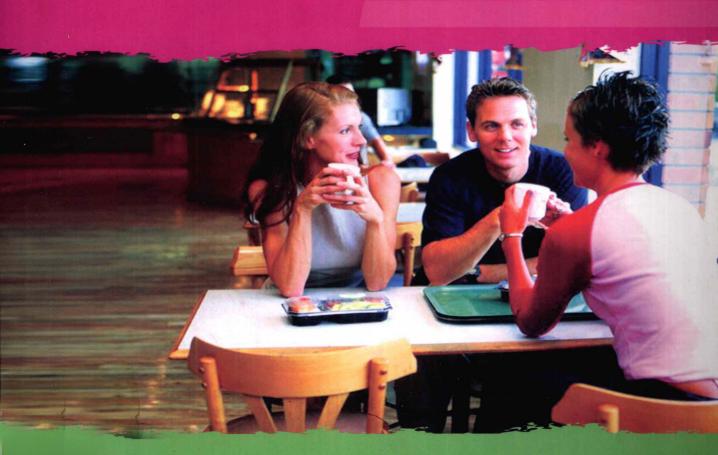
高等职业教育 旅游与酒店管理类课程规划教材

旅游专业英语

新世纪高等职业教育教材编审委员会组编主 编 唐年青 陈恒仕



大连理工大学出版社

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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,迫人深思。

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等职业教育,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?答案肯定而且惟一,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理论型(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,高等职业教育从专科层次起步,进而高职本科教育、高职硕士教育、高职博士教育……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。

高职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)理论型人才培养的教育并驾齐驱,还需假以时日;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。新世纪高等职业教育教材编审委员会就是全国100余所高职院校和出版单位组成的旨在以推动高职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教材的特色建设为己任,始终会从高职 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 高职教材市场需求的广阔视野,以其创新的理念与创新的组织形式,通过不断深化的教 材建设过程,总结高职教学成果,探索高职教材建设规律。

在微观层面上,我们将充分依托众多高职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。

新世纪高等职业教育教材编审委员会在推进高职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。

新世纪高等职业教育教材编审委员会 2001 年 8 月 18 日



《旅游专业英语》是新世纪高等职业教育教材编审委员会组编的旅游与酒店管理类课程规划教材之一。

旅游业已成为当今世界第一大产业,成为国家和地区经济腾飞的切入点和突破口。资料显示,目前全球旅游总收入约占全球 GDP 的 10%,中国旅游总收入占 GDP 的 4.72%。中国加入 WTO 后,一方面,中国的旅游业进一步敞开了国门,入境的国外游客人数迅速上升;另一方面,随着我国居民收入水平的提高,出境游越来越多。2001 年度世界最大的旅游商务公司美国现代运通公司通过与中旅公司合作进入中国。2004 年 1~6 月,中国入境旅游人数累计已达 5143 万人次,比2003 年和 2002 年同期分别增长 24.3%和 9.8%。不管是境外游客到我国,还是我国游客到国外,语言交流必不可少,旅游英语在这个过程中发挥了重要作用,各类旅游英语教材也应运而生。

《旅游专业英语》是针对高等职业技术学院培养涉外旅游专业的应用型人才而编写的。编者在高职旅游英语教学过程中发现,很难找到适合高职学生的旅游英语教材,有些教材是纯粹的旅游景点介绍,篇幅过长,生词过多,不利于课堂教学,只能做课外阅读材料;有些教材全是会话,只适合旅游英语的口语教学。《旅游专业英语》把两者结合起来,篇幅适当,既有对话练习,突出交际能力的培养;又有景点介绍,以提高学生的阅读能力并扩大其知识面。本书在选材上充分考虑了名胜古迹、山、水、园林等具有代表性的国内外旅游胜地。使学生学完本书后,基本上能够胜任涉外导游工作。

本书具有以下两个鲜明特点:

- 1. 实践性:编写的内容注意理论联系实际,注重每个景点模块的可操作性,适合课堂教学的需要,利于培养学生的旅游英语技能。
- 2. 可读性:本书使用通俗易懂的语言,图文并茂,趣味性强,使学生易读、爱读。

