

英语教程

餐旅企业管理适用

第二册



中山大学出版社

陈美洁 温庚林 主编

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前 言

为了适应大学旅游与酒店企业管理专业教学的需要,参照高等学校文、理科大学英语《教学大纲》的有关规定,并根据大学餐旅企业管理专业教学计划的要求,我们编写了《英语教程—餐旅企业管理适用》(*An English Course for Tourism & Hotel Administration*, 以下简称*ECTHA*)。

*ECTHA*系中山大学管理学院餐旅企业管理专业教研室的自编教材,它对大学公共英语课的教学起着相辅相成的作用。全书共分四册,供大学一至二年级用(每学期用一册)。内容方面:根据教学计划的要求,选择国内外有关旅游与酒店管理方面的先进理论与成功经验为题材,并结合实际,系统地介绍我国旅游与饭店/酒店/旅馆/宾馆管理的具体情况。语言方面:以学生在中学学过六年英语(即:已经掌握1600个单词和一定的基础语法知识)为起点,逐步深入地帮助本科学生掌握语言技巧,通过课内外的大量实践,提高他们的听、说、读、写、译能力。

*ECTHA*第1—4册内含课文各15篇,每课课文后编有快速阅读文章和会话各一篇;课文本身编有词汇、词组、语音、语法、汉译英和其它形式的练习;快速阅读文章后编有内容理解以及词汇理解练习题;会话后编有词汇注解、注意事项以及对话练习情景提示。本书还提供上述各种练习的参考答案以及课文、会话的参考译文。使用*ECTHA*的教师可根据学习者的不同实际语言水平掌握进度和取舍作业。此外,学习者必须查生词和预习课文,以培养独立工作能力;本教程不注解生词(重点词的意义可通过词汇练习去获得理解),其目的就在于此。参考答案与参考译文要求由任课教师掌握,待授课完毕并批改或抽改作业后、评讲

之时才发给学生。(1-4册词汇总表将附于第4册书后。)

本书还备有外籍教师灌制的课文、对话等听力训练录音带,以提高教学效果。(课文、会话中如果出现生词,其释义可根据上下文猜测或从课文译文、会话译文中查到。)

*ECTHA*不仅适用于餐旅专业本科生、短训班学员、经理和服务人员,而且可供广大英语自学者使用。

本书在编写出版过程中,得到了中山大学外语系、英语培训中心、电教中心、出版社等有关同志的热情关怀与大力协助,特此表示衷心的感谢!

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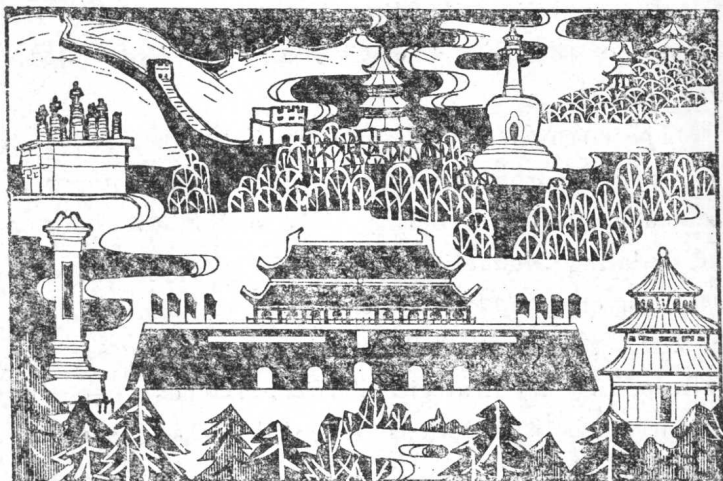
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LESSON ONE

READING

BEIJING



Part of Beijing's charm lies in its being an ancient city with many splendid cultural relics. One of the six ancient Chinese capitals, Beijing became the capital known as Ji of the state of Yan during the Zhou Dynasty over 3,000 years ago. In the early 12th century, the Jin Dynasty (1115-1234) established its capital here. After conquering and unifying China, the Mongols founded the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) and made Beijing their capital, calling it Dadu. When

Marco Polo, the Italian traveller, came to the city, he was so impressed by the grandeur of Dadu that he said it was the most prosperous and the largest city in the world, both in area and in the grandeur of its buildings. The two later dynasties, Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911), both had Beijing as their capital. It was during the Ming Dynasty that the Imperial Palace, or the Forbidden City as it is also called, was built.

