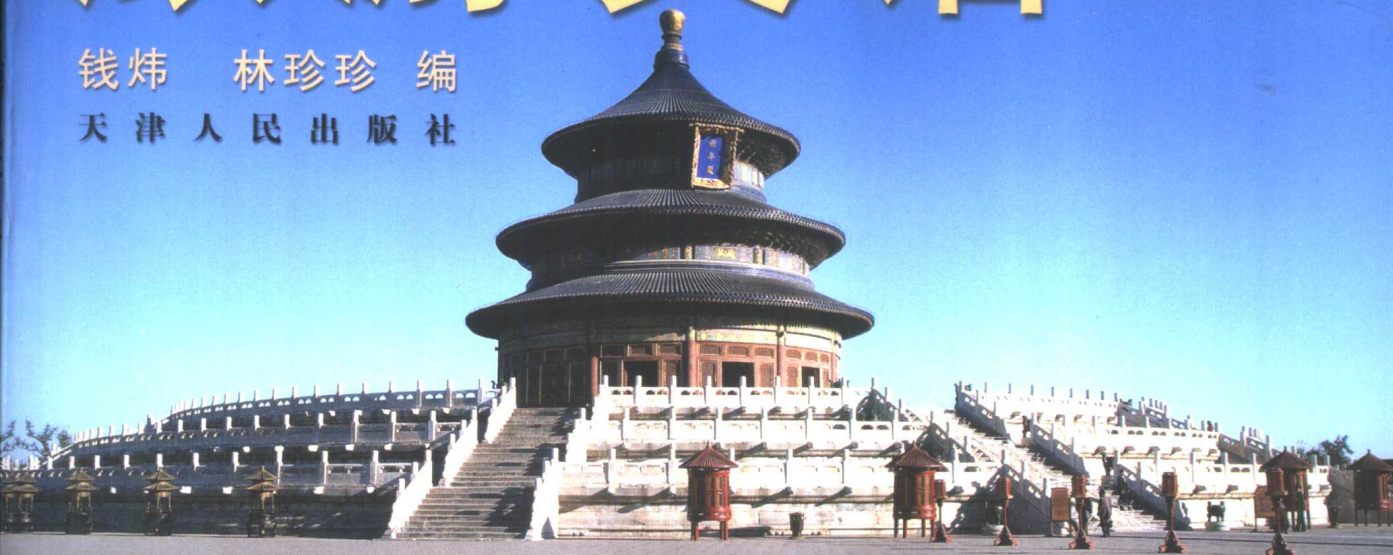


English for Tourism

旅游英语

钱炜 林珍珍 编

天津人民出版社



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(修订第三版)

第三册



旅 游 英 语

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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) Abraham Lincoln's Day
(2) Marriott's Approach to Communication
- Word Study: limit, accompany, remain
- Grammar: 名词: 可数名词和不可数名词
- Reading Comprehension: Aloha

Lesson 2 (12)

- Text: (1) The Changeover from Knickers to Long Pants
(2) Three Men on an Island
- Word Study: reach, agree, try
- Grammar: 动词: 及物动词和不及物动词
- Reading Comprehension: The Turtle Who Could Not Stop Talking

Lesson 3 (24)

- Text: (1) Christmas
(2) What Keeps Customers Coming Back?
- Word Study: help, consider, hang
- Grammar: Word Study 的目的与要求
- Reading Comprehension: Three Cheers for the Navy

Lesson 4 (37)

- Text: (1) The Weather in Britain
(2) Where Does Employee Loyalty Come From?
- Word Study: occur, happen, regret
- Grammar: 现在完成时与一般过去时
- Reading Comprehension: A Happy Man without a Shirt

Lesson 5 (50)

- Text: (1) The Origin of the Roast Beijing Duck

(2) Bob Dickinson

Word Study: suppose, confess, plead
Grammar: 一般过去时与过去完成时
Reading Material: Impulse Buying

Lesson 6 (65)

Text: (1) Australia, a Land of Beauty
(2) Speed Life of a Top Concierge
Word Study: cover, collect, size
Grammar: 现在完成时和现在完成进行时
Reading Comprehension: The Drive-In Cinema

Lesson 7 (79)

Text: (1) The Frontier Spirit
(2) Resorts
Word Study: finish, follow, mark
Grammar: 一般过去时和过去进行时
Reading Comprehension: Preparing Food

