

— 全国旅游专业系列教材 —

旅游英语

(上)

LÜYOU YINGYU

潘惠霞 主编

旅游教育出版社

全国旅游专业系列教材

旅游英语

(上)

LÜYOU YINGYU

主编 潘惠霞

编者 曹锋 杨国庆 苏晓智

旅游教育出版社

责任编辑:韩同春 赖春梅

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

旅游英语(上)/潘惠霞主编. —北京:旅游教育出版社,2004.2

全国旅游专业系列教材

ISBN 7-5637-1130-9

I.旅… II.潘… III.旅游—英语—专业学校—教材 IV.H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2003)第 075957 号

全国旅游专业系列教材

旅游英语(上)

潘惠霞 主编

出版单位	旅游教育出版社
地 址	北京市朝阳区定福庄南里 1 号
邮 编	100024
发行电话	(010)65778403 65728372 65767462(传真)
本社网址	www. tepcb. com
E-mail	tepx@sohu. com
印刷单位	中国科学院印刷厂
经销单位	新华书店
开 本	787×960 1/16
印 张	15.25
字 数	202 千字
版 次	2004 年 2 月第 1 版
印 次	2004 年 2 月第 1 次印刷
印 数	1~6 000 册
定 价	21.00 元

(图书如有装订差错请与发行部联系)

前 言

我国旅游业的发展急需一大批既具有中西文化知识和旅游知识,又具有高水平外语能力的人才。为了适应我国旅游教育的发展,我们编写了《旅游英语》一书,为旅游专业学生提供有针对性的、实用性强的、高质量教材。

《旅游英语》由潘惠霞教授主编。本套教材将知识性和趣味性灵活结合起来,在学生具备了一定的英语语言基础之上,帮助其深入了解旅游文化知识,熟悉国内外旅游历史地理,为其今后从事旅游及相关行业工作奠定良好的基础。

结合我国旅游专业的教学实践,本书的编写力求适应旅游专业学生的知识结构与接受能力。课程内容在注重对学生进行知识点和语言点的传授基础上,还加强对其灵活运用语言的能力,尤其是交际能力的培养。《旅游英语》分为上下两册,每册由15课组成,共30课。每课包括课文、单词表、课文注释、练习和对话5部分。课文分为A、B两部分,A为旅游专业知识,B为文化背景介绍。课文内容由浅入深,篇幅适当。词汇部分介绍旅游行业专用术语和表达,避免大量出现生僻、偏难词语。练习部分包括词汇、语法练习以及写作和对话训练,突出交际能力的培养。此外,每课后面还配有补充阅读材料,以供学生提高阅读能力和扩大知识面。

《旅游英语》一书有以下特点:①知识性强和内容新颖。所有文章均来自国内外相关报刊、杂志、书籍及电子出版物。课文内容生动,题材广泛,涉及旅行社、旅游饭店、航空运输、旅游历史地理、国内外著名旅游名胜古迹、中外文化习俗等各个方面,及时地向学生传递相关专业信息。②教材中课文注释不仅列出相关的语言点,还就有关背景做出简要介绍,帮助学生尽快掌握课文内容,了解背景知识。③课后练习部分将为学生提供大量书面和口头交际练习的机会,帮助学生融会贯通,灵活运用所学内容。

编 者

2004年2月

目 录

Lesson One	(1)
Text A: Thomas Cook	(1)
Text B: Ann's Holiday	(2)
Dialogue: Check-in	(6)
Exercises	(7)
Supplementary reading	(13)
Lesson Two	(15)
Text A: The Melting Pot	(15)
Text B: What Is An American?	(16)
Dialogue: A Hotel Reservation	(23)
Exercises	(24)
Supplementary reading	(29)
Lesson Three	(31)
Text A: Conrad Hilton (I)	(31)
Text B: The Attraction of Hotels and Motels	(32)
Dialogue: A Reservation for Four	(38)
Exercises	(39)
Supplementary reading	(44)
Lesson Four	(46)
Text A: Conrad Hilton (II)	(46)
Text B: A Front Desk Manager	(47)
Dialogue: Ordering a Meal	(53)
Exercises	(55)
Supplementary reading	(59)
Lesson Five	(61)
Text A: Dining Etiquette	(61)
Text B: Food in America	(62)

