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普通高中课程标准实验教科书
经全国中小学教材审定委员会2005年初审通过



中国之旅 Tourism

(供高中阶段选修)

主 编: 陈 琳 Simon Greenall (英)

副主编: 张连仲

编 者: Philip Leetch (英)

学生用书

Student's Book



外语教学与研究出版社

FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND RESEARCH PRESS

责任编辑：范海祥 王剑波 封面设计：李 萌

《中国之旅》是《英语》(新标准)高中阶段的任意选修教材之一，由外语教学与研究出版社和英国麦克米伦出版公司依据国家《英语课程标准》联合编写，供高中学生选修。

教材特色：

- ◆ 秉承主教材《英语》(新标准)特色，注重综合语言能力培养
- ◆ 注重听说技能训练，有效提高跨文化交际能力
- ◆ 语境真实，语言规范地道，呈现古老的中华文化
- ◆ 独辟文化角，领略异国风情
- ◆ 图文并茂，突出旅游文化魅力
- ◆ 满足不同学生择业和发展需要

本教材配有录音带2盒（单独定价）

ISBN 7-5600-5975-9



9 787560 059754 >



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出版机构



MACMILLAN

网址：<http://www.fltrp.com>
<http://www.nse.cn>

ISBN 7-5600-5975-9

定价：7.55元

批准文号：京发改[2006] 823号-006
举报电话：12358

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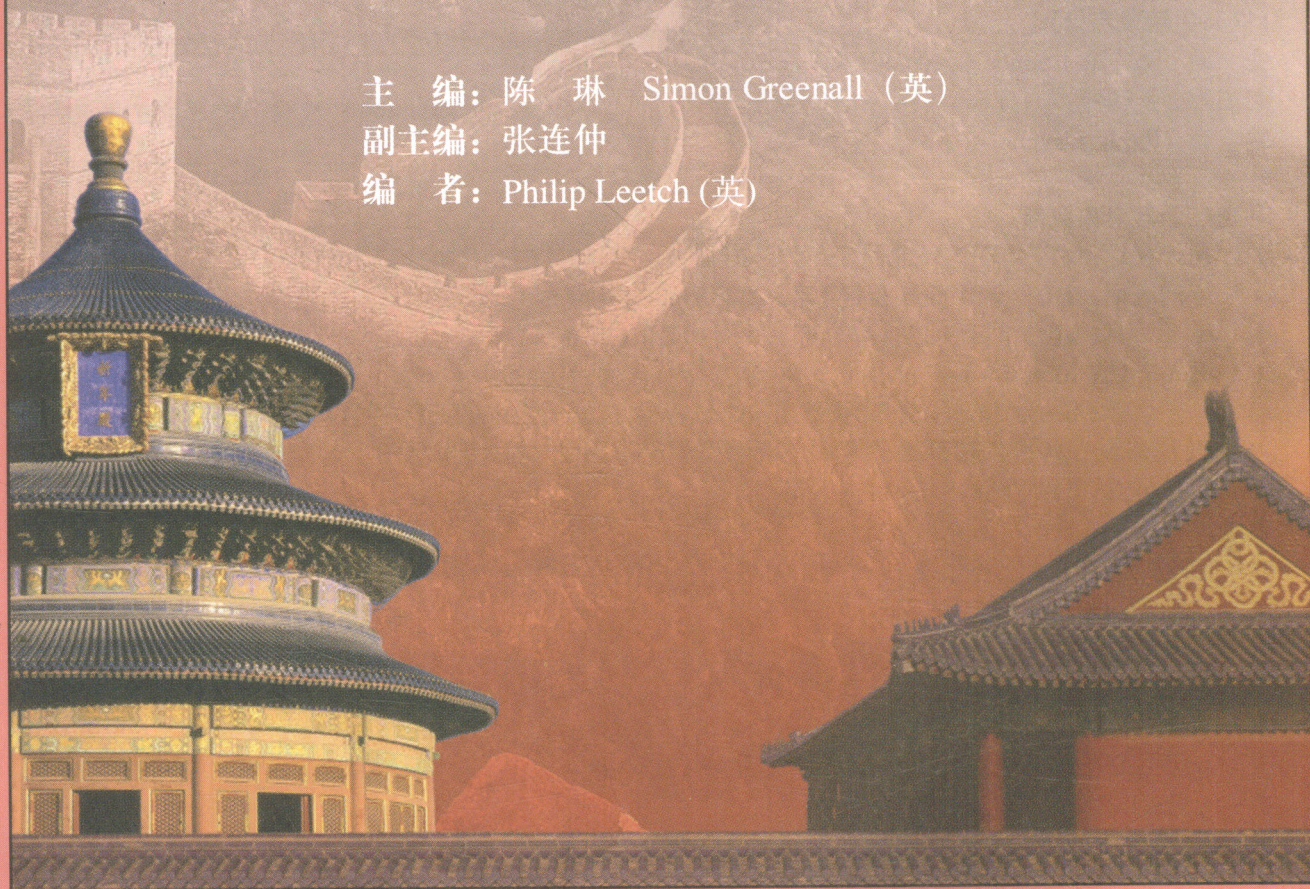
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北京 BEIJING

