

实用旅游英语

张军 著

English of Tourism



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前 言

在旅游事业蓬勃发展的今天，能说一口流利的英语，并能正确地使用口语向外国游客介绍我国灿烂的文化 and 丰富多彩的民风民俗，是许多从事涉外旅游人员梦寐以求的事情。本书正是针对那些既热爱旅游事业又渴望学好英语的人士的需求，根据本人多年教学心得和所收集的素材精心编写而成。

本书具有以下几个特点：

1. 编写全面系统：本书以旅游接待过程中食、宿、行、游、购、娱六大要素为主要线索，内容涵盖面广，使您在从事旅游的工作中能轻松应付各种可能出现的情况。

2. 内容面向国内：本书重点介绍国内旅游的方方面面，使读者在学习英语的同时进一步了解中国的文化和风俗，丰富有关中国的文化知识，为您成为懂英语的“中国通”助一臂之力。

3. 语言简洁现代：本书在编写时尽量避免生、偏、难的单词，力图使古老的中国文化和风俗以一种新的面孔出现，通过旅游向您展示一个古老而又年轻的中国。

作为一名教授英语多年的旅游工作者，我最大的心愿就是看到有更多的人正确地使用流利地道的英语向世界展示中国辉煌的历史文化和更加辉煌的现在及将来。如果这本书对您有帮助，我的心愿就可望实现，而我这些年的努力也就没有白费。

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Unit One: Arriving 到达

Lesson One **Touring China 漫游中国**

Located in the eastern part of Asia and to the west of the Pacific, China is a great country with an inviting charm and an air of Oriental mystery endowed by its splendid and unique culture. Covering an area of 9,600,000 square kilometers, China boasts of fantastic natural scenes, numerous historic relics and colorful ethnic cultures, with 1.2 billion diligent, wise and hospitable people living on this land.

China is strategically situated in East Asia. It extends about 5,000 kilometers from east to west and about 5,500 kilometers from north to south. Its land boundary exceeds 20,000 kilometers in length bordering Korea in the east; Vietnam, Laos and Burma in the south, India, Bhutan, Sikkim and Nepal in the southwest, Pakistan and Afghanistan in the west, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kirghizia and Tajikistan in the northwest and Mongolia in the north. China faces Japan across the Yellow Sea, and looks toward the Philippines beyond the South China Sea.

Running 18,000 kilometers from the mouth of the Yalu River on the border of Korea to the mouth of the Beilung River on the border of Vietnam, China is known to possess one of the longest coastlines in the world.

The eastern part of China is flanked from north to south by the Bo-

hai, the Yellow Sea, the East China Sea and the South China Sea, with all the waters merging into the Pacific. There are more than 5,000 islands scattering around. Taiwan Province is the largest island of China, followed by Hainan Province and Chongming Island.

Situated in the southeastern part of the Eurasian Continent and the southeastern part of the Pacific Ocean, China is said to encounter the monsoon season which is attributable to the heat reserves between the largest continent and the biggest ocean in the world. The polar continental mass of the cold and dry air from Siberia permeates a large part of China during the winter and the tropical mass of hot and humid air from the Pacific affects the weather during the summer. A distinctive continental climate dominates most regions in China and the temperatures vary significantly both on a daily and annual basis.

Topographically speaking, China is high on the relief map in the west but low in the east. Consequently, the flow of major rivers is directed eastward in a general pattern. The land surface from west to east may be classified as the plateau, the mountain, and the plain categories. China is fundamentally a mountainous country with hills, mountains, and plateaus covering 2/3 of the total area but inhabited by only 1/3 of the populace.

