



21世纪

全国高职高专

旅游与饭店管理专业教材

旅游与饭店管理专业英语

PRACTICAL TOURISM AND
HOTEL MANAGEMENT ENGLISH

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PRACTICAL TOURISM AND HOTEL MANAGEMENT ENGLISH

主 编 王微萍

副主编 黄 蓓 惠 红

编 写 汪冬瑾 张 刚 黄 蓓

惠 红 曾 妍 廖 甫

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内 容 简 介

本书是高等职业院校旅游与饭店管理专业的教学用书。

本书详细介绍了旅游与饭店管理专业必须掌握的英语知识和词汇，内容涵盖交通、观光、住宿、餐饮、娱乐、购物等。每单元均列有习题、参考译文和参考答案。

本书的编写面向旅游与饭店管理专业的工作实际，是高等职业院校旅游与饭店管理专业的必备教材，也可供在职培训和从事相关工作的人员参考使用。

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Unit One

Welcome to China

Part I Preparation

1. Expressions for welcome speech:

- 1) Good morning, ladies and gentlemen, welcome to Xiamen. On behalf of our travel agency, I'd like to extend our warm welcome to you, our distinguished guests coming from afar.
- 2) Let me introduce my team first. My name is He Wen, your local guide. You may just call me Sabrina. Mr. Zhang is our driver. He has 20 years of driving under his belt, so you can rest assured you are in safe hands. Miss Zhen is a trainee tour guide. We will do our utmost to make your stay a rewarding one.
- 3) Xi'an, seat of 12 imperial capitals for 1,120 years, home of the terra-cotta warriors, start of the renowned Silk Road trade route, would definitely feast your eyes with a spectacular display of China.
- 4) There is an old saying: "The proof of the pudding is in the eating" (〔谚〕空谈不如实验). It is by no means necessary to make additional acclaim to Yangshuo—the attractions here speak for themselves. See for yourself what the backpackers' (背包旅行者) paradise is like.
- 5) Throughout the past centuries, Shanghai has had numerous name tags attached to it, like "Paris of the Orient".
- 6) Beijing contains so many tourist attractions within its vicinity that a one-day visit is far from sufficient to include them all.
- 7) I am proud of China for what it was yesterday and what it is now. I sincerely wish that you will enjoy the amenities that China has to offer.
- 8) You are going to stay in the Shangri-La Hotel while taking the coach-tour to visit the sightseeing venues (地点) specified in the itinerary for 3 consecutive (连续的) days.

It's highly advisable you take a complimentary (免费赠送的) hotel pamphlet (小册子) at the front desk and remember the license plate number of our coach. The number is 123456. I repeat—123456.

- 9) The flight from Vancouver to Beijing has taken you from the West Hemisphere (半球) to the East. Changes in time zones may have confused your body's 24-hour inner clock. You'd better drink a lot of water and take a lot of rest to overcome the jet lag. Now, please reset your watches to Beijing standard time. It is 9:00 o'clock sharp.
- 10) Another thing I want to draw your attention to is that tap water in the hotel is not suitable for drinking. Drink only boiled or bottled water instead.

2. Build up your vocabulary:

Folk Arts and Crafts Thriving Today

silk embroidery	刺绣	kite	风筝
lacquer ware	漆器	cloisonné	景泰蓝
celadon	青瓷	tri-colored Tang	唐三彩
seal carving	篆刻	jade carving	玉雕
batik (wax printing)	蜡染	paper cutting	剪纸
shadow puppet	皮影	marionette puppet	木偶
dough figurine	面人	sugar-coated figurine	糖人
opera mask	脸谱	spring couplet	春联
snuff bottle	鼻烟壶	Chinese auspicious knotting	中国结

3. How much do you know about China?

Directions: Take the quiz and check out your understanding of the third largest country of the world.

- 1) What was buried with the first Chinese emperor to protect his after-life?
- Daily utensils.
 - Life-size terra-cotta warriors and horses.
 - Jade ornaments.
 - Miniature furniture.
- 2) The Chinese developed the first weapons employing gunpowder recipe, mostly Cannons, to counter the Mongol threat. During which Chinese dynasty was the formula for gunpowder first recorded?
- The Tang Dynasty.
 - The Song Dynasty.
 - The Ming Dynasty.
 - The Han Dynasty.