Dialogue: Booking Flight Tickets	(68)
Exercises	(69)
Supplementary reading	(74)
Lesson Six	(76)
Text A: Chinese and Western Food	(76)
Text B: British Food and Drinks	(78)
Dialogue: Checking-in at the Airport	(83)
Exercises	(84)
Supplementary reading	(90)
Lesson Seven	(92)
Text A: Hong Kong: Wonder upon Wonder	(92)
Text B: Shanghai	(93)
Guided Writing: Notes of Introduction	(96)
Exercises	(97)
Supplementary reading	(103)
Lesson Eight	(105)
Text A: The Land of Disney	(105)
Text B: Theme Parks	(107)
Guided Writing: Thank-you Notes	(112)
Exercises	(113)
Supplementary reading	(119)
Lesson Nine	(122)
Text A: What is Money?	(122)
Text B: The Money System of the United States	(123)
Guided Writing: Notes of Invitation	(128)
Exercises	(128)
Supplementary reading	(134)
Lesson Ten	(136)
Text A: A Visit to the Hands-on Museum	(136)
Text B: Museums in the Modern World	(137)
Guided Writing: Notes of Appointment	(143)
Exercises	(144)
Supplementary reading	(150)
Lesson Eleven	(153)
Text A: Seven Wonders of the World	(153)

Text B: The Terra-cotta Army	(155)
Guided Writing: Notes of Congratulation	(163)
Exercises	(164)
Supplementary reading	(171)
Lesson Twelve	(173)
Text A: Chinese Silk	(173)
Text B: The Silk Road	(174)
Guided Writing: Notes of Apologies	(180)
Exercises	(181)
Supplementary reading	(187)
Lesson Thirteen	(190)
Text A: Weddings—American Style	(190)
Text B: Who Gets to Be a Millionaire?	(191)
Guided Writing: Notes to Make Arrangement	(196)
Exercises	(196)
Supplementary reading	(202)
Lesson Fourteen	(204)
Text A: How Americans Celebrate Christmas?	(204)
Text B: Easter Eggs	(206)
Guided Writing: Note to Keep in Touch with a Friend	(211)
Exercises	(211)
Supplementary reading	(217)
Lesson Fifteen	(220)
Text A: Gambling and Gaming	(220)
Text B: Spectator Sports	(222)
Guided Writing: Note of Giving Information	(228)
Exercises	(228)
Supplementary reading	(234)

Lesson One

Text A

Thomas Cook

Thomas Cook, founder of the world's first travel agency and entrepreneur extraordinaire, was born in England in 1808. Cook quit school at the age of ten and worked a series of jobs, including gardening, fruit selling, and bookselling. In 1828, at the age of 20, he became a Baptist missionary and an ardent supporter of the temperance movement. It was his interest in the cause of temperance that began his career in travel.

One day, in the early summer of 1841, Cook was on his way to a temperance meeting in Leicester. At the time he was working for a Baptist publisher in Loughborough, about ten miles away. An idea occurred to him: Why not arrange for a special train between Loughborough and Leicester for those who planned to attend the upcoming quarterly temperance meeting in Leicester? Cook approached the Midland Counties Railway company with his idea. The company agreed, and Cook advertised the arrangement. On July 5, the historic excursion took place—historic because it was the first publicly advertised excursion train to run in England.

