

English for
Tourism and Travel

旅游英语教程

行业英语系列教材

朱华 编著



高等教育出版社

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前 言

我国旅游业的发展已经进入一个重要时期。据国家旅游局统计,2005年我国接待国外旅游者人数居世界第4位,创汇居世界第7位。根据我国旅游产业的规模和发展速度,世界旅游组织预测,到2020年我国将成为世界最大的旅游目的地国和第四大旅游客源国。我国入境旅游市场和出境旅游市场的快速发展,要求我国旅游从业人员必须具备良好的旅游专业素质和外语交际能力。为此,笔者根据自己在英国、法国、埃及、肯尼亚、意大利等旅游国家学习的经验,结合多年旅游教学实践,依据我国旅游行业对旅游人才培养的标准和要求,编写了《旅游英语教程》一书。

《旅游英语教程》分为5个教学模块:听力训练(2个);情景对话(2个);课堂演示(1个);旅游基础知识(1个);综合巩固训练(4个)。每个教学模块有机互动,实用性强。本教程遵循旅游课程的性质和教学规律,特别注重实践性、操作性,注重启发示范和学生实际能力的培养。本书体例新颖,教学内容丰富,课堂练习设计精巧,有听力训练、情景对话、角色扮演、导游讲解、旅游阅读、旅游翻译、旅游应用文写作等。本教程还附有光盘、听力文本和参考答案,便于学生课后操练,巩固学习成果。

使用本书时,请根据不同的教学对象和学生的实际情况进行合理取舍。作者建议课时分配如下:

教 学 内 容	课 时 分 配		
	高职高专	本 科	培 训
	72	54	60
第1单元 中国文化	6	4	4
第2单元 中国工艺	6	4	4
第3单元 中国节庆	6	4	4
第4单元 山川游	4	3	4
第5单元 湖泊游	4	3	4
第6单元 古迹游	4	3	4
第7单元 古镇游	4	3	4
第8单元 楼阁游	4	3	4
第9单元 寺庙游	4	3	4

教 学 内 容	课 时 分 配		
	高职高专	本 科	培 训
第 10 单元 故居游	4	3	4
第 11 单元 纪念馆	4	3	4
第 12 单元 主题公园	4	3	4
第 13 单元 城市游	4	3	3
第 14 单元 民族旅游	4	4	3
第 15 单元 国外旅游	6	4	4
总复习	4	4	2

《旅游英语教程》适用于全国旅游院校开设的旅游英语课程,包括旅游英语、导游英语、旅游英语口语等,也可用作英语、外事、对外汉语等专业的辅修课程。希望本书能为我国旅游事业的进步和发展,为我国旅游企业和旅游行政管理部门培养既有旅游专业知识,又能熟练运用旅游英语的实用型涉外旅游人才做出积极贡献。

朱 华

2006年6月

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UNIT

Chinese Culture

Part 1 Listening Activities

Listening 1

Words and Proper Names

civilization/ˌsɪvɪlaɪˈzeɪʃən/ *n.* 文明
 relic/ˈreɪlɪk/ *n.* 遗迹, 废墟
 compass/ˈkæmpəs/ *n.* 罗盘, 指南针
 heritage/ˈherɪtɪdʒ/ *n.* 遗产; 继承权
 Taoism/ˈtaʊɪzəm/ *n.* 道教; 道家的学说
 Buddhism/ˈbʊdɪzəm/ 佛教
 Confucianism/kənˈfjuːʃənɪzəm/ *n.* 孔子学说, 儒学
 calligraphy/kəˈlɪgrəfi/ *n.* 书法
 revere/ˈrɪːvɪə/ *v.* 敬畏, 崇敬
 pagoda/pəˈgəʊdə/ *n.* 宝塔
 antiquity/ænˈtɪkwɪti/ *n.* 古代的遗物
 fascinating/ˈfæsnɪɪŋ/ *adj.* 迷人的, 醉人的

Great Wall 长城
 Grand Canal 大运河
 Dujiangyan Irrigation Project 都江堰水利工程
 Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses 兵马俑
 Longmen Grottos 龙门石窟
 Leshan Giant Buddha 乐山大佛
 Jiuzhaigou Valley 九寨沟
 Mt. Lushan 庐山

Listen to the passage twice and fill in the words or phrases you have heard from the tape.

