

旅游英语

第二册 (修订本)





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编者的话

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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。全书分一、二、三三册,第一册 16 课,第二册 17 课,第三册 16 课。

第一、二册在编写时曾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。 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取自原文,内容涉及英语国家的历史、地理、风土人情,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。

修订本前言

本书一、二册出版后,受到国内旅游界和有志于旅游业的年轻人的欢迎。到目前为止,已印四版。这于编者来说,无疑是一种莫大的鼓舞。

然而由于编者水平有限,本书毕竟并非完美无缺。现在乘一、二册再版的机会,进行修改和补充,目的在使本书具有更高的科学性,无论从知识性或语言角度,力求达到准确无误。为帮助自学者学习,修订本每册都增加了练习答案。

厦门旅游职业学校刘雨沧老师对本书的修订提出了不少宝 贵的意见,特表感谢。

> 编 者 1988年8月

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LESSON 1

Text The United States
Dialogue Asking the Way

Word Study call, show, take, go

Grammar 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级

TEXT

The United States

The full name of the U.S.A. is the United States of America. But people say, for short, the U.S.A., or the U.S., or America, or the States. There are fifty states in the U.S.A.. They are united to form one country.

The U.S.A. is in the middle of North America. It lies between Canada and Mexico. Canada is to the north and Mexico is to the south. The U.S.A. is between the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

The U.S.A. is the fourth largest country in the world. All the western part of the country is high land. The middle of the U.S.A. is low land. It is good farmland. There are long rivers here. One of them is the River Mississippi. In the north, between the U.S.A.

· 1 ·

and Canada, are five big lakes. They are called the Great Lakes.

The capital of the U.S.A. is Washington, D.C.. It is in the east of the country. The biggest city in the U.S. is New York. Two other big cities are Los Angeles and Chicago. Los Angeles is in the west, on the Pacific Ocean. Chicago is on one of the Great Lakes. Each of the two cities has over seven million people.

DIALOGUE

Asking the Way

(1)

Tourist: Excuse me.

Waiter: Yes?

T: Can you tell me the way to the zoo?

W: You can take a No. 7 or No. 15 bus. Let me see ... Oh, yes, you can take a No. 105 trolleybus, too.

T: Can I go there by underground?

W: No, you can't.

T: Where's the bus stop?

W: It's over there. See? Oh, a bus is coming. Hurry up. I think you can catch it.

T: Thank you.

(2)

Tourist: Excuse me, can you show me the way to the

nearest post office?

Waiter: Yes, it's in the Peace Street. As a matter of fact, I'm going in the same direction myself, so if you come with me, I'll show you.

T: That's very kind of you.

W: There it is, that building over there, with a pillar-box in front.

T: Thanks very much. W: Don't mention it.

NEW WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS.

united	[ju'naitid] a.	联合的; 团结的
state	[steit] n .	州; 国家
the United State	S	美国
full	[ful] a.	完全的
America	[ə'merikə] n.	美国;美洲
form	[fo:m] v .	组成
north	$[no:\theta]$ n.	北部;北方
lie	[lai] v .	位于;躺;平放
Mexico	['meksikəu] n.	墨西哥
Atlantic	[ət'læntik] n.&.a.	大西洋;大西洋的
ocean	[ˈəuʃən] n.	洋;海洋
the Atlantic Ocean		大西洋
pacific	[pəˈsifik] a.	和平的
the Pacific Ocean		太平洋
land	[lænd] n.	土地;陆地
low	[ləu] a.	低的

farmland $\lceil fa:mlænd \rceil n$. 农田 Mississippi $\lceil misi'sipi \rceil n$. 來西西比河 the Great Lakes 北美洲五大湖 Washington, D.C. ['wofinten 'di:'si:] 哥伦比亚特区 华盛顿(美国首都) [los 'ændʒili:z] n. Los Angeles 洛杉矶 [fi'ka:gou] n. Chicago 芝加哥

简称;缩写

trolleybus $\lceil \text{'trolibas} \rceil n$. 无轨电车(英) underground $\lceil \text{'andagraund} \rceil n$. 地下铁道(英) by underground 乘地铁 [kæt[] v.catch 捉; 赶上(车) $\lceil pi:s \rceil n$. peace 和平 matter $\lceil \text{mæta} \rceil n$. 事情 direction [di'rek sən] n. 方向 myself [mai'self] pron. 我自己 pillar-box ['pila-boks] n. 邮筒 as a matter of fact 事实上

NOTES

1. Canada is to the north and Mexico is to the south. 加拿大在(美国)北面,墨西哥在(美国)南面。 试比较:

Beijing is in the north of China.

The Soviet Union is to the north of China.

for short

Chongqing is in the southeast of Sichuan.

Chongqing is to the southeast of Chengdu (成都).

the Soviet Union

[ðə 'səuviet 'ju:n jən] n. 苏联

Sichuan

n. 四川

2. Washington, D.C. = Washington, District of Columbia

哥伦比亚特区华盛顿,是美国首都华盛顿的简称。

注意: 美国西北部有一个州,叫华盛顿州,它后面不用 D.C.。

3. ... I'm going in the same direction <u>myself</u>. (我自己) myself 是英语中的自身代词,在句子中作主语 I 的同位语。

注意: 1) same 之前一般须用定冠词。

2) direction 前的介词用 in, 不用 towards。

WORD STUDY

- 1. Call vt. & vi.
 - 1) 喊,叫,呼喊:

Somebody is calling.

Call me at seven o'clock, please.

2) 召请, 召集:

Can you call a doctor for my wife?

The monitor is going to call a meeting this afternoon.

3) 称呼, 名叫:

He is called John. 不能说: His name is called John.

What's this called in English?

Call n.

- 1) 信号, 通话:
 to make (answer) a telephone call
- 2) 叫,喊,召唤:

to answer the Party's call

- Can I have a morning call?
- Yes, of course. When?
- -- 6:30
- What's your room number?
- 1034.
- All right.
- 2. Show vt. & vi.
 - 1) 给看, 出示:

Show your tickets, please.

Would you please show me your passport (护照)?

2) 指示, 引导:

Show me the way, please.

The worker is showing us how to start the machine.

The manager showed us round the factory.

Show n.

- 1) 展览; 演出:
 - a flower show 花卉展览
 - a picture show 一场电影

2) 表示:

Can I have a show of hands? They voted by (a) show of hands.

vote [vəut] vi. 表决

- 3. Take vt.
 - 1) 拿,取:

Take that shirt and hold it in your hand. Take the chair out of the room, please.

2) 带(着); 带领:

You'd better take your raincoat with you. It looks like rain.

Are you going to take your wife to the concert?

had better

最好

raincoat

concert

['reinkout] n.

 $\lceil konsət \rceil n$.

雨衣 音乐会

3) 吃、服用:

You should take the medicine three times a day.

medicine ['medisin] n.

犸

4) 搭, 乘(车);

If you want to go to the Bund, you can take a No. 48 bus.

the Bund

[band] n.

外滩

5) 费, 需要:

It'll take ten months to finish the building. The cooking will take ten minutes or so.

6) 其他习惯用法:

They are taking a walk in the park.

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