The Great Wall (Chang Cheng). It takes about an hour's drive from the city district to reach the wall located northwest of Beijing. The section was built on the Badaling Mountains over 1,000 metres above sea level. Juyongguan Pass, one of many such gates along the wall, guards the Badaling mountain pass. The wall, posing a strategic barrier, extends into the distance in both directions from this pass along the mountain ridges.

Construction of the wall began in the seventh century B.C. when separate feudal states in northern China built barriers against invasions by neighbouring states along their borders and when three fairly large ducal states, Yan, Zhao, and Qin, built walls on their northern borders, to ward off incursions by slave owners among a nomadic nationality known as Xiongnu. In the third century B. C. when Qin Shi Huang, the first emperor of Qin, unified China, he had the sep-

arate sections of walls linked together to form the basis of the present Great Wall. Repairs during successive dynasties finally put the wall into its present form in the Ming Dynasty. Starting from Shanhaiguan Pass at the Bohai Bay in the east end, the wall rises and falls, twists and turns along the mountains, crossing valleys, traversing Hebei, Beijing, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Inner Mongolia, Ningxia and Gansu, running over 6,700 kilometres before reaching Jiayuguan Pass at the west end.

The magnitude of the engineering feat of construction of the Great Wall is even more impressive considering that it was not simply built with earth but with finely trimmed stones and grey bricks. The wall averaged 7.8 metres in height and 5.8 metres in width at the top --wide enough for five horses or 18 people to walk along it abreast. One estimate has it that 180 million cubic metres of packed earth and 60 million cubic metres of bricks were used to construct the wall. Just to move these materials up to the worksite along the meandering mountain paths was an extremely difficult task, let alone manufacturing the bricks.

Imperial Palace (Gu Gong): Also known as the Forbidden City, the Imperial Palace contains 150,000 square metres of floor space within an area of 720,000 square metres to constitute the largest and most complete ensemble of traditional architecture in the world.

The most impressive buildings on the palace ground are Hall of Supreme Harmony (Taihe Dian), Hall of Central Harmony (Zhonghe Dian) and Hall of Preserving Harmony (Baohe Dian). Viewed from afar, these palaces built on eight-metre-high white marble foundations take on a grandeur that is almost mythological. The Hall of Supreme Harmony, the most elegant of the three, also known as "Hall of the Golden Throne", is the place where grand ceremonies were held. It is 30.05 metres high, 13.96 metres wide from east to west and 37.2 metres from north to south and its roof is supported with 84 huge pillars, each a metre in diameter. Six of them, decorated with gold dragons, surround the throne which rests on a two-metre-high platform. Sculptures of divine cranes, incense burners and tripods stand in front and a meticulously carved screen behind. The hall is filled with priceless gold art and jewellery on display. The Hall of Central Harmony is where emperors rehearsed for ceremonies and took short rests before going into the Hall of Supreme Harmony. Behind it, the Hall of Preserving Harmony is where on Lunar New Year's Eve emperors feasted nobles of ethnic minorities. The last two halls, built entirely of wood, have eaves covered with paintings.

Beyond the Hall of Preserving Harmony is the inner palace. Here, Hall of Heavenly Purity (Qianging Gong), Hall of Union (Jiaotai Dian) and Hall of

Earthly Tranquility (Kunning Gong) stand on the central axis and are flanked by six eastern and six western courtyards. The inner palace is the area where emperors conducted daily routine work and lived with their empresses and concubines.

Construction of the palace took 14 years (1406-20) during the reign of Ming Emperor Zhu Di (r. 1402-24) and 24 emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties ruled the country from here. A visit to this huge palace and its precious exhibits in various halls will help visitors learn something of the palace life of China's emperors.

