

● 广播电视大学英语专业教材

旅游英语

TOURISM ENGLISH



上册



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TOURISM
ENGLISH
旅游英语

浙江广播电视大学《旅游英语》教材编写组编

浙江教育出版社



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浙江省新华印刷厂印刷 浙江新华书店发行

开本787×1092 1/32 印张 8·625 插页 2 字数 186000 印数0001--7200

1988年2月第1版 1988年2月第1次印刷

ISBN 7—5338—0271—3/G·272

定 价：1.50元

前 言

《旅游英语》是根据辽宁、天津、内蒙、四川、广东、河南、江苏等二十六个省、市、自治区广播电视大学联合开办英语类专业教学计划由浙江广播电视大学《旅游英语》教材编写组编写的。这课本是广播电视大学英语专业旅游方向的必修教材。本书的主要教学对象是具有大学英语专业一年级水平的电大英语专业旅游方向的学员，也可供电大英语专业其他方向的学员和具有一定英语基础的旅游业、商业管理和服务人员使用。

全书分上、下两册，共三十课。每课后附有适量的练习和阅读材料。每课3—5学时，供两个学期使用。课文及阅读材料均选自国内外英语书刊，少数课文略有删改。选文注重英语语言能力的培养，同时力求体现旅游英语的特色，题材涉及旅游业的历史、现状和发展，旅游专业知识及史地文化背景知识，国内外风土人情和名胜古迹，以及旅游业管理技术和服务作风等。

为扩大学员的视野和增强语言的实践性，另编《旅游英语会话》、《旅游英语课外读物》与本书配套。

主持本书编写的是：商亚南（杭州大学）、俞月芳（浙江电大）和胡伟民（杭州商学院），由商亚南统稿。参加上册部分编写工作的还有胡道生（浙江电大萧山分校）、郑福同（浙江电大宁波分校）和于关炎（浙江电大）。中央电大赵宇辉担任顾

问，审阅了全部书稿。

在本书编写过程中，得到中央电大和兄弟电大许多英语老师的关心和支持，同时还得到上海外国语学院图书馆和本校图书馆的大力支持，在此一并致谢。

由于水平有限，经验不足，书中难免有疏漏不妥之处，恳请使用本教材的师生和广大读者批评指正。

浙江广播电视大学《旅游英语》教材编写组

1987年6月

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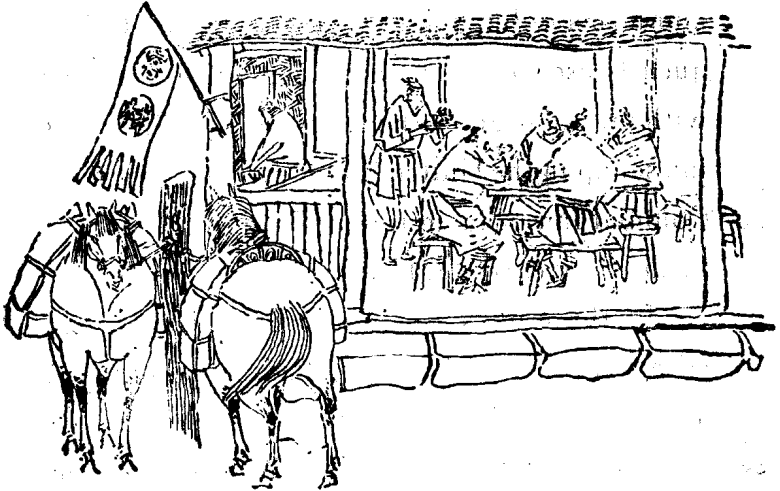
Reading Material The Three Gorges on the Yangtze

Lesson One

Text

How Did the Travel Industry Come into Being

Travel is the world's oldest profession. Pre-historic cave people traveled to hunt food or escape from hungry animals. If they saw other cave people while on their way, they were probably invited in to share the relative safety of the cave 5 and perhaps some food. Later the warmth of a fire was also shared, as well as some meat, and a



bed on which to sleep. If, in return for this hospitality, the traveler left a tiger tooth necklace, we
10 might say the first inn was born and along with it the world's second oldest profession, inn-keeping.