- 3) China's province of Guizhou is noted for which of the following folk art?
- A. Paper cutting. B. Shadow puppet performance.
C. Wax printing. D. Seal carving.
- 4) Associated with Taoist philosophy, known as shadow boxing, Tai Chi is a popular Chinese pastime. Tai Chi is a _____.
A. form of breathing exercises
B. form of martial arts which uses sticks
C. board game similar to billiard
D. form of slow motion martial arts
- 5) Which of the following is not an English title for the classic Chinese masterpiece "Shui Hu Zhuan", the Chinese version of Robin Hood?
- A. Water Margin. B. All Men are Brothers.
C. Story of the Stone. D. Outlaws of the Marsh.
- 6) Fortune Global Forum is held annually with the participation of CEOs of the world biggest industrial enterprises. Which city hosted the Fortune Global Forum in 1999?
- A. Chongqing. B. Guangzhou.
C. Beijing. D. Shanghai.
- 7) What is the northernmost residential community, the only place in China that the phenomenon of mid-night sun in summer can be seen?
- A. Tahe. B. Mohe.
C. Bishui. D. Heishui.
- 8) What do the Chinese call the repeated cycle of twelve years?
- A. Zodiac calendar. B. Lunar calendar.
C. Solar calendar. D. Agricultural calendar.
- 9) Which of the following are not famous Chinese inventions?
- A. Paper, block printing. B. Wheel and chariot.
C. Silk. D. Compass.
- 10) Why did the ancient Chinese frequently use jade objects in burial ceremonies?
- A. They considered jade a very hard substance that would not decay.
B. They believed jade was the essence of heaven and earth and it could preserve a dead body.
C. They believed jade could keep a person physically immortal.
D. They took jade for decorative purpose only.

Part II Reading

Text: Chinese Traditional Holidays

Lead-in questions:

- Enlist major Chinese festivals, both the official ones and traditional ones.
- What customs do Chinese observe on each festival respectively?
- Can you tell a legendary story behind a traditional Chinese holiday?

Unlike the festivals in the Western world, most Chinese traditional festivals are not rooted in religious beliefs despite the fact that the country has been exposed over centuries to the influence of Buddhism and Taoism. Instead, these festivals and customs owe their origins to legends and folklores of the Chinese agrarian society. China's major traditional festivals include the Spring Festival, the Lantern Festival, Pure Brightness Day, the Dragon Boat Festival, Hungry Ghost festival, the Mid-Autumn Festival and the Double Ninth Festival.



The Spring Festival is the most important festival in China. It originated in the sacrificial ceremony held shortly after the winter solstice to repay blessings to the gods of heaven and earth and celebrate harvest when China was still in the primitive society. Today, it has become the foremost of all traditional festivals for the Chinese people. Spring Festival marks the beginning of the Chinese Lunar New Year. In Chinese, we say it as Guo Nian, meaning keeping off the monster of Nian. As legend goes, in remote antiquity, there was a kind of evil spirit called "Nian", who would come out looting and hurting the people at the turn of each winter. To drive away the evil spirit, people burnt stalks of bamboo. When "Nian" heard the crackles and saw the flames of burning bamboo, it was scared away. Later, the noise of crackling bamboo was replaced with bang of firecrackers and whistle of rockets to liven up the atmosphere and scare away the evil spirits. Other activities in celebration of the Spring Festival include grocery shopping, room cleaning, pasting red couplets on gateposts or door panels, paying tribute to the Kitchen God and ancestors, preparing the family reunion banquet, sitting the night out to greet the New Year etc.. To ensure the arrival of good fortune in the New Year, several taboos must be heeded. Floors may not be swept and gar-

bage may not be taken out early in the morning for fear of casting riches out the door. Swearing and quarreling are to be avoided at all costs. There are dragon dancing, lion dancing, drum dancing and stilt walking all over the country.

