

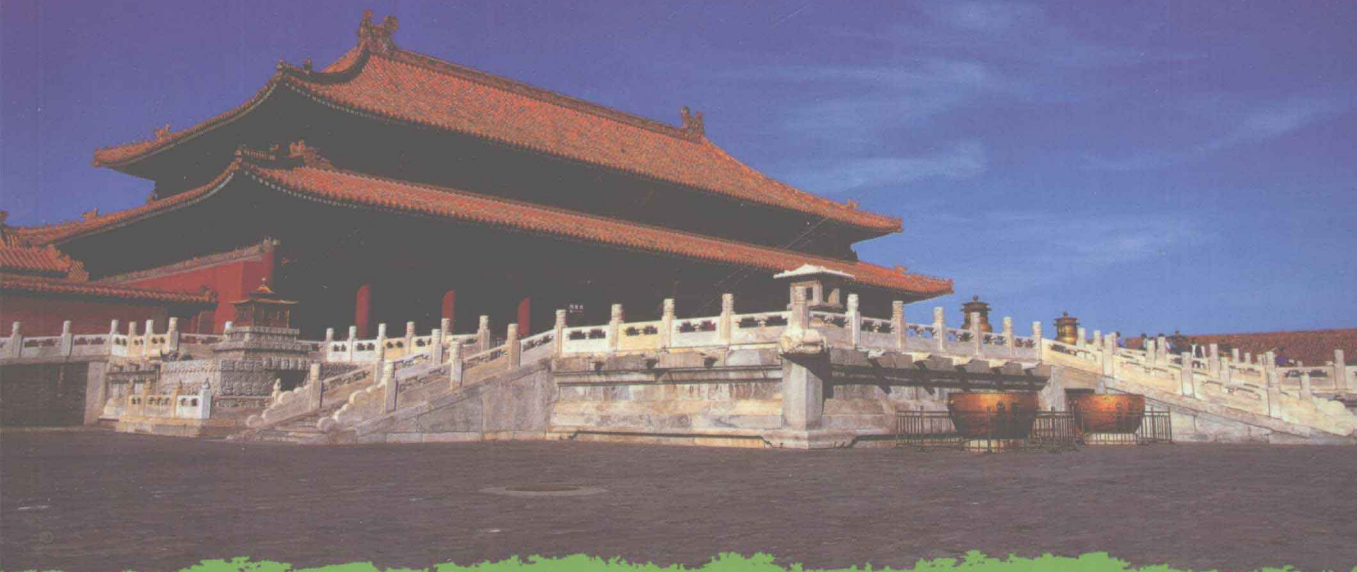


新世纪高职高专
旅游与酒店管理类课程规划教材

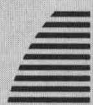
旅游英语阅读教程

新世纪高职高专教材编审委员会组编

主编 鄢曜来 刘萌



大连理工大学出版社



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新世纪

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主编 鄢曜来 刘萌 副主编 程艳

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总序

我们已经进入了一个新的充满机遇与挑战的时代,我们已经跨入了21世纪的门槛。

20世纪与21世纪之交的中国,高等教育体制正经历着一场缓慢而深刻的革命,我们正在对传统的普通高等教育的培养目标与社会发展的现实需要不相适应的现状作历史性的反思与变革的尝试。

20世纪最后的几年里,高等职业教育的迅速崛起,是影响高等教育体制变革的一件大事。在短短的几年时间里,普通中专教育、普通高专教育全面转轨,以高等职业教育为主导的各种形式的培养应用型人才的教育发展到与普通高等教育等量齐观的地步,其来势之迅猛,发人深思。

无论是正在缓慢变革着的普通高等教育,还是迅速推进着的培养应用型人才的高职教育,都向我们提出了一个同样的严肃问题:中国的高等教育为谁服务,是为教育发展自身,还是为包括教育在内的大千社会?答案肯定而且唯一,那就是教育也置身其中的现实社会。

