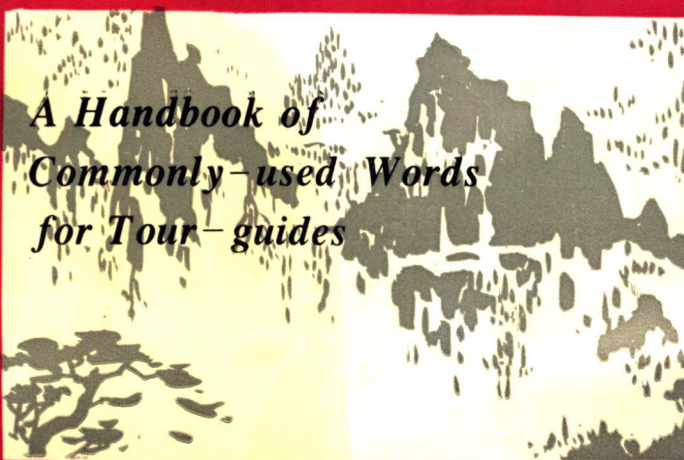




英语导游翻译 常用词汇手册



*A Handbook of
Commonly-used Words
for Tour-guides*



中国旅游出版社
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钱炜 钱力编著

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编 者 的 话

本书不可能使旅游部门的工作人员(导游、服务员、营业员、管理人员等)全面地提高英语口语、笔语实践能力:那不是编写本书的目的。

然而,对于有志于提高自己的语言水平的人来说,本书可以助他们一臂之力,培养他们对语言现象的敏感性,促使他们选择尽可能确切的词语或句型。

众所周知,在恰当的场合使用恰当的词语,是一个人英语造诣的重要标志。笔语的艰难使不少人望而生畏,所谓“说话滔滔不绝,落笔一字也难”。和笔语一样,口语也有一个遣词造句的问题。粗枝大叶,马马虎虎,把意思差不多的词拿来就用,必不能讲出好的英语来。

本书中心词 1315 个,例句 3111 句。例句多选自文学名著、畅销小说、旅游专著和刊物,一部分则系编者在实际工作中从以英语为母语的旅游者那儿学来。例句选录的主要标准,是每句须包含一二个使用得确切、生动或巧妙的词语。一般地说,导游等若能认真学用这些词语和例句,融会贯通,便能使自己的语言质量有较明显的提高;若能通过本书的学习培养对语言现象的敏感性,则语言水平的提高更大有希望。

选择例句的另一标准是知识性。读者不难发现,许多例句不但有助于提高语言水平,而且有利于增长知识。

本书是作者数年前所著《旅游英语常见错误千例》一书的姊妹篇。该书纠正常见错误,本书则提供范句。和该书一样,读者在本书中会发现少量乍看与旅游相去甚远的例句。这是我国导游工作的性质决定的:导游们——本书的主要对象——在工作中不只是游山玩水,照料生活,而且时常必须回答海外旅游者关于中国历史、文化与社会等诸方面的种种问题。

对于旅游院校的师生,本书将是一本有价值的工具书。

由于编者水平有限,错误在所难免,热忱欢迎批评指正。

一九九〇年十一月于太湖之滨

A

Aboard 在(船、火车、飞机、公共汽车等)上;上(船、火车、飞机、公共汽车等) adv.; prep.

1. Welcome aboard the Oriental Pearl Cruise boat to Yichang.

欢迎大家乘坐东方明珠号游船前往宜昌。

2. The bus is ready to leave. All aboard!

汽车即将开啦,请大家上车!

Abound 丰富,多 vi.

1. Natural beauty abounds in western Hunan.

湘西到处有美丽的自然风光。

2. The Big Island so abounds in orchids that it is often called "the Orchid Isle".

大岛(指夏威夷群岛中最大的岛)多兰花,常被称为“兰花岛”。

3. Amateur horticulturists abounded; it was a poor household indeed that didn't boast a garden of flowering plants on the balcony.

业余园艺家比比皆是;谁家阳台上没盛开的鲜花,实在是怪可怜的。

(be)About to 即将

1. I'm about to catch a plane.

我要去赶飞机。

Absorb 吸收,承受 vt.

1. One of the advantages of the big cities is their ability to absorb large numbers of tourists.

大城市的优点之一是能容纳大量旅游者。

Abstinence 节制 n.

1. Abstinence is the
Pleasure we net
From various things
We do not get.

Wilhelm Busch

我们从得不到
的东西中
获得的愉快，
叫做“戒”。

W·布希

Accent 腔调, 口音 n.

