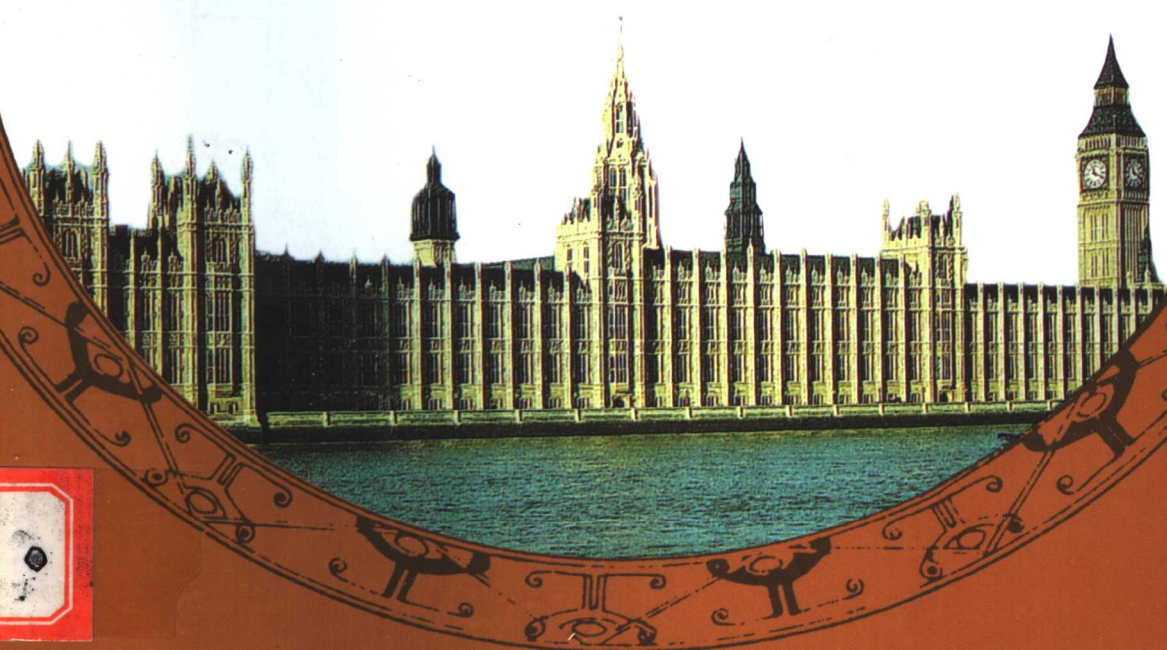


旅游英语

(下)

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

(下)

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(下)/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 7-5637-1131-7

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 075958 号

全国旅游专业系列教材

旅游英语(下)

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	15.75
字 数	208 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	22.00 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,还对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: Reasons For Travel	(1)
Text B: Religion and Mystery	(2)
Paragraph Writing: A Brief Introduction to Paragraph	(8)
Exercises	(9)
Supplementary reading	(15)
Lesson Two	(17)
Text A: What is Tourism?	(17)
Text B: The Rise of Greece	(19)
Paragraph Writing: Narration	(27)
Exercises	(27)
Supplementary reading	(32)
Lesson Three	(33)
Text A: Culture Effects of Tourism	(33)
Text B: Rome City and Empire	(34)
Paragraph Writing: Description	(39)
Exercises	(40)
Supplementary reading	(45)
Lesson Four	(47)
Text A: Types of Travel Agencies	(47)
Text B: Honolulu	(49)
Paragraph Writing: Process	(57)
Exercises	(57)
Supplementary reading	(62)
Lesson Five	(64)
Text A: Transportation—the Most Basic Service of Travel Industry	(64)
Text B: Airline Reservation Agent	(67)