由此又引发出高等教育的目的问题。既然教育必须服务于社会,它就必须按照不同领域的社会需要来完成自己的教育过程。换言之,教育资源必须按照社会划分的各个专业(行业)领域(岗位群)的需要实施配置,这就是我们长期以来明乎其理而疏于力行的学以致用问题,这就是我们长期以来未能给予足够关注的教育目的问题。

如所周知,整个社会由其发展所需要的不同部门构成,包括公共管理部门如国家机构、基础建设部门如教育研究机构和各种实业部门如工业部门、商业部门,等等。每一个部门又可作更为具体的划分,直至同它所需要的各种专门人才相对应。教育如果不能按照实际需要完成各种专门人才培养的目标,就不能很好地完成社会分工所赋予它的使命,而教育作为社会分工的一种独立存在就应受到质疑(在市场经济条件下尤其如此)。可以断言,按照社会的各种不同需要培养各种直接有用人才,是教育体制变革的终极目的。

随着教育体制变革的进一步深入,高等院校的设置是否会同社会对人才类型的不同需要一一对应,我们姑且不论。但高等教育走应用型人才培养的道路和走研究型(也是一种特殊应用)人才培养的道路,学生们根据自己的偏好各取所需,始终是一个理性运行的社会状态下高等教育正常发展的途径。

高等职业教育的崛起,既是高等教育体制变革的结果,也是高等教育体制变革的一个阶段性表征。它的进一步发展,必将极大地推进中国教育体制变革的进程。作为一种应用型人才培养的教育,它从专科层次起步,进而应用本科教育、应用硕士教育、应用博士教育……当应用型人才培养的渠道贯通之时,也许就是我们迎接中国教育体制变革的成功之日。从这一意义上说,高等职业教育的崛起,正是在为必然会取得最后成功的教育体制变革奠基。

高等职业教育还刚刚开始自己发展道路的探索过程,它要全面达到应用型人才培养的正常理性发展状态,直至可以和现存的(同时也正处在变革分化过程中的)研究型人才培养的教育并驾齐驱,还需要假以时日;还需要政府教育主管部门的大力推进,需要人才需求市场的进一步完善发育,尤其需要高职教学单位及其直接相关部门肯于做长期的坚忍不拔的努力。新世纪高职高专教材编审委员会就是由全国100余所高职高专院校和出版单位组成的旨在以推动高职高专教材建设来推进高等职业教育这一变革过程的联盟共同体。

在宏观层面上,这个联盟始终会以推动高职高专教材的特色建设为己任,始终会从高职高专教学单位实际教学需要出发,以其对高职教育发展的前瞻性的总体把握,以其纵览全国高职高专教材市场需求的广阔视野,以其创新的理念与创新的运作模式,通过不断深化的教材建设过程,总结高职高专教学成果,探索高职高专教材建设规律。

在微观层面上,我们将充分依托众多高职高专院校联盟的互补优势和丰裕的人才资源优势,从每一个专业领域、每一种教材入手,突破传统的片面追求理论体系严整性的意识限制,努力凸现高职教育职业能力培养的本质特征,在不断构建特色教材建设体系的过程中,逐步形成自己的品牌优势。

新世纪高职高专教材编审委员会在推进高职高专教材建设事业的过程中,始终得到了各级教育主管部门以及各相关院校相关部门的热忱支持和积极参与,对此我们谨致深深谢意,也希望一切关注、参与高职教育发展的同道朋友,在共同推动高职教育发展、进而推动高等教育体制变革的进程中,和我们携手并肩,共同担负起这一具有开拓性挑战意义的历史重任。

新世纪高职高专教材编审委员会

2001年8月18日

前言

随着中国对外开放的不断深入以及第29届夏季奥林匹克运动会在北京的成功举行,中国的旅游业将迅猛发展。根据国家旅游局预计,中国在2010年接待的外国游客将达到6400万人次。