As you know, some people have to travel for business, and some people want to travel.
15 For whatever reasons, people do travel, and as a result, travel and hospitality have played major roles in world history.

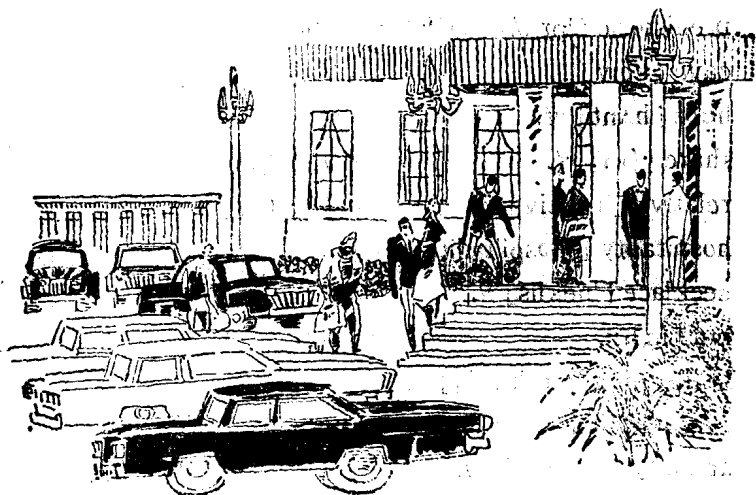
References to traveling and to stopping at inns run through both the Old and the New
20 Testament. The Egyptians and then the Greeks and Romans did a lot of traveling and frequently used lodging places, some with and some without food and other amenities. The first inn set up in the United States was the American
25 Colonial Inn in Jamestown, Virginia. That was in the very early 1600's.

In those days the inn provided travelers with bare necessities only. Beds were big and heat was nonexistent. Five or six strangers to a
30 bed was commonplace. If there were women

travelers, a wooden board was used between the sexes. Of course there were some rules to make the sleepers more comfortable—no spurs could be worn to bed, and no boots were allowed under the blankets.

35

Then came the inland hotels, usually laid out along the routes of the stagecoach lines. And later, when the railroads were built, hotels sprang up near the stations in each little town to provide food and lodging for the passengers. 40 But they were still homely.



With the advent of modern means of mass transportation such as railroads and steamships

there was a rapid growth of the hotel industry.

45 The competition for customers resulted in higher hotel standards and accompanying higher costs. Travel became the way of life for the business traveler and for the rich. It was not until the 1940's that more modest hotels were

50 built, making it possible for the middle-income Americans to travel as well.

Word List

profession [prə'feʃən] <i>n.</i>	职业
prehistoric ['pri:his'tɔ:rik] <i>a.</i>	史前的
cave [keiv] <i>n.</i>	山洞, 窑洞
hunt [hʌnt] <i>vt.</i>	猎取
share [ʃeə] <i>vt.</i>	均分; 分享
relative ['relatɪv] <i>a.</i>	相对的; 比较的
hospitality [ˌhɒspi'tælɪti] <i>n.</i>	好客; 殷勤款待
necklace ['neklɪs] <i>n.</i>	项链
inn [ɪn] <i>n.</i>	小旅馆, 客栈
innkeeping ['ɪn,ki:piŋ] <i>n.</i>	经营小旅馆
lodging ['lɒdʒɪŋ] <i>n.</i>	住宿; 寄宿
amenity [ə'mɪ:nɪti] <i>n.</i>	[复]服务设施, 服务项目
bare [beə] <i>a.</i>	最起码的; 仅仅的
nonexistent [ˌnɒnɪg'zɪstənt] <i>a.</i>	不存在的

commonplace ['kɒmənpleɪs] <i>a.</i>	平常的
sex [seks] <i>n.</i>	性别; [总称]男, 女
spur [spɜː] <i>n.</i>	靴刺
stagecoach ['steɪdʒkəʊtʃ] <i>n.</i>	公共马车
spring [sprɪŋ] <i>vi.</i> (sprang, sprung)	出现; 发生
homely ['həʊmli] <i>a.</i>	简朴的; 家常的
advent ['ædvənt] <i>n.</i>	(事件, 时期等的) 出现, 来临
competition [ˌkɒmpɪ'tɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	竞争
standard ['stændəd] <i>n.</i>	标准, 水准
accompanying [ə'kʌmpəniɪŋ] <i>a.</i>	随同的, 附见的
modest ['mɒdɪst] <i>a.</i>	适度的, 适中的, 质朴的