Paragraph Writing: Generalization and Exemplification	(78)
Exercises	(79)
Supplementary reading	(84)
Lesson Six	(85)
Text A: The Boeing Company	(85)
Text B: The Growth of the Travel Agency	(86)
Paragraph Writing: Cause and Effect	(96)
Exercises	(97)
Supplementary reading	(101)
Lesson Seven	(103)
Text A: Product and Staff of Travel Industry	(103)
Text B: Playing-Cards	(105)
Paragraph Writing: Comparison and Contrast	(110)
Exercises	(111)
Supplementary reading	(116)
Lesson Eight	(118)
Text A: American Express Company	(118)
Text B: Ancient Chinese Architecture	(119)
Paragraph Writing: Classification	(128)
Exercises	(128)
Supplementary reading	(133)
Lesson Nine	(135)
Text A: The Hotel Framework	(135)
Text B: Beijing Hutongs	(138)
Paragraph Writing: Definition	(143)
Exercises	(144)
Supplementary reading	(148)
Lesson Ten	(151)
Text A: Registration (I)	(151)
Text B: Beauty Contests in Venezuela	(153)
Exercises	(159)
Supplementary reading	(163)
Lesson Eleven	(166)
Text A: Registration (II)	(166)
Text B: On British Tolerance	(168)

Exercises	(176)
Supplementary reading	(180)
Lesson Twelve	(182)
Text A: The Food Service Industry	(182)
Text B: Big City Big Fun	(185)
Exercises	(192)
Supplementary reading	(196)
Lesson Thirteen	(199)
Text A: Handling Complaint	(199)
Text B: What's So Special about Dragons?	(200)
Exercises	(207)
Supplementary reading	(212)
Lesson Fourteen	(215)
Text A: Recreational Shopping	(215)
Text B: National Parks	(216)
Exercises	(223)
Supplementary reading	(227)
Lesson Fifteen	(230)
Text A: World Problems	(230)
Text B: The Automobile in American Life	(233)
Exercises	(238)
Supplementary reading	(242)

Lesson One

Text A

Reasons for Travel

Throughout history, most travel was undertaken because of necessity—not for pleasure. People traveled to satisfy basic needs for survival. They searched for food and shelter or fled from enemies. Many people traveled in search of a better life. Perhaps they were looking for gold, silver, and other treasures that would make them rich. Or they scouted for fertile farmland to which they could move their families.

This is not to say that no one ever traveled just for the fun of it. Even in ancient times, some pleasure travel occurred. During a typical season, 700, 000 tourists would crowd into Ephesus, a city in Asia minor, where they were entertained by acrobats, animal acts, jugglers, and magicians. Wealthy Romans made excursions to Greece to take part in the Olympic Games, theatrical productions, and festivals.

Of course, some people were motivated to travel just out of curiosity. They wanted to know what lay beyond the horizon or around the bend in the road. Perhaps sailors joined the crews of the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria in 1492 because they wanted to find out what would happen when the ships reached the edge of the world. There have been other motivations for travel as well. During the Middle Ages, people went on pilgrimages to holy cities and shrines. They did so to pay homage to saint or to fulfill a vow. Some pilgrims dressed in sackcloth and walked barefoot as a sign of penance. The passport originated in 1388 when King Richard II required English pilgrims to obtain and carry permits before they could travel to France. The Crusade (A.D. 1095 ~ 1291), in which Christians attempted to wrest control of the Holy Land from the Muslims, were the most ambitious and religious journeys of all.

Travel for the purpose of conducting trade—in other words, business travel—has been going on for centuries. Traders from Phoenicia, a civilization that existed from 1100 B.C. to 332 B.C. sailed from port to port in the Mediterranean world. Early travel in China and India was based on trade. Notions about cures for ailments of the

body have also influenced travel. To relieve his rheumatism, the Roman emperor Caracalla (A.D. 188~217) journeyed to mineral springs located north of Rome. Juan Ponce de Len, a Spanish explorer, discovered Florida in 1513 while searching for the fountain of youth. In the 1800s, it was fashionable for members of European high society to visit various German spas (different spas claim effectiveness for different maladies). These people sipped mineral water all day and then entertained themselves with banquets, dancing, and gambling all night. Destinations of historic and cultural significance have attracted travelers through the ages. This reason for travel originated with the grand tour in the seventeenth century. As part of their education, youth of British aristocracy undertook an extended tour of Europe. Accompanied by tutors and servants, the young gentlemen visited cathedrals, castles, and galleries, especially those of France and Italy. They learned to speak several languages and were introduced to Europe's aristocracy. The grand tour usually took three years.