经过多年的教学实践和探索,按照高职高专教育的培养目标,结合旅游专业的教学需求和现状,我们编写了《旅游英语阅读教程》。

本书是集英语阅读能力培养和旅游专业知识讲述于一体的高职专业英语教材,既有专业知识的阅读,又有英语学习技巧的讲述。它突出语言实践,坚持“实用为主,够用为度”的原则,全英语素材,致力于培养学生的英语思维能力;选材新颖、内容丰富,青藏铁路与奥运建筑均囊括其中;每单元之后编排的谚语、幽默故事、谜语、短诗、名人名言、填字游戏等趣味英语,提高了学生的英语学习兴趣。真正做到让学生在英语中学习专业,在专业中练习英语。

《旅游英语阅读教程》全书共14单元,每单元一个主题,包括长城、大运河、古城、古村、故宫、书院、奥运场馆等30多篇文章,介绍全国17个省、市、自治区的名胜古迹,其中很多都被列入世界文化遗产。

每单元的模块设置如下:

Lead-in(导入) 要求学生以口语问答的形式回答与所学课文相关的问题,既锻炼学生的思辨能力,又让学生做好学习热身,培养他们对本单元内容的学习兴趣;

Text(课文) 图文并茂,题材广泛,内容丰富,知识面宽,难易适度,学生在提高英语阅读能力的同时获取大量与专业相关的信息,做到专业与英语的结合;

Exercise(练习) 结合课文编排的多样化练习,使学生利用所学的知识进行口头和书面的训练,更有效地巩固前面所学的知识;

Reading Skill(阅读技能) 讲解基本的英语阅读技巧,并配有相应练习,使学生提高阅读速度及阅读理解的正确率;

Related Information(相关知识) 该部分是对课文内容的补充和加强,可作为课外阅读材料,扩大学生知识面。

本教材要求在一学期(36学时)内学完,教师可根据学生的实际水平与需要灵活使用。

本书由武汉商业服务学院应用外语系负责编写,同时得到了大连理工大学出版社的大力支持,在此深表谢意。

《旅游英语阅读教程》由鄢曜来、刘萌任主编,程艳任副主编,王丽君、王燕、袁亮、黄艳、林传萍、欧求忠、贺书富、闻君、曾文娟也参与了编写。

为方便教师更好地开展立体化教学,本教材另配有电子课件和教学大纲,请登录<http://www.dutpgz.cn>下载。

教材中难免存在纰漏之处,敬请相关院校和读者在使用本教材的过程中给予关注,并将改进意见和建议及时反馈给我们,以便下次修订时完善。

所有意见和建议请发往:gzjckfb@163.com

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联系电话:0411-84707604 84706231

编者

2008年11月

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1

The Great Wall

Lead-in

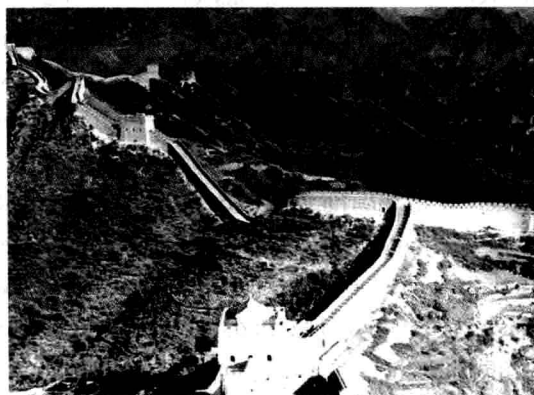
Have you been to the Great Wall? Do you know anything about it? When was it built? How long does it extend? How was it built by ancient Chinese people?

Discuss these questions with your partner.

Text

The Great Wall

The Great Wall, a landmark of the earth, symbolizing China's ancient civilization, has been the longest structure ever built. Like a gigantic dragon's body, the mysterious wall snakes its way from the Yalu River in the east to the Jiayuguan in the west, passing through provinces, autonomous regions and cities of Liaoning, Hebei, Beijing, Tianjin, Shanxi, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia and Gansu, extending 6,700 kilometers, binding North China together. It is unique in design as well as length. Never



has anyone built a monument that matches the form, scope, and dimension of the Great Wall in the ancient or modern times. It is a great creation of ancient Chinese people and is considered as one of the greatest wonders in the world.