China's mountains and rivers are diversified in flavors. Among the Top Five Mountains in China are Mt. Taishan, in Shandong Province, Mt. Huashan in Shanxi Province, Mt. Hengshan in Hunan Province, Mt. Hengshan in Shanxi Province and Mt. Songshan in Henan Province. Mt. Huangshan in Anhui Province gains its worldly fame by its Pines, Rocks, Cloud Sea and Hot Spring. Some of China's tourist resources were inscribed by UNESCO on the World Natural And Cultural Heritage List. Mt. Wutai in Shanxi Province, Mt. E'mei in Sichuan

Province, Mt. Jiuhua in Anhui Province and Mt. Putuo in Zhejiang Province are the Four Holy Lands of Buddhism as well as scenic spots known both at home and abroad. China is also rich in rivers, lakes and waterfalls. The Yellow River is the cradle of the Chinese people and the Yangtze River is the source of the prosperity of China. The Three Gorges of the Yangtze River are the largest and most wonderful gorge group in the world and famous for their sights of wonder. The poetic hills and waters gain Guilin the fame of the Most Beautiful Hills and Waters in the World. The Huangguoshu Waterfall in Guizhou Province is among the grandest waterfalls of the world. The Stone Forest in Yunnan Province is the vastest sight of karst stone forest, being called the Number One Sight of Wonder. There are thousands of strange and cliffy peaks in Wulingyuan Scenic Area, Hunan Province. The World of Fairy Tales-Jiuzhaigou and Huanglong in Sichuan Province are famous for their primitive natural beauties.

China comprises 23 provinces, 5 autonomous regions, 4 municipalities and 2 special administrative regions. The 23 provinces are Hebei, Shanxi, Liaoning, Jilin, Heilongjiang, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Anhui, Fujian, Jiangxi, Shandong, Henan, Hubei, Hunan, Guangdong, Hainan, Sichuan, Guizhou, Yunnan, Shanxi, Gansu, Qinghai, and Taiwan which is to be unified in due course. The 5 autonomous regions are the Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region, the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, the Tibet Autonomous Region, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The 2 special administrative regions are Hong Kong, established on July 1st, 1997, Macao, established on December 20th, 1999. The four municipalities directly under the Central Government are Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and Chongqing.

China is one of the earliest civilizations in the world with a recorded history of over 4,000 years. As a worldly known fact, the ancient Chinese invented the Compass, the Gunpowder, the Paper-making and Printing Skills, which greatly furthered the development of human society. In the long history of thousands of years, the unique Chinese culture, living style and custom take form and thus make China a charming tourist destination.

Adopting the Open and Reform Policy, today's China opens the door to the whole world. As China's economy is booming at a miraculously high speed, this ancient oriental country is shining with quickened steps to modernization. The friends from all over the world are welcome to China.

Vocabulary 词汇:

inviting *a.* 引人动心的, 有魅力的

oriental *n.* 东方人 (尤指中国人和日本人); *a.* 东方诸国的, 亚洲的, 东方的; (珍珠等) 最优质的

endow *v.* 赋予; 捐赠

boast *n.* 自夸, 值得夸耀的事物; *v.* 自夸, 以有……而自豪

diligent *a.* 勤勉的

hospitable *a.* 好客的, 招待周到的

strategically *adv.* 战略上

flank *v.* 在……的侧面

monsoon *n.* 季风

topographically *adv.* 地形上

municipality *n.* 自治市

boom *n.* 繁荣; *v.* 兴隆

Notes 注释:

1. relief map 地貌图
2. Among the Top Five Mountains in China are Mt. Taishan in Shandong Province, Mt. Huashan in Shanxi Province, Mt. Hengshan in Hunan Province, Mt. Hengshan in Shanxi Province and Mt. Songshan in Henan Province. 山东省的泰山(东岳), 陕西省的华山(西岳), 湖南省的衡山(南岳), 山西省的恒山(北岳), 河南省的嵩山(中岳)并称“五岳”。
3. Mt. Huangshan: 黄山(位于安徽省)
4. UNESCO: 联合国教科文组织 (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; 联合国教育科学及文化组织)
5. Mt. Wutai in Shanxi Province, Mt. E'mei in Sichuan Province, Mt. Jiuhua in Anhui Province and Mt. Putuo in Zhejiang are the Four Holy Lands of Buddhism. 山西省的五台山, 四川省的峨眉山, 安徽省的九华山和浙江省的普陀山被誉为佛教的四大圣地 (the Four Holy Lands of Buddhism)。
6. the Yellow River: 黄河
7. the Yangtze River: 长江
8. the Three Gorges of the Yangtze River: 长江三峡
9. The poetic hills and waters gain Guilin the fame of the Most Beautiful Hills and Waters in the World; 桂林充满诗意的山水为其赢得了“桂林山水甲天下”的美名。
10. the Huangguoshu Waterfall: 黄果树瀑布(位于贵州省)
11. the Stone Forest: 石林(位于云南省)