Ming Tombs (Shisan Ling): The Ming Tombs, 13 of them, screened by the Tianshou Mountains in a 40-square-kilometre basin, are about forty kilometres northwest of Beijing. Visitors normally see two tombs—the largest and most imposing overground construction, Changling, and an excavated tomb, Dingling. Every tomb has an underground palace, but only Dingling has been excavated.

At the entrance to the Ming Tomb area are 18 giantsized pairs of stone statues of animals, generals and ministers lining the road leading to the tombs which are representative of the concept that even after death, the emperors still ruled the land and people.

Changling was built as the tomb for Emperor Zhu Di. Its main building, Hall of Prominent Favour (Ling'

en Dian), covers a floor space of 1,956 square metres, the same as the Hall of Supreme Harmony in the Imperial Palace. Its pillars, beams, rafters and frames are all made entirely of nanmu, a fine hard wood from the south of China. Thirty-two huge gilded pillars of nanmu inside the hall support the ceiling, each made of a single trunk. The four largest ones are each 1.17 metres in diameter. At times the pillars emit a fragrant odour. Moving the huge trunks to the necropolis from the mountains in southwestern China, it is said, took five or six years.

Unearthed during 1956-58, the majestic underground palace at Dingling was hidden 27 metres below the surface. Occupying 1,195 square metres of floor space, its five vaulted halls are stone, without a single wood beam or column. The rear hall, the largest of the five, is 30.1 metres long, 9.1 metres wide and 9.5 metres high. The coffins of the Ming Emperor Zhu Yijun and his two empresses are exhibited here. Over 3,000 burial objects including a gold crown, some phoenix crowns, gold wine pots and vessels and other highly valuable relics were excavated. Some of them are on display at the Dingling exhibition halls. According to historical records, it took six years to complete the construction of Dingling at the cost of eight million taels of silver, equal to two years' land taxes for the entire country.

I. Questions

II. Vocabulary Exercise

1. charm—Part of Beijing's charm lies in its being an ancient city with many splendid cultural relics.
a. attractiveness b. beauty c. scenery
2. relics—Part of Beijing's charm lies in its being an ancient city with many splendid cultural relics.
a. property b. remains c. estates
3. grandeur—When Marco Polo came to the city, he was so impressed by the grandeur of Dadu that he said it was the most prosperous and the largest city in the world.
a. greatness b. development c. prosperity
4. feast—The Hall of Preserving Harmony is where on Lunar New Year's Eve emperors feasted nobles of ethnic minorities.
a. provided a rich meal for
b. provided entertainments for
c. provided lodging for
5. precious—A visit to this huge palace and its precious exhibits in various halls will help visitors learn something of the palace life of China's emperors.
a. precipitous b. lustrous c. valuable
6. odour—At times the pillars emit a fragrant

odour.

a. amenity b. odorant c. scent

7. excavate—Over 3,000 burial objects were excavated.

a. unearthed b. vacated c. discovered

III. Idiomatic Expressions and Multiple-word Verbs

1. (be) equal to; (be) the same in amount, size, number, value, degree, etc. ; (be) as much as
 - 1) According to historical records, it took six years to complete the construction of Dingling at the cost of eight million taels of silver, equal to two years' land taxes for the entire country.
 - 2) Ten dimes are equal to one dollar.
2. on display; shown, exhibited
 - 1) Some of the valuable relics are on display at the Dingling exhibition halls.
 - 2) Stores have these pictures on display in the windows.

Fill in each blank with one of the phrases listed below in its right form if necessary.

(be) equal to on display

1. An hour _____ sixty minutes.
2. A new kind of car was _____ in the shop.

IV. Homework

Write sentences of your own, using each of the

phrases listed below.

