

旅游中等职业技术学校试用教材

旅游服务英语

(一)

赵淑华 主编

旅游教育出版社

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前 言

随着我国旅游业的迅猛发展,旅游教育已成为一项重要的基础性工作。提高旅游业特别是涉外饭店从业人员的英语水平,是加强饭店管理、提高服务质量的重要手段。为此,我们编写了这套《旅游服务英语》(English for Tourism Industry)教材,供旅游业从业人员职业培训和旅游中等职业学校教学使用。

本书选编了一些英、美国家的地理、民族、文化、交通、通讯、娱乐、饮食、购物、风俗习惯等各方面的背景知识,以及我国一些驰名中外的旅游城市和旅游景点如桂林、长城、兵马俑等,还着重介绍了饭店管理与服务方面的专业知识,内容涉及现代酒店管理中的前台、客房、餐饮、营销、成本控制等方面的管理与服务,选材面广,词汇量大,实用性强。一般具有初、中级英语水平的读者均可使用。每册9个单元,每个单元的内容由课文、词汇、词组、注释、语法、练习和阅读理解等7个部分组成(与本教材配套的口语教材及录音带亦将出版发行)。通过学习,学生不但能系统地掌握饭店管理与服务方面的有关知识,而且可以较快地提高旅游服务英语的水平。

在本书的编写过程中,陕西省旅游学校校长李曦同志给予了大力支持,王珣、刘强、肖汉军以及西安外院的潘惠霞等同志也给予了热诚的支持与帮助,在此一并致以衷心的感谢。

由于我们的水平有限,加之时间仓促,错漏之处在所难免,请读者批评指正。

编 者

1994.10.15

内 容 提 要

本书是根据国家旅游局组织讨论的旅游中等职业技术学校英语教学大纲编写的,适用于中专、职高、技校,也适用于职业培训。

本英语教材为系列教材之一,全套书由三册读写和一册口语组成。

读写教材分单元编写,由课文、词汇、词组、注释、语法、练习和阅读理解组成,内容涉及英、美国家的地理、民族、文化、交通、通讯、娱乐、饮食、购物、风俗习惯以及我国旅游城市与景点、饭店前台、客房、餐饮等。

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Unit One

WALT DISNEY

"That's a fine picture of a horse," said the doctor. The boy looked up happily. Young Walt Disney loved to draw. "I'll draw all day long, but I have work to do," he told his friend Dr. Sherwood. Walt's father had many jobs for him to do. "Stop all that drawing." Mr. Disney would say, "There's work to be done. "

When he was older, Walt decided to make art his work. He worked hard drawing cartoons. When he had time, he studied art. He began to make cartoon movies. But he didn't have much money and he didn't have enough to eat. Sometimes when he worked in his little office, a mouse would run near his desk. "World you like to be my pet?" Walt asked the mouse. He caught the mouse and kept him as a pet. He called him Mortimer. A few years later, Walt remembered Mortimer and decided to make a cartoon about him. "I'm making a cartoon about a

mouse named Mortimer,” he told his wife. “Mortimer mouse? I think Mickey mouse would be a better name,” she said. “You are right. It would. ” Disney made many Mickey Mouse cartoons. People all over the world saw Mickey and loved him. Mickey Mouse made Disney famous. Then came Donald Duck, and Goofy and others. Walt began to make full length cartoons. One was Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs. Both old and young loved Snow White and the funny little men. Then Walt made movies for television. Millions of children watched the shows every week.

WORDS

cartoon [ka: 'tu:n] n. 卡通, 漫画

movie ['mu:vi] n. 电影, 电影院

mouse [maʊs] n. (pl. mice) 老鼠

pet [pet] n. 宠物

length [lenθ] n. 长度

dwarf [dwɔ:f] n. (pl. dwarfs) 矮子, 侏儒

EXPRESSIONS

love to do something 喜欢做某事

all day long 一整天

a few years later 几年以后

all over the world 全世界

full length 标准长度的

NOTES

1. Walt Disney 美国著名动画片制作者
2. Mickey Mouse 米老鼠
3. Donald Duck 唐老鸭
4. Goofy 古菲
5. Snow White 白雪公主
6. Seven Dwarfs 七个小矮人

EXERCISES

I. Answer the following questions:

1. What did young Walt Disney love to do?
2. What did he decide to do when he was older?
3. What did Disney catch as a pet?
4. What made Disney famous?
5. By what means did millions of children watch the shows?