本书由湖南生物机电职业技术学院唐年青,桂林旅游高



等专科学校陈恒仕任主编,湖南生物机电职业技术学院向晓任副主编,具体分工为:唐年青编写第一至第五单元,向晓编写第六至第十单元,陈恒仕编写全书的 Sentence pattern practice 部分。全书由唐年青统稿。

尽管我们在《旅游专业英语》的特色建设方面做出了很多的努力,但由于能力和水平有限,不当之处仍在所难免。恳请各相关教学单位和读者在使用本教材过程中继续给予 关注,并将意见和建议及时反馈给我们,以便下次修订时改进。

所有意见、建议请寄往:gzjckfb@163.com 联系电话:0411-84707604

> 编 者 2006年1月

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UNIT

ONE

The Badaling Great Wall

Learning Focus

- 1. Arranging a Tour
- 2. The Badaling Great Wall
- 3. A Welcome Speech
- 4. Sentence pattern practice (I)





Warm-up activities

Imagine yourself to be a clerk of a travel agency. At the moment, a man is planning, through your agency, to take his wife and daughter to Guilin for holidays. Here are two questions for you to answer:



- 1. What information will you need?
- 2. How will you arrange the tour for them?



Situational dialogue

Arranging a Tour

C stands for the clerk and T for the tourist.

- C: Good Morning, sir. Can I help you?
- T: Good Morning. I'm thinking of taking my wife and daughter to Guilin for holidays. I wonder if you could arrange it for us.
- C: You can trust us with that, sir. Could you let me know how long you are going to stay there?
- T: About three days, I suppose.
- C: Which would you prefer, a package tour or travelling alone?
- T: A package tour.
- C: How are you going there, by air or by train?
- T: By train.
- C: Then I'd recommend a three-day package tour. It will allow you to stay in Guilin for three days.
- T: I'd very much like to know what the itinerary is if we take the three-day package tour.
- C: During the three days in Guilin, you'll visit the Lijiang River, Yangshuo, the Reed Flute cave, and several other scenic spots. Here is a guidebook for you.
- T: Thank you. Well, how much does the three-day package tour cost?
- C: It depends. 2,600 Yuan will be charged for an adult and half for a child.
- T: What are to be included in the charges?
- C: A return train ticket, two-night accommodation, and three meals a day.
- T: By the way, what are we going to see along the Lijiang River?

- C: That's a good question, sir. Travelling down the Lijiang River will provide you with a load of opportunities of feasting your eyes on such charms as green hills, clean water, unique rocks and groves of bamboo. You just name it.
- but I'm still a little bit worried about the reservation of the train tickets and the hotel rooms. As you know, the golden holiday will start when we set out to Guilin.
- C: All that you need to do is to relax and enjoy your travel, sir. You just leave other things to us.
- T: That sounds great. I can't wait to go to Guilin.

Words and Expressions

- 1. clerk n. 办事员,职员
- 2. travel agency 旅行社
- 3. tourist n. 游客,旅行者
- 4. situational adj. 情景的
- 5. stand for 代表……
- 6. tour n. 旅游,旅行,观光
- 7. trust sth. with sb. 相信某人做某事
- 8. guidebook n. 导游指南(或手册)
- 9. scenic spot 风景点
- 10. recommend v. 推荐
- 11. itinerary n. 旅游路线
- 12. It depends. 看情况而定。
- 13. charge v. 收费
- 14. a return ticket 往返火车票
- 15. opportunity n. 机会

- 16. feast one's eyes on... 在……大饱眼 福
- 17. charm n. 迷人的地方
- 18. unique adj. 独一无二的
- 19. groves of bamboo 竹林
- 20. You name it. 应有尽有。
- 21. a golden holiday 黄金假日
- 22. relax v. 放松
- 23. ...can't wait to do sth. ······ 迫不及 待地要做某事
- 24. accommodation n. 膳宿供应,居住之 处
- 25. Lijiang River 漓江
- 26. reservation n. (旅馆房间等的)预定

