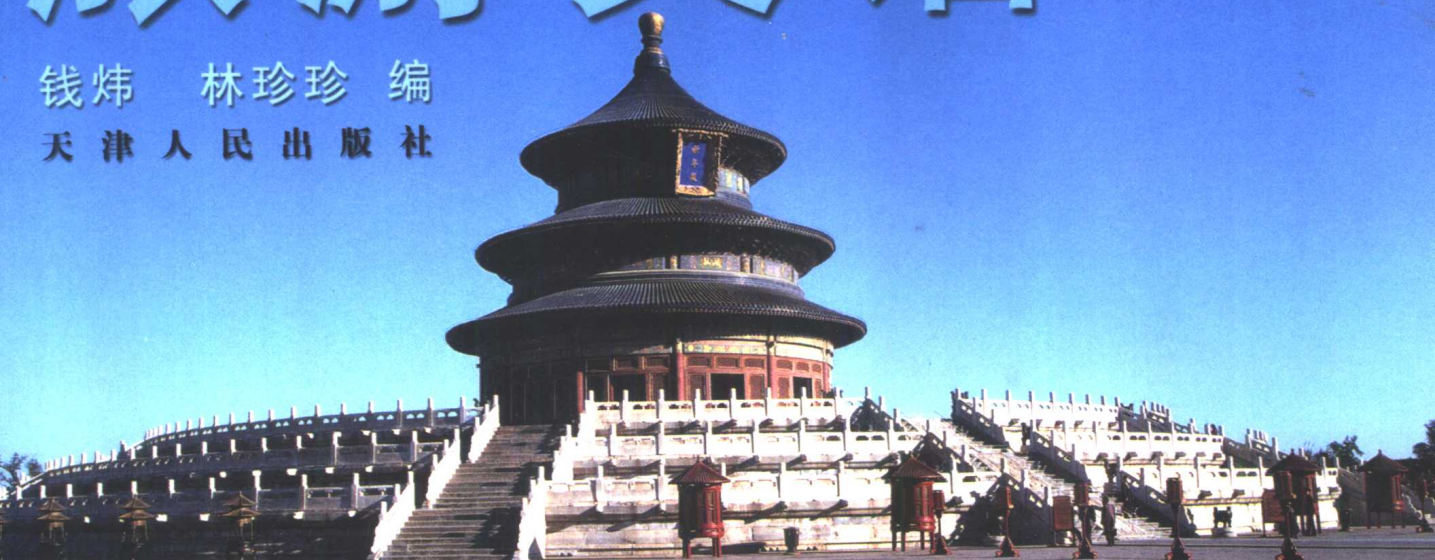


English for Tourism

旅游英语

钱炜 林珍珍 编

天津人民出版社



Tianjin People's Publishing House

全国大专院校旅游专业及
星级饭店英语培训教材
(修订第三版)

第二册



旅 游 英 语

第 二 册

(修订第三版)

钱 炜 林珍珍 编

天津人民出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

旅游英语. 第2册 / 钱炜, 林珍珍编. — 3版(修订本).

— 天津: 天津人民出版社, 2003.8

ISBN 7-201-03874-5

I. 旅... II. ①钱... ②林... III. 旅游—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 048496 号

天津人民出版社出版

出版人: 刘晓津

(天津市张自忠路 189 号 邮编: 300020)

邮购部电话: (022) 26767336

网址: <http://www.tjrm.com.cn>

电子信箱: tjrmchbs@public.tpt.tj.cn

天津新华印刷三厂印刷 新华书店发行

*

2003 年 8 月第 1 版 2003 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

787 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 17 印张

字数: 400 千字 印数: 1—8,000

定价: 28.00 元

修 订 前 言

《旅游英语》自 1985 年初次出版发行起,至今已再版十几次,发行总量达 15 万册。这是我们始料所未及的。分析原因,首先当是中国改革开放后旅游业的飞速发展,推动了市场的需求。其次,教材注重实用,认真学完一、二两册即能对付饭店日常服务工作的需要。再者——这也许是最重要的——教材严格按照“循序渐进”的原则进行编写,因此适合初学者的需要。

那么,为什么进行修订呢?我们在修订时遵循哪些原则呢?