Text B

Religion and Mystery

Sooner or later, everyone faces the question of the relevancy of religion in his or her life. Whether they have been raised in a religiously-oriented culture or in a secularist or atheistic atmosphere, they ask themselves about religion. They wonder what religion is, why it is, whether it is necessary, whether it is natural to people, and whether it is for them. Eventually, everyone takes a stance concerning religion.

Why is this so?

Perhaps the first reason is sociological. People experience religion around them, see it in action, and wonder why it is part of human experience. Depending upon their personal experience, they have a favorable or unfavorable impression. They decide that religion is for them, or they decide that it is not for them. They live their lives accordingly.

The second reason seems to be experiential. People who have been brought up in a particular religion wonder about it. They ask what it really means, where it came from, why they belong to this religion community rather than that, how their religion compares with others, whether it is "true", and whether they should seek another or abandon the practice of any religion.

A third reason that people wonder about religion in their own lives might be called

“influential. ” That is, they are influenced by what they experience. Some people, for example, wonder about religion in their own lives because of the influence of a religious person like Pope John Paul II whose charisma is experienced globally. Others see many influential people around them practicing no religion or expressing a kind of disdain for or amused tolerance of religion. They wonder whether religion should affect their lives at all. Still others, because they are unable to answer religious questions, wonder if religion really is a psychologically crutch, an invention, a racket, or a superstition left over from “unenlightened” days. All of these people are influenced to a greater or lesser degree by the views of religion held by those who have influenced their lives.

Perhaps the most common reason for people asking themselves about religion and its role in their lives, however, is that, at some point in their lives, they have asked themselves about the meaning of life. They have searched for answers to questions about life that go beyond the obvious, the measurable, the observable, or the scientific. They have searched for answers to the mystery of life. They wonder where life came from, where it is going, and what its purpose is. For them, as we shall see, religion provides the best answers. Behind humanity’s questions about life’s meaning and purpose lies an encounter with mystery.

The mystery of life confronts people at various times in their lives. When they experience the power, the beauty, or the magnitude of the universe, they wonder where it came from, what its purpose is, what it means, and where it is going.

When they read about Unidentified Flying Objects, they ask: Are they real? Where are they from? How do they travel? Are the creatures in them superer subhuman? How do they subsist or exist? How are they related to earth’s creatures?

When a man and woman experience the joy of true love, they wonder about its source, its meaning, its purpose and its uniqueness. When a husband and wife experience the mystery of pregnancy and the wonder of birth, they ask themselves what shaped this tiny form, what force created this miracle, what life is expressed in this helpless baby.

The mystery of life confronts people most of all, however, when they are in the presence of death. For most people, death is the great mystery: the unexpected, the unknown, the point where mystery is master. Death raises the ultimate question: “What is life?” and that question demands an answer. When people fail to uncover these mysteries, they tend to seek religion for solution. In the cause of finding the answers, people formed different views towards God; hence, different religions.

Words and Expressions

(Text A)

