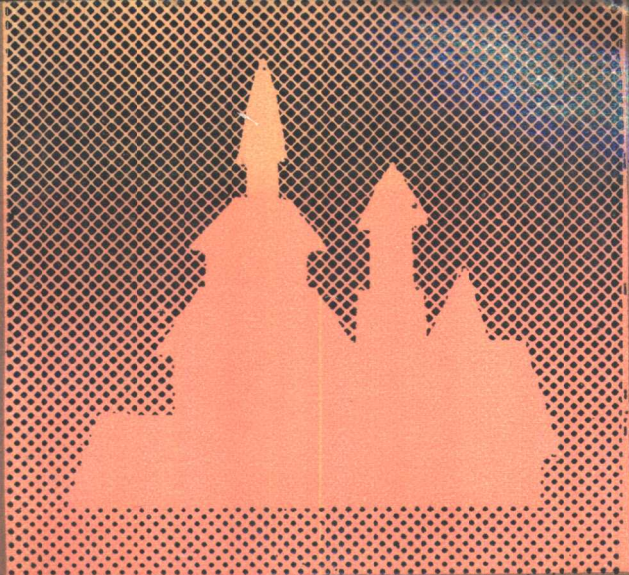


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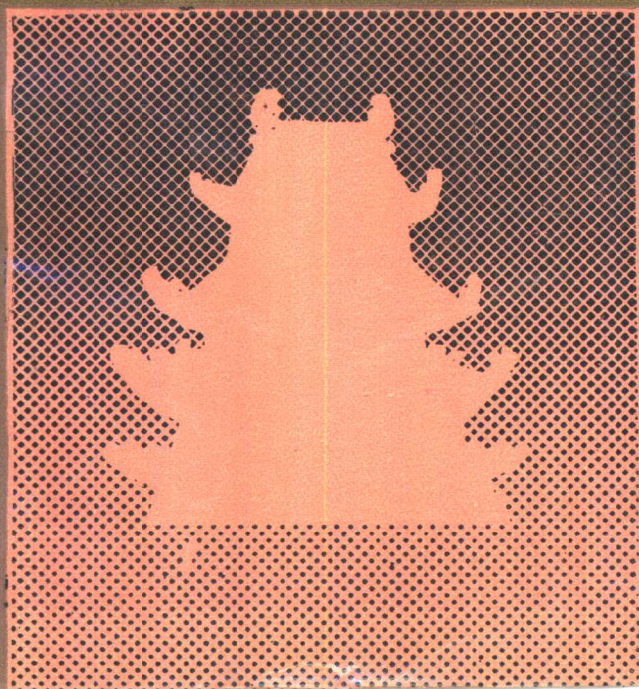
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旅游英语

第三册



天津人民出版社

旅 游 英 语

第 三 册

钱 炜 林 珍 珍 编

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编者的话

本教材是为对外开放饭店的服务员学习英语而编写的，也适合友谊商店营业员和一般外事接待人员使用。全书分一、二、三三册，第一册16课，第二册17课，第三册16课。

第一、二册在编写时曾努力遵循以下几个原则：(1)循序渐进；(2)切合实用；(3)加强听说；(4)适当加快进度。使学员通过学习，既能把所学知识应用于旅游服务工作实际，又能为进一步学习打下坚实的基础。

第三册的编写加强了深度和难度，它的课文和阅读材料几乎全部取自原文，内容涉及英语国家的历史、地理、风土人情，以至国民精神等。课文注释部分，前几课以汉语为主，适当穿插英语。从第10课起，则全部采用英文注释。

为了帮助广大自学者学习，每册书后附有该册每课练习的参考答案。

本书的语法体系和练习，在形式上基本参照了北京外国语学院的两套教材（一套是许国璋教授主编的，一套是近年新编的），特向他们表示感谢。

本书在编写过程中，还得到杭州大学外语系鲍屺平教授的热情支持和具体指导，在此向他表示深切的谢意。

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LESSON 1

Text: Abraham Lincoln's Day

Word Study: limit, accompany, remain

Grammar: 名词: 可数名词和不可数名词

Reading Material: Aloha

TEXT

Abraham Lincoln's Day

Stefan Lorant

He rose early; by eight o'clock he had finished his breakfast—a cup of coffee, an egg, and toast. Then he looked at his mail.