京权图字: 01 - 2005 - 2572

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出 版 人: 李朋义 Christopher Paterson (英)
项目策划: 蔡剑峰 徐秀芝 姚希勤 申 蕾
项目负责: 申 蕾(参加编写) 盖兆泉(参加编写) 王剑波(参加编写)
责任编辑: 范海祥 王剑波
美术编辑: 刘 蕊
绘 画: 黑建歆

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网 址: <http://www.nse.cn>

电子信箱: beed@fltrp.com 或登陆 <http://www.nse.cn> (留言反馈)栏目

购书电话: 010-88819928/9929/9930 (邮购部)

购书传真: 010-88819428 (邮购部)

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com>

印 刷: 北京日邦印刷有限公司

开 本: 890×1240 1/16

印 张: 6.5

版 次: 2006 年 8 月第 1 版 2006 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-5975-9

定 价: 7.55 元

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前言

《中国之旅》是外语教学与研究出版社依据教育部制定的国家《普通高中英语课程标准》，在充分调研和科学论证的基础上，与著名教育出版机构——英国麦克米伦出版公司共同推出的中小学“一条龙”英语教材——《英语》（新标准）高中阶段的任意选修教材之一，供准备在高中毕业后进入就业市场、从事旅游服务工作或对这一专业感兴趣的学生选修。

本课程的编写目的是使学生：

- 1) 在学习“综合英语”课程，获得基本综合语言运用能力的基础上，结合旅游服务这一题材，进一步提高口头交际能力并掌握一定的口译能力，能和外宾进行自如的交流；
- 2) 学习有关导游行业的基本知识和语言，并能在实践中应用；能拟定有关旅游服务的一般文件，如通知、日程、注意事项等；
- 3) 了解国内部分大城市和主要旅游景点的历史背景和现状，并能在中国这个大语境中向外宾作介绍；
- 4) 掌握作为导游所需要了解的有关外宾进出关、入住饭店等方面的基本手续；能用英语帮助外宾解决相关问题；
- 5) 学习国际旅游中常用的英语，能回答国内外游客的有关咨询；
- 6) 熟悉国外部分旅游景点的概况，以便和外宾有一定的跨文化交流；
- 7) 通过学习本教材加深对祖国的热爱和对世界的了解与认识。

