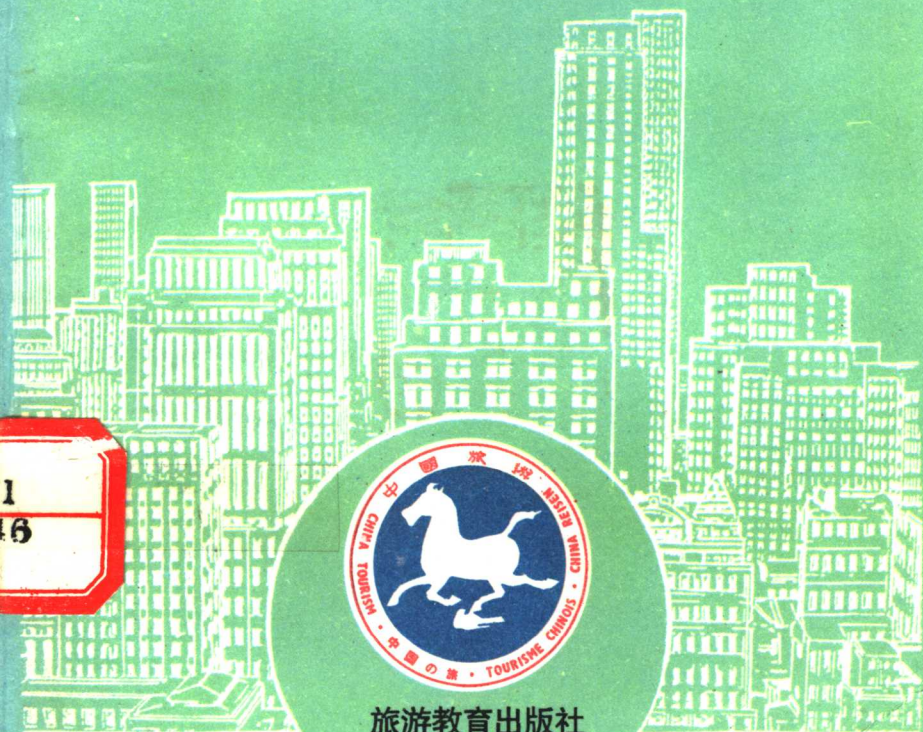


旅游中等职业技术学校试用教材

# 旅游服务英语

(二)

赵淑华 主编



旅游教育出版社

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是根据国家旅游局组织讲座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。

读写教材分单之编写,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学点、饭店前台、客房、餐饮等。

# 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观如桂林、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情的支持与帮助,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

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## Unit One

### SPORT

The British have always been a nation of sport lovers and interest in all types of sport is as great today as it has ever been. Many sports which nowadays are played all over the world grew up to their present-day form in Britain. Football is perhaps the best example, but among the others are horse-racing, golf, lawn tennis and rowing.

Many people, both foreigners and British, consider cricket to be the most typically English of sports. It is true that cricket, unlike football, has until recently remained a specifically British game, played only in Britain, in some parts of the British Commonwealth and in Denmark. But it would be wrong to say that cricket is the most popular British sport: that is, undoubtedly, football. Nevertheless, it remains true that for most Englishman the sight of white-flannelled cricketers on the smooth green turf of a cricket pitch represents something

that is traditionally English.

Cricket and football, however, are merely the two most popular sports in Britain; there are many others. In summer, lawn tennis probably comes next in importance to cricket. There are clubs in every town and in all the parks. There are public courts where tennis may be played for an hour on payment of about one pound. Swimming is very popular and there are many public swimming baths. Rowing and canoeing are practised less because there are not so many facilities. The annual Boat Race between Oxford and Cambridge Universities on the river Thames is, however, one of the most popular sporting events of the year. Golf is becoming increasingly popular and many clubs are having to turn prospective members away. Athletics is growing all the time.

The most popular winter sport, after football (or "soccer" as it is colloquially called) is rugby football (or "rugger") which remains a largely amateur game. Winter sports such as skiing are generally impossible in Britain (except in Scotland) owing to the unsuitable climate, but more and more people spend winter holidays on the Continent in order to



take part in them.