His official day began at ten o'clock, but long before that hour the outer rooms and halls of the White House were full of people wanting something or other. At first he saw these people at almost any time during the

day, but when their number grew, the visiting period was limited to the hours from ten to three and later from ten to one.

But Lincoln was not the man to observe such rules; he was not neat and businesslike. His secretary recalled: "He would break every rule as fast as it was made. Anything that kept the people themselves away from him he disapproved—although they nearly annoyed the life out of him by unreasonable complaints and requests."

Cabinet members had first call on his time, then Senators and Representatives, who more often than not were accompanied by people from their states or districts. The Cabinet met on Tuesdays and Fridays.

About noon he usually made his way through the crowd to his living quarters, where he took a little lunch—a biscuit, fruit, and a glass of milk. Then back for more work.

At four he went out with Mary for a drive, occasionally stopping at a hospital to talk with wounded soldiers. Between five and six he had his dinner. He ate little and was completely uninterested in the food—its preparation and quality. He drank no liquor, but sometimes would take a glass of wine. He never used tobacco.

Once a week an evening reception was held in the White House, with hundreds of guests present. Other evenings he was to be found at his desk. Before he went

to bed—which was usually between ten and eleven o'clock—he walked over to the War Department to read the reports. But if important battles had been fought he remained at the War Department until the early hours of the morning.

Some evenings friends would come to visit him and he would read to them from Shakespeare or Robert Burns or from the works of humorists living at that time.

He liked music if it sounded sad. He was fond of the theater and of the opera. He needed the rest from his work. "I must have a change of some sort or die," he said.

He did not sleep well, but stayed in bed long hours. His little son Tad usually slept with him. In the evenings the boy would stay around the office until he fell asleep, and later Lincoln would carry him off to the bedroom.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln (1809-65), 16th president of the U. S. A. (1861-5), was a Republican. Born in Kentucky and brought up in the backwoods of Indiana, he taught himself law, entered Congress (1847), and campaigned against slavery. His election as president, on an antislavery program, provoked the secession of the Southern states. He fought the resulting Civil War (1861-5) to save the Union, and proclaimed (1863) the emanci-

pation of slaves. He promised moderation toward the defeated South, but was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a southern fanatic.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Abraham ['eibrəhæm] n. 亚伯拉罕

Lincoln ['lɪŋkən] n. 林肯

mail [meɪl] n. 信件

official [ə'fɪʃəl] a. 官方的; 正式的

limit ['lɪmɪt] vt. 限制

observe [əb'zə:v] v. 遵守

businesslike ['biznɪslɪk] a. 事务式的; 有条理的

secretary ['sekɹətri] n. 秘书

recall [rɪ'kɔ:l] v. 回忆

disapprove ['dɪsə'pru:v] v. 不同意; 不赞成

unreasonable [ʌn'reɪznəbl] a. 不合(情)理的

Cabinet ['kæbɪnɪt] n. 内阁

Senator ['senɪtə] n. 参议员

Representative [reprɪ'zentətɪv] n. 众议员

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] v. 陪伴

quarters ['kwɔ:təz] n. 住处

biscuit ['bɪskɪt] n. 饼干

occasionally [ə'keɪzənəli] ad. 偶然

wounded ['wu:ndɪd] a. 受伤的

uninterested [ʌn'ɪntrɪstɪd] a. 不感兴趣的

tobacco [tə'bækəu] n. 烟草; 烟叶

reception [ri'sepʃən] n. 招待会
 Shakespeare ['ʃeikspiə] n. 莎士比亚
 Robert Burns ['rɒbət 'bu:nz] n. 罗伯特·彭斯
 humorist ['hju:mərist] n. 幽默(作)家
 more often than not 往往; 经常
 make one's way 前进; 引进

NOTES

1. ... by eight o'clock he *had finished* his breakfast.
 The verb is in the past perfect tense (过去完成时), a study of which will be made later.
2. But Lincoln was not the man *to observe such rules*.
 The infinitive phrase "to observe such rules" can be rewritten as an attributive clause: who would observe such rules.
3. He would break every rule *as fast as* it was made.
As fast as, like *as soon as*, means "—…就".
 cf. I'll come over *as soon as* (not *as fast as*) I finish my job.
 The cakes were sold out *as fast as* (or, *as soon as*) they were made.
4. Anything that kept the people themselves away from him he disapproved ... 对于任何使人民和自己隔离开来的作法, 他都不赞成。
 本句为倒装句。宾语 *anything* 置于句首, 目的是为了强调。
5. ... they nearly annoyed the life out of him by

unreasonable complaints and requests.

