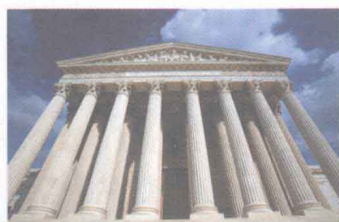


21世纪高职高专规划教材

Practical
Tour English

实用旅游英语



主编 / 金鑫 郑维萍



河南人民出版社

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前 言

《实用旅游英语》(Practical Tour English)是为高等专科学校旅游英语专业编写的规划教材。

本教材的编写以教育部颁发的教学大纲为依据,结合旅游专业英语教学实际,突出旅游英语的“实用性”,涉及面广,内容新颖,注重知识性、趣味性为一体,在着重培养学生的英语交际能力的同时,引导学生扩大阅读量,获取旅游知识信息,提高英语写作能力。本书的情景会话和旅游短文后均附有注释和参考译文,便于不同程度的读者学习。每单元后附有 Merry Learning(轻松学习),旨在培养英语学习兴趣。

全书共分 18 个单元,主要包括:

Part A Situational Dialogue(情景会话),附有注释和参考译文;

Part B Travelling Passages(旅游短文),附有注释和参考译文;

Part C Supplementary Reading(1),(2)(阅读材料),附有理解练习;

Part D Guided Writing(Unit 1—9)(应用写作指导);

Reading Skills(Unit 10—18)(阅读技巧);

Part E Merry Learning(轻松学习),材料为谜语或幽默小故事。

附录一:汉英对照旅游服务常用词汇及短语

附录二:英美常用旅游服务词汇对照

附录三:英语日常交际用语

本教材主编为金鑫、郑维萍,副主编为郭慧香、付邦明、张彦鸽、孔淑萍、唐红霞。金鑫还担任本教材的主审。

在本教材的编写过程中,我们参阅了林绍墩和刘芹主编的《旅游实用英语》(1、2、3册),潘惠霞主编的《旅游英语》(1、2、3册),以及陆志宝主编的《导游英语》等文献中的有关文章,本教材编者在此向上述作者和相关出版者表示衷心感谢。我们还得到了漯河职业技术学院、新乡师范专科学校、鹤壁职业技术学院、漯河医学专科学校、许昌职业技术学院等单位及相关专家、学者的大力支持和指导,在此一并表示谢忱。

本教材除适合于高等专科学校教学使用外,也可用作中等职业学校旅游英语专业及英语导游人员资格考试的培训教材。

由于编写时间仓促,编者水平有限,谬误和不妥之处,敬请有关专家和读者批评指正。

编 者

2005年6月

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UNIT One

Part A

Situational Dialogue

At the Customs House

(Situation: A tourist is going through the customs. This is a dialogue between a tourist and a customs officer. Customs Officer—C, Tourist—T, Porter—P)

C: Anything to declare?

T: Here's my declaration paper.

C: You have 10 packs of cigarettes, just the quantity allowed duty free. Anything else?

T: I don't think so. Well, I also have one ordinary camera and one video camera.

C: Those are alright. Please open the case, right ... now, you are cleared.

T: Porter, will you take my baggage?

P: Yes, sir. Any trunks to clear?

T: Yes, I have two trunks coming. Will you attend to them? Here are the checks and keys. Nothing dutiable.

P: The expressman will bring them over (to the hotel).

Notes on the Dialogue:

1. **customs house** 海关. at customs house 在海关; go through customs 办理海关手续

2. **Anything to declare?** 有要报关的东西吗?
3. **my declaration paper** 我的报关单
4. **Those are alright.** 那些都可以(不用交税,即免税)。Alright = all right
5. **Will you attend to them?** 请您看着它们,好吗? attend to 意为:look after
6. **Nothing dutiable.** 没有什么需要交税的。be dutiable 应交税的; duty free(= free duty) 免税
7. **baggage**(美语)/**luggage**(英语)*n.* 行李. a piece of baggage/luggage 一件行李; two pieces of baggage/luggage 两件行李; case 行李箱; trunk 大行李箱
8. **porter** *n.* 行李员. express man 货运员

Part B

Travelling Passage

In a Restaurant

Most hotels and restaurants that serve tourists have menus printed in English as well as in the native language. As many of the guests speak only English, a waiter or waitress should be able to read the English menu and speak to the guests. When she brings the food, she talks to the guests in English to make sure that each person has the right order. If the food is not prepared the way the guest wants, the waitress takes the food back to the kitchen and explains to the cook what is needed.