人类已经进入 21 世纪,科学技术的发展使我们进入了信息时代。本次修订的主要目的是使课文内容跟上这一发展,删旧增新,使教材更具时代性。这是一。语言教学的实践证明,没有投入难有产出(There could be little or no output without input.);学生必须大量阅读才有望使用时左右逢源。为此,增加阅读量,为几乎每篇课文配上一篇新课文。教师在使用时则可以根据班级的实际情况确定使用数量。这是二。因特网的出现使我们拥有了最新的教与学的手段。修订后的教材在第三册中尝试鼓励学生利用上网的机会获得知识。这是三。(自然,这一尝试能否获得成功,很大程度上取决于教师的兴趣与努力。教师有兴趣,肯努力,学生的兴趣与努力则指日可待。)练习的编写,除国人现已熟悉的多项选择之外,同时增加了“是对还是错”、“比配(Matching)”和“课堂介绍从因特网搜索中获得的知识”等项目。这些练习有的简单、有趣,有的则集阅读、写作、讲述于一体。非传统的死记硬背所能相比。这是四。

光阴任冉,我们两人已先后移居美国,在洛杉矶担任移民的英语教学工作。这为本次教材的修订创造了异常有利的条件。这又是始料所未及的。退休之后仍能为祖国出力,实为人生一大幸事。是为记。

钱炜 林珍珍
于美国洛杉矶

编者的话

本教材是为对外开放饭店的服务员学习英语而编写的,也适合友谊商店营业员和一般外事接待人员使用。全书分三册,第一册 18 课,第二册 17 课,第三册 16 课。

第一、二册在编写时努力遵循以下几个原则:(1)循序渐进;(2)切合实用;(3)加强听说;(4)适当加快进度。务使学员通过学习,既能把所学知识应用于旅游服务工作实际,又能为进一步学习打下坚实的基础。

第三册的编写加强了深度和难度,它的课文和阅读材料几乎全部来源于原文,内容涉及英语国家的政治、经济、历史、地理、社会、文化以至国民精神等。课文注释部分,前几课以汉语为主,适当穿插英语。从第 10 课起,则全部采用英文注释。

为了帮助广大自学者学习,每册书后附有该册每课练习的参考答案。

本书的语法体系和练习,在形式上基本参照了北京外国语学院的两套教材(一套是许国璋教授主编的,一套是近年新编的),特向他们表示感谢。

本书在编写过程中,还得到杭州大学外语系鲍屡平教授的热情支持和具体指导,在此向他表示深切的谢意。

本册教材在本次修订时,美国友人 Marjorie Fletcher 和北京第二外语学院唐自强教授提出了许多宝贵意见,在此一并致谢。

Contents

Lesson 1 (1)

- Text (1) The United States
(2) Why Are Elevators Important?
- Dialogue Asking the Way
- Word Study call, show, take, go
- Grammar 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

Lesson 2 (12)

- Text (1) Shopping in Town
(2) Camel
- Dialogue Chatting in a Crowded Shanghai Restaurant
- Word Study find, ask, try, learn
- Grammar 一般过去时

Lesson 3 (23)

- Text (1) How a Great Idea Was Born
(2) Oranges
- Dialogue Repairing
- Word Study bring, help, work, give
- Grammar 过去进行时
自身代词

Lesson 4 (35)

- Text (1) Cheer Up!
(2) The Washroom
- Dialogue Telephoning
- Word Study hold, enough, stop, get
- Grammar 简单句、并列句和复合句
状语从句

Lesson 5 (48)

- Text (1) A Collection of Comments and Suggestions
(2) Florida
- Dialogue Checking In
- Word Study hope, expect, leave, like
- Grammar 现在完成时

Lesson 6 (63)

Text	(1) Hangzhou Cuisine (2) Blue Jeans
Dialogue	Shopping for Traditional Chinese Paintings
Word Study	look, know, miss, see
Grammar	被动语态

Lesson 7 (76)

Text	(1) Courtesy Is the Sister of Friendship (2) The Sinking of the <i>Titanic</i>
Dialogue	Arranging Special Food
Word Study	serve, pass, lose, play
Grammar	定语从句

Lesson 8 (88)

Text	(1) Chinese Cuisine (2) Cheap Flights
Dialogue	Shopping for Kodak Films
Word Study	use, appeal, begin, run
Grammar	现在完成进行时

Lesson 9 (101)

Text	(1) A Christmas Present (2) Turning Lifestyle Changes into Profits
Dialogue	Shopping for Carpets and Rugs
Word Study	choose, prefer, decide, worth
Grammar	现在分词的句法作用 直接宾语和间接宾语

Lesson 10 (114)

Text	(1) Too Late (2) Princess Cruises
Dialogue	Checking Out
Word Study	seem, mean, keep, imagine
Grammar	过去完成时 复合宾语