II. Topics for discussions:

1. Name as many characters in Disney's cartoons as you can. Try to explain their appearances.
2. Try to tell the story about Snow White and the Seven dwarfs.

一、名 词

一、名词可分为两大类：

〈一〉专有名词：表示具体的人、事物、地点、机构等的专有名称。

例如：England, Los Angeles, Churchill, CITS

〈二〉普通名词：表示某类人或事物的名称。普通名词又分为：

1. 个体名词：表示单个的人或事物。

例如：manager, orange, hotel, waitress.

2. 集体名词：表示一群人或一些事物的总称。

例如：committee, staff, class, family.

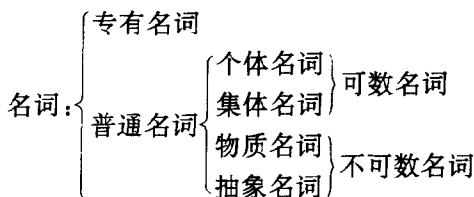
3. 物质名词：表示无法分为个体的实物。

例如：tea, water, air, oil.

4. 抽象名词：表示抽象概念的词。

例如：wealth, friendship, beauty, relation.

注意：各类名词之间关系可以用下表表示：



二、名词的数：

〈一〉可数名词有单复数之分

可数名词单数变复数依照下列规则：

1. 规则变化：

(1)大多数名词的复数形式只是加-s 后缀:

map—maps [-ps]

house—houses [-ziz]

tourist—tourists [-ts]

hat—hats [-ts]

(2)以-s, -ss, -x, -ch, -sh 结尾的名词,需加-es [iz]

tax—taxes [-siz]

church—churches [-tʃiz]

brush—brushes [-fɪz]

glass—glasses [-siz]

(3)以 y 结尾的名词有两种情况:

辅音字母+y 结尾的名词,变 y 为 i,再加-es.

lady—ladies [-dɪz]

fly—flies [-laɪz]

元音字母+y 结尾的名词,直接加-s

toy—toys [-ɔɪz]

day—days [-eɪz]

(4)以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词,把 f 或 fe 变成 v,再加-es.

wife—wives [-vɪz]

wolf—wolves [-vɒz]

但是 roof, chief, stuff, belief 等例外,分别变成:

roofs [-fs], chiefs [-fs], stuffs [-fs], beliefs [-fs]

(5)以 o 结尾的名词,不太规律,需要记忆:

potato—potatoes [-təʊz]

tomato—tomatoes [-təʊz]

hero—heroes [-rəʊz]

mosquito—mosquitoes [-təuz]

photo—photos [-təuz]

piano—pianos [-nəuz]

zero—zeros [-rəuz]

radio—radios [-diəuz]

2. 不规则变化的名词需要记忆:

man—men

foot—feet

goose—geese

sheep—sheep

deer—deer

Chinese—Chinese

Japanese—Japanese

American—Americans

child—children

ox—oxen

mouse—mice

son-in-law—sons-in-law

grown-up—grown-ups woman doctor—women doctors

GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. 给出下列名词的复数形式:

radio photo mouse goose hero tooth sheep cow box child
tomato leaf fox baby half friend policeman nurse step-fa-
ther woman-driver

II. 举例说明普通名词的四种类型。

READING PRACTICE

HOW AND WHERE TO FIND A REST ROOM

In the United States, public rest rooms are located in
gasoline stations, airports, bus and railroad stations,

restaurants, libraries, large stores, theaters and other public places. The names of rest rooms in the West are confusing. Sometimes they are marked "Men" or "Women". And sometimes "Gentlemen" or "Ladies" or "Dames". There is often a silhouette or some other signs on the door indicating whether it is a men's or a ladies' room. Women's rooms are often called "powder rooms". In England, people often see the term "comfort station" or "W.C." ("W. C. " stands for "water closet"). But these terms are rarely used in the United States. In France, a rest room is called "toilet" or "La Salle des Bains", which means "a room of bath".