本课程注重在“输入”的基础上的“输出”，即在阅读和聆听知识材料的基础上开展口语活动和一定的书写练习；注重学生的语言技能和认知能力发展，强调学生的参与和体验。

我们希望通过学习《中国之旅》，学生能进一步扩展语言知识，提高语言素养，为用英语进行实际交流打下坚实的基础。

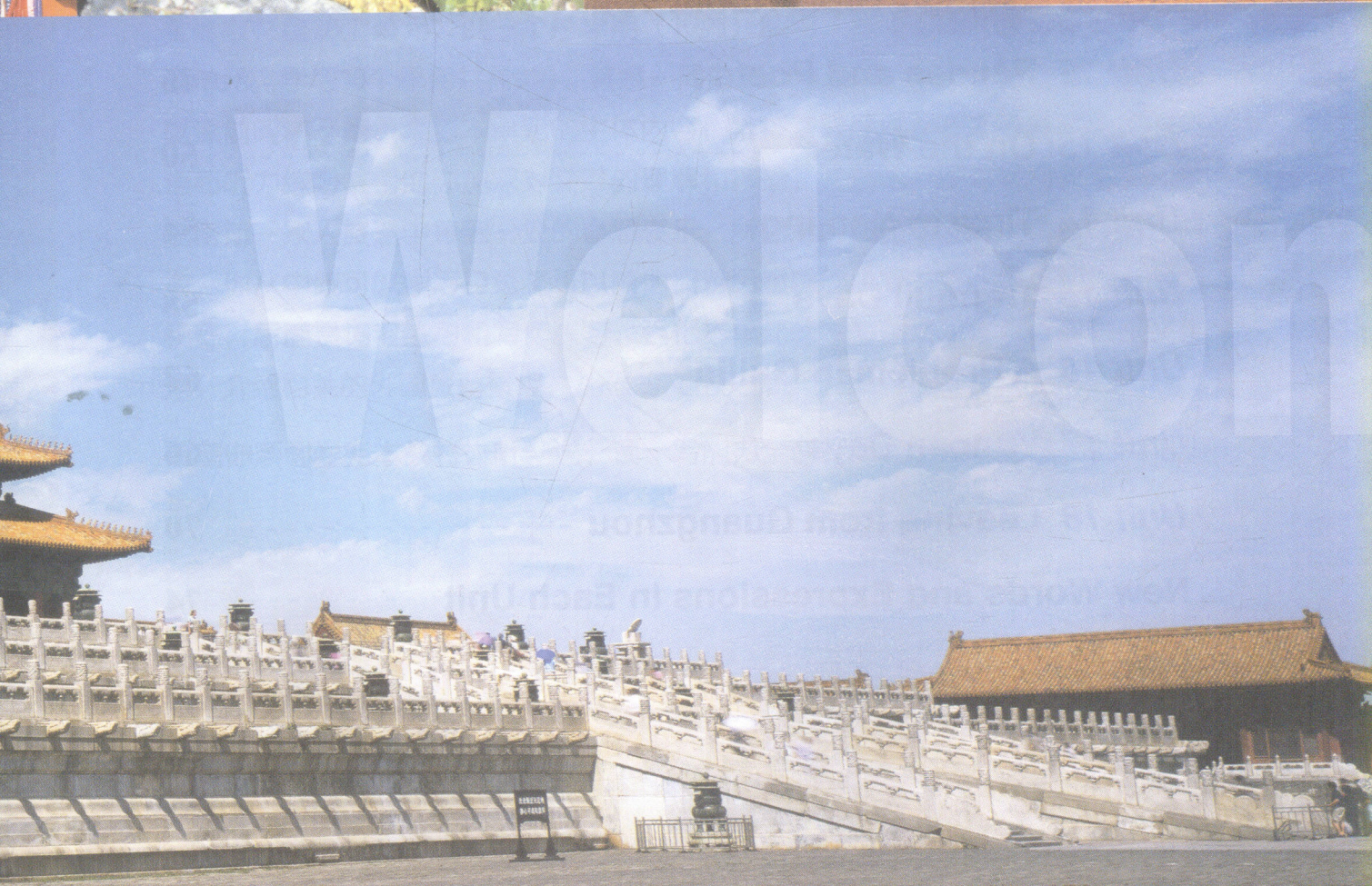
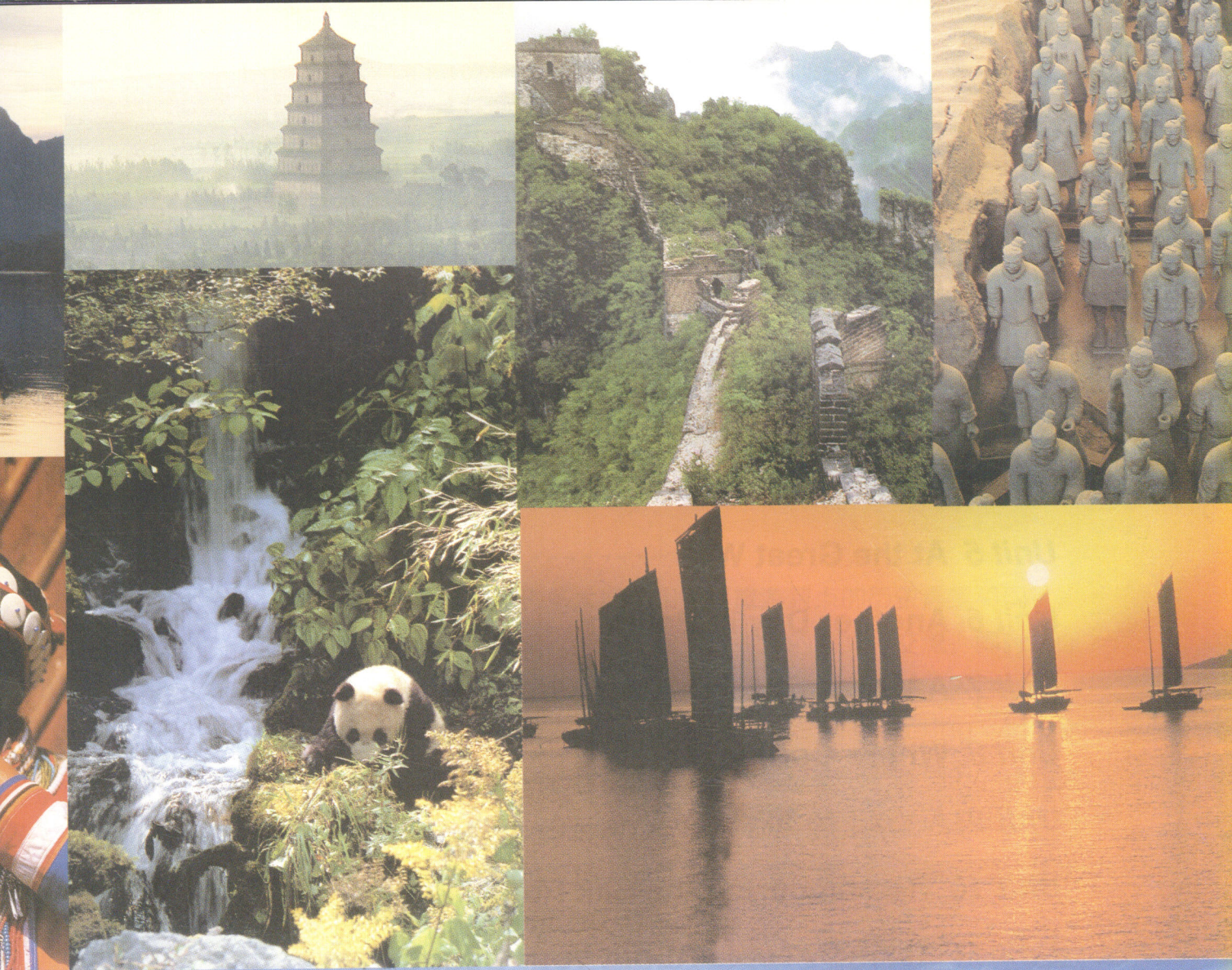
《英语》（新标准）系列教材