Lesson 11 (129)

Text	(1) Acapulco, Playground of the Pacific (2) Out of Darkness
Dialogue	Buying Tickets
Word Study	happen, spend, cover, catch

Grammar	动名词	
Lesson 12		(142)
Text	(1) Watch on Wheel (2) Persistent	
Dialogue	At the Barber's	
Word Study	think, mind, meet, prevent	
Grammar	带引导词 it 的常用结构 动名词(续)	
Lesson 13		(157)
Text	(1) Sticky Fingers (2) Hamburger University	
Dialogue	Beijing Duck	
Word Study	send, put, make, prepare	
Grammar	冠词用法小结	
Lesson 14		(174)
Text	(1) The Story of An Animal Kingdom (2) A Thirsty Ghost	
Dialogue	Cantonese Cooking	
Word Study	allow, lead, suggest, move	
Grammar	间接引语(I)	
Lesson 15		(189)
Text	(1) Toughing It Out (2) Not Guilty	
Dialogue	Inquiring About Customs Regulations	
Word Study	tell, add, believe, suppose	
Grammar	将来进行时 构词法	
Lesson 16		(204)
Text	(1) Be Willing to Customize (2) Making a Complaint	
Dialogue	A Talk with the Hotel Manager	
Word Study	offer, follow, let, share	
Grammar	间接引语(II) 虚拟语气(I)	
Lesson 17		(221)
Text	(1) Mary, Queen of Cards (2) Two Advertisements	
Dialogue	What Drinks do Americans Like?	

Word Study	deal, order, handle, develop	
Grammar	虚拟语气(Ⅱ)	
Key to Exercises	(234)

LESSON 1

Text	(1)The United States (2)Why Are Elevators Important?
Dialogue	Asking the Way
Word Study	call, show, take, go
Grammar	形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

TEXT

(1)

The United States

The full name of the U. S. A. is the United States of America. But people say, for short, the U. S. A., or the U. S., or America, or the States. There are fifty states in the U. S. A. They are united to form one country.

The U. S. A. is in the middle of North America. It lies between Canada and Mexico. Canada is to the north and Mexico is to the south.¹ The U. S. A. is between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

The U. S. A. is the fourth largest country in the world. All the western part of the country is high land. The middle of the U. S. A. is low land. It is good farmland. There are long rivers here. One of them is the River Mississippi. In the north, between the U. S. A. and Canada, are five big lakes. They are called the Great lakes.

The capital of the U. S. A. is Washington, D. C.² It is in the east of the country. The biggest city in the U. S. is New York. Two other big cities are Los Angeles and Chicago. Los Angeles is in the west, on the Pacific Ocean. Chicago is on one of the Great Lakes. Each of the two cities has over seven million people.

(2)

Why Are Elevators Important?

An elevator is wonderful. It is really only a small room. Rooms usually stay in one place. Elevators travel up and down all day long.

Sometimes a worker stands in the elevator. He or she runs it up and down. In modern elevators there is no worker. Everything is automatic. The people walk in. They know what floors they want.³ They push a button and the elevator goes to that floor. When it arrives, the door of the elevator will open automatically. The people go out and some other people may come in. And the door will shut by itself. It is all very fast and easy.

Elevators are very important to people in the cities. Why? Think about a tall building. Maybe it has twenty floors. Maybe it has fifty or more. Who can walk up all those stairs? Maybe people can climb them one time. Can someone climb thirty floors to an office every day?⁴ Can small children walk up to their apartments on the twenty-fourth floor? Can their mother and father carry food up all those stairs? Of course not.

We can have high buildings because we have elevators. We could not have all the beautiful tall buildings in the world without elevators. They are really wonderful.

However, there is one important thing to remember about the elevators. One must never smoke inside the elevator because it is very dangerous. If a fire breaks out in an elevator, it is very difficult to stop. Most likely, it will result in both human and material losses.

DIALOGUE

Asking the Way

(1)

Tourist: Excuse me.

Waiter: Yes?

T: Can you tell me the way to the zoo?

W: You can take a No. 7 or No. 15 bus. Let me see ... Oh, yes, you can take a No. 105 bus, too.

T: Can I go there by subway?

W: No, you can't.

T: Where's the bus stop?

W: It's over there. See? Oh, a bus is coming. Hurry up. I think you can catch it.

T: Thank you.

(2)

Tourist: Excuse me, can you show me the way to the nearest post office?