Lesson 8 (94)

Text: (1) How Americans Eat and Drink
(2) Club Med and its GOs
Word Study: contain, hit, introduce
Grammar: 表示知觉的动词
Reading Material: Tastes Differ

Lesson 9 (107)

Text: (1) Agriculture in Britain
(2) From Worst to First(I)
Word Study: pass, join, handle
Grammar: 将来进行时和将来完成时
Reading Comprehension: The "Heuriger" Wine Tavern

Lesson 10 (122)

Text: (1) There is Magic in a Word of Praise
(2) From Worst to First(II)
Word Study: watch, convince, suffer
Grammar: shall 和 will 的用法

Reading Comprehension: Dumplings from the Imperial Court

Lesson 11 (139)

Text: (1) Growing up—at Home and at School

(2) Dell Computer

Word Study: share, mind, expect

Grammar: should 和 would 的用法

Reading Comprehension: Why Are Those Skies So Friendly?

Lesson 12 (154)

Text: (1) Service

(2) The Secret of Oriental Charm

Word Study: recognize, bear, maintain

Grammar: must(may, might) + infinitive in the perfect tense

Reading Comprehension: Try Kindness

Lesson 13 (169)

Text: (1) American Women

(2) An MBA and His Idea

Word Study: act, permit, disturb

Grammar: 情态动词用法杂谈

Reading Comprehension: Smile When You Don't Feel Like It

Lesson 14 (184)

Text: (1) Listening Is a Fine Art

(2) Little Travel Agency that Could

Word Study: miss, board, involve

Grammar: 用于强调的“Do”

Reading Comprehension: On Watching TV

Lesson 15 (199)

Text: (1) Guest Relations

(2) Simulation of Technological Travel Wonders at Rosenbluth

Word Study: suit, seek, appreciate

Grammar: 虚拟语气(I)

Reading Comprehension: Growing Fast Food Industry in Hong Kong

Lesson 16 (215)

Text: (1) A Drive for Information
(2) Ellsworth Statler
Word Study: raise, mean, order
Grammar: 虚拟语气(II)
Reading Comprehension: Praise and Positive Reinforcement

Key to Exercises (232)

LESSON 1

Text: (1) Abraham Lincoln's Day
(2) Marriott's Approach to Communication

Word Study: limit, accompany, remain

Grammar: 名词: 可数名词和不可数名词

Reading Comprehension: Aloha

TEXT

(1)

Abraham Lincoln's Day

He rose early; by eight o'clock he had finished his breakfast¹— a cup of coffee, and egg, and toast. Then he looked at his mail.

His official day began at ten o'clock, but long before that hour the outer rooms and halls of the White House were full of people wanting something or other. At first he saw these people at almost any time during the day, but when their number grew, the visiting period was limited to the hours from ten to three and later from ten to one.

But Lincoln was not the man to observe such rules²; he was not neat and businesslike. His secretary recalled: "He would break every rule as fast as it was made.³ Anything that kept the people themselves away from him he disapproved⁴— although they nearly annoyed the life out of him by unreasonable complaints and requests.⁵"

Cabinet members had first call on his time,⁶ then Senators and Representatives, who more often than not were accompanied by people from their states or districts. The Cabinet met on Tuesdays and Fridays.

About noon he usually made his way through the crowd to his living quarters,⁷ where he took a little lunch — a biscuit, fruit, and a glass of milk. Then back for more work.

At four he went out with Mary for a drive, occasionally stopping at a hospital to talk with wounded soldiers. Between five and six he had his dinner. He ate little and was completely uninterested in the food — its preparation and quality. He drank no liquor, but sometimes would take a glass of wine. He never used tobacco.

Once a week an evening reception was held in the White House, with hundreds of guests present. Other evenings he was to be found at his desk.⁸ Before he went to bed — which was usually between ten and eleven o'clock — he walked over to the War Department to read the reports. But if important battles had been fought he remained at the War Department until the early hours of the morning.

Some evenings friends would come to visit him and he would read to them from Shakespeare or Robert Burns or from the works of humorists living at that time.

He liked music if it sounded sad. He was fond of the theater and of the opera. He needed the rest from his work. "I must have a change of some sort or die,"⁹ he said.