The Lantern Festival falls on the 15th day of the first lunar month. It is also called the "Little New Year" since it marks the end of a series of activities starting from the Chinese New Year. The people of ancient China believed that celestial spirits could be seen flying about in the light of the first full moon of the lunar New Year. Year in and year out, their torch-lit search for these spirits evolved into the Lantern Festival. During the festival, people display multicolored lanterns on the streets and stroll around admiring them at night, hence we have the name "Lantern Festival". Firework displays and riddle-guessing contests were later incorporated to add to the festivity of the occasion. Also, it is time to eat Yuan Xiao, a kind of ball-shaped boiled sweet dumpling with delicious stuffing. The dumplings are round, and for some people this sort of shape symbolizes wholeness, completeness and fullness.

Pure Brightness Day, also called Tomb-sweeping Day, falls on April 5th of the calendar. It is a day of remembrance for the dead. Traditionally, Some Chinese believed that a dead just passed away but into another world. So sycees made of tin papers, joss sticks, wine and food will serve as sacrifice. Taking the occasion, people pray for their forefathers before the memorial tablets to guard them and make them live in ease. Tomb-sweeping is still a ritual today but the excessive process has been simplified, reflecting the fast rhythm of modern society. As it is on the 3rd day of the 3rd lunar month, it is usually breezy and drizzly. In contrast to the sadness of the tomb sweepers, Pure Brightness Day is also marked by an indulgence of the urban dwellers' passion for excursion and swinging and kite flying. That is why it is sometimes also called "Treading amid Greenery Day".

The 5th day of the 5th lunar month is the Dragon Boat Festival. Racing Dragon boats and eating zongzi are age-long activities to celebrate the holiday. Studies indicate that the festival originated in primitive people's worship of tribal totems. Legend has it that the holiday was initiated in memory of Qu Yuan, a patriotic poet of the Chu Kingdom during the Warring States Period. Slandered by evil officials, he was exiled by the King. He drowned himself in the Miluo River on the 5th day of the 5th lunar month to express his devotion to his country. Deeply grieved, the local people launched their boats and threw rice dumplings into the river so as to lure the fish away from devouring the remains of the deceased poet. Today, Dragon Boat races are still held to commemorate the rowers' hopeless rush. Zongzi, a pyramid-shaped sticky rice pudding wrapped in bamboo or reed leaves is eaten to symbolize the rice of-

ferings to Qu Yuan.

Just as Halloween is for Americans, the Hungry Ghost Festival is for the Chinese. The Chinese believe that the souls in Hell are released from their bondage on the 7th lunar month. The vengeful ghosts of those who died without proper funeral rites or by their own hands are denied entry into heaven. They will roam the earth looking for things to satisfy their hunger. As for the Chinese, prayers and burning of fake paper money, or hell currency, are especially prevalent to ward off bad luck. Besides, incense, crafted paper items are offered to appease the spirits, who will "receive" these gifts in the spiritual realm upon their burning.

Mid-autumn Festival falls on the 15th day of the 8th lunar month. It is time when the moon is said to be at its brightest and fullest, which symbolizes a family get-together. Viewing the bright moon outside the house with the whole family while feasting on good wine and mooncakes features the night event. Moon cakes, a kind of round pastries about an inch in height are made of a whole range of ingredients—from ground lotus seeds, ham, salted egg yolk to all kinds of sugary fillings.

Double Ninth Festival is so named because it falls on the 9th day of the 9th lunar month. The Festival is based on the theory of Yin and Yang with Yin representing the elements of darkness and Yang brightness. The number nine is regarded as Yang. The 9th day of the 9th month is a double Yang day, hence the name "Chong Yang Festival" is given. Double Ninth Festival is now considered as the last outing of the year before the onset of winter as people customarily ascend a height, appreciate chrysanthemums, drink chrysanthemum wine, and eat double-ninth cake.