Unit Two

TWO TRADITIONAL FESTIVALS

A. The Spring Festival

Of all the Chinese Festivals, Spring Festival is the most important. Several days before the lunar new year, people spring-clean their houses and decorate them. The old folk say that everything must be new and clean for Spring Festival so that the new year will bring happiness and good luck.

The celebration begins on the eve of the lunar new year, when the family gathers for dinner. No matter how far away from home a person is, he or she will always try to get home in time for this big dinner, which lasts a couple of hours.

On the first day of the holiday, people usually stay at home. They get up fairly early and immediately exchange new year greetings.

On the second day and the third day, they go visiting relatives and friends. They sit around chat-

ting and eating sweets and cakes and all kinds of delicacies. Each family prepare something special.

B. Mid-Autumn Festival

Before we celebrate National Day, we have the Moon Festival on the 15th of the 8th month in the Chinese lunar calendar. The moon is believed to be at its brightest that night. It's a tradition for Chinese people to eat moon cakes during this Festival.

Here is a story: In the Yuan Dynasty the Han people were so oppressed by the Mongol rulers that they plotted to overthrow them. So this has to do with moon cakes. Messages to signal the start of the revolt against the Mongols were concealed in the Festival cakes and exchanged as gifts.

WORDS

festival ['festɪvl] n. 节日; 喜庆日

luck [lʌk] n. 运气, 好运

couple ['kʌpl] n. 一对, 两个

relative ['relatɪv] n. 亲属, 亲戚

delicacy ['delɪkəsi] n. 精美的食物

calendar ['kælɪndə] n. 日历, 历法

plot [plɒt] vt. 密谋, 策划

overthrow ['əuvəθru:] vt. 推翻, 废除

revolt [ri'vɒlt] vt. 起义, 反叛

signal ['si:nl] vt. 标志, 暗号

conceal [kən'si:l] vt. 隐蔽, 把……隐藏起来

EXPRESSIONS

so that 为的是, 以致;

no matter how 不管怎样;

in time 及时;

Moon Festival 中秋节;

NOTES

1. The old folk say that everything must be new and clean for Spring Festival so that the new year will bring happiness and good luck.

老人们说, 过春节时, 所有的东西都必须是新的, 干净的, 这样新年将带来欢乐和好运。

2. No matter how far away from home a person is, he or she will always try to get home for this big dinner, which lasts a couple of hours.

不管一个人离家多远, 他(她)们都尽量地及时赶回家来吃顿丰盛的年夜饭, 一般要吃几个小时。

3. On the second day and the third day they go visiting relatives and friends.

在初二和初三, 人们都去向亲友拜年。

EXERCISES

- I. Answer the following questions according to the text:
 1. Which festival is the most important to the Chinese people?
 2. Why do people spring-clean their houses and decorate them before the lunar new year?
 3. When does the celebration begin?
 4. How do people spend the first day of the holiday?
 5. How do people celebrate the Mid-Autumn Festival?
- II. Topics for discussion:
 1. How do your family celebrate Spring Festival and Mid-Autumn Festival?
 2. Which traditional festival is your favourite festival? Why?

二、名 词

前面我们主要讲解了可数名词,这里我们继续讲解不可数名词。

(二)不可数名词:一般用其单数形式,但应注意下列情况:

(1)有些名词本身拼写就是以 s 结尾,但其含义是单数的:

例如:Physics is easy for me.

The news is unbelievable.

(2)集体名词,以整体看待,当做单数;以各组成部分看