Conditions were a bit rough. The 570 travelers were crammed into nine “tubs”—seatless third-class carriages open to the elements. Already, however, Cook's planning skills were evident. He had negotiated a specially reduced fare of one shilling per person for the trip. He also arranged for a picnic lunch to be served before the afternoon procession, and at the end of the line he set out tea for 1,000 people. Despite the primitive conditions of the ride, the trip was a reasonable success. By 1844, the railway had agreed to run the excursion regularly if Cook would guarantee the passengers. And he did, having by now left the ministry to start his own travel agency. In the next several years, Cook organized other temperance-related tours. They were especially popular with people of limited income, who had never before had the opportunity to travel. As his agency grew, it began to serve all kinds of travellers, no longer limit-

ing itself to the cause of temperance.

Cook's excursions did not venture outside the British Isles until he conducted excursions from Leicester to the French port of Calais for the Pairs Exposition of 1855, a kind of world's fair. Foreseeing the business possibilities in European travel, the next year he organized "A Great Circular Tour of the Continent". Cook led the tour himself but, because he knew no foreign languages, also employed an interpreter. The tour left from Harwich, England, and moved through Belgium, Germany, and France, finally ending back at the English port of Southampton. So many travelers signed up for the tour that a repeat tour had to be scheduled six weeks later to take care of the overflow.

It took a few years for Cook's agency to institute regular service to Europe. Cook personally conducted another tour to Switzerland in July 1864, the same year his son, John Mason Cook, joined him in his firm(which became Thomas Cook & Son). John Mason Cook specialized in promoting the company's American tours. He did much to make Thomas Cook & Son a worldwide travel agency. Extremely energetic and a top organizer, Thomas Cook used his group purchasing power to gain concessions from railroad companies and hotels. His agency was soon so dominant that he was able to impose on many hotels his system of accommodation cards. These were somewhat like coupons. They entitled Cook's clients to reduced rates on rooms in hotels throughout the world. Cook was not, however, without his critics. One writer compared his group tours to cattle drives. Yet business thrived. Thomas Cook died in 1892, and his business passed to his son. Today there are Thomas Cook & Son branches all over the world.

Cook's enterprising spirit changed the face of travel. He was responsible for the coining of a new phrase, the "Cook's tour", which means a whirlwind tour that lightly touches down in many places. In a larger sense, Cook was important because of the pioneering role he played in the area of organized mass travel. Thanks to Thomas Cook, the age of the grand tour gave way to the age of tourism.

Text B

Ann's Holiday

Ann started work last summer, so she didn't have a holiday. She saved as much as she could and, in January, she booked a package trip to Rosas, in Spain. She left

London airport early on the morning of the first Saturday in August. She is very excited, as this was her first trip abroad. During the flight they had a snack, and when they arrived at Barcelona airport, a special bus was ready to take them to their hotel in Rosas. The weather was beautiful and Ann enjoyed the bus trip.

At the hotel, she checked in, and then went to her room to change before dinner. She was just ready to go downstairs, when she found that her Spanish money wasn't in her handbag. She carefully looked in all her luggage, but she couldn't find it. All she had was a small purse with ten English pound notes in it!

Ann found a place to change her English money. She had very few pesetas, and she would be here for two weeks. On her way back to the hotel, Ann bought some cheese, some bread and some oranges. When she got back, she told the manager that her doctor had told her not to eat Spanish food; she'd just have breakfast each day. This was all right, as she knew the price of hotels included breakfast.

For the rest of her holiday, Ann swam in the hotel swimming-pool, or lay on the beach and got a suntan. She also went for long walks with one of the other tourists, a Scottish girl called Jane. However, when the others went to interesting places, she always said she wasn't well. In fact, her holiday wasn't bad, except that she was always hungry. After all, a piece of fruit for lunch, and bread and cheese for supper isn't very much... especially not for two weeks!

Late in the afternoon of their last day, Ann and Jane were on the beach. Jane asked her why she never ate with them in the hotel restaurant. The food was excellent. Ann told her all about her money problems. Jane looked at her for a minute, and then said, "But didn't you know? The price of this holiday includes absolutely everything!"