1. Mr. Wang speaks English with an accent, which is not very pleasant to hear.
王先生说的英语带有浓重的乡音, 听起来并不十分悦耳。
2. They talk with a southern accent.
他们说话带南方口音。
3. His accent was decidedly more American than British.
他有明显的美国口音, 而不是英国口音。

Accept 接受 vt.

1. Hotel employees should accept tourists as they are.
饭店雇员应该接待好形形色色的旅游者。
2. Many people have travelled extensively and are quite prepared to accept inconveniences with good humor.
很多人到处旅游, 对各种不便之处有良好的心理准备。
3. Last year many factories didn't have enough electrical power and had to accept brownouts.
去年, 很多工厂电力不足, 灯光昏暗。

Access 接近, 进入, 通路 n.

1. A modern hotel has immediate access to a great deal of information.

现代化的饭店能迅速获得大量信息。

2. Access to headquarters requires a special pass.

进入总部需要出示专门的通行证。

3. Access to certain medications is by prescription only.

某些药物只有凭药方才能得到。

Accessibility 易接近, 能进去 n.

1. Tourism has moved from being the province of the rich to accessibility to the masses, involving millions of people.

旅游已经走出富人的圈子, 发展为千百万人都能享受的群众性活动。

2. Part of Mexico's appeal to the American market is its accessibility in terms of cost.

墨西哥对美国市场的吸引力, 部分在于价格便宜。

3. Lack of accessibility has increased the attractiveness of Tibet.

交通不便增加了西藏的魅力。

Accessible 易接近的, 能进去的 a.

1. The city is easily accessible by bus or train.

乘公共汽车或火车去这个城市都很方便。

2. In general, the Pyrénées are not easily accessible from the main urbanized regions of Europe.

一般来说, 从欧洲主要的城市化地区去比利牛斯山脉很不方便。

3. The general manager remains accessible to all employees.

总经理对全体员工都还是那么平易近人。

Accident 事故 n.

1. Just in case of accidents.

只是以防万一。

2. Allen was remarkably calm in the accident.

艾伦在事故中异常冷静。

Acclaim 承认 vt.

1. On the London market Qimen (Black) Tea has long been acclaimed as having the "fragrance of spring".

很久以来,祁门红茶在伦敦市场上有“春天的芳香”的美称。

Accommodate 容纳,提供 vt.

1. The double-decked bridge accommodates a highway and a railroad.

这座双层桥公路铁路两用。

2. Ninety percent of customer requests can be accommodated.

能满足顾客要求的百分之九十。

3. It was difficult to find Mao jackets that accommodated Western bodies.

难以找到适合西方人身材的中山装。

Accommodation 设备 n.

1. The accommodations were far from deluxe, but spacious and comfortable compared to the congestion in the "hard seat" sections.

设备条件远远说不上豪华,但跟“硬座”部分拥挤不堪的情形相比,则显得宽敞、舒适。

Accompany 伴随 vt.

1. Mr. Ye is to accompany you for the next two weeks.

今后两周,叶先生将当你的陪同。

According to 按照 prep.

1. According to scholars, the first goldfish, a mutation of the crucian carp, was found in Jiaying some 900 years ago.

据学者说,最初的金鱼,即鲫鱼的一个变种,是大约 900 年

前在嘉兴发现的。

Account 占,说明 vi.; 帐 n.

1. At present rent account for only two per cent of an ordinary person's salary.

目前,房租只占普通人薪水的百分之二。

2. I was at a loss to account for the exceptionally early end of daylight.

白昼短得异常,我一时不知如何解释。

3. I think 2500 yuan would settle the account.

我想 2500 元可以结清帐了。

Act 担当 vi.

1. Mr. Wang acted as a valuable guide and informant.

王先生充当了一个难能可贵的导游和介绍情况的人。

Add 加,增添 v.

1. Superb shopping, fine dining and entertainment add a cosmopolitan flavour to their pleasures.

超级购物,良好的餐食和美妙的娱乐活动给他们的享受增添了一种国际情调。

2. Cathay Pacific Airways added four aircraft to its fleet of 35 in 1989.

1989 年,国泰航空公司在原有的 35 架飞机基础上增加了 4 架。

3. The pâté has a kind of melting flavor that comes from adding a great amount of butter.

由于加了大量奶油,这馅饼一放进口就像要溶化似的。

4. The mist adds poetic touches to the lake.

雾,给湖增添了诗意。

5. The rain will only add to the beauty of the Xiang River.

下雨只会使湘江显得更美。

Address 称呼 vt.