survival / sə'vaɪvəl / n.	幸存, 生存, 残存
shelter / 'feltə / n.	隐蔽处, 藏身处
treasure / 'treʒə / n.	财宝, 财富
scout / skaut / v.	巡视, 寻找
occur / ə'kə:/ v.	发生, 出现
entertain / ɪ'entə'tein / v.	娱乐, 使快乐
acrobat / 'æk'rəbæt / n.	杂技演员
juggler / 'dʒʌglə / n.	变戏法者
magician / mə'dʒɪʃən / n.	魔术师
excursion / ɪks'kɜ:ʃən / n.	游览, 远足
theatrical / θi'ætri:kəl / adj.	戏剧性的
motivate / 'məʊtɪveɪt / v.	激发
curiosity / ɪkjuəri'ɒsɪti / n.	好奇心
horizon / hə'reɪzn / n.	地平线
pilgrimage / 'pɪlgrɪmɪdʒ / n.	朝圣
shrine / fraɪn / n.	神殿, 神祠, 圣地
homage / 'hɒmɪdʒ / n.	敬意
vow / vau / n.	誓约
pilgrim / 'pɪlgrɪm / n.	圣地朝拜者, 朝圣
penance / 'penəns / n.	忏悔, 苦修
originate / ə'ɪrɪdʒɪneɪt / v.	起源, 发生
wrest / rest / v.	夺取
ambitious / æm'bɪʃəs / adj.	有雄心的
Phoenicia / fi'niʃiə / n.	[史]腓尼基(地中海东岸古国)
Mediterranean / ɪ'medɪtə'reɪnjən / adj.	地中海; 地中海的, 地中海民族的
notion / 'nəʊʃən / n.	观念, 想法
ailment / 'eɪlmənt / n.	疾病, 不宁, 不安
rheumatism / 'ru:mətɪzəm / n.	风湿, 风湿病
malady / 'mælədi / n.	疾病
spa / spɑ:/ n.	矿泉, 温泉区, 矿泉疗养地
gambling / 'gæmblɪŋ / n.	赌博
destination / ɪ'destɪ'neɪʃən / n.	目的地

aristocracy / ˌæris'tɒkrəsi / n.

贵族

cathedral / kəθi'drəl / n.

大教堂

(Text B)

relevancy / 'reləvənsi / n.

关联; 关联事物

secularist / 'sekjələrist / adj.

世俗论者的

atheistic / ˌeiθi'stɪk / adj.

无神论的, 无神论者的

stance / stæns / n.

姿态

experiential / ɪks'piəri'enʃəl / adj.

经验的, 经验上的

bring up

培养, 养育

belong to

属于

abandon / ə'bændən / v.

放弃, 遗弃

charisma / kə'rɪzmə / n.

感召力; 教皇的指导力

disdain / dɪs'deɪn / n.

轻蔑, 以高傲的态度对待

crutch / krʌtʃ / n.

支撑, 帮助

racket / 'rækit / n.

生意; 职业

superstition / sju:pə'stɪʃən / n.

迷信

unenlightened / ˌʌnɪn'laitnd / adj.

无知的, 落后的

go beyond

超过, 超越

encounter / ɪn'kauntə / n.

遭遇, 遇到

confront / kən'frʌnt / v.

面临, 面对

magnitude / 'mæɡnɪtju:d / n.

巨大

subsist / səb'sɪst / v.

生存, 存在

pregnancy / 'pregnənsi / n.

怀孕

ultimate / ˈʌltɪmɪt / adj.

最后的, 最终的

Notes

(Text A)

1. Ephesus: 以弗所。希腊爱奥尼亚城市, 故址在土耳其伊兹密尔柱村附近, 位于欧亚西端, 主要以阿尔迪美丝庙著名。
2. Asia Minor: 小亚细亚。亚洲西部一半岛, 属土耳其。
3. Greece: 希腊。位于巴尔干半岛最南端。面积 50, 960 平方英里 (131, 990 平方公里)。首都雅典。古代希腊在许多方面是西方文明的发祥地。公元前 2000~前 1400 年克里特岛上存在过米诺斯文化。约公元前 1400 年开始迈锡尼文化时期。约公元前 1200 年多利安人入侵, 开始黑暗时代。公元

前 750 年形成希腊各城邦的松散联合。公元前 338 年被马其顿占领。公元前 146 年被罗马人征服。后被拜占庭占领。至 1460 年全部成为奥斯曼帝国之一部。1830 年独立。1925 年建立共和国。1936 年恢复君主制。1973 年再次建立共和国。1981 年加入欧洲共同体。