Idioms and Expressions

to come into being	形成, 产生
in return for	作为……的交换; 作为……的 报答
as a result	结果; 因此; 从而
to play a role (in sth.)	(在某方面)起作用
to do (a lot of) + gerund	(大)做某事
to set up	开办, 设立, 建立(机构, 商店 等)
in the (very) early 1600's	(就)在十七世纪初
to provide sb. with sth.	供给某人某物
to provide sth. for sb.	为某人提供某物

to be laid out	呈现;设计
with the advent of	随着……的出现
means of mass transportation	大量运输的工具
a way of life	一种生活方式

Proper Names

The Old and the New Testament	旧约全书和新约全书
Roman ['rəʊmən]	古罗马人, 罗马人
Jamestown ['dʒeɪmztaʊn]	弗吉尼亚州东南一村庄 英国人在美洲的第一个殖民地
Virginia [və(:)'dʒɪnjə]	弗吉尼亚[美国州名]

Notes to the Text

1. the first inn was born and along with it the world's second oldest profession, innkeeping (was born). 第一家客栈一诞生, 世界上第二项最古老的行业——旅馆业也随之问世了。

这是一个省略了第二分句谓语动词的并列句。并列句中的第二分句只要和第一分句谓语动词相同, 时态相同, 便可省去谓语动词(有助动词时与主动词一起省略)。

如:

On one wall hung a portrait of Chairman Mao, on

another (hung) a photograph of the family.

The moon moves round the earth, and the earth (moves) round the sun.

2. References to traveling and to stopping at inns run through both the Old and the New Testament. 在旧约全书和新约全书里到处都提到旅行和投宿旅客店的事。

3. The Egyptians and then the Greeks and Romans... frequently used lodging places, some with and some without food and other amenities. 埃及人和后来的希腊人、罗马人……常利用一些供应或不供应膳食及其他服务设施的寄宿舍。

这是省略了介词宾语的句子，第一个介词 with 后面的 food and other amenities 被省略了，省略介词宾语的情况很常见，如：We are for (the proposal), but they are against the proposal.

4. Five or six strangers to a bed was commonplace. 每张床睡五六个互不相识的人是常有的事。

这里的 to 是介词，用来比较两个数量，相当于 for each.

5. Then came the inland hotels... 于是出现了内地的旅馆。

这是由 then 引起 谓语为 came 的倒装句。come 的意思是 occur; be found. 如：Then came a new means of transportation.

6. the rich 富人们

定冠词加在形容词 rich, poor 等形容词的前面，使这些形容词名词化，它们表示整体，语法上是复数，等于 rich

people, poor people.

Word Study

1. Share *v.*

1) 共有, 共用:

I share the bedroom with my colleague.

The boy shared his lunch with the dog.

2) 分摊, 分享, 共同负担:

I will share (in) the cost with you.

They all shared (in) the joy of the occasion.

2. Provide *v.* 供给, 供应, 备办 (所需物, 尤指生活必需品):

His father provides him with money regularly.

The refugees are provided with everything they need for living.

The hotel provides special coaches for the guests who want to go sightseeing.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. For what purpose did primitive people travel?
2. How did the first inn come into being?
3. How would you prove that travel and hospitality have played major roles in world history?

4. What do you know of the American inns in the early 1600's?

5. How did changes in the means of transportation affect the travel industry?

II. Give nouns corresponding to the following verbs, escape, invite, refer, transport, grow, compete, occur, arrive

III. Give adjectives corresponding to the following nouns:

safety, warmth, comfort, modesty, existence, rapidity

IV. Complete the following sentences according to the models:

Model A

For whatever reasons, people, *do* travel,...

1. For whatever purposes they travel, travelers (总是需要食宿的).
2. Whatever you may say about him, (我还是信任他的).
3. (我确实有这样的小旅店宿过夜), though it may sound strange to you.

Model B

It was not until the 1940's that more modest hotels were built.

4. (直到十九世纪八十年代) that railway track was widely laid in the industrialized countries.
5. (直到火车与轮船问世) that the hotel industry began