As the guests eat, the waitress returns to the table from time to time to see if they need anything else. At breakfast time, she often brings the coffeepot with her to refill a guest's.

While the guests are eating, the waiter comes to the table. His job is to set tables, or place the silverware and napkins on the tables. He clears the table when the guests are finished. He also refills the guests' water glasses and coffee cups. A waiter (or a waitress) needs to understand and speak some English. He doesn't need a large vocabulary, but he must be able to understand if guests ask for water, coffee, or other items.

When the guests are finished, the waitress returns to the table. It is polite for her to ask if guests want anything more before giving them the bill to pay. Sometimes they

ask for more coffee or tea, or for dessert. If they say they don't want anything else, the waitress totals the bill and places it facedown on the table. This is a polite way to give a bill to guests. By placing a bill facedown, the waitress is telling the guests that there is no hurry to pay. The guests can stay as long as they wish at the table. They can pick up the bill and pay it whenever they are ready.

Everyone working in the restaurant should be friendly. People call hotels and restaurants the hospitality industry. They really do try hard to make a person feel welcome and comfortable.

Notes

1. **serve tourists** 为顾客服务
2. **printed in English** 用英语印刷
3. **waiter** *n.* 男服务员; **waitress** *n.* 女服务员
4. **explain to the cook** 向厨师解释
5. **from time to time** 时不时地, 常常
6. **coffeepot** *n.* 咖啡壶
7. **napkins** *n.* 餐巾纸
8. **total the bill** 汇总账单. **pay the bill** 付账; **have the bill** 付账
9. **face down on the table** 正面朝下放着, 反放着
10. **the hospitality industry** 服务行业

Part C

Supplementary Reading(1)

The kind of food countries used to grow to support their populations depended on climate very much, how good the land was for farming and how near communities lived to the sea and rivers for seafood and fish. That is still true today, but technology, better transport systems, import and export trade have greatly increased the choice of food that is daily available in many countries. As food is essential to life, so the way food is cooked and eaten is very important to the traditions and culture of a country. In countries in the West and in Asia, there are a lot of cultural food variations—what

you eat at different times of the day, how you eat and what is considered “ordinary” or “luxury” food and what you eat on special occasions or on festival days in the year.

In countries where there is plenty of food, people can choose what they like to eat most of the time and can eat lots of it and be “gluttons” (贪食者) if they like. But in poorer countries, where food is usually scarce, you eat what there is and often there is little choice and no variety.

Depending on supply, demand and world prices, types of food can be very cheap in certain parts of the world but jolly expensive in other parts. For example, prawns are cheap in Singapore, the Philippines and certain parts of China near the sea (but not in Chinese inland cities) and expensive in many western countries. Sometimes food that was cheap becomes expensive. For example, many people ate seafish, cod, caught mainly in northern seas, when it used to be very cheap. But now because the surrounding sea has been fished too much, it has become scarce and is considered more of a luxury fish. Fruit is always more expensive in northern climates, but is much cheaper, with more variety, in southern ones where the weather is warmer with longer daylight hours.

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

1. What does food-productivity depend on?
2. What do “ordinary food” and “luxury food” mean in the passage?
3. In all the countries, can people choose what they like to eat?
4. How about the surrounding sea nowadays?
5. Is fruit at the same price in northern climates and in southern ones?
6. What difference is there in food in poorer countries?
7. Is “cod” a river fish or a sea fish?
8. Why have cods become scarce these days?

Supplementary Reading (2)

When children forget their manners and become rude, their parents will often wonder what has come over them. The parents will usually demand an explanation to find out the reasons why they are behaving badly. Also, children need to be reminded of good manners—polite behaviour—at home, so that they learn to behave properly in society as they grow up.