The construction of the wall first began during the Warring States Period of the Zhou Dynasty in the fifth century BC. At that time, there were many kingdoms under the Zhou Dynasty. Each kingdom built its own wall around its territory for self-protection. As the Zhou Dynasty was declining, different kingdoms fought against each other for their own interests. They built fortresses and beacon towers in order to prevent attacks from the invaders. In fact, it did not become the "Great" wall until the emperor, Qin Shihuang, in the Qin Dynasty, succeeded in his effort to have the walls joined together to fend off the invasions from the Hans in the north after he conquered all the other six ducal states and became the first emperor of a unified China in the third century BC. He ordered his general Meng Tian to link these walls

up and extend them, thus formed a whole protective screen in North China. The wall extended more than 5,000 kilometers.

The section of Badaling is the best preserved and most frequently visited part of the wall, which is 75 kilometers northwest of Beijing, with 7.8 meters high, 6.5 meters wide at the base and 5.5 meters wide at the top. It starts from Shanhaiguan in the east of Hebei Province to Jiayuguan in the west of Gansu Province. The unique architectural structures on Badaling Great Wall are watchtowers and platforms. The watchtowers usually have three stories. The upper story was used to observe enemy movements, while the middle story was the living quarters of defensive soldiers and the base was used for storing grains, fodder, military equipment and gunpowder. The platforms, built on the surface of the wall, were wide enough to train soldiers and to stand guards. This part of the Great Wall was built along the Jundu Mountain and Guangou Valley. As the wall traversed mountains and gullies, it was extremely difficult to build along steep slopes under harsh conditions. Some of the slabs of rocks were as long as 2 meters and weighed as many as one thousand kilograms. All the rocks, bricks and lime had to be carried up the mountains by backbreaking laborers. The earth and bricks were passed up from hand to hand or carried in baskets by donkeys and goats. The large slabs were moved up slopes by means of rolling rods. Without any modern equipment, the diligent and hard-working ancient Chinese laborers suffered tremendous hardship for building the Great Wall. It is calculated that the amount of bricks and rocks used to build the Great Wall would have been enough to build a wall of five meters high and one meter thick around the earth.

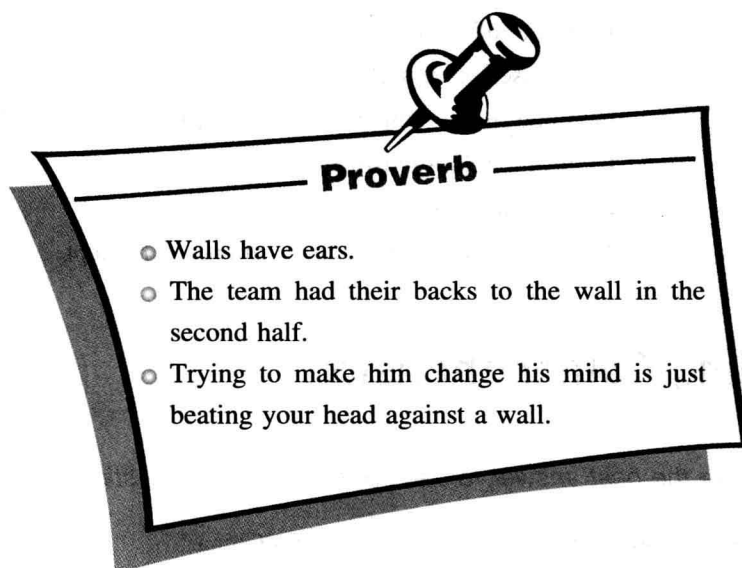
There are many moving stories about the Great Wall. Perhaps the best well-known tale is Meng Jiangnv, whose husband was conscripted to Badaling for building the Great Wall. Meng Jiangnv traveled thousands of kilometers to send winter clothes to her husband. But when she reached the wall, she learned of the news that her husband died in the course of the construction of the Great Wall and was buried under it. The poor woman was so grieved that she kept weeping.