... they nearly annoyed him to death by their unreasonable complaints and requests.

6. Cabinet members had first *call* on his time. 最早来见他的是内阁成员。

The word *call* means *demand*. More examples follow:

He has many *calls* on his time. (他有许多事要办。)

(直译作: 许多事情要占用他的时间。)

Who had first *call* on your time?

7. About noon he usually *made* his way *through* the crowd to his living quarters ...

Pay attention to the use of the verb and the preposition. Similar examples are as follows:

Our car *picked* its way *through* the village fair (集市).

The waiter *snaked* his way *through* the crowded restuarant.

Thtee men *squeezed* their way *into* the hall without producing a ticket.

We *worked* our way *up* the mountain-top.

8. Other evenings he was to be found at his desk:

Other evenings he could be found at his desk.

“Verb to be + infinitive” is often used to express an action to be taken in the immediate future or a customary action or state of affairs.

e.g. When are you to leave?

Mr. Freeman is to come to our hotel at 3 p.m.

We are to take English in the coming slack season (淡季).

9. I must have a change of some sort *or* die. 我的生活一定得有某种变化, 否则我便活不下去。

Special attention should be paid to the conjunction *or*.

e. g. You must accept the new job *or* quit.

He must come immediately *or* pay for the waste of time.

Proverb

Knowledge is power. 知识就是力量。

WORD STUDY

Limit v. 限制:

Try to limit your talk to ten minutes, please.

He limited his working time to four hours a day for poor health.

Does the Chinese government intend to limit the growth of private business?

Limit n. 限制:

The government has just set a speed limit to the car.

Is there a limit to the amount of food available to people in your country?

There is a limit to one's life, but no limit to serving

the people.

Accompany v.

1. 陪伴:

I accompanied Terry when he went shopping this afternoon.

Lily is going to accompany you to the buffet (自助餐厅).

The prime minister (首相) was accompanied by his wife during his visit to England.

2. 伴奏:

Susan sang, and Paul accompanied.

Remain v.

1. (人)留下;逗留:

Please remain in your seats with fastened (系住的) belts.

They remained in Lhasa (拉萨) for two weeks.

2. 剩下;余留:

Much work remains to be done.

3. 仍是;保持:

She remained my friend.

Whatever position (地位) you hold, you must remain modest and prudent (谨慎的).

GRAMMAR

名词: 可数名词和不可数名词

聪明的学生在接触到每一个新的名词 (noun) 时, 都会努

力弄清它究竟是可数名词 (countable noun) 还是不可数名词 (uncountable noun)。这是因为它关系到使用名词时的正确性,对于语言质量影响颇大。一般说来,普通名词中的类名词,如 bicycle (自行车), panda(熊猫)和集体名词,如 Party (党派), government(政府)是可数名词,有单、复数之分。普通名词中的物质名词,如 steel(钢), cotton(棉花)和抽象名词,如 labour (劳动) happiness(幸福)则是不可数名词,无单、复数之分。

有一部分名词,在这一意义上是可数名词,在那一意义上则是不可数名词。这是需要我们特别注意的。比较以下例句:

1. *Life* is getting more colourful in China today. (*life* 作“生活”解,系不可数名词)
2. He saved three *lives* in the flood. (*life* 作“生命”讲,系可数名词)
3. There is an abundant supply of *food* in our market. (*food* 作“粮食”、“食物”解,系不可数名词)
4. He doesn't believe in *health foods*. (*food* 作“食品”讲,系可数名词)

有的名词即使在同一意义上也有可数和不可数之别,比较以下例句:

1. Which do you prefer, coffee or *wine*? (*wine* 为酒的总称,系不可数名词)
2. A rich variety of Chinese *wines* were available at the reception. (*wine* 表示各种各样的酒,系可数名词)
3. What *fruit* do we have for the banquet?
(同一宴会用的水果尽管可以不只一种,但作为数道菜中的一道,一般多用作不可数名词)