He did not sleep well, but stayed in bed long hours. His little son Tad usually slept with him. In the evenings the boy would stay around the office until he fell asleep, and later Lincoln would carry him off to the bedroom.

(2)

Marriott's Approach to Communication

We all believe in the need for open communication. But daily pressures and deadlines clog the lines, and, at times, communicating effectively with others becomes a difficult task.

The Marriott Corporation¹⁰ takes a very direct approach to involving employees in communication. It's called the "Guarantee of Fair Treatment", and it's posted in every Marriott unit, which includes hotels, contract food services, and restaurants. This policy guarantees Marriott employees the right to bring their grievances right up through the organization until they are satisfied with the results. Since every manager is made aware of this policy and is obliged to follow it, it can cost the company a lot of executive time. But it's probably one of the main reasons why Marriott is such a good place to work and consequently why it is such a successful hospitality company.

Marriott also keeps its lines of communication open with widespread use of "rap sessions" where employees get together and talk with senior executives. In talking with Bill Marriott, one will be impressed with his commitment to continued participation in the organization. He, himself, will sit down with employees to talk. Consequently, all types of company modifications have resulted from these informal sessions.

To encourage the kind of participation and sensitivity to quality that are exhibited at Marriott, we have to work on a daily basis to build rapport with our work force. If we want our employees to display consistency, honesty, candor, and openness, we have to be able to exhibit those qualities ourselves.

Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln(1809-1865), 16th president of the U.S.A. (1861-1865), was a Republican. Born in Kentucky and brought up in the backwoods of Indiana, he taught himself law, entered Congress(1847), and campaigned against slavery. His election as president, on an antislavery program, provoked the secession of the Southern states. He fought the resulting Civil War(1861-1865) to save the Union and proclaimed (1863) the emancipation of slaves. He promised moderation toward the defeated South, but was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth, a southern fanatic.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Abraham	[ˈeɪbrəhæm] n.	亚伯拉罕
Lincoln	[ˈlɪŋkən] n.	林肯
official	[əˈfɪʃəl] a.	官方的; 正式的
observe	[əbˈzɜ:v] v.	遵守
businesslike	[ˈbɪznɪslaɪk] a.	事务式的; 有条理的
disapprove	[ˈdɪsəˈpru:v] v.	不同意; 不赞成
Cabinet	[ˈkæbɪnɪt] n.	内阁
Senator	[ˈsenɪtə] n.	参议员
Representative	[reprɪˈzentətɪv] v.	众议员
quarters	[ˈkwɔ:təz] n.	住处
wounded	[ˈwʊndɪd] a.	受伤的
uninterested	[ˌʌnˈɪntrɪstɪd] a.	不感兴趣的
tobacco	[təˈbækəʊ] n.	烟草; 烟叶
reception	[rɪˈsepʃən] n.	招待会
Shakespeare	[ˈʃeɪkspiə] n.	莎士比亚
Robert Burns	[ˈrɒbət ˈbɜ:nz] n.	罗伯特·彭斯
humorist	[ˈhju:mərɪst] n.	幽默(作)家
more often than not		往往; 经常
make one's way		前进; 引进
* 本词为形容词，意为“有趣的，引人注意的”。		
approach	[əˈprəʊtʃ] n.	态度; 方法; 处理
pressure	[ˈpreʃə] n.	压力
deadline	[ˈdedlaɪn] n.	截止日期
clog	[ˈklɒg] v.	阻塞; 填满

fair	[fɛə] a.	公正的
treatment	['tri:tmənt] n.	待遇;对待
post	[pəʊst] v.	张贴
contract	['kɒntrækt] n.	合同;契约
grievance	['grɪ:vəns] n.	抱怨;不满
oblige	[ə'blaɪdʒ] vt.	迫使;责成
consequently	['kɒnsɪkwəntli] ad.	因此;结果
rap	[ræp] n.	(美俚)交谈
session	['seʃən] n.	会议,一次会议
rap session	n.	座谈会
modification	[,mɒdɪfɪ'keɪʃən] n.	修改
sensitivity	[,sensɪ'tɪvɪti] n.	敏感
exhibit	[ɪg'zɪbɪt] vt.	表示;显示;显出
rapport	[ræ'pɔ:] n.	(尤指和睦、亲善的)关系;联系
consistency	[kən'sɪstənsɪ] n.	前后一致
candor	['kændə] n.	坦率;正直;公正
be obliged to do something		必须做某事

NOTES

1. ... by eight o'clock he *had finished* his breakfast.