Waiter: Yes, it's in the Peace Street. As a matter of fact, I'm going in the same direction myself,⁵ so if you come with me, I'll show you.

T: That's very kind of you.

W: There it is, that building over there, with a pillar-box in front.

T: Thanks very much.

W: Don't mention it.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

united	[ju'naitid] <i>a.</i>	联合的;团结的
state	[steit] <i>n.</i>	州;国家
the United States		美国
full	[ful] <i>a.</i>	完全的
America	[ə'merikə] <i>n.</i>	美国;美洲
form	[fɔ:m] <i>v.</i>	组成
north	[nɔ:θ] <i>n.</i>	北部;北方
lie	[lai] <i>v.</i>	位于;躺;平放
Mexico	['meksikəu] <i>n.</i>	墨西哥
Atlantic	[ət'læntik] <i>n. & a.</i>	大西洋;大西洋的
ocean	['əuʃən] <i>n.</i>	洋;海洋
the Atlantic Ocean		大西洋
pacific	[pə'sifik] <i>a.</i>	和平的
the Pacific Ocean		太平洋
land	[lənd] <i>n.</i>	土地;陆地
low	[ləu] <i>a.</i>	低的
farmland	['fɑ:mlænd] <i>n.</i>	农田
Mississippi	['misi'sipi] <i>n.</i>	密西西比河
the Great Lakes		北美洲五大湖
Washington, D. C.	['wɒʃɪŋtən 'di:'si:]	哥伦比亚特区华盛顿(美国首都)
Los Angeles	[ləs'æŋdʒiliz] <i>n.</i>	洛杉矶
Chicago	[ʃi'kɑ:gəu] <i>n.</i>	芝加哥

for short

简称;缩写

*

*

*

elevator

[ˈeliveitə] *n.*

电梯

automatic

[ˌɔ:tə'mætɪk] *a.*

自动的

button

[ˈbʌtn] *n.*

按钮;纽扣

stair

[steə] *n.*

楼梯

break (out)

vi.

(战争、火灾等)爆发;发生

material

[mə'tiəriəl] *n.*

物质

loss

[lɒs] *n.*

损失

*

*

*

subway

[ˈsʌbwei] *n.*

地铁(美)

catch

[kætʃ] *v.*

捉;赶上(车)

peace

[pi:s] *n.*

和平

matter

[ˈmætə] *n.*

事情

direction

[di'rekʃən] *n.*

方向

myself

[maɪ'self] *pron.*

我自己

pillar-box

[ˈpɪlə-bɒks] *n.*

邮筒

as a matter of fact

事实上

NOTES

1. Canada is *to* the north and Mexico is *to* the south. 加拿大在(美国)北面,墨西哥在(美国)南面。

试比较:

Beijing is *in* the north of China.

The Russian Federation is *to* the north of China.

Chongqing is *in* the southeast of Sichuan.

Chongqing is *to* the southeast of Chengdu(成都).

the Russian Federation [ðə 'rʌʃən fedə'reɪʃən] *n.* 俄罗斯联邦

Sichuan *n.* 四川

2. Washington, D. C. = Washington, District of Columbia

哥伦比亚特区华盛顿,美国首都华盛顿的简称。

注意:美国西北部有一个州,叫华盛顿州,它后面不用 D. C.。

3. They know what floors they want. 他们知道自己要去哪一层楼。

what floors they want 为名词从句,作 know 的宾语。有关名词从句的用法,将在以后详细介绍。

4. Can someone climb thirty floors to an office *every day*?

注意 *every day* 与 *everday* 的区别, 防止误用。

every day 分开写, 作状语, 意为“每天”。*everyday* 连写为一个字, 意为“每天的”, 只能用作定语。试比较:

He drives his wife to her office *every day*.

His *everyday* job is to drive his wife to her office.

5. ... I'm going in the same direction *myself* (我自己), ...

myself 是英语中的自身代词, 在句子中作主语 I 的同位语。

注意: 1) *same* 之前一般须用定冠词。

2) *direction* 前的介词用 *in*, 不用 *towards*。

WORD STUDY

1. **Call** *vt. & vi.*

1) 喊, 叫, 呼喊:

Somebody is *calling*.

Call me at seven o'clock, please.

2) 召请, 召集:

Can you *call* a doctor for my wife?

The monitor is going to *call* a meeting this afternoon.

3) 称呼, 名叫:

He is *called* John. 不能说: His name is called John.

What's this *called* in English?