New Words

agrarian [ə'greəriən] *adj.* 有关土地的, 耕地的
antiquity [æn'tikwəti] *n.* 古代, 古老, 古代的遗物
appease [ə'pi:z] *vt.* 平息, 安抚
ascend [ə'send] *v.* 攀登, 上升
bondage ['bɒndɪdʒ] *n.* 束缚
chrysanthemum [kri'sæntəməm] *n.* 菊花
ceremony ['seriməni] *n.* 典礼, 仪式
celestial [si'lestjəl] *adj.* 天上的
commemorate [kə'meməreit] *vt.* 纪念
compatriot [kəm'pætriət] *n.* 同胞
concoction [kən'kɒkʃən] *n.* 调和, 混合, 调和物
crackle ['krækəl] *vi.* 发出轻微的爆炸声; *n.* 轻微的爆炸声

currency ['kʌrənsi] *n.* 流通, 货币
devour [di'vaʊə] *vt.* (尤指动物) 吞吃, 狼吞虎咽
drown [draʊn] *v.* 溺死, 淹死
dumpling ['dʌmplɪŋ] *n.* 饺子, 团子
exile ['eksail] *n.* 充军, 流放; *vt.* 放逐, 流放, 使背井离乡
expose [iks'pəʊz] *vt.* 使暴露; *v.* 揭露
feast [fi:st] *n.* 节日, 盛宴; *vt.* 款待, 享乐; *vi.* 参加宴会, 享受
feature ['fi:tʃə] *n.* 特征, 特色; *vt.* 是……的特色
festival ['festəvəl] *n.* 节日; *adj.* 节日的, 快乐的
firecracker ['faɪəkræka] *n.* 爆竹, 鞭炮
flame [fleɪm] *n.* 火焰, 光辉

folklore ['fauklɔː] *n.* 民间传说
forefather ['fɔːfɑːðə] *n.* 祖先, 祖宗
foremost ['fɔːməʊst] *adj.* 最初的, 最重要的; *adv.* 首要地, 首先
fortune ['fɔːtʃən] *n.* 财富, 运气
grind [graɪnd] *v.* 磨 (碎), 碾 (碎)
heed [hiːd] *v.* 注意, 留意
initiate [ɪ'nɪʃieɪt] *v.* 开始, 发起
influence ['ɪnfluəns] *n.* 影响; *vt.* 影响
incorporate [ɪn'kɔːpəreɪt] *vt.* 合并
loot [luːt] *v.* 掠夺; *n.* 掠夺物, 战利品, 抢劫
lunar ['ljʊnə] *adj.* 月的, 月亮的
launch [lɔːnʃ] *vt.* 使 (船) 下水, 发射 (导弹等), 发起;
vi. 起飞, 下水, 投入, 开始
lantern ['læntən] *n.* 灯笼
monster ['mɒnstə] *n.* 怪物, 妖怪
offering ['ɒfəriŋ] *n.* 提供, 献礼, 祭品
onset ['ɒnset] *n.* 有力的开始
origin ['ɒrɪdʒɪn] *n.* 起源, 出身

originate [ə'ɪdʒɪneɪt] *vi.* 起源, 发生
panel ['pænl] *n.* 面板, 嵌板
pastry ['peɪstri] *n.* 面粉糕饼, 馅饼皮
release [rɪ'liːs] *vt.* 释放
religious [rɪ'lɪdʒəs] *adj.* 虔诚的, 宗教的
represent [rɪ'prɪzənt] *vt.* 表现, 象征
roam [rəʊm] *v.* 漫游, 闲逛
sacrificial [sækrɪ'fɪʃəl] *adj.* 牺牲的
slander ['slændə] *v.* 诽谤
stalk [stɔːk] *n.* 茎, 梗
stroll [strɔːl] *v.* 闲逛
stuffing ['stʌfɪŋ] *n.* 填充料
symbolize ['sɪmbəlaɪz] *vt.* 象征
sycee [saɪ'siː] *n.* 银锭
tribal ['traɪbəl] *adj.* 部落的, 种族的
tribute ['trɪbjʊt] *n.* 贡品
vengeful ['venʒfʊl] *adj.* 复仇的
worship ['wɜːʃɪp] *n.* 崇拜; *vi.* 拜神; *vt.* 崇拜
yolk [jɔːk] *n.* 蛋黄

Phrases and Expressions

1. associate...with 同...联系在一起

People often associate China with the Great Wall. 人们通常把中国同长城联系在一起。

Try to associate what you see with what I have already told you about. 尽力将你们看到的和我告诉你们的联系起来。

2. a series of 一系列的

A series of unfortunate events befell him. 一系列不幸的事件发生在他身上。

3. evolve into 进化为

Did dinosaurs eventually evolve into birds? 恐龙最终进化成鸟类了吗?