Rome: 罗马。意大利首都和历史名城。罗马是世界最大文化中心之一和天主教的行政和精神首都。罗马古城(建立在阿文蒂尼、卡埃利安、卡皮托利尼、埃斯奎利尼、帕拉蒂尼、奎里纳尔和维米纳尔 7 座著名的山丘上)一带,早在铜器时代(公元前 1500 年)便有人居住。至公元前 6 世纪初形成政治上统一的王权城市。之后数百年,罗马人逐渐征服意大利半岛,势力遍及整个地中海地区,罗马帝国版图向大西洋方向扩展到欧洲大陆内部。1420 年建立教皇的绝对统治。1789~1867 年被法国占领。1867 年被意大利军收复,成为统一的意大利首都。20 世纪 20~30 年代发展成现代城市。对许多古罗马遗址进行了发掘和保护。尽管没有现代城市特有的大规模工商业,罗马一直为行政和旅游中心。罗马最著名的广场斯巴格纳自 16 世纪起便为旅游名胜,广场上通往法国人所建教堂隐修院的“斯巴格纳台阶”颇有名。埃斯奎利尼山坡上的弗拉维安半圆剧场是当地最大的古罗马建筑。帕拉蒂尼和卡皮托利尼之间早为古罗马宗教、政治和商业活动中心,有大量遗迹保存至今。

4. Middle Ages: 15 世纪后期人文主义者首次使用“中世纪”一词,用以表述西欧历史上从 5 世纪罗马文明瓦解到人文主义者正在参与的文明生活和知识复兴的时期。

pilgrimage: 指基督教徒访问圣徒墓地或其他圣地。其用意可能是祈求超自然的护持、感恩、示忏悔或虔诚。据史料记载,早在 2 世纪欧洲人即有去耶路撒冷朝圣者。中世纪的主要朝圣地是圣地(巴勒斯坦)、西班牙的圣地亚哥·德·孔波斯特拉和罗马。此外还有在若干地区享有盛名的几百处朝圣地。

5. They did so to pay homage to a saint or to fulfill a vow. 他们如此做的目的是朝拜圣人或还愿。

saint: 圣徒。各种宗教界人物可以由信众拥戴或当局宣布为圣徒。圣徒在世时有许多善行和美德(其中有的是真实的,有的是虚构的)。据说他们之所以这样高尚,流芳百世,是由于他们与神有密切关系或能致神力。早期基督教的先知保罗被天主教、东正教和基督教新教共同尊为圣徒。

6. Crusades: 十字军。一般指西方基督教徒组织的反对穆斯林国家的几次军事远征,其目的是控制圣城耶路撒冷并夺取与耶稣基督尘世生活有联系的一些地区。在 1095~1291 年之间,即从发动第一次十字军到拉丁基督教徒

最后被赶出其在叙利亚的基地，共计有 8 次主要的远征。这两个世纪对西欧社会、经济和制度等方面的发展都具有重大的意义。

7. Phoenicia: 腓尼基。今黎巴嫩及其与今叙利亚和以色列毗邻地区的古名腓尼基语称这个民族为“肯纳尼人”。在希伯来语里，“肯纳尼”一词另有一义是指“商人”，而“商人”这一涵义如果用来称呼腓尼基人，倒是显得十分贴切的。腓尼基人大概是在公元前 3000 年左右到达这一地区的。比布罗斯与埃及的贸易和宗教联系始于埃及第四王朝，公元前 16 世纪已经进行了广泛的贸易。不久，埃及人便确立了对腓尼基大部分地区的宗主权。腓尼基政府的最初形式似乎是由富裕商人家族操纵的王国。腓尼基人以海上贸易和殖民著称。到公元前 2000 年，他们已经拥有一系列的殖民地，扩大了在地中海东部沿岸的影响。
8. Caracalla: 卡拉卡拉，(公元 188. 4. 4~公元 217. 4. 8) 罗马皇帝(公元 211~公元 217 在位)，一般认为是罗马历史上最嗜血成性的暴君之一。他的统治加速了罗马帝国的衰亡。
9. This reason for travel originated with the grand tour in the seventh century.
“This”此处是指前面一句的内容，应译为：去那些具有重要历史和文化意义的目的地的旅游起源于 7 世纪的盛大旅游。

(Text B)