One reason for the great interest in sport in Britain is the Englishman's fondness for a little "flutter" (a slang expression for a bet or gamble). Gambling has always been an integral part of such sports as horse-racing and dog-racing and, in recent times, doing the "football pools" has become a national pastime. But whether as gambler, spectator or player, most Englishmen have some interest in at least some sports.

### WORDS

golf [gɒlf] n. 高尔夫球

row [rəu] v. 划船

cricket ['krikit] n. 板球

specific [spe' sifik] a. 详细而精确的, 明确的

commonwealth ['kɒmənwelθ] n. 国家, 联邦

undoubted [ʌn' daʊtɪd] a. 确定的, 无疑的

flannel ['flænl] n. 法兰绒

turf [tɜ:f] n. 草皮, 草泥

pitch [pitʃ] n. 投球式

mere [miə] a. 仅仅

conoe [kə' nu:] n. 独木舟

facility [fə' sili ti] n. 设备

prospective [prɒ' spektiv] a. 有望的, 预期的

athletics [æθ'letiks] n. (复)运动, 竞技。(单)运动员  
 soccer ['sɒkə] n. 英式足球  
 colloquial [kə'ləukwiəl] a. 非正式的  
 rugby ['rʌŋbi] n. (英)橄榄球  
 rugger ['rʌgə] n. 橄榄球  
 amateur ['mt] n. 业余爱好者  
 flutter ['flʌtə] n. 孤注一掷  
 slang [slæŋ] n. 俚语  
 gamble ['gæmbəl] v. 赌博  
 integral ['intigrəl] a. 构成整体所需要的  
 pool [pu:l] n. 总赌注  
 pastime ['pɑ:staim] n. 消遣, 娱乐  
 spectator [spek'teɪtə] n. 旁观者

### EXPRESSIONS

lawn tennis 草地网球  
 consider to be 认为  
 in importance 在重要性上  
 the river Thames 泰晤士河  
 own to 归功于, 由于  
 the Continent 指欧洲大陆

### NOTES

1. Nevertheless, it remains true that... something that is traditionally English.

然而, 大多数英国人仍然认为, 身着白色法兰绒的板球手

在平坦的草坪上投球的场景代表着传统的英国风格。

2. One reason for the great interest in sport in Britain is the Englishman's fondness for a little flutter.

在英国,人们钟爱体育的原因之一是英国人喜欢下点小赌注。

## EXERCISES

### I. Answer the following questions:

1. Which sports have originated, in their present form, in Britain?
2. Which sport is regarded as typically English?
3. Which is the most popular British sport?
4. Give one reason why many of the British are interested in horse-racing?
5. Why do many of the British take winter holidays on the continent?

### II. Topics for group discussion:

1. How many types of sport are described in the text? Speak them out. Which do you prefer? Why?
2. Gambling has always been an integral part of some sports in Britain. Some people say that gambling may help some sports in China, therefore, the government of China should adopt this measure. Do you agree or not? Why?

## 十、现在完成时

一、含义：现在完成时表示现阶段或说话时为止已经发生的事情或存在的状态，也可以表示由过去某一时间开始一直持续到现在的动作或状态，或者在过去某一时间发生但对现在有联系，并对现在产生影响、带来结果的动作。这一时态的基本特点是已经发生的动作或存在的状态与现在密切相关。

二、现在完成时的构成：

have + 动词的过去分词

三、用法：

〈一〉表示到目前为止已经完成的动作或存在的状态：

Tom has finished his homework.

I have already had my house whitewashed.

She has been in for two weeks.

You have already got what you want.

How many lessons have you learned so far?

My mother has gone to Beijing on business.

〈二〉表示由过去某一时间开始一直持续到现在、甚至还要持续下去的动作或状态：

We have lived in Xi'an for twenty years.

How long have you studied English?

We haven't seen each other for ages.

They have been in love with each other for eight years.

They are going to be married next year.