Words and Expressions

(Text A)

entrepreneur / ɒntrəprə'nə / n.

〈法〉企业家, 主办人

extraordinaire / ɛkstrə'ɔ:di:'næ / adj.

[用作后置形容词] 异常的, 特别的, 非凡的

Baptist / 'bæptist / n. adj.

浸礼会的; 浸礼会教徒

missionary / 'mɪʃənəri / n.

传教士

ardent / 'ɑ: dɒnt / adj.

热心的, 热情洋溢的

temperance / 'tempərəns / n.

节欲, 戒酒, 禁酒

quarterly / 'kwɔ:təli / adj.

一年四次的, 每季的

procession / prə'seʃən / n.	行列, 队伍
guarantee / ˌɡærən'tiː / v.	担保, 保证
venture / 'ventʃə / v.	冒险, 敢于去
conduct / kən'dʌkt / v.	引导, 管理
schedule / 'skedʒul / v.	确定时间
institute / 'ɪnstɪtjuːt / v.	制订, 创立, 开始
promote / prə'məʊt / v.	促进
energetic / ˌenədʒetɪk / adj.	精力充沛的, 积极的
dominant / 'dɒmɪnənt / adj.	有统治权的, 占优势的
enterprising / ˌentəpraɪzɪŋ / adj.	有事业心的, 有魄力的, 有胆量的

(Text B)

snack / snæk / n.	小吃, 快餐, 点心
Barcelona / ˌbɑːsi'ləʊnə / n.	巴塞罗那(西班牙东北部港市)
Rosas / 'rəʊsəs / n.	罗萨斯(西班牙城市)
check in	(住进旅馆时)登记
Spanish / 'spæniʃ / adj.	西班牙人的, 西班牙语
pesetas [pə'setə] n.	比塞塔(西班牙货币单位)
suntan ['sʌntæn] n.	日晒后的肤色, 晒黑的肤色
got a suntan	晒日光浴
Scottish / ['skɒtɪʃ] adj.	苏格兰的, 苏格兰人的

Notes

(Text A)

1. Thomas Cook: 托马斯·库克(1808.11.22~1892.7.18)。有向导的旅游创始人、世界旅行社“托马斯·库克父子旅游公司”的创办人。1841年他劝说“中部各郡铁路公司”开辟一条专门行驶于莱斯特与拉夫伯勒之间的列车线, 以供7月5日举行的戒酒大会之用。这是英国第一列公开发布广告的旅游火车。1855年巴黎博览会期间, 库克引导了从莱斯特到法国加来的旅游。翌年他又率领周游欧洲的大旅行。19世纪80年代, 他的公司办理英国和埃及的军事运输及邮政业务。
2. Baptists: 浸礼会。基督教新教的一派, 在基本信仰上与新教大多数教派一致, 但是坚持洗礼必须全身浸在水中, 反对用点水或注水之法, 故名。浸礼会的教会组织大多实行堂会信徒公理制, 有些教派强调教会不是由任何人所创立, 不服从任何人的权威, 不尊奉人为的信条。

3. temperance movement: 戒酒运动, 提倡节制饮酒或绝对禁酒的运动。欧洲最早的戒酒组织创建于爱尔兰。1892 年北爱尔兰戒酒协会建立之后, 戒酒运动遍及整个爱尔兰, 并且传播到苏格兰和英格兰。

4. It was his interest in the cause of temperance that began his career in travel. 正是对戒酒事业的兴趣使他开始了他的旅游事业。

这里: It was... that... 为强调句。强调句的结构是:

It + be + 要强调部分 + that(或 who, which) + 句子其他部分。强调部分指人时用 who(m), 有时用 that。

例: It is me whom he blamed. 他怪的是我。

It's the people, not things, that are decisive. 决定的因素是人不是物。
其他情况用 that。

例: It was in Xi'an that I first met him. 我是第一次在西安碰到他的。

It was yesterday that they had the get-together with the students. 他们和学生是在昨天联欢的。

5. Leicester: 莱斯特。英格兰莱斯特郡一个区和城市, 临索尔河和大联合运河。

6. Cook approached the Midland Countries Railway company with his idea. 库克向“中部各郡铁路公司”提出自己的想法。

approach v. 向……提议

例: The secretary approached the President with a suggestion. 秘书向校长提出了建议。

7. 注意 historic 与 historical 的区别:

historic: “有历史意义的”

例: This is a document of historic significance. 这是一篇具有历史意义的文件。

historical: 指“历史的”(与“传说的”对举), 或“有关历史的”

例: Is Lu Ban a historical or a legendary figure? 鲁班是确有其人, 还是个传奇人物?

They are now editors of a journal of historical studies. 他们现在是一个历史研究刊物的编辑。

8. The 570 travelers were crammed into nine “tubs” — seatless third-class carriages open to the elements. 570 名游客拥挤在九节“浴盆”样的车厢里——没有座位、还要遭受风吹雨打。

the elements: 自然力、天气等(尤指坏天气)

例: In spite of the terrible storm he walked on, quite careless of the elements.

虽然暴风雨可怕,他还是向前走,不在乎恶劣天气。

9. Southampton: 南安普敦。英国英格兰汉普郡的一个区(城市),英吉利海峡港口,位于伊钦河和泰斯特河河口湾之间的半岛上。
10. He was responsible for the coining of a new phrase, the "Cook's tour" which means a whirlwind tour that lightly touches down in many places. "库克旅游"这个词与他有很大关系。"库克旅游"是指像旋风一样,蜻蜓点水似的多地旅游。

(Text B)

1. saved as much as she could: 她尽可能地省钱
2. booked a package trip to Rosas: 订了一张由旅行社包办一切的到罗萨斯旅游的票
package trip 即 package tour 意思是包价旅游, 英式英语为: package holiday.
例: The travel company is arranging a package trip to the international computer exhibition. 旅游公司正在组织一次参观国际计算机展览的包价旅游。
3. had a snack: 吃了一顿快餐
4. looked at her for a minute: 看了她好一会儿

Dialogue

Check-in

Situation:

Mrs. Jones has made a reservation at Hilton Hotel by telephone. She is now going to check in.

Clerk: Good morning. What can I do for you?

Mrs. Jones: Good morning. I'm Paula Jones from Los Angeles. I made a reservation by phone a week ago.

Clerk: Oh, just a minute please, Mrs. Jones. Let me check it for you. Yes, we have your reservation. A single with shower and a double with twin beds for three days. Is that right?

Mrs. Jones: Yes, that's right.

Clerk: Can I see your passports, please?

Mrs. Jones: Sure, here you are.

Clerk: Thank you. Please fill in these hotel registration forms. Here are the keys to your rooms. Your rooms are on the tenth floor. Would you please return the keys to the reception desk on your floor when you go out?

Mrs. Jones: Yes, I will. By the way, could you tell us where everything is? Where can I have my breakfast and where can I change travelers' checks into Chinese currency?

Clerk: Well, the dinning rooms are on the second floor. Both Chinese and Western food are served there. And there's a foreign currency exchange desk just by the entrance.

Mrs. Jones: That's useful. Thank you very much for your help.

Clerk: Enjoy your stay.

Notes on the Dialogue

1. check in: 登记办理住店手续
2. fill in: 填写, 填入

例: There are one or two lines more on this application which you must fill in.
这份申请表格中还有一两行要填写。

Fill in your name and address here. 把你的名字和地址填写在这里。

3. Here are your keys to your rooms. 给你房间的钥匙。

这是一个由 here 引起的倒装句。

又如: Here comes the train. 火车来啦。

Here we are. 到啦。

4. registration form: 登记表
5. reception desk: 服务台
inquiry desk 问讯处
the front desk 前台
foreign currency exchange desk 外币兑换处
6. travelers' check: 旅行支票