1. a religiously-oriented culture 以宗教为主旨的文化
-oriented 用以构成复合词，意思是“朝着……方向的，导向的，侧重……的”。
例：a sports-oriented course 以体育为主旨的课程
an exam-oriented teaching system 侧重考试的教学体制
a semantically-oriented drill 侧重于语义的练习
2. if religion really is a psychological crutch, an invention, a racket, or a superstition left over from “unenlightened” days. 宗教是否真的是心理上的一种支撑、一个发明、一种职业，或者是“无知”时期遗留下来的迷信。leave over: 使剩余，遗留
例：Some disputes among these countries are left over by history. 这些国家之间的一些分歧是历史上遗留下来的。
One of the neighbors had let off a firework left over from last night. 一位邻居燃放昨天晚上剩下的一个烟花。
3. All of these people are influenced to a greater or lesser degree by the views of religion held by those who have influenced their lives. 所有这些人或多或少

少地受到那些曾对他们的生活产生过影响的人们所持的宗教观点的影响。
to a ... degree: 到……程度, 在……程度上。根据程度的不同, 可以用
some, certain, what, 以及形容词的比较级和最高级。

例: He is tired to some degree. 他有些疲倦了。

The lecture we attended last night was dull to the last degree. 我们昨晚
听的报告没意思到了极点。

4. They have searched for answers to questions about life that go beyond the obvious, the measurable, the observable, or the scientific. 他们探寻生命的答案, 而这些问题往往超出了那些明显的、可测量的、看得见的, 或是科学的范畴。

search for: 寻找, 搜查, 搜寻

例: She searched her bag for the keys. 她在包里搜寻钥匙。

The police are searching for the escaped prisoner. 警方正在搜寻那个逃犯

5. Unidentified Flying Objects: 不明飞行物, 亦称飞碟, 常简称为 UFO。
6. The mystery of life confronts people most of all, however, when they are in the presence of death. 不过, 生命的神秘最令人困惑的是当人们面对死亡的时候。

confront: 面临, 面对使……头痛的事

例: The next big issue confronting the family is the question of education of the kids. 这个家庭面临的下一个重大问题就是孩子们的教育问题。

The difficulties that confronted the astronauts came one after another. 宇航员们面临的困难一个接着一个。

in the presence of: 当着……的面, 在……的面前, 在……在场的情况下

例: The boy was shy to sing in the presence of his class. 这个男孩不好意思在全班面前唱歌。

He signed his name in the presence of two witnesses. 他当着两个证人的面签了字。

Paragraph Writing

A Brief Introduction to Paragraph

Paragraphs usually consist of three parts: introduction, body and conclusion, in

other words, the topic sentence, the supporting ideas, and the conclusion. In the introduction, the writer presents the idea that he is going to discuss. The idea, or the controlling idea, is conveyed in the topic sentence. In the body, the writer provides the reader with supporting details to explain the idea conveyed in the topic sentence. The writer chooses relevant details and arranges them logically. The conclusion serves as a completion of the discussion in the body. The conclusion can be a summary, an inference, a suggestion, a restatement, etc. of the topic sentence. The introduction and conclusion are usually much shorter. The body is the longest part. Look at the following paragraph:

Foreign custom is much stricter than Chinese custom in the matter of replying to invitations. When you receive an invitation you should answer it immediately, saying definitely whether you are able to accept it or not. This is because the hostess probably wants to have a certain number of guests at her table, and if you cannot come she will want to ask someone else. And it is not polite to ask anyone to come at the last minute. So you should let her know just as soon as possible whether you can come or not.

Introduction: Foreign custom is much stricter than Chinese custom in the matter of replying to invitations.

Body: When you receive an invitation you should answer it immediately, saying definitely whether you are able to accept it or not. . . And it is not polite to ask anyone to come at the last minute.

Conclusion: So you should let her know just as soon as possible whether you can come or not.

Exercises

I. Comprehension questions on the texts

(Text A)

1. What were the main reasons for travel in ancient times?
2. Is it true that no one ever traveled just for fun in ancient times.
3. Were some people motivated to travel just out of curiosity? Give some examples?
4. Why did people go on pilgrimage to holy cities during the Middle Ages?
5. Why did some pilgrims dress in sackcloth and walk barefoot?
6. When did the passport originate?

- (Text B)**

- ## II. Vocabulary and structure

1. If you are interested in the job, you should apply for it _____ .