1. It would be very nice if, from now on, you would address me as Old Zhang.

最好从现在起你就叫我老张吧。

Adequate 足够的, 可以胜任的 a.

1. Guidebooks give the Riverside Hotel an "adequate" for its cuisine. But for its rustic atmosphere and lodgings it receives an "excellent".

导游书对江滨饭店的烹饪评价为“良”。但该饭店简朴的气氛和住所却得了个“优”。

Adjoin 毗连 vt.

1. There is a nice little cocktail bar adjoining the excellent restaurant.

在这家一流餐厅旁有一间不错的小型鸡尾酒吧。

Administration 管理 n.

1. The store is under the administration of the municipal Department of Commerce.

这家商店由市商业局管辖。

Admire 钦佩, 观赏 vt.

1. What do you think we stopped for ——to admire the view?

你知道我们干吗停下来——赏景吗?

2. Before it was carved, the roast chicken was shown to all the guests for them to admire in all its beauty.

烤鸡在切开前被送到全体客人面前, 供他们尽情观赏。

3. Luoyang is a genuine city, an ancient metropolis. And as you walk about in it, you can wonder and admire.

洛阳是一座真正的城市, 一座古代大城市。你在城里可以边溜达边观赏。

Admission 允许进入, 入场费 n.

1. Admission to the park is 3 yuan for foreigners and 1 yuan

for Chinese.

这个公园的门票是外宾 3 元, 内宾 1 元。

2. The moviehouse charged three yuan for admission.

这家电影院的入场费是 3 元。

Admit 承认 vi.

1. For once, the experienced guide had to admit ignorance.

这次, 这位经验丰富的导游不得不承认自己一无所知。

Advance 提前, 预先 vt. & n. & a.

1. Lunch has been advanced an hour so that we can leave the hotel before 12.

午饭时间提早了 1 小时, 这样我们可以在 12 点之前离开饭店。

2. If you want something extra, you have to tell the local CITS at least one day in advance.

如果你想增加点什么, 你至少得提前 1 天告诉当地的中国国际旅行社。

3. Both of them were grateful to the student for this piece of advance information.

两人都感激这位学生事先告诉他们这一情况。

Advantage 优点, 利益 n.

1. We felt we had been taken advantage of.

我们觉得我们被作弄(敲竹杠)了。

2. A small hotel has the advantage of being able to ensure a level of personal service that big hotels can't match.

小旅馆有大宾馆无法媲美的优越之处, 它能保证客人得到更多的个别服务。

3. We also have the advantage of being located in the very center of Tokyo's main business area.

我们(这家旅馆)的另一个优点是位于东京主要商业区的正中心。

4. Traditional Chinese medicine has one distinct advantage over many Western medicines: it has little or no side effect.

中药明显优于许多西药的一点是很少有或没有副作用。

5. Homes tunneled into loess hills have a special advantage: they are expandable.

深入黄土丘陵建造的住所有一个特别的长处:它们可以扩大。

6. It's a great advantage not to drink among hard-drinking people.

处在酗酒者之中,能点酒不沾的确不错。

Adventure 冒险 n.

1. A trip to Guangzhou is often a culinary adventure.

去广州旅游常常是一种饮食方面的探险。

Advice 劝告,意见 n.

1. I'd like to give you a word of advice.

我想给你提个意见。

Advise 劝告,告知 vt.

1. A CITS guide will advise you on the best economy fare.

中国国际旅行社的导游将向你介绍最廉价的车(船)费。

2. Travelers were advised to test the sheets for damp in the old days.

过去,常让旅行者检查一下被单,看看是否潮湿。

3. You're advised to take your great-coats along with you, for it can get quite cold out in the open.

你们还是把大衣带上吧,外面可能会很冷的。

Affect 影响 vt.

1. Some tourist countries are already seriously affected by pollution.

一些旅游业发达的国家已被严重污染。

Afford 担负得起 vt.

1. That'll take longer than we can afford.

那样的话我们时间来不及。

2. I can afford to dress presentably.

经济条件允许我穿得可以见人。

Afraid 害怕, 恐怕 a.

1. She is afraid of heights, especially steep escalators.

她害怕登高, 特别是陡陡的电梯。

2. I am afraid I must correct you there.

你这可说错了。

Aggressively 敢作敢为的 ad.

1. Special interest tours like the Dragon Boat Races are now being marketed more aggressively.

诸如赛龙船之类的特殊旅游, 现在推销更主动了。

Agree 赞同, 适合 v.