12. Wulingyuan Scenic Area: 武陵源风景区 (位于湖南省)
13. Jiuzhaigou and Huanglong: 九寨沟和黄龙 (位于四川省)
14. compass, gunpowder, movable-type printing and papermaking: 指南针, 火药, 活字印刷术和造纸术 (我国古代的四大发明)
15. the Open and Reform Policy: 改革开放政策

Exercise:

I. Answer the following questions according to the information given in the text.

1. Where is China located?
2. How many countries does China border? Please list them out.
3. What are the largest three islands in China? List them out in order from the biggest to the smallest.
4. Why is China said to encounter the monsoon season? Make a brief account of it to justify your conclusion.
5. How can the land surface from west to east be classified?
6. What are the Top Five Mountains in China? Which provinces are they in?
7. How many administrative regions are there in China?
8. China is one of the earliest civilizations in the world with a recorded history of over 4,000 years. Give some examples of the greatest inventions by the Chinese.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 中国有 13 亿人口, 56 个民族。据说欧洲 (不包括俄罗斯) 的面积和人口仅是中国的一半。
2. 中国有三条大河, 都流向东方, 注入大海。

3. 中国位于其北面的西伯利亚大平原和南面的热带丛林之间。中国的西部是大片的沙漠和高原，东部是大平原。
4. 中国大陆的东面是渤海、黄海和东海，南面是南海。渤海是一个海湾，其他三个海与太平洋相接。
5. 中国大致可以分为两部分。东部是平原丘陵，气候相对潮湿。西部是干燥、人烟稀少的高原和山地。
6. 北京地处北纬 40 度以南，大约与费城位置相仿，是中国的政治和文化中心。

III. Translate the following passage into Chinese.

The Chinese Government issues different types of visas according to the purposes of the visitors. Foreigners wishing to travel to China should apply to a local Chinese embassy or consulate for tourist visas. In the event of a group tour of more than nine persons, the organizer has to apply for group tourist visas. Foreigners requesting to visit Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Xiamen Special Economic Zones may apply directly to visa authorities in these zones for tourist visas to special economic zones. Foreign tourist groups from Hong Kong for a 72-hour visit to the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone are exempt from entry visas. When applying for a visa, foreigners are required to answer certain questions and go through the following formalities: (1) providing a valid passport or any valid document in place of a passport; (2) filling in a visa application form and handing in up-to-date passport photos; (3) submitting documents needed for visa application and documents which explain one's reason (s) to enter China. A foreigner holding the tourist visa should go to an appointed port of entry or one which is opened to foreigners, receive the examination by a frontier inspection station, submit a valid passport and visa for inspection, and fill in an entry card; entry into China is granted

only after the frontier inspection has approved all the documents and stamped them with an entry seal.

IV. Writing

Write a passage to introduce your hometown to foreign tourists, and show your sincere and warm welcome to them.

Lesson Two **TOUR ITINERARY**

旅游路线

An itinerary is a travel route as well as the plan of the journey. It usually has a title, which should be attractive, easy to remember and relevant to the essence of the trip. The body of an itinerary gives the day-to-day events during the whole tour, which should be presented in a short statement giving the most concise introduction to the city concerned, the major events, arrival and departure information, etc. Some itineraries have a leading descriptive account of the tour at the outset as a kind of marketing technique.

An ideal itinerary should be brief and interesting, concise yet informative. A lengthy itinerary would make a tourist who is pressed for time lose his patience, and may also create the feeling of a very exhausting trip. Yet an itinerary must be informative so as to tell the tourists what will be happening on a certain day; what can be expected, when they will arrive at or depart from a certain city, and so on.

Here are some sample itineraries:

SAMPLE 1: CHINA WORLD HERITAGE TOUR

TOUR 1: 8DAYS/7NIGHTS - BEIJING XI'AN SHANGHAI SUZHOU

Day 01 Arriving Beijing

On arrival you are greeted and escorted to your hotel. Remainder of the day is at leisure.