The verb is in the past perfect tense(过去完成时), a study of which will be made later...

2. But Lincoln was not the man *to observe such rules*...

The infinitive phrase "to observe such rules" can be rewritten as an attributive clause: who would observe such rules.

3. He would break every rule *as fast as* it was made.

As fast as, like *as soon as*, means "一...就".

cf. I'll come over *as soon as* (not *as fast as*) I finish my job.

The cakes were sold out *as fast as* (or, *as soon as*) they were made.

4. Anything that kept the people themselves away from him he disapproved... 对于任何使人民和自己隔离开来的作法,他都不赞成。

本句为倒装句。宾语 *anything* 置于句首,目的是为了强调。

5. ...they nearly annoyed the life out of him by unreasonable complaints and requests.

...they nearly annoyed him to death by their unreasonable complaints and requests.

6. Cabinet members had first *call* on his time, ... 最早来见他的是内阁成员,...

The word *call* means *demand*. More examples follow:

He has many *calls* on his time. (他有许多事要办。)

(直译作:许多事情要占用他的时间。)

Who had first *call* on your time?

7. About noon he usually *made* his way *through* the crowd to his living quarters, ...

Pay attention to the use of the verb and the preposition.

Similar examples are as follows:

Our car *picked* its way *through* the village fair(集市).

The waiter snaked his way *through* the crowded restaurant.

Three men *squeezed* their way *into* the hall without producing a ticket.

We *worked* our way *up* the mountain-top.

8. Other evenings he was to be found at his desk.

Other evenings he could be found at his desk.

"Verb to be + infinitive" is often used to express an action to be taken in the immediate future or a customary action or state of affairs.

e. g. When are you to leave?

Mr. Freeman is to come to our hotel at 3 p. m.

We are to take English in the coming slack season(淡季).

9. I must have a change of some sort *or* die. 我的生活一定得有某种变化,否则我便活不下去。

Special attention should be paid to the conjunction *or*.

e. g. You must accept the new job *or* quit.

He must come immediately *or* pay for the waste of time.

10. Marriott Corporation: Now known as the Marriot International, the company is one of the leading hotel groups in the U.S. Founded in 1927, the company has been expanding fast in the past 20 ~ 30 years through mergers(兼并), acquisitions(收购), franchizing(联号经营), and contract management(合同管理). On April 26, 2000, the Marriott's 2000th hotel went into operation, marking a high point in its ambitious plan for expansion.

Proverb

There are three kinds of people in the world:

Those who make things happen;

Those who watch things happen;

And those who wonder what happened.

—Anonymous

WORD STUDY

Limit *v.* 限制:

Try to *limit* your talk to ten minutes, please.

He *limited* his working time to four hours a day for poor health.

Does the Chinese government intend to *limit* the growth of private business?

Limit *n.* 限制:

The government has just set a speed *limit* to the car.

Is there a *limit* to the amount of food available to people in your country?

There is a *limit* to one's life, but no *limit* to serving the people.

Accompany *v.*

1. 陪伴:

I *accompanied* Terry when he went shopping this afternoon.

Lily is going to *accompany* you to the buffet(自助餐厅).

The prime minister(首相)was *accompanied* by his wife during his visit to England.

2. 伴奏:

Susan sang, and Paul *accompanied*.

Remain *v.*

1. (人)留下;逗留:

Please *remain* in your seats with fastened(系住的)belts.

They *remained* in Lhasa(拉萨)for two weeks.

2. 剩下;余留:

Much work *remains* to be done.

3. 仍是;保持:

She *remained* my friend.

Whatever position(地位)you hold, you must *remain* modest and prudent(谨慎的).

