sentence aloud until you can recite it fluently(反复朗读下面的句子,直到能够清晰、流畅地背诵。)

注意语音、朗读单词: seashell ['si:ʃel] sell[sel]

seashore[si:ʃɔ:] she[ʃi:]

朗读句子、流利背诵: *She sells seashells on the seashore.*

If you can recite it fluently and clearly, take step 2. (如果您已达到步骤一的要求,可以进入步骤二)。

#### Step 2: On Duty (值日)

Practise your oral English with another person. One is student A and the partner is B.

A is on duty today, S(He) is going to :

(与另一位初练者共同操练此后的所有练习。一方是 A, 对方是 B。今天 A 值日。A 今天要做的事是:)

— Tells B the days of the week: (告诉 B 某天是星期几:)

e. g. Today is Monday.

B: What day is it today? Monday

A: Today is. . . . . Tuesday

Wednesday

B: What day will be tomorrow? Thursday

A: Tomorrow will be. . . . . Friday

Saturday

B: What day was it yesterday? Sunday

A: Yesterday was. . . . . yesterday

B: What day will be the day tomorrow

after tomorrow? the day before

yesterday(前天)

A: The day after tomorrow

will be. . . . .

the day after

tomorrow(后天)

B: What day was the day before yesterday?

A: The day before yesterday was. . . . .

**MAKE SURE THAT YOU CAN SPEAK EVERY  
SENTENCE FLUENTLY BEFORE YOU TAKE  
THE NEXT STEP.**

(在开始下一个步骤前,要确保两个人已能较流利地表达每个句子。)

## Exercises :

### Step 3: Substitution Practice(替换练习)

1. A: a closet(碗橱)

B: Is this a closet?

B: refrigerators

A: Are these refrigerators?

#### Pair Work :

icecubes

keycards

a menu

a trolley

napkins

an escalator

forks

a teacup

a restaurant

typewriters

a camera

an evening dress

..... (Can you make some other sentences?)

(自己能造出其它的句子吗?)

2. A: come in

B: May I come in?

B: open the window

A: May I open the window?

#### Pair Work :

go now

sit here

phone her

have your name

leave a message	help you with your work
write her a letter	make a suggestion
tell him the truth	have a look at your license (执照)
turn it on(打开...)	turn it off(关上...)
turn on the lights	turn it down(a bit)(调小 音量)
turn it up(调大音量)	ask you a question
..... (Can you make some other sentences?)	

3. A:entertainment facilities(娱乐设施)

B:Do you have any entertainment facilities?

B:groups from North America

A:Do you have any groups from North America?

**Pair Work:**

laundry bags

overhead projectors(投影仪)

master keys(万能钥匙)

hand towels

group sales(团队销售)

cash registers(现金出纳机)

special tours

sandwiches

white— wine glasses

adjoining rooms(毗邻客房)

..... (sentences of your own)

4. I / novels / magazines

A: I have some novels, but I don't have any magazines.

B: I have some novels, but I haven't any magazines.

Pair Work:

Paul / some friends from China / friends from Japan

Tom and Lily / two birds / cats

They / 3 typewriters / computers

Susan / 2 pairs of black shoes / brown shoes

The hotel / many entertainment facilities / KTV rooms

.....

5. rabbit / red eyes / a pair of long ears

A: A rabbit has red eyes and a pair of long ears.

B: What has red eyes and long ears?

A: A rabbit does. (A rabbit has.)

Pair Work:

table / four legs and a tabletop(桌面)

squirrel / four legs and a big tail(松鼠)

restaurant / lots of tables and chairs

car / four wheels and a body

.....



#### Step 4: Short Dialogues (小对话)

##### 1. a spoon/spoons

A: Is this a *spoon*?

B: Yes, it is. It's a spoon.

A: Are these *spoons*, too?

B: Yes, they are. They are *spoons*, too.

a pan/pans (平锅)

a standard room/standard rooms (标准间)

a credit card/credit cards

an identification card/identification cards (身份证)

an onion/onions

a computer/computers

.....

##### 2. go now/leave the door open

A: May I *go now*?

B: Yes, of course.

A: And can I *leave the door open*?

B: I'm afraid you can't.

turn on the radio/turn it up a bit

write her a letter/tell her the truth

ask you a question/go with you

borrow your typewriter/lend it to others