An Old Civilization

China, one of the four oldest civilizations in the world, has a (1) _____ history of 5,000 years, and boasts rich cultural relics and historical sites. It is the inventor of compass, paper, gunpowder and (2) _____. The Great Wall, the Grand Canal and the Dujiangyan Irrigation Project are the three great ancient projects built (3) _____ years ago. Now they are the (4) _____ of the rich culture heritage of the Chinese nation. Traditional religions are Taoism and Buddhism. (5) _____ is much respected in China. Art, like religion, has developed over a period of more than 2,000 years.



Calligraphy and painting are two of the most revered (6) _____. Ancient buildings like temples, pagodas, palaces, long walls, corridors and wealth of antiquities and cultural (7) _____ are world-known. The Great Wall, the Terra-cotta Warriors and Horses in Xi'an, the Longmen Grottos in Henan, and the super Buddhist (8) _____ of Leshan Giant Buddha in Sichuan are some of the most attractive cultural sites for foreign tourists. China, with its (9) _____ scenes of natural beauty such as Guilin and Jiuzhaigou Valley, Up and Down of the Yangtze River, Mt. Lushan and many others have a lot to offer to (10) _____ visitors.

Listening 2

Words and Proper Names

diversity/dai'vɜ:ɜ:ɪtɪ/ *n.* 差异性
 philosophy/fɪ'lɒsəfi/ *n.* 哲学; 哲学体系
 Christian/'krɪstjən/ *adj.* 基督教的
 sericulture/'serɪ,kʌltʃə(r)/ *n.* 养蚕
 pluralism/'plʊərəlɪzəm/ *n.* 多样性
 dominant/'dɒmɪnənt/ *adj.* 占优势的, 支配的
 worship/'wɜ:ʃɪp/ *v.* 崇拜, 尊敬
 division/dɪ'vɪʒən/ *n.* 分开, 分裂
 transient/'trænzɪənt/ *adj.* 短暂的, 瞬时的
 unification/,ju:nɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ *n.* 统一; 一致
 outlive/,aʊt'li:v/ *v.* 比...长命, 比...耐久
 legacy/'legəsi/ *n.* 遗产
 tremendous/trɪ'mendəs/ *adj.* 极大的, 巨大的
 asset/'æset/ *n.* 资产, 有用的东西
 keenly/'ki:nli/ *adv.* 敏锐地

Mongol 蒙古族人
 Manchu 满族人

Listen to the tape twice. Identify and correct the mistakes in the passage.

Cultural Diversity

1. Chinese culture is a complete system, including its own philosophy, literature and paintings _____, medicine, technology and science as well as language and festivals.
2. All of these are quite different from other civilizations, especially from the Christian culture. Chinese culture is originated from its sericulture _____, and as a result of its developed agriculture and imperial system, which lasted about 5,500 _____ years, scholars, as a new class, was born. They had contributed a lot

to what Chinese culture is.

3. The richness of Chinese culture also finds expression in its diversity and abundance _____. China has always been a country of many ethnic groups.
4. No matter which ethnic group was dominant, be it Hans, Mongols, or Manchus, her various peoples always could live under the same house _____, worshipped the same emperor. It is true that there were times of division, but division was transient and unity _____ has outlived division.
5. All these peoples have their own traditions _____, but they share the same legacy as well. The diversity and pluralism of Chinese culture is a tremendous wealth _____. This is very keenly felt now. Increasing value is attached to this national treasure.