GRAMMAR

名词:可数名词和不可数名词

聪明的学生在接触到每一个新的名词(noun)时,都会努力弄清它究竟是可数名词(countable noun)还是不可数名词(uncountable noun)。这是因为它关系到使用名词时的正确性,对于语言质量影响颇大。一般说来,普通名词中的类名词,如 bicycle(自行车),panda(熊猫),和集体名词,如 Party(党派),government(政府),是可数名词,有单、复数之分。普通名词中的物质名词,如 steel(钢),cotton(棉花),和抽象名词,如 labour(劳动),happiness(幸福),则是不可数名词,无单、复数之分。

有一部分名词,在这一意义上是可数名词,而在那一意义上则是不可数名词。这是需要我们特别注意的。比较以下例句:

1. Life is getting more colourful in China today. (life 作“生活”解,系不可数名词)

2. He saved three *lives* in the flood. (life 作“生命”讲, 系可数名词)
3. There is an abundant supply of *food* in our market. (food 作“粮食”、“食物”解, 系不可数名词)
4. He doesn't believe in health *foods*. (food 作“食品”讲, 系可数名词)

有的名词即使在同一意义上也有可数和不可数之别, 比较以下例句:

1. Which do you prefer, coffee or *wine*? (wine 为酒的总称, 系不可数名词)
2. A rich variety of Chinese *wines* were available at the reception. (wine 表示各种各样的酒, 系可数名词)
3. What *fruit* do we have for the banquet?
(同一宴会用的水果尽管可以不只一种, 但作为数道菜中的一道, 一般多用作不可数名词)
4. Three *fruits* were offered to the guests: apple, pear and tangerine(桔子).
(这里重点在水果品种的不同, 故 fruit 用作可数名词)

EXERCISES

I. Circle the right choice:

1. Judging by the text, we can say that Lincoln was _____.
a. a procrastinator(拖延者) b. a late riser
c. an early bird d. a late sleeper
2. Lincoln was a U.S. President who hated to _____.
a. be kept away from his people b. hear complaints and requests
c. see people during the day d. break the rules
3. Lincoln enjoyed a _____ lunch every day.
a. heavy b. sumptuous
c. greasy d. light
4. In his life Lincoln was interested in _____.
a. the preparation and quality of food b. tending his garden
c. neither liquor nor tobacco d. pets
5. Lincoln would remain at the War Department until small hours _____.
a. to watch war films b. to hold receptions
c. if important battles had been fought d. to read documents

II. Countable or uncountable?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. breakfast | 2. coffee |
| 3. egg | 4. toast |
| 5. rule | 6. request |
| 7. complaint | 8. quarters |
| 9. liquor | 10. reception |

Now fill the blanks with articles, if necessary:

1. The French visitor made two requests. One was that he wanted _____ room facing _____ lake. _____ other was that he needed _____ invoice(发票) for his bills when he left.
 2. Maotai(茅台) is _____ very strong liquor.
 3. _____ gentleman at _____ Table No. 14 has asked for three more toasts.
 4. _____ breakfast is at 7:45 tomorrow morning.
 5. What is _____ rule about _____ banquet reservation?
 6. What would you like to have, _____ coffee or _____ Coke, or _____ orange juice?
 7. I don't have any idea of where _____ reception will be held.
 8. _____ foreigners showed _____ high interest in _____ living quarters of _____ retired people.
 9. As I entered _____ manager's office, I overheard(偶然听到) a German tourist making _____ complaint.
 10. What's that? It's _____ egg white. And what's this? It's _____ yolk(蛋黄).
- III. Fill in the blanks with *would*, or *used to*, or *either*:

1. We _____ go to that restaurant a lot.
2. On Saturday evening the three of them _____ sit long hours, chatting and laughing.
3. Shanghai _____ be a paradise for the foreign adventurers(冒险家).
4. "The true meaning of life is to give, not to take," the old man _____ say.
5. People _____ believe that the sun travelled around the earth.
6. Abraham Lincoln _____ live in a small log cabin(木屋).
7. The Yellow River _____ be called the "Sorrow of China".
8. This park _____ be a travelling lodge for Emperor Qian Long.

travelling lodge *n.* 行宫

IV. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and expressions from the text:

to make one's way	to accompany
more often than not	occasionally
be fond of	limit
keep... away from	used to
(un)reasonable	

1. _____ a tourist may take away a shoe lift(鞋拔) or a towel from our hotel.
2. The early settlers on the Western frontier _____ had to build log cabins with their own hands.
3. As our vacation is not long enough, we have to _____ our stay in Qingdao to six days.
4. The old man _____ a bowl of Shaoxing wine after a day's work.
5. The young couple went into the church, _____ by their relatives and friends.