1. I eat no water-melon as it doesn't agree with my stomach.

我不吃西瓜, 因为胃受不了。

2. They agreed to pay extra if necessary.

他们同意, 如需要就另外付钱。

Aim 目的 n.

1. Our sole aim is your complete satisfaction.

我们惟一的目的是使你们完全满意。

Air 气氛, 神气 n.

1. The city has an air of prosperity.

城市一派繁荣景象。

2. The guide talked about Buddhism with an air of authority.

那导游介绍佛教时一副权威的样子。

Air-conditioning 空调 n.

1. All rooms have air-conditioning, music, telephone, mini-bar, etc.

所有的房间都有空调、音乐、电话、小酒吧等。

Airport 机场 n.

1. The airport was Charles de Gaulle, with its space-age pods of seats.

戴高乐机场, 豆荚形座位带有宇宙时代的特色。

Aisle 侧廊, 通道 n.

1. The aisle is now cleared and you can go to the toilet.

过道里已无人, 你可以上厕所去了。

Alcohol 烈性酒 n.

1. Susan had an exceptionally weak head for alcohol.

苏珊一喝烈性酒就容易醉。

2. The cheap white-grain alcohol stung my throat.

我喝了低劣的粮食白酒就喉咙痛。

All right 行, 好

1. Would it be all right with you if I stay back in the hotel this morning?

我上午留在饭店, 行么?

Allergic 过敏的 a.

1. She is allergic to milk and most vegetables.

她对牛奶和大部分蔬菜都过敏。

Allow 允许, 让……得到 vt.

1. Only Muslims are allowed in Mecca.

麦加只准穆斯林进入。

2. Cambodia has allowed a handful of outsiders to visit its chief attraction, Angkor Wat.

柬埔寨已允许少量外界人士访问其主要景点: 吴哥。

3. I'll allow enough time for you to get properly dressed for the party.

我会给你们足够的时间为参加晚会好好打扮一番。

4. Employees are allowed to buy shares in their own factories.

雇员们被允许购买他们自己工厂的股份。

Allowance 允许, 被允许的东西 n.

1. —What is the free baggage allowance in weight?

—20 kilograms for economy-class passengers on domestic routes.

—免费行李重量允许多少?

—国内航线经济等每人 20 公斤。

Allure 魅力 n.

1. Asia's primary allure for visitors has always been its otherworldliness: Nepal's romantic evocation of Shangri-La, the exquisite punctilios of the Japanese tea ceremony, etc.

亚洲对来访者的魅力历来主要在于域外风光: 使人想起世外桃源的尼泊尔的浪漫景色, 日本茶道的种种细节, 等。

Almost 几乎 ad.

1. The leaves of plane trees are almost heart-shaped.

法国梧桐的叶子近似心形。

2. Advertizing is a feature of almost all Chinese newspapers today.

广告现在是几乎所有中国报纸的特色。

Alone 单独地 ad.

1. Who could sit alone indoors when everything outside was blooming?

外面百花争艳, 谁能独坐斗室?

Alternate 交替 vi.; 交替的 a.

1. Sometimes, on a given day, rain alternates with sunshine.

有时,在某个特定的日子,天一会下雨,一会儿放晴。

2. In the slack season, we are allowed to go to office on alternate days.

在淡季,我们隔天上班。

Alternative 选择对象 n.;选择的 a.

1. Several smaller establishments offer an alternative to the expensive Great Wall Hotel.

如不住费用昂贵的长城饭店,几家规模小些的饭店可供选择。

2. I have brought the salty Laoshan mineral water as an alternative to the boiling hot water in the thermos.

我带来了崂山咸味矿泉水,你如不喝热水瓶里的开水,就可喝它。

3. Acupuncture, a 3500-year-old Chinese therapy, is an effective alternative to Western medicine.

针灸是一种有 3500 年历史的中国治疗法,它提供了不同于西医的一种有效疗法。

4. One can travel by a direct route, or take an alternative route which is more scenic.

旅行者既可直接前往,也可选择一条风景更美的路线前往。

Amateur 业余活动者 n.

1. I do a little of everything, and nothing well. I am only an amateur.

我什么都干一点儿,但什么也干不好。我只是个业余爱好者。

Amazing 令人惊异的 a.

1. (About shadow-boxing) The sheer restraint of strength was just amazing.

(关于太极拳)绝对的引而不发,真令人惊异。

Amends 赔偿 n.