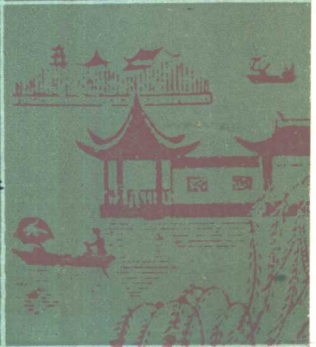
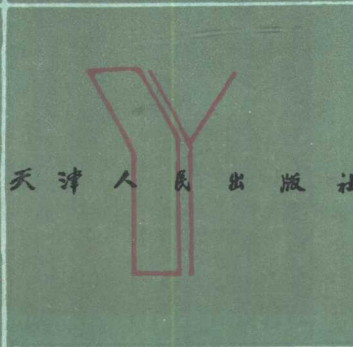
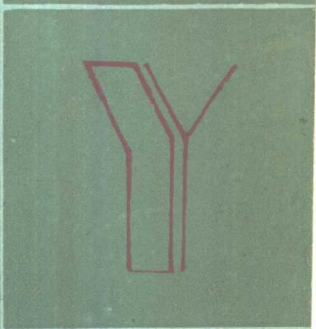
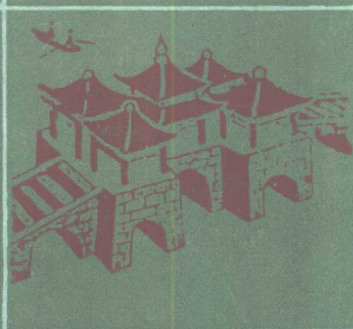
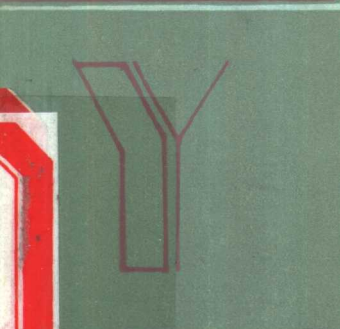
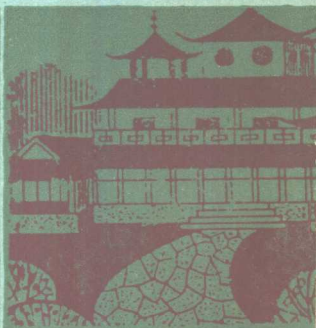
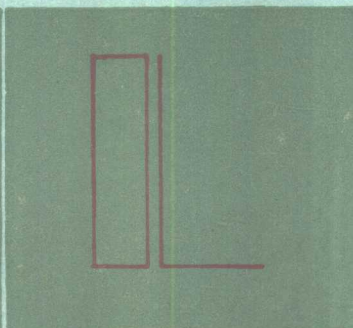


旅游英语

(第二册)

——饭店服务员、营业员英语教材

金 伟 编



天津人民出版社

旅游英语 第二册

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LESSON 1

Text	The United States
Dialogue	Asking the Way
Word Study	call, show, take, go
Grammar	形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

TEXT

The United States

The full name of the U.S.A. is the United States of America. But people say, for short, the U.S.A., or the U.S., or America, or the States. There are fifty states in the U.S.A.. They are united to form one country.

The U.S.A. is in the middle of North America. It lies between Canada and Mexico. Canada is to the north and Mexico is to the south. The U.S.A. is between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

The U.S.A. is the fourth largest country in the world. All the western part of the country is high land. The middle of the U.S.A. is low land. It is good farmland. There are long rivers here. One of them is the River Mississippi. In the north, between the U.S.A.

and Canada, are five big lakes. They are called the Great Lakes.

The capital of the U.S.A. is Washington, D.C.. It is in the east of the country. The biggest city in the U.S. is New York. Two other big cities are Los Angeles and Chicago. Los Angeles is in the west, on the Pacific Ocean. Chicago is on one of the Great Lakes. Each of the two cities has over seven million people.

DIALOGUE

Asking the Way

(1)

Tourist: Excuse me.

Waiter: Yes?

T: Can you tell me the way to the zoo?

W: You can take a No. 7 or No. 15 bus. Let me see
... Oh, yes, you can take a No. 105 trolleybus, too.

T: Can I go there by underground?

W: No, you can't.

T: Where's the bus stop?

W: It's over there. See? Oh, a bus is coming. Hurry up.
I think you can catch it.

T: Thank you.

(2)

Tourist: Excuse me, can you show me the way to the

nearest post office?