4. mark the beginning of 标志着...的开始

New Year formally marks the beginning of spring. 新年标志着春天的开始。

5. owe...to...归功于; 由于

Though I owe my life to my parents, I owe my education to my teachers. 父母给了我生命, 但我的教育全靠老师。

Proper Names

Buddhism ['budizəm] n. 佛教	red couplet 对联
Halloween [ˌhæləu'i:n] n. 万圣节	hell currency 冥币
Taoism ['təʊizəm] n. 道教	riddle-guessing 猜谜
totem ['təʊtəm] n. 图腾, 标识	stilt walking 走高跷
joss stick (中国祭神用的) 香	winter solstice ['sɒlstis] 冬至
memorial tablet 纪念碑	

Exercises

1. Comprehend the text:

- 1) What major festivals do the Chinese celebrate?
- 2) Why taboos must be heeded on the Spring Festival?
- 3) What leisure activities do Chinese do on the Pure Brightness Day?
- 4) What kind of food is "Zongzi" like?
- 5) Why is the "Double Ninth Festival" also called "Chong Yang Festival".

2. Translate the following sentences into English with the words given:

- 1) 中国的红白喜事分别代表婚礼和葬礼。(represent)
- 2) 在中国, 红色象征着幸福, 因此它也是传统的新娘装的颜色。(symbolize, wedding gown)
- 3) 奥运会所使用的许多术语起源于希腊语。(originate)
- 4) 我们把万有引力原理的发现归功于牛顿。(own...to)
- 5) 这个夏天中央公园将会举行一系列的免费音乐会。(hold)

3. Fill in the blanks with words and expressions given below. Change the form where necessary:

involve	tea ceremony	hold	respectively	feast
bridesmaid	match-making	block	tragedy	perform

Water will put out fire, and wood will turn soft in water - physics? No, these are the ancient rules of horoscope (占星的) 1) _____ in China. It is still widely 2) _____ that the marriage of people of clashing (冲突的) birth dates will end up in 3) _____. Again, based on a couple's birth dates, auspicious (吉利的) dates are chosen to make sure that wedding ceremonies are held at the right date. On the day of the wedding, two families 4) _____ "hair dressing" ritual (仪式) and "capping" ritual for the bride and groom 5) _____. Then the groom sets out to the bride's home. He will inevitably be 6) _____ at her door by her friends, and the 7) _____ will make him perform a

series of silly tests to prove himself worthy of his bride. The bride and groom will then leave her home and proceed to meet the groom's parents for 8) _____. The traditional wedding ceremony 9) _____ mostly close relatives and friends and is not a high-profile (高调的) event. It includes worshipping the heavens and the earth, and the groom's ancestors and parents. The wedding ceremony ends with a 10) _____ which features elaborate Chinese wedding food.

Part II Speaking

Dialogue 1 Meeting Guests at the Airport

(A = tour guide B = tourist)

A: Excuse me. Are you Education Delegation from San Francisco?

B: Yes, we are.

A: I've been expecting you. Welcome to China. I'm a local guide from the China International Travel Service. I'll be your guide during your stay in Shanghai. My name is Li. Just call me Lily. Who is the leader, please?

B: I am. I'm David Emory. This is our first trip to China. I'm afraid we'll put you to a lot of trouble.

A: No trouble at all. Have you all gone through customs formalities?

B: Yes, we have.

A: Great. Customs formalities in China have been streamlined in recent years to facilitate inbound tourism. Do you have checked luggage?

B: Most of the delegates have only carry-on luggage. But Jessica and Samantha are now waiting in luggage claim area to claim their checked luggage. Don't worry, they'll show up soon since they've used luggage tag for easy identification. Well, here they are.

A: Well, then, will you please take your hand luggage and follow me? Our coach is waiting outside for us. Luggage carts are available in airport free of charge, please do not hesitate to use them.

B: Fine.

(In the coach)

A: Good evening, everyone. As a Chinese saying goes "what a joyous thing it is when your friends from afar come to visit". Welcome to Shanghai. My name is Li. I am from Shanghai International Travel Service. I'll be your guide during your stay in

Shanghai. This is Mr. Tang, our driver. His bus number is 6666. It's also advisable to keep important phone numbers handy so you'd better take a complimentary hotel pamphlet at the front desk and I'll let you know my cellular phone number as well after we arrive at the hotel.