Call *n.*

1) 信号, 通话:

to make (answer) a telephone *call*

2) 叫, 喊, 召唤:

to answer the Party's *call*

—Can I have a morning *call*?

—Yes, of course. When?

—6:30.

—What's your room number?

—1034.

—All right.

2. **Show** *vt. & vi.*

1) 给看, 出示:

Show your tickets, please.

Would you please *show* me your passport (护照)?

2) 指示, 引导:

Show me the way, please.

The worker is *showing* us how to start the machine.

The manager *showed* us round the factory.

Show *n.*

1) 展览;演出:

a flower *show* 花卉展览

a picture *show* 一场电影

2) 表示:

Can I have a *show* of hands?

They voted by (a) *show* of hands.

vote [vəʊt] *vi.* 表决

3. Take *vt.*

1) 拿,取:

Take that shirt and hold it in your hand.

Take the chair out of the room, please.

2) 带(着);带领:

You'd better *take* your raincoat with you. It looks like rain.

Are you going to *take* your wife to the concert?

had better 最好

raincoat ['reɪnkəʊt] *n.* 雨衣

concert ['kɒnsət] *n.* 音乐会

3) 吃,服用:

You should *take* the medicine three times a day.

medicine ['medɪsɪn] *n.* 药

4) 搭,乘(车):

If you want to go to the Bund, you can *take* a No. 48 bus.

the Bund [bʌnd] *n.* 外滩

5) 费,需要:

It'll *take* ten months to finish the building.

The cooking will *take* ten minutes or so.

6) 其他习惯用法:

They are *taking* a walk in the park.

take a bath; *take* a rest; *take* care of

4. Go *vi.*

1) 去:

Are you *going* to the show (film, dance, etc.)?

We're *going* by taxi (air, train, etc.).

Let's *go* for a walk (go there for a visit, an outing, etc.).

This afternoon they'll *go* shopping (boating, fishing, sight-seeing, swimming, etc.).

2) go on 进行:(注意:后面不能接名词作宾语)

Is the meeting still *going on*?

3) go on (with) 继续:

Go on, please.

Shall we *go on* with the work?

4) go over 从头看一遍;复习:

Let's *go over* the lesson (exercises, word list, question, room numbers, etc.).

GRAMMAR

形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

英语形容词和副词的比较级和最高级有两种构成方法:一种是加后缀-er, -est, 一种是在前面加副词 more, most。

1. 加后缀-er, -est (适用于单音节词和一部分双音节词):

原级	比较级	最高级
long	longer	longest
late	later	latest
happy	happier	happiest
big	bigger	biggest

2. 加副词 more, most (适用于多音节词和一部分双音节词):

原级	比较级	最高级
interesting	more interesting	most interesting
beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
pleasant	more pleasant	most pleasant
attractive	more attractive	most attractive

3. 少数的形容词和副词的比较级和最高级有特殊形式:

原级	比较级	最高级
good } well }	better	best
bad } ill }	worse	worst
many } much }	more	most
little	less	least

使用比较级和最高级的句子结构:

对于比较级,可用 *than* 引起的状语从句,说明与什么相比:She is older than I (am).

(注意:*than* 是连词,不是介词,在本句中也可以用 *me*。)

It rains more often in summer than (it does) in autumn.

There are more people in India than (there are) in Japan.

但是,在很多情况下,说话双方都是清楚地知道所比较的对象的,因此可以不用带 than 的结构。例如:

She is doing much better today.

Are you feeling better now?

You must be more careful next time.

使用最高级时,通常要有相应的定语说明比较的范围,形容词的最高级前要加定冠词 the,副词的最高级前加不加定冠词都可以,例如:

She is the best pupil of that group.

Beijing is one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

This is the most interesting story I have ever read.

She is the tallest of the three.

Everybody went early but he went the earliest of all.

Of all the tourists Mr. Smith speaks Chinese most idiomatically.

EXERCISES

1. Choose the right answer:

1) The U. S. A. lies between _____.

a. Canada and Argentina

b. Mexico and Cuba

c. Mexico and Canada

d. Canada and Brazil

2) Mexico is _____ the U. S.

a. in the south of

b. in the north of

c. to the north of

d. to the south of

3) The middle of the U. S. is _____.

a. good farmland

b. all high mountains

c. fine pastures

d. all rivers and lakes

2. Comprehension:

1) An elevator is a small _____.

a. room

b. stairs

c. building

d. button

2) In modern elevators there is no _____.

a. button

b. worker

c. light

d. travel

3) An elevator travels _____.

a. inside and outside

b. under and above