Waiter: Yes, it's in the Peace Street. As a matter of fact, I'm going in the same direction myself, so if you come with me, I'll show you.

T: That's very kind of you.

W: There it is, that building over there, with a pillar-box in front.

T: Thanks very much.

W: Don't mention it.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

united	[ju'naitid] <i>a.</i>	联合的; 团结的
state	[steit] <i>n.</i>	州; 国家
the United States		美国
full	[ful] <i>a.</i>	完全的
America	[ə'merikə] <i>n.</i>	美国; 美洲
form	[fɔ:m] <i>v.</i>	组成
north	[nɔ:θ] <i>n.</i>	北部; 北方
lie	[lai] <i>v.</i>	位于; 躺; 平放
Mexico	['meksikəu] <i>n.</i>	墨西哥
Atlantic	[ət'læntik] <i>n. & a.</i>	大西洋; 大西洋的
ocean	['əʊfən] <i>n.</i>	洋; 海洋
the Atlantic Ocean		大西洋
pacific	[pə'sifik] <i>a.</i>	和平的
the Pacific Ocean		太平洋
land	[lənd] <i>n.</i>	土地; 陆地
low	[ləu] <i>a.</i>	低的

farmland	[ˈfɑ:mlænd] <i>n.</i>	农田
Mississippi	[ˌmɪsiˈsɪpi] <i>n.</i>	密西西比河
the Great Lakes		北美洲五大湖
Washington, D.C.	[ˈwɒʃɪŋtən ˈdi:ˈsi:]	哥伦比亚特区 华盛顿(美国首都)
Los Angeles	[ləs ˈæŋdʒili:z] <i>n.</i>	洛杉矶
Chicago	[ˈʃiːkɑ:gəʊ] <i>n.</i>	芝加哥
for short		简称; 缩写

*

*

*

trolleybus	[ˈtrɒlibʌs] <i>n.</i>	无轨电车(英)
underground	[ˈʌndəgraʊnd] <i>n</i>	地下铁道(英)
by underground		乘地铁
catch	[kætʃ] <i>v.</i>	捉; 赶上(车)
peace	[pi:s] <i>n.</i>	和平
matter	[ˈmætə] <i>n.</i>	事情
direction	[diˈrekʃən] <i>n.</i>	方向
myself	[maɪˈself] <i>pron.</i>	我自己
pillar-box	[ˈpɪlə bɒks] <i>n.</i>	邮筒
as a matter of fact		事实上

NOTES

1. Canada is to the north and Mexico is to the south.

加拿大在(美国)北面, 墨西哥在(美国)南面。

试比较:

Beijing is in the north of China.

The Soviet Union is to the north of China.

Chongqing is in the southeast of Sichuan.

Chongqing is to the southeast of Chengdu (成都).

the Soviet Union

[ðə 'səʊviət 'ju:njən] *n.* 苏联

Sichuan

n. 四川

2. Washington, D.C. = Washington, District of Columbia

哥伦比亚特区华盛顿, 是美国首都华盛顿的简称。

注意: 美国西北部有一个州, 名叫华盛顿州, 它后面不用 D.C.。

3. ... I'm going in the same direction myself. (我自己)

myself 是英语中的自身代词, 在句子中作主语 I 的同位语。

注意: 1) same 之前一般须用定冠词。

2) direction 前的介词用 in, 不用 towards。

WORD STUDY

1. Call *vt.* & *vi.*

1) 喊, 叫, 呼喊:

Somebody is calling.

Call me at seven o'clock, please.

2) 召请, 召集:

Can you call a doctor for my wife?

The monitor is going to call a meeting this afternoon.

3) 称呼, 名叫:

He is called John. 不能说: His name is called John.

What's this called in English?

Call *n.*

1) 信号, 通话:

to make (answer) a telephone call

2) 叫, 喊, 召唤:

to answer the Party's call

— Can I have a morning call?

— Yes, of course. When?

— 6:30.

— What's your room number?

— 1034.

— All right.

2. Show *vt.* & *vi.*

1) 给看, 出示:

Show your tickets, please.

Would you please show me your passport (护照)?

2) 指示, 引导:

Show me the way, please.

The worker is showing us how to start the machine.

The manager showed us round the factory.

Show *n.*

1) 展览; 演出:

a flower show 花卉展览

a picture show 一场电影

2) 表示:

Can I have a show of hands?

They voted by (a) show of hands.

vote [vəʊt] *vi.* 表决

3. Take *vt.*

1) 拿,取:

Take that shirt and hold it in your hand.