Notes

- 1. package tour 包价旅行。对于参加包价旅行的客人,应详细介绍旅游所需的时间、旅 行费用、旅行的景点等。
- 2. travel alone 单独旅行。对于参加单独旅行的客人,应提供观光指南等旅游资料,并提 供游览风景区的信息以便游客参考。



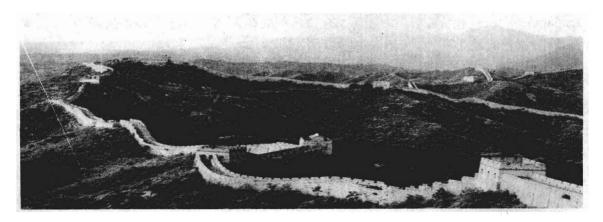
The Badaling Section of the Great Wall

The Great Wall in China is the crystallization of the industry and the wisdom of Chinese people and a symbol of the ancient Chinese culture. Great Wall is one of the wonders of the world and the only man -made structure on the earth that can be visible from outer space.

The Badaling section of the Great Wall is one of "the Nine Forts on Earth" after being renovated in the Ming Dynasty, ranks first among the vital passes along the Great Wall. The Badaling section, located north of the Juyong Pass, extends 80km from Beijing. The name of "Badaling" means "leading to all directions" in Chinese. High, dominant and almost inaccessible, the Badaling section was regarded as strategically important and heavily guarded in ancient times. The ancient inscription "Natural Barries" engraved on a rock below is well preserved. At the entrance to the valley, there is a tiny town which was built in 1505, with two gates guarding the east and the west of the town. Above the east and the west gates, they are inscribed "the Outpost of Juyong Pass" and "the Lock of the North" respectively. The Great Wall starts from both sides and, like a dragon, runs over mountains and valleys to the horizon, with forts at intervals along the way.

The four seasons here are clearly defined, with a frontier feature in its spring flowers, summer breezes, autumn red leaves and winter white snow.

The Great Wall winds through seven provinces, two autonomous regions and one municipality, with a length of 6,350 km. Besides the Badaling section, there are many other historical sites along the Great Wall, such as the Shanhai Pass, the Juyong Pass, the Simatai section, the Mutianyu section and the Jiayu Pass, which, like the Badaling section, have become tourist attractions.



Words and Expressions

- 1. crystallization n. 结晶
- 2. industry n. 勤劳,勤奋
- 3. wisdom n. 明智,智慧
- 4. culture n. 文化
- 5. structure n. 建筑物;构造,结构
- 6. strategically adv. 战略方面地
- 7. wind v. 蜿蜒
- 8. dynasty n. 王朝,朝代;王朝统治
- 9. section n. 部分,块;段落
- 10. be located in(at, near, etc.)位于……
- 11. gateway n. 大门口,门户
- 12. dominant adj. 优势的;支配的,统治 的:占首位的
- 13. inscription n. 题词,铭文,碑文

- 14. barrier n. 障碍物,屏障 Natural Barrier 天险
- 15. inscribe v. 雕刻,铭刻,题记
- 16. frontier n. 边境,边界
- 17. feature n. 特点,特征
- 18. breeze n. 微风,和风
- 19. autonomous adj. 自治的
- 20. municipality n. 直辖市
- 21. attraction n. 吸引,吸引力 tourist attractions 旅游景点
- 22. respectively adv. 分别地
- 23. at intervals 隔一段距离
- 24. inaccessible adj. 不能到达的

Notes

- 1. "the Nine Forts on Earth" "天下九塞", "the Outpost of the Juyong Pass" "居 庸外镇", "the Lock of the North" "北方锁匙"。"九塞"是指:太汾、冥厄、荆阮、方 城、殽、井陉、令疵、句注、居庸。
- 2. High, dominant, and almost inaccessible, the Badaling section was regarded as strategically important and heavily guarded in ancient times. 八达岭居高临 下,地势险峻,不可靠近,历代都派重兵把守,具有重要的战略地位。
- 3. The Great Wall winds through seven provinces, two autonomous regions and one municipality. 长城横跨七个省,两个自治区和一个直辖市。
- 4. the Shanhai Pass, the Juyong Pass, the Simatai section, the Mutianyu section, the Jiayu Pass 山海关、居庸关、司马台、慕天峪、嘉峪关



Practice

I. Role play

Imagine yourself to be a tourist group leader. Your group wish to visit the Great Wall.