Your girlfriend has waited for you here for two

hours.

〈三〉表示一种经历:

My brother has been to Beijing four times.

He has already seen the film for many times.

She has never seen such a tall man.

Have you ever cheated in the exams?

注意:现在完成时是一个非常重要的时态。由于我们汉语语言的时态概念不强,我们以汉语为母语学习英语的人要特别注意区别现在完成时和一般过去的差异。有时同一个汉语句子由于着眼点不同而在译成英语时既可用现在完成时,也可以用一般过去时。例如:

王先生来了吗?	{	Has Mr. Wang come?
		(指现在是否在这儿)
		Did Mr. Wang come?
		(指刚才是否来过)

灯灭了	{	The light has gone.
		(指到现在为止灯还没亮)
		The light went out.
		(指刚才灯灭了,现在有可能已亮了)

### GRAMMAR EXERCISES

I. 用适当的时态翻译下列句子:

1. 我到处找不见你。你到哪里去了?
2. 她不在家。你能否告诉我她去了哪里?
3. 你把这本小说看完了吗?
4. 你们参观过秦始皇陵兵马俑吗?

5. 我们是在 1990 年就参观过秦始皇兵马俑了。
  6. 他们在大门口等了多久了?
  7. 我好长时间没有收到你的来信了。
  8. 你在宾馆工作几年了?
  9. 我是去年才开始在宾馆工作的。
  10. 你是什么时候开始学英语的? 学了几年了?
- II. 把下列英语句子译成汉语, 注意现在完成时和一般过去时的用法:
1. I have seen him this morning.
  2. I saw him this morning.
  3. They have already visited the Great Wall.
  4. They visited the Great Wall last year.
  5. Mary's brother has been in the Army for five years.
  6. It is three months since her mother died.
  7. Her mother has been dead for three months.
  8. They have left undone what should have been done.
  9. We have seen little of her lately.
  10. I have come to see you.

## READING PRACTICE

### TWO HUMOROUS STORIES

#### (1)

Mrs Harris lives in a small village. Her husband is dead, but she has one son. He is twenty-one, and his name is Geoff. He worked in the shop in the village and lived with

his mother, but then he got work in a town and went and lived there. Its name was Greensea. It was quite a long way from his mother's village, and she was not happy about this, but Geoff said, 'There isn't any good work for me in the country, Mother, and I can get a lot of money in Greensea and send you some every week.'

Mrs Harris was very angry last Sunday. She got in a train and went to her son's house in Greensea. Then she said to him, 'Geoff, why do you never phone me?'

Geoff laughed. 'But, Mother', he said, 'you haven't got a phone.'

'No,' she answered, 'I haven't, but you've got one!'

(2)

There is a prison in Iceland which allows its prisoners to go out without any guards to work every day. They work on the farms near the prison during the day, and come back to have their evening meal and to sleep every evening. Before they are allowed to go out like this, they have to promise to come back every evening. If they do not promise this, they are not let out.

One night one of the prisoners was invited to have a meal and a drink with the family of the farmer he was working for, so he came back to the prison very late. He had to knock at the gate several times before the guard came to let him in.

The guard did not like being disturbed at this time, so

he said to the prisoner angrily, 'If you come back so late again, I won't let you in.'



## Unit Two

### THE GREAT WALL

The Great Wall was first build during the Spring and Autumn Period and the time of the Warring States. It is the embodiment of the wisdom of the ancient Chinese people.

The Great Wall is said to be the only man-made object visible from the earth orbit. The bricks and stone used to construct the Great Wall are enough for a wall eight feet high around the globe.

The Great Wall was a military project for protection purpose. After unifying the six states in 221 B. C. , the First Emperor of the Qin Dynasty ordered that the walls built by the states of Qin, Yan and Zhao be linked up for defence against attacks by the slave owners in the north part of China. This is how the 6000 km-long Great Wall came into being.

Following the Qin Dynasty, the Great Wall was restored and reinforced by the following dynasties. The Ming Dynasty devoted a large amount of man-