Exercises

I. Comprehension questions on the texts

(Text A)

1. Where and when was Thomas Cook born?

2. What did he do before he was 20 years old?
3. Was there any link between the temperance movement and his career in travel?
4. Why did Cook go to Leicester in the early summer of 1841?
5. What kind of idea occurred to him? Whom did he propose his idea to?
6. What happened on July 5, 1841?
7. On what condition did the railway agree to run the excursion regularly?
8. When did Cook begin to serve all kinds of travellers, no longer limiting to the cause of temperance?
9. When did Cook's excursion venture outside the British Isles?
10. Who was John Mason Cook? And what did he specialize in?
11. Cook was the founder of the world's first travel agency and was without his critics, was he?
12. What role did Cook play in the area of organized mass travel?

(Text B)

1. Why didn't Ann take a holiday last year?
2. Why was she so excited in August?
3. What was she searching for before she went to have dinner?
4. How much money was left in her purse for a two-week holiday?
5. What did she do during her holiday?
6. Why didn't she have lunch and dinner with other tourists in the hotel room?
7. Did she visit as many interesting places as other tourists? Why (why not)?
8. What is a package holiday?

II. Vocabulary and structure

Direction: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C), and D). Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

- He has no idea of how to _____ a successful business.
A. tend B. deal
C. run D. engage in
- _____ is a person who has come to live permanently in a foreign country.
A. emigrant B. immigrant
C. immigration D. emigration
- The young man rushed to the hospital _____ he heard the bad news.

- A. immediately B. in a moment
C. for a moment D. as for as
4. Shenzhen is _____ most beautiful coastal city and I believe I'll come for _____ second time.
A. the, a B. a, a
C. the, the D. a, the
5. Every student of English needs a good dictionary, but I can't afford _____.
A. it B. that
C. one D. anyone
6. Although William considered himself a musician, he has never made a _____ of music.
A. practice B. progress
C. career D. change
7. The editor cuts down the article to make it _____ the space available in a magazine.
A. fit B. suited
C. suitable D. fix
8. You must _____ to this bad behavior.
A. give up B. do away
C. put an end D. make way
9. — I'd rather have some coffee if you don't mind.
— _____.
A. Thank you
B. Of course not, anything you want
C. No, nothing at all
D. Yes, I don't mind
10. _____ no knowledge what may happen in one hundred years' time.
A. It is B. This is
C. There is D. That's
11. In order that we wouldn't miss the plane, we took a taxi and hurried to the airport with forty minutes to _____.
A. speed B. spare
C. save D. leave
12. I thought her kind and helpful _____ I met her.
A. first time B. for the first time

- C. by the first time D. the first time
13. Because of his ill management, his company was at the edge of bankruptcy
_____.
- A. at a time B. all the time
C. at all times D. at the time
14. Never _____ seen such an unusual performance.
- A. I was B. have I
C. was I D. had I
15. He read the last typing of his book very carefully again _____ sure that it
had no mistakes.
- A. be B. being
C. to be D. was
16. The public expressed _____ concern about the disaster.
- A. its B. their
C. her D. his
17. The capitalist system is based on the _____ motive.
- A. interests B. profit
C. investing D. exploiting
18. I'll take my umbrella _____ of rain.
- A. in case B. in the case
C. for case D. for the case
19. Mr. Stopford drove slowly on the way home until he reached the highway,
_____ the speed limit was 60 miles an hour.
- A. where B. though
C. when D. because
20. It's a difficult job; _____, we will keep on trying.
- A. whatever B. no matter how
C. however D. but

III. Fill in each blank with the proper form of the given word

- He requested their _____ help. (suddenly)
- John had the _____ idea that a woman's place was in the home. (fix)
- It is my _____ that the doctor can cure him. (believe)
- A bird with _____ wings was singing in the woods. (color)
- The priest spoke a few words of _____ to the dying man. (comfortable)