B: Excuse me, where can we exchange money?

A: You can exchange money at the currency-exchange counters of major branches of banks, airport terminal buildings or hotel front desks. Rates are fixed to be the same at all outlets nationwide on a daily basis. Don't deal with black-market money-changers or you open yourself to fake bills.

B: I see. Many thanks.

A: You are welcome. If you have any other special interests and requests, don't hesitate to tell me. It's my sincere hope that you can enjoy your visit. Thank you.

Dialogue 2 Talking about Tai Chi Chuan

(A= tourist B= guide)

A: Such a blissful sound! Look, a group of elderly women are dancing in the square.

B: Yes, what they are practicing is 'Yangge', a kind of folk dance accompanied by music with strongly accented rhythm. Yangge dance was originated by imitating plowing rice in the field. Nowadays, it is a keep-fit daily activity in neighborhood community.

A: Wow, are those men playing Chinese *Kung fu*? In America, I saw a lot of *Kung fu* movies like "Crouching Tiger, Hidden Dragon". When someone mentions Chinese *Kung fu*, I just conjure up pictures of Bruce Lee flying through the air attacking someone or fighting twelve men using back-spinning kicks. Wait a minute, why are their motions so slow?

B: That is Tai Chi Chuan. It is an "internal" type of Chinese martial arts. The term "Tai Chi" refers to the ancient Chinese cosmological (宇宙论的) concept of the interplay between the two opposite yet supplementary (互补的) forces (Yin and Yang) as being the foundation of creation. "Quan" literally means fist, denoting an unarmed method of combat. Based on the principle of "the soft overcoming the hard", Tai Chi Chuan is considered to be a physical expression of the principles and philosophy of Taoism.

A: Very interesting. Tell me more about it.

B: The practitioners' movements are based mostly on circular motion at a smooth even pace, making for a perfect balance as the centre of gravity of the body is shifted from

one side to the other. In practicing, mind and body are indivisible. Hence, Tai Chi Chuan is also called "meditation in movement".

A: Can I practice Tai Chi Chuan?

B: Of course. To practice the art you need nothing more than the floor space of an average room. It is indeed a wonderful tonic (良药) for the mind and body.

A: Thank you so much! Would you please tell me some other traditional Chinese sports?

B: Down through the 5,000 years of civilization, the Chinese have created wealth of traditional sports such as Wushu or Martial Arts, Qigong or Breathing Exercises, Dragon Dancing and Lion Dancing, Shuttlecock Kicking, Dragon-boat Racing, Waist-drum Dancing.

Practice 1: Role-play the above dialogues.

Practice 2: Practice speaking with the prompts as shown by the examples given below:

Example 1: As every Chinese household has an average of one to two bicycles, China has long been known as a "kingdom of bicycles".

—— home for exiled government officials, Hainan Island, the "Pit of the Earth" and the "Gate of Hell".

- As home for exiled government officials, Hainan Island has long been known as the "Pit of the earth" and the "Gate of Hell".

Prompts: 1) the place of origin of powerful elixirs (长生药) and the home of immortals, Penglai, fairyland.

2) it winds up and down across deserts, grasslands, mountains and plateaus stretching approximately 6,700 kilometers from east to west of China, the Great Wall, one of the most appealing attractions all around the world.

3) a port city situated on the Southern coast of Shandong, Qingdao, one of the most popular summer resorts in China.

4) more than 7,000 life-sized terra-cotta warriors and horses have been unearthed near the Tomb of Emperor Qin Shihuang, Terra-cotta Warriors Museum, the eighth wonder of the world.

5) a place where women can shop until they drop with the weight of all bargain purchases, Hongkong, shopping paradise.

Example 2: Characterized by karst peaks, tranquil alleys, cozy eateries which serve western food, splendid array of activities like bamboo rafting (竹筏漂流), bicycle riding, hiking, rock climbing, Yangshuo is definitely a paradise for backpackers. —inhospitable climates, friendly locals, stunning skyscrapers, winding