So you have made an appointment with a travel agency and one of its clerks will meet you to see how to arrange the tour.



|| . Complete the following dialogue with your partner by using proper words and expressions.

Tourist:	My friends and I, five people altogether, want to go to Urumqi.		
	Could you arrange it for us?		
Travel Clerk:	Of course, (1) would you like to stay there?		
Tourist:	Well, three days.		
Travel Clerk:	Would you take a(2) or travelling alone?		
Tourist:	A		
Travel Clerk:	How are you going, by train or(4)?		
Tourist:	By air.		
Travel Clerk:	Here is a three-day package tour.		
Tourist:	(5) ?		
Travel Clerk:	It includes Heaven Mountain(天山), Heaven Lake(天池) and the		
	Nan-shan Pasture(南山牧场).		
Tourist:	(6) ?		
Travel Clerk:	4,000 Yuan for one person.		

III. Answer the following questions according to the text.

- 1. How do you prove that the Great Wall is a great man-made structure?
- 2. What does the "Badaling" part in the Badaling section of the Great Wall mean?
- 3. Can you describe the Badaling section of the Great Wall and the seasons over there?

IV. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1. 你希望旅行多少天?
- 2. 有一个到这些城市的五日游。
- 3. 旅行费用是多少?
- 4. 这次旅行包括机票、旅馆住宿和每日三餐。
- 5. 我给你推荐海洋游好吗? 那些地方值得一看。

Reading material

A Welcome Speech

A team of tourists from England have arrived in Shanghai. And Ms. Liu, a re-presentative from the China International Travel Service, is delivering a

welcome speech.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Welcome you to Shanghai. First, please allow me to intro-duce myself. My name is Liu Ying. I am working with the China International Travel Service and I shall be with you as your tour guide during the coming days when you travel around Shanghai. So please do not hesitate to come to me whenever you need help during the period.



As you know, Shanghai is the center of the commerce in China and the fifth largest city in the world. Shanghai, as a metropolis, has been changing rapidly and you may have already seen modern hotels and office buildings and many other skyscrapers along the way. To go with it, the heritages of Shanghai have been preserved as well.

Shanghai, known as "an oriental Paris", has a lot in stock for you to see and I'll show you around during your stay. I hope you'll like that. As little gifts and for identification, here are the badges and hats of the CITS for everyone of you.

Thank you.

Task: Write a welcome speech as required as follows.

美国计算机专家约翰·史密斯将来公司工作,为此写一篇欢迎词。内容包括:

- 1. 表示欢迎
- 2. 介绍公司情况
- 3. 介绍约翰·史密斯的情况
- 4. 再次表示欢迎来公司工作



Sentence pattern practice (I)

As a tour guide who uses English, 'you are supposed to speak the language not only fluently and correctly but also spontaneously. This requires you to have as many English sentence patterns as possible in store. Therefore, let us learn one by one some of the English sentence patterns which can be very helpful.

- 1. I'd (would) like ...
 - I'd (would) like to ...
 - I'd (would) very much like ...
 - I'd (would) very much like to ...

- e.g. (1) A: Where'd you prefer to sit? (乘坐飞机时,安排座位的机场服务人员会问)您需要什么座位?
 - B: I'd like a window seat. 我想要靠窗户的座位。
 - (2) A: What'd you say about travelling to Singapore this winter holiday? 今年寒假我们去新加坡旅游怎么样?
 - B: I'd very much like to, but I'm afraid I'll not be free. 我真的好想去,可是恐怕没有时间呀。

Exercises for oral practice

- (1) 我很想要一杯冰啤酒。 (a pint of cold beer)
- (2) 今年暑假我想去东北旅游。
- (3) 你知道吗? 我多么想做一名英语导游。
- (4) 您要什么?
- (5) 我当然想, 可是恐怕我抽不出身(be fully occupied)呀。



Unit 1 The Badaling Great Wall

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