高中阶段编委会



Welcome to China





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致同学

同学们，你们好！欢迎大家学习使用《中国之旅》！

这是一门英语选修课程，教材的主线是一名中国导游陪同来华旅游的美国四口之家，从在上海迎接一直到在广州送别。在学习本教材的过程中，你不仅能够提高英语水平，还可以了解许多有关旅游方面的知识。在学习完本教材后，你可以尝试为外宾担当小导游呢！

通过学习本教材，你会熟悉国内许多大城市和主要旅游景点的历史背景和现状，并能了解国外主要旅游景点的概况，能和外宾进行一定的跨文化交流。同时，你还能了解出国旅游的相关规定、要求和注意事项，有关外宾进出关、入住饭店、在国内旅游的基本手续等有关导游行业的基本知识，并能在实践中应用。不仅如此，你还能接触到常用的旅游英语，在已获得的基本英语能力的基础上，结合旅游服务这一题材，进一步提高口头交际能力，达到和外宾自如交流的水平。这时候，你不用担心学了英语却无用武之地，你完全可以用掌握的英语做事情！这正是学习英语的终极目的，也是最好的学习动力！


全套教材含18个单元，供一个短学期（10周）使用。每周上课两次，每次学习一个单元。学习18个单元共需9周，其余一周为复习与测试。一般来讲，每个单元都以课前阅读开始，介绍本单元的主体内容；紧接着通过课堂上多种真实情境的口语和听力练习，帮助你加深对文章的理解和掌握；其后的一段对话内容丰富，是史密斯一家人旅途中每到一处的喜怒哀乐、所见所闻的生动记录，语言鲜活、地道。你从中既可以学习口语又可以随他们游历祖国的风景名胜，增长知识，拓宽视野。后面是词汇练习和写作练习，强化本单元的学习重点和难点；最后是文化角，介绍相关的外国旅游景点，加强跨文化交流。

希望你顺利学完本教材，听、说、读、写能力全面提高，成为一名合格的英语小导游！

Unit 1

Arrival

READING

Read the following passage and dialogue. You must not use your dictionary. 

After the plane landed, the Smith family grabbed their hand luggage, disembarked and headed towards immigration. They had to queue for a while but finally they reached an immigration counter. They gave their passports to the immigration officer and he checked the details carefully. There was no problem and their visas were in order, so they were able to enter China for their holiday.

After immigration, they walked to the luggage reclaim area. Eventually, their bags came around on the carousel, and Mr Smith loaded them onto an airport trolley. Next, they had to pass through customs. The customs officer was satisfied with the information they had provided, and soon they were in the arrivals hall.

There, they saw a neatly dressed young man, holding a card with their names on it. He introduced himself as Zhou Ming, their guide

for this special holiday. They all shook hands and then Zhou Ming pushed their trolley to the car park where a car was waiting.

They drove through the crowded streets of Shanghai to their hotel. On arrival at the hotel, the doorman opened the car door, and while a bellboy brought in their luggage, the Smiths went to reception to check in.



Receptionist: Good afternoon, sir. May I help you?

Mr Smith: Yes. We have a reservation under the name of Smith.

Receptionist: Certainly, sir. Let me check the computer. Here you are. The reservation is for Mr and Mrs Smith and two children. You have booked two double rooms. Is that right?

Mr Smith: That's right.

Receptionist: May I have your passports, please?

Mr Smith: Here you are.

Receptionist: Thank you, sir. Could you please fill in this form?

Mr Smith: Sure.

Receptionist: And may I have your credit card?

Mr Smith: OK.

Receptionist: Thank you.

SPEAKING (1)


Pair work

Close your books. Play the roles of a receptionist and a guest who is checking into a hotel. Alternatively, play the roles of a customs officer and a passenger. The customs officer is questioning the passenger about information he / she wrote on the customs declaration form.

WRITING

Prepare a flow chart to show the steps the Smith family followed on landing at the airport.

LISTENING

Listen to the tape. Then read the conversation below. 

Receptionist: I hope you and your family will be very comfortable here, sir.

Mr Smith: I'm sure we will be. Is there a fitness centre? My wife likes to exercise every day.

Receptionist: Yes, sir. It's on the third floor, and the swimming pool is on the fifth floor.

Zhou Ming: I made sure your rooms have good views of Shanghai.

Mr Smith: Oh, thank you.

Receptionist: As for food, sir, there is a well-stocked minibar in your room, and everything you need to make tea and coffee. We have 24-hour room service. There's a Chinese restaurant and an excellent coffee shop serving international food. There is also a comfortable lounge bar.

Zhou Ming: Breakfast is complimentary.

Receptionist: We have an excellent breakfast buffet in the coffee shop every morning between 6:00 and 10:00. Bring these vouchers when you come to breakfast.