The reason why many school children refuse to eat certain types of food is often the same one everywhere. School dinners are to blame. Unfortunately, food cooked in

school canteens for large numbers of students is unlikely to be as good as home cooking. Students often put off a certain type of food if it doesn't taste as fresh as they are used to eating it at home, or if vegetables have been cooked too long. Also people who plan school meals have to think of the cost and the dinners will not include any luxuries—just plain ordinary food.

Some countries try to ensure that school dinners provide students with a proper square meal in the middle of the day so that students have enough energy for a good afternoon's work. Also if the student comes from a poor family, the school dinner might be his only proper meal of the day. A good square meal should include some meat, fish, vegetables, some rice, noodles or potatoes and ideally a piece of fruit.

Sadly there are many people in poor countries, particularly in Africa, who hardly ever have a square meal from one week to the next and have to exist on very poor food. People, who live in countries where food is various and not scarce, find it difficult to imagine the hunger that other people suffer in poor countries.

Read the passage and choose the best answer.

1. Which of the following is not true according to the first paragraph?
 - A. Sometimes children become rude because they forget their manners.
 - B. Their parents want to know why they behave badly.
 - C. Children are asked to behave properly not only at home but also in society as they grow up.
 - D. Children are willing to do as their parents hope so.
2. The reason why school children refuse to eat certain types of food is that _____.
 - A. the food is always the same everywhere
 - B. the food is unlikely to be as good as home cooking
 - C. the food is not a good square meal
 - D. both A and B
3. A good square meal includes _____.
 - A. some meat and fish
 - B. some vegetables, potatoes, some rice and noodles
 - C. ideally a piece of fruit
 - D. A, B and C
4. Which of the following is true according to the last paragraph?
 - A. People in poor countries can have a square meal as those in rich countries.
 - B. People, who live in countries where food is various and not scarce, find it easy to imagine the hunger that other people suffer in poor countries.

- C. People, who live in countries where food is not enough and scarce, find it easy to imagine the hunger that other people suffer in poor countries.
- D. People in Africa, who ever have a square meal from one week to the next, have to exist on very poor food.
5. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
- A. Food in School B. Food in Poor countries and Rich countries
- C. A Good Square Meal D. Talking about Food

Part D

Guided Writing

Notes of Invitation

A note of Invitation should state precisely. It includes ,

1. what invitation it is.
2. the time and place.
3. the pleasure of seeing the addressee on that occasion.
4. a reply is expected.

Example :

20 March, 2005

Dear Helen,

We are going to have an English evening in our classroom this coming Saturday. The time is 7:00 p. m. Would it be possible for you to join us? We would be very happy if you could be with us. We are looking forward to seeing you then.

Yours,
Jianhua

Part E**Merry Learning*****Good News and Bad News***

An artist asked the gallery owner if anyone had shown interest in his paintings. "I've got good news and bad news," she said. "The good news is that some guys inquired about your work and wondered if it would appreciate in value after you died. When I told him it would, he bought all 15 of your paintings. "

"And the bad news? "

"The guy was your doctor. "



UNIT Two

Part A

Situational Dialogue

Planning a Picnic

(Situation: Abel and Barton are planning a picnic together. Now they are discussing the picnic plan. Abel—A, Barton—B)

A: Let's do something we haven't done for a long time. I'd like to go on a picnic.

Where shall we go? Go to the park?

B: No. I want to drive out into the country, find a stream somewhere away from the highway, and have a real old-fashioned picnic lunch with fried chicken, and potato salad, and dill pickles, and lemonade.

A: Sounds like a good idea. Why don't we go this Sunday?

B: I can't make it. I'm busy all the weekend, but next Sunday I'm free.

A: It's a date. You prepare the lunch and I'll provide the transportation.

B: Good.

Notes on the Dialogue:

1. **picnic** *n.* 郊游, 野餐活动. have a picnic 去郊游; plan a picnic 计划郊游; go on a picnic/go out for a picnic 出门郊游; picnicker 野餐者
2. **old-fashioned** *adj.* traditional, 古老的, 过时的, 传统的
3. **dill pickles** 泡菜; lemonade 柠檬汽水