Take the chair out of the room, please.

2) 带(着); 带领:

You'd better take your raincoat with you. It looks like rain.

Are you going to take your wife to the concert?

had better 最好

raincoat ['reinkəut] *n.* 雨衣

concert ['kɒnsət] *n.* 音乐会

3) 吃、服用:

You should take the medicine three times a day.

medicine ['medisin] *n.* 药

4) 搭,乘(车):

If you want to go to the Bund, you can take a No. 48 bus.

the Bund [bʌnd] *n.* 外滩

5) 费, 需要:

It'll take ten months to finish the building.

The cooking will take ten minutes or so.

6) 其他习惯用法:

They are taking a walk in the park.

take a bath; take a rest; take care of

4. Go *vi.*

1) 去:

Are you going to the show (film, dance, etc.)?

We're going by taxi (air, train, etc.).

Let's go for a walk (go there for a visit, an outing, etc.).

This afternoon they'll go shopping (boating, fishing, sight-seeing, swimming, etc.).

2) go on 进行: (注意: 后面不能接名词作宾语)

Is the meeting still going on?

3) go on (with) 继续:

Go on, please.

Shall we go on with the work?

4) go over 从头看一遍; 复习:

Let's go over the lesson (exercises, word list, question, room numbers, etc.).

GRAMMAR

形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

英语形容词和副词的比较级和最高级有两种构成方法: 一种是加后缀 -er, -est, 一种是在前面加副词 more, most。

1. 加后缀 -er, -est (适用于单音节词和一部分双音节词):

原级	比较级	最高级
long	longer	longest
late	later	latest
happy	happier	happiest

big bigger biggest

2. 加副词 more, most (适用于多音节词和一部分双音节词):

原级	比较级	最高级
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant
attractive	more attractive	most attractive

3. 少数的形容词和副词的比较级和最高级有特殊形式:

原级	比较级	最高级
good } well }	better	best
bad } ill }	worse	worst
many } much }	more	most
little	less	least

使用比较级和最高级的句子结构:

对于比较级, 可用 than 引起的状语从句, 说明与什么相比: She is older than I (am).

(注意: than 是连词, 不是介词, 在本句中也可以用 me.)
It rains more often in summer than (it does) in autumn.
There are more people in India than (there are) in Japan.

但是, 在很多情况下, 说话双方都是清楚地知道所比较的对象的, 因此可以不用带 than 的结构。例如:

She is doing much better today.

Are you feeling better now?

You must be more careful next time.

使用最高级时,通常要有相应的定语说明比较的范围,形容词的最高级前要加定冠词 the, 副词的最高级前加不加定冠词都可以,例如:

She is the best pupil of that group.

Beijing is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

This is the most interesting story I have ever read.

She is the tallest of the three.

Everybody went early but he went the earliest of all.

Of all the tourists Mr. Smith speaks Chinese most idiomatically.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the questions on the text:
 - 1) What is the full name of the U.S. A.?
 - 2) What other names does the U.S. A. have?
 - 3) How many states are there in the U.S. A.?
 - 4) Where is the United States?
 - 5) Is the U.S. A. a large country?
 - 6) Does the U.S. have good farmland? Where is it?
 - 7) Which is the longest river in the U.S.?
 - 8) Where are the Great Lakes?
 - 9) What is the capital of the U.S.?
 - 10) Can you name some other cities in the U.S.?
2. Give the comparative and superlative degrees of the following adjectives and adverbs:

cold	hot	tall	short
common	informal	natural	heavy
young	old	bright	simple
busy	hard	well	much
early	fast	warmly	carefully

3. Explain the use of adjectives and adverbs in the following sentences:

- 1) China is a bit larger than the U.S..
- 2) The Pacific Ocean is the biggest ocean in the world.
- 3) This silk blouse is more colourful than that one.
- 4) The Beijing duck is the best duck I have ever had.
- 5) Xiao Wang runs faster than Xiao Zhang.
- 6) The Mississippi is one of the longest rivers in the world.
- 7) It is warmer in Guilin than in Xi'an.
- 8) I hope you'll do better next time.
- 9) Read louder, please.
- 10) Mr. Milan works the hardest of all.

4. Make sentences after the patterns:

Pattern A: George is taller than Robert.

- 1) this lesson, that one, difficult
- 2) her pronunciation, mine, good
- 3) John, any other student, work fast
- 4) Jack, I, young

Pattern B: He is doing better today than yesterday.