Mr Smith: All right. By the way, we are tired after a long flight. We may need a wake-up call tomorrow morning.

Receptionist: That can easily be arranged. Please dial zero and arrange it with the operator.

Zhou Ming: If you want to change any money, the cashier here can assist you.

Mr Smith: That's a good idea. By the way, where can we leave valuable items?

Receptionist: There's a safe in every room. The bellboy will show you where it is and how to use it.

Zhou Ming: I will show the children the Children's Club if you wish.

Mr Smith: Thank you very much.

SPEAKING (2)

Pair work

Imagine you and your partner are a tourist and a tourist guide. Ask and answer questions about the hotel facilities and service. Alternatively, play the roles of a tourist guide and a receptionist. Check that the correct bookings have been made.

Group work

Discuss how you would choose a hotel for a group of tourists. Think about these questions:
Which aspects of the hotel do you think are important?

Example:

facilities

What sort of things might upset tourists?

Example:

noise

VOCABULARY

1 Find the words in the unit to match with these meanings.

1

not having to pay for something

(adj.)

2

a piece of paper to buy something with instead of money

(n.)

3

an official document that shows which country you are from

(n.)

4

a mark in your passport that allows you to enter a certain country

(n.)

5

food laid out for people to choose from

(n.)

6

to line up in order to wait for something

(v.)

2 List the different types of hotel workers.

Example:

receptionist

3 List the duties of a hotel receptionist.

Example:

answer guests' questions

SPEAKING (3)

Pair work

Imagine you and your partner are a tourist guide and a foreign tourist. Practise greetings and introductions.

CULTURAL CORNER



People from different cultures greet each other differently.

Americans are likely to shake hands vigorously. They may even put their hand on the other person's shoulder, which is meant as a friendly gesture. The British are less physical and usually give a brief handshake. The

Japanese bow. The depth of the bow indicates the level of respect they wish to show. The Thais and many Indians put their hands palm to palm and raise their hands in front of their face. Many Europeans and Arabs embrace one another.


You should familiarise yourself with different types of greetings so you won't be surprised when you witness them.



Unit 2

Busy in Shanghai

READING

Read the following passage and dialogue. You must not use your dictionary. 

During the next few days, the Smiths were busy sightseeing and shopping for souvenirs. There was so much for them to see and do in Shanghai. Everything was new to them and Zhou Ming had to be ready to answer all their questions.

They asked Zhou Ming to explain Chinese money by telling them the value of the coins and banknotes. They asked him about a normal

Chinese meal, and they also wanted to learn to use chopsticks. The children learned quickly, but the elder Smiths found it difficult. They often gave up and asked for a fork and spoon. Mr and Mrs Smith weren't used to drinking tea without milk but they were determined to try Chinese tea.

It was lucky that Zhou Ming was an excellent guide and knew how to answer their questions.

Zhou Ming: You can call the money *renminbi*, or *yuan*. You will see banknotes for 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 *yuan*.

Mr Smith: And the coins?

Zhou Ming: There's a one-*yuan* coin and coins for a half and a tenth of a *yuan*. You may see even smaller ones, but they really aren't worth much!

Mr Smith: Well, that doesn't sound too difficult. Now, tell me more about a Chinese meal.

Zhou Ming: As you will see, there are different styles, but normally we have rice and a number of dishes.

Mr Smith: Like vegetables, meat and fish?

Zhou Ming: Yes. All the dishes are in the middle and people reach in and take portions with their chopsticks. There may be soup towards the end of the meal.

Mr Smith: I'm beginning to understand. I can see that I will learn a lot this holiday.

The Smith family spent a lot of time sightseeing. They walked along the Bund and tried to imagine what old Shanghai was like. They were very interested in the old bank with its famous dome, and went in to look at the beautiful central hall.

The Smiths spent an entire day in the wonderful Shanghai Museum. Even its shape — like an ancient boat — interested them. The children got tired eventually, but Mr and Mrs Smith could not stop looking at all the beautiful objects.

SPEAKING (1)

Group work

Give a short presentation on one or more of the following topics.