Moved by her deeds, a section of the wall about 400 kilometers long collapsed. As she was heart-broken, she drowned herself in the sea. A temple built to remember her stands at Shanhaiguan today. This is a moving and attractive tale, which has been passing down from generation to generation in China.

The Great Wall is the crystallization of the collective work and wisdom of the various nationalities in China. It is one of the seven great ancient engineering wonders of the world. Astronauts have confirmed that the Great Wall is the only artificial project observable from the moon. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) listed it as the World Heritage Site in 1987. The Great Wall belongs not only to China, but also to

the world. As China succeeded in holding the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, many foreign friends come to China to visit it. It is a must for them to visit the Great Wall. Just as said by the late Chairman Mao in his poem, "He who does not reach the Great Wall is not a real man."



Exercises


1 Matching

Find the words in Column A below in the text and try to work out their meanings from the context in which they are used. Then match each word with the correct definition in Column B.

No.	Column A	Column B
	symbolize	1. the form of crystals
	gigantic	2. to die under water because it is impossible to breathe
	snake	3. to fall down suddenly
	match	4. to make somebody join the armed forces
	dimension	5. a thick flat piece of something
	dynasty	6. (of physical labor) very hard and tiring
	territory	7. a river valley
	fortress	8. to pass across
	fend off	9. food for horses and farm animals
	watchtower	10. size

platform	11. to be a symbol of something
fodder	12. to defend yourself from being attacked
traverse	13. a place or a building made strongly for defense
gully	14. a land that is under the control of a particular country or ruler
backbreaking	15. a line of rulers who are all of the same family
slab	16. a raised level surface
conscript	17. to be like or suitable for using with (something else)
collapse	18. to move in a twisting way
drown	19. extremely large
crystallization	20. a tower from which observation can be kept

2 Reading Comprehension

 **Part A** Choose the best answer to each of the following questions.

- The Great Wall extends and covers _____ across China.
 - two cities, two autonomous regions and four provinces
 - one city, three autonomous regions and four provinces
 - three cities, two autonomous regions and four provinces
 - two cities, three autonomous regions and three provinces
- Fortresses and beacon towers were built on both sides of the wall to _____.
 - keep the invaders from attacking
 - decorate the wall to look more beautiful
 - attract people to come to see it
 - be convenient for people to walk on
- Which of the following statements is true according to the text?
 - The section of Badaling is not the best preserved and most visited part of the wall.
 - The watchtowers usually have four stories.
 - Platforms built on the surface of the wall were so wide that soldiers could train on and stand guards.
 - It was not very difficult for the Chinese laboring people to build the wall without any modern equipment.
- Hearing the news of her husband's death, the poor woman Meng Jiangnv was heart-broken and _____.
 - jumped down from the ten-story building
 - drowned herself in the sea
 - went home alone
 - lay on the ground without being able to stand up

5. From the text we can learn that _____.
 A. the Great Wall is the crystallization of the collective work and wisdom of the Chinese people
 B. the Great Wall is the symbol of the achievement of the laboring people
 C. the wall has now become a famous scenic spot, attracting millions of visitors each year from all over the world
 D. all of the above

Part B Indicate whether each of the following statements is true or false.

- The construction of the Great Wall is regarded as one of the greatest wonders of the world.
- The design as well as length is unique.
- Emperor Qin Shihuang succeeded in his effort to have the walls separated after he conquered all the other six ducal states.
- The wall extended more than 6,000 kilometers.
- The wall starts from Shanhaiguan in the west of Hebei Province to Jiayuguan in the east of Gansu Province.
- The story of Meng Jiangnv is one of the legends about the wall.
- The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) listed the wall as the World Heritage Site in 1987.
- Our late Chairman Mao said in his poem "He who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a real man."

Part C Use a time-chart to arrange facts into a chronological order.