Day 02 Beijing

Out this morning to sightseeing the quintessence of Chinese history in the Forbidden City's Imperial Palace and Tiananmen Square. This afternoon you visit the Summer Palace and take a boat ride on its Lake Kunming. Tonight, enjoy an entertaining cultural show.

Day 03 Beijing

Today mount and behold the astonishing Great Wall; after lunch visit the Ming Tombs. This evening, you are invited to a delicious Beijing Duck Dinner.

Day 04 Beijing/Xi'an

In the morning you wing on to Xi'an, a world-renowned city for its wealth of antiquities. Check in at your hotel then out to view the extraordinary life-sized terra-cotta army buried for 2,200 years in the first emperor's necropolis, Circle Vision Movie and the Bronze Chariots. This evening you are our guest at a fabulous dinner show at Tang Dynasty Theatre Restaurant.

Day 05 Xi'an

You are continuing sightseeing in Xi'an today by a visit to Huaqing Hot Spring Palace, Banpo Neolithic Museum and the Wild Goose Pagoda. Tonight you enjoy the local special favorite of Dumpling Banquet.

Day 06 Xi'an/Shanghai

You leave Xi'an for Shanghai by a morning flight. After check in at your hotel, you are out for a city tour including visits to the waterfront,

known as the Bund, the classical Yu Garden and old downtown, the Jade Buddha Temple and the People's Square. Tonight you will enjoy an acrobatic show after dinner.

Day 07 Shanghai/Suzhou/Shanghai

An excursion to Suzhou by an express train. You will visit the classical gardens of Humble Administrator, the Garden Fishermen, the Tiger Hill and the Embroidery Institute there until the evening you turn back to Shanghai.

Day 08 Shanghai/Exit

After check out at your hotel, you are transferred to the airport for your homeward flight.

SAMPLE 2: TIBETAN CULTURE IN CENTRAL TIBET

11 - day tour in Tibet

Centers: Tsedang (2) - Lhasa (4) - Gyantse (1) - Zhigatse (2) - Lhasa (1) - Chengdu (1)

Day 1 Arrive at Lhasa at noontime, after lunch, 100km bus along the beautiful Yarlong River to Tsedang (ALT. 3,100 m), where is considered to be the cradle of Tibetan civilization and the Tibetan Race originated. In the afternoon, have a rest in hotel to acclimatize yourself to the altitude. Stay in Tsedang Hotel, hot water available for shower.

Day 2 Drive 15km to visit Yumbu Lagang, the first palace and the first Buddhist temple, which was built in the second century B.C. Go on to visit one of the earliest monasteries, the Tradru Temple (80

monks) built in the 7th century by King Songtsen Gampo who first united the whole Tibet at that time. After lunch in town, drive 30km to see the earliest Tombs of the Tibetan Kings.

Day 3 Drive 30km to the bank of the Yarlong River where we take a boat to cross the river to visit the famous and important Monastery Samye, constructed between 775 - 779 A.D. by Master Padmasamb. Now it has 150 monks. In the afternoon drive 180km to Lhasa. Stay in Holiday Inn.

Day 4 Visit the Potala Palace which was built in the 7th century, and the Sera Monastery (500 monks), one of the six famous Gelupa (Yellow Hat Sect) monasteries in Tibet. The Sera Monastery was built in 1419 by the Gelukpa founder, Tsongkhapa's disciple Jamchen Choje (1355 - 1435).

Afternoon visit to the Norbulingka Palace, the Palace of Dalai Lama since the 18th century.

Day 5 Drive 10km to visit the Drepung Monastery (1,000 monks), also one of the biggest Gelupa (Yellow Hat) monasteries, built in 1416 by Jamyang Choje, one of Tsongkhapa's foremost disciples.

Afternoon visit to the most sacred Jokhang Temple (200 monks) built in the 7th century which is the focal point of pilgrims from the entire Tibetan plateau. And then walk around the Temple to Barkhor Market, the biggest open market in Lhasa.

Day 6 Drive 70km to East of Lhasa to visit the Ganden Monastery (500 monks), the first Gelukpa monastery constructed by Tsongkhapa