- Explain Chinese banknotes and coins to a tourist.
- Teach visitors how to use chopsticks.
- Explain how to order and eat a Chinese meal.
- Talk about Chinese tea and how it is prepared and drunk.

LISTENING

Listen to the tape. Then read the conversation below.

Zhou Ming: Good morning. I hope you all had a good night's sleep.

Mrs Smith: Yes. We're all ready for another busy day.

Mr Smith: Actually, we've decided to split up today. I want to see a temple. Beth's not sure what she wants to do. She'd like to go to a bookshop and then somewhere she can walk around. And we hope you'll take Julia and Kevin somewhere interesting.

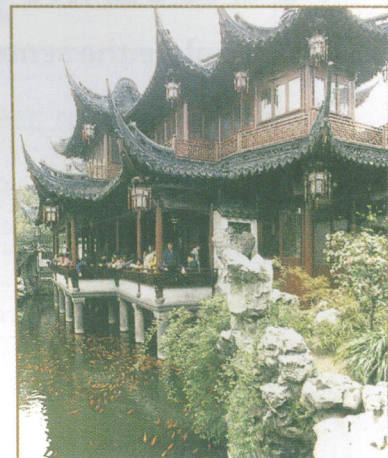
Zhou Ming: Okay, let me think. I recommend the Jade Buddha Temple for you. It's got a beautiful two-metre-high white jade Buddha.

Mr Smith: It sounds perfect.

Zhou Ming: Beth, I'll tell you how to get to the Foreign Languages Bookshop in Fuzhou Road. After that, I think you'd enjoy the Yuyuan Gardens and Chenghuang Temple Bazaar. The gardens were first created by the Pan family in the Ming Dynasty and they are famous for the delicious snacks there. Just by the gardens, in Old Street, there are lots of antique and souvenir shops.

Mrs Smith: You already know me well.

Zhou Ming: And for Julia and Kevin, I suggest a river cruise. It takes about three hours to sail down the Huangpu River to the Yangtze River. There're lots of interesting things to see on the river, so I think you'll both enjoy it.



SPEAKING (2)

Pair work

Practise making suggestions about where tourists can go in Shanghai. Use the following expressions.

Making suggestions

- ★ I recommend / suggest ...
- ★ Let's ...
- ★ Why don't you / we ...
- ★ Most people visit ...

Group work

Talk about how you would decide which places a group of foreign tourists should visit in your hometown or a nearby town. Think about this question:

What would you have to know about the tourists before making your decision?

Example:

their age

VOCABULARY

1 Complete the sentences with words from the unit.

1

Can you please
show me how to use
_____ before
we start dinner?

2

Let's _____ up.
You go shopping and
I'll go sightseeing.

3

I'm hungry. Let's
have some quick
_____ at this
road-side stall.

4

If you don't know
where to buy souvenirs,
I can _____ some
excellent shops.

5

Is this vase an
_____ or
is it new?

6

Would you like to go
on an evening
_____ of the
river?

7

This food is
_____. I want to
come to this
restaurant again.

2 Make a list of souvenirs for tourists to take home from China.

Example:

a jade bracelet



SPEAKING (3)

Pair work

Imagine you and your partner are a waiter and a Western tourist. Discuss the food available and then the “tourist” must place his / her order.

CULTURAL CORNER



One type of Western breakfast is the American one, which usually includes fruit, juice, cereal, ham or bacon, eggs, toast and tea or coffee. The continental breakfast is a much lighter meal and consists of pastries, croissants or toast, plus fruit and tea or coffee.

Lunches are often casual meals consisting of sandwiches, burgers and salads.

A complete dinner consists of a number of different courses. First of all, there's a starter, or appetizer such as soup or prawn cocktail. This is followed by the main course, which might include meat or fish with vegetables, or pasta. The main course is followed by dessert such

as ice cream. Bread rolls, which are broken by hand and not cut with a knife, often accompany the meal. Soft drinks, water, beer or wine may be served during the meal.

Tea and coffee are drunk after the meal. Black tea is more common than green, and may be drunk with milk and sugar or a sweetener.

In addition, vegetarianism which is the practice of not eating any meat or fish, is becoming increasingly common in the Western world.