1. (be) equal to _____
2. on display _____

V. Pronunciation Exercise

Syllable Stress

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. a. cónquer | b. conquér |
| 2. a. grandéur | b. grándeur |
| 3. a. architéture | b. árchitecture |
| 4. a. céremony | b. ceremóny |
| 5. a. diámeter | b. diaméter |
| 6. a. metículously | b. métículously |
| 7. a. excaváte | b. éxcavate |
| 8. a. cóncépt | b. concépt |

VI. Repetition Drill

Part of Beijing's charm/ lies in its being an ancient city/with many splendid cultural relics./ One of the six ancient Chinese capitals, Beijing became the capital known as Ji of the state of Yan during the Zhou Dynasty over 3,000 years ago. In the early 12th century, the Kin Dynasty (1115-1234) established its capital here. After conquering and unifying China, the Mongols founded the Yuan Dynasty (1271-1368) and made Beijing their capital, calling it Dadu. When Marco Polo, the Italian traveller, came to the city, he was so impressed by the grandeur of Dadu that he

said it was the most prosperous and the largest city in the world, both in area and in the grandeur of its buildings. The two later dynasties, Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1911), both had Beijing as their capital. It was during the Ming Dynasty that the Imperial Palace, or Forbidden City as it is also called, was built.

VII. Dictation

A. Listen carefully and then write down the missing words as rapidly as you can.

1. Beijing became the capital known as Ji over _____ years ago.
2. In the early _____ century, the Kin Dynasty established its capital here.
3. The two later dynasties, Ming (_____) and Qing (_____), both had Beijing as their capital.
4. The Forbidden City contains _____ square metres of floor space within an area of _____ square metres.
5. The Hall of Supreme Harmony is _____ metres high, _____ metres wide from east to west and _____ metres from north to south and its roof is supported with _____ huge pillars, each a metre in diameter.
6. The rear hall is _____ metres long, _____ metres wide and _____ metres high.

B. Write down the sentences as fast as you can.

VIII. Translation (C.to.E.)

1. 北京是中华人民共和国的首都，世界上最古老、最美丽的城市之一。
2. 北京是中国古代六个京都之一，一个具有许多璀璨壮丽的历史文化遗迹的古城。
3. 中华人民共和国成立以后，北京不但成了新中国的政治中心，而且成了她的经济和科学文化中心。
4. 万里长城位于北京的西北面，东起山海关，西迄嘉峪关，全长6,700多公里。
5. 故宫又称紫禁城，显示了中国传统的富丽堂皇的建筑艺术。
6. 长城的建筑是一项极其艰巨的建筑工程，因为它是用砖石沿着逶迤的山峦建造的。
7. 故宫是明朝和清朝皇帝统治中国的所在地，参观故宫将帮助人们了解中国皇帝宫廷生活的一些情况。
8. 根据历史记载，豪华壮丽的地下宫殿定陵的建筑，历时六年，耗资八百万两银子。

SPEED READING

THE SUMMER PALACE

—YIHEYUAN

The largest and best preserved of imperial Chinese gardens is only about half an hour by bus northwest

of Beijing's city center. Known as the Summer Palace, or Yiheyuan meaning Garden of Harmonious Unity, it served the court of China's last dynasty, the Qing (1644-1911). For many years this scenic spot attracted pleasure-seeking feudal rulers, who adorned it with pavilions and gardens. Not until the reign of Emperor Qian Long (1736-95), the fourth Qing emperor, did the garden assume approximately its present size and shape. Qian Long named it Qingyiyuan, or Garden of Clear Ripples. Destroyed by fire in 1860 during the Second Opium War, it was rebuilt in 1888 by the Empress Dowager Ci Xi who spent an enormous amount of money on it from funds appropriated for building a Chinese navy. In fact, Ci Xi got her palace under the pretext of building a naval training site though it was never once used for that purpose. Ci Xi named it Yiheyuan and made it her residence for the greater part of the year. In 1900 the palace gardens were again badly damaged when the combined forces of eight imperialist powers pillaged Beijing. It was reconstructed in 1903 and opened as a public park in 1924, thirteen years after the overthrow of the last imperial dynasty.

This palace garden occupies 290 hectares, three-fourths of which is water, mainly Kunming Lake at the foot of Longevity Hill (Wanshoushan) focal point of the garden. One day is scarcely enough to see all