Event	Time
1. Qinshihuang ordered his general Meng Tian to link these walls up and extend them	
2. Emperor Qinshihuang succeeded in defeating the other six kingdoms and unified China	
3. The construction of the wall first began during the Warring States Period of the Zhou Dynasty	
4. The Great Wall was listed as a world cultural heritage by the UNESCO	
5. The moving, beautiful and attractive legend about Meng Jiangnv happened	
6. Our late Chairman Mao wrote in his poem "He who doesn't reach the Great Wall is not a real man"	

The correct order is: _____

Reading Skill

● Paragraph Topics and Main Ideas

It is important to recognize the topic and the main idea of a paragraph in reading. A topic is a word or a phrase that presents the general subject of a paragraph. Finding it is the first step toward understanding the information. The main idea is a complete sentence which gives the general statement about the topic. A writer usually chooses the first sentence to state the main idea. But he may place the main idea in the middle or at the end of a paragraph. Take the first paragraph for example:

Topic: the Great Wall

Main Idea: The Great Wall has been the longest structure ever built.



Practice

Read the text again and write down the paragraph topics and main ideas.

Paragraph 2

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

Paragraph 3

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

Paragraph 4

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

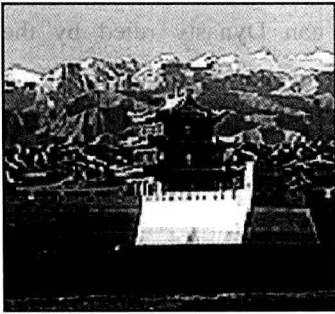
Paragraph 5

Topic: _____

Main Idea: _____

Related Information

Jiayuguan



Jiayuguan, first set up in the fifth year of Emperor Hong Wu in the Ming Dynasty, nine years earlier than Shanhaiguan, one of the parts of the Great Wall inside Gansu Province, was called “the First Pass in Hexi”. It was steep, uneven and narrow. South of the pass was the snow-covered Qilian Mountain, and north of it was the uneven Black Mountain. Because of its favorable and important geographical location, it became the first choice to build a strategic pass on the section of the Jiayu Mountain for the purpose of strengthening the military defense work in Hexi and controlling this important traffic road westward.

According to the record of the history, at the beginning of the Ming Dynasty, General Feng Zheng was ordered by Emperor Zhu Yuanzhang to choose the Jiayu Mountain as the most desirable place to build the pass after Hexi was conquered. It was seventy-four-meter long and about seven-meter high, with several defense lines and trenches, which played an important role in defending the territory from being attacked by the invaders. The whole project lasted for more than one hundred and sixty years. Countless people devoted all their energy, some even their lives to its completion. The pass was wonderfully designed and constructed for the safety of the people and the needs of the war.

Today, the pass loses its military importance and has been a scenic spot of sightseeing for people from all over the world. It receives the admiration of the world for its size, magnificent structure and artificial beauty. Being the cultural heritage of the human being, it is now regarded as an important, patriotic, educational base to guide the people at every step of their lives.

Shanhaiguan

Shanhaiguan is another masterpiece of the laboring people with a long history of more than 600 years, which lies in the starting place of the Great Wall in the east inside the region of Hebei Province. It was constructed in the fourteenth year of Emperor Hong Wu in the Ming Dynasty, nine years later than Jiayuguan. The foundation of the whole structure is solid and the design is unique. It is called “the First Magnificent Pass Under Heaven”.

This ancient structure is characterized by its defense function, solid and magnificent

construction. It extends from Laolongtou in the south to Jiumenkou in the east with the square shape and the length of twenty-six kilometers. There are ten passes and four gates. The Eastern Gate is the best preserved and of vital importance owing to the geographical location for military defense.

It is well-known that the Ming Dynasty overthrew the Yuan Dynasty ruled by the Mongolian Nobles and established the new authority. Zhu Yuanzhang, the founder of the Ming Dynasty, ordered his General Xu Da to build Shanhaiguan in order to defend their own territory from being invaded.

Answer the following questions.

1. When was Jiayuguan set up?
2. What do you think of the geographical location and military use of Shanhaiguan?