Part II Situational Dialogues

Words and Proper Names

feudal/'fju:dl/ *adj.* 封建制度的

acclaim/ə'kleɪm/ *v.* 欢呼, 称赞

regardless/rɪ'gɑ:dɪs/ *adj.* 不管, 不顾

archery/'ɑ:tʃəri/ *n.* 箭术

benevolent/bɪ'nevələnt/ *adj.* 慈善的

humanitarian/hju(:),mæni'teəriən/ *n.* 人道主义

者, 人文主义者

orthodox/'ɔ:θədɒks/ *adj.* 正统的, 传统的

Confucius Temple 孔庙

Qufu 曲阜

Kong Qiu 孔丘

Saint Kong 孔圣人

Most Holy and Foremost Perfect Teacher “大成至圣先师”

The Analects of Confucius 《论语》

Bible 《圣经》

Chinese Confucianism

Dialogue 1

(A=Miss Wang Jing, a guide; B=John)

Miss Wang Jing and John are traveling to the Confucius Temple by coach. They are talking about the life story of Confucius, especially about his career as a teacher.

A: Now, we are on the way to the Confucius Temple in Qufu. We'll arrive there 20 minutes later. It is a fascinating cultural tour to Confucius's hometown. I believe you'll certainly learn a lot about the Chinese culture.

B: Well, can you tell me something about Confucius's life story? I really know little

about him.

A: OK. Confucius was born in 551BC in the State of Lu, today's Qufu in Shandong Province. He died of illness at the age of 73. His name was Kong Qiu. Kong was the family name while Qiu was his given name. After he died, his idea was highly respected by the emperors of Chinese feudal society. He was acclaimed as Saint Kong, or the Most Holy and Foremost Perfect Teacher.



B: Do you mean he was a teacher?

A: Yes, he was both the philosopher and the teacher. As the matter of fact, he was the father of a private schooling in China who accepted students regardless of their wealth. It is said that he had 3,000 students, among whom 72 were very outstanding.

B: What subjects did he teach at the school?

A: Quite a lot, such as politics, music, archery, calligraphy and mathematics to promote all-round development of his students.

B: Since he was such a well-known teacher and had so many excellent students, he must teach students in a special way. How did he teach his students?

A: Confucius proposed a complete set of principles concerning study. He said, "Studying without thinking leads to confusion; thinking without studying leads to laziness." Today's quality-education was nothing new to Confucius. *The Analects of Confucius* provides a vivid record of his teachings.

(to be continued)

Listen to Dialogue 1 and decide whether the statements are true or false.

1. _____ The Confucius Temple is located in Qufu, Shanxi Province.
2. _____ Kong Qiu was acclaimed as Saint Kong and highly respected by the emperors in feudal society.
3. _____ Confucius was a teacher, but he only accepted the wealthy students.
4. _____ Confucius was also a philosopher, and he mainly taught politics and philosophy.

5. _____ Today's quality-education is based on the concept of all-round development education advocated by Confucius.

Dialogue 2

Miss Wang Jing continues to discuss Confucianism with John on the way. They focus on the core of his philosophy and its influence on the Chinese society.

B: Well, I was once told that Confucius had exerted a great influence on the Chinese society. What are these influences?

A: Confucius stuck to righteousness. He was always ready to help others and treated others with tolerance and honesty. To him, a benevolent person is one who loves others. He said, "Do not give others what you do not want yourself", similar to the Bible teaching of "All those things which you would have men do to you, even so do you to them: because this is the law and the prophets."

B: He is really a saint. Does he have any other ideas?

A: Yes, he thought people were born with only a little difference, but the environment and education of one's growth created people's personality and behavior. So it's waste of time to debate whether human is born evil or divine. He thought that one should love one's parents, respect elders, be kind to brothers, and generous and understanding to others.

B: So I believe he is a humanitarian.

A: Yes, I think so. The Confucianism was regarded as the orthodox ideas during the long periods of feudalism in China. His thought had the most enduring and profound effect over Chinese culture. When you visit the Confucius Temple, you will know more about Confucianism.

B: I've learnt a lot about Confucianism. I hope to learn more when you make the introduction at the site.

A: I'm ready to serve you. Look ahead! The Confucius Temple is around the corner. It is a magnificent temple, isn't it? Together with the Summer Palace in Beijing and the Mountain Resort of Chengde, the temple is one of the three largest ancient architectural complexes in China. Now, here we are. Please take your valuables and just leave your luggage with our driver. Let's go!

(the end)

Listen to Dialogue 2 and answer the following questions.

1. How do you understand the saying "Do not give others what you do not want yourself"?