



• 北京联合大学旅游学院英语系 编

新编旅游英语阅读

第二册

New Tourism English Reading

中国国际广播出版社

New Tourism English Reading

新编旅游英语阅读

第 二 册

北京联合大学旅游学院英语系 编



中国国际广播出版社

责任编辑：李 卉

封面设计：李士英

版式设计：周 迅

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

新编旅游英语阅读 第2册/潘燕华等编. -北京: 中国国际广播出版社, 1999. 1

ISBN 7-5078-1660-5

I. 新… II. 潘… III. 旅游-英语-语言读物 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 23671 号

新编旅游英语阅读 (第二册)

潘燕华 等 编

中国国际广播出版社出版发行 电话: 63049514

(北京复兴门外国家广电总局内 邮编: 100866)

新华书店经销

北京印刷一厂激光照排

环科印刷厂印刷

887×1092 1/32 6.75 印张 120 千字

1999 年 1 月 第 1 版 1999 年 1 月 第 1 次印刷

印数: 5000 册

ISBN 7-5078-1660-5/H · 122 定价: 13.00 元

编者（按单元顺序排列）

潘燕华 程晓笠 刘 晶

邱 宁 费松丽 杨桂荣

刘志红 袁立辉

前 言

本书为北京联合大学旅游学院英语系泛读教材编写组集体编写。编写目的为：

一、根据学习培养目标，使学生从一、二年级的英语基础学习阶段开始，通过精读课的语言基本功训练不断扩大学生应掌握的基本词汇量和有关知识。

二、根据我国旅游业管理的规定，旅游院校英语系学生在大学四年级上学期须参加《全国英语导游员资格证书》的统一考试。本书力求使学生在知识面和实际工作能力上尽早达到独立从事旅游业工作的水平。

三、本教材在语言难易程度安排上低于同层次精读课水平。

四、在选材上坚持题材多样化，体裁以故事、论述、报导、描述体等为主。

五、全书共分四册。每个学习单元分为一个主题，由一个主篇与两个相关内容的副篇组成，后面附有一定量的练习题。

本书使用对象为旅游院校的英语专业一、二年级学生和英语自学者以及应参加《英语导游员资格证书》统一考试的社会其他英语工作者。

北京联合大学旅游学院英语系刘帼贞教授、朱锡炎教授参加了本书的全部审稿工作，在此一并致以谢意。

由于编者水平有限，错误不妥之处在所难免，敬请广大读者批评、指正。

北京联合大学旅游学院英语系

Contents

Unit One	(1)
Unit Two	(25)
Unit Three	(56)
Unit Four	(79)
Unit Five	(100)
Unit Six	(120)
Unit Seven	(147)
Unit Eight	(169)
Key to Exercises	(200)

Unit One

Part A

Pre-reading questions

1. Why is Hong Kong a lucrative market to foreign companies?
2. What made Hong Kong a major international financial centre?
3. What do you think of the importance of the location of Hong Kong?
4. Why has Hong Kong's government always invested heavily in education?
5. Describe great significance of the concept of "one country, two systems".

Manhattan with Mountains

[1] Since its beginning 150 years ago, when Hong Kong was dismissed^① by Britain's Foreign Secretary, Lord Palmerston, as a "barren rock", the territory has been a powerful lure to businesses in search of profit and opportunity. Today, on this "barren rock" stand some of the world's most spectacular skyscrapers, creating a prospect of "Manhattan with mountains". It has been said that Hong Kong is one of the few places where you can have a business idea at breakfast, register your company by lunch and make a profit by dinner.

[2] Investment has been the name of the game^②. Large numbers of companies from the mainland and overseas have set up either regional headquarters or subsidiaries in Hong Kong. As a major international trading, financial and manufacturing centre, Hong Kong is a lucrative market for products, technology and investment. The free trade and open market policies, low tax regime and free flow of capital without exchange controls, appeal to the business ideal of level playing field.

[3] Hong Kong's free market economy has produced a modern economic miracle. It is now the world's tenth largest trading economy, with trade generally in balance. All

this has been achieved on a tiny island perched on the tip of^③ Southern China. But there are two essential factors in its success: it has one of the world's finest deep-water harbours, and an entrepreneurial^④ and industrial population of over six million.

[4] Being the gateway to the mainland, Hong Kong has re-established itself as a great entrepot. The rapid expansion in trade was spurred on by China's adoption of an opendoor policy in 1979. Hong Kong manufacturers of more labour-intensive consumer products began moving across the border into Southern China, and a fundamental restructuring of Hong Kong's economy began to take place, transforming it into a service-based and sourcing centre for the Asia-Pacific region.

[5] Hong Kong is a major player in an increasingly globalized economy. Given its strategic location, internationally oriented business culture and excellent communications, it is perfectly placed at the crossroads of world trade. Commercial links reach out to corporations in over 170 countries and regions.

[6] It is the nerve centre of the Asia-Pacific region. Its location as a regional centre is enviable. The dynamic growth of the Asia-Pacific region has resulted in the development of new intra-regional trading patterns. Hong Kong's trade with the rest of Asia has increased substantially. And it is the conduit^⑤ for China's expanding commercial relations with

Taiwan and South Korea.

[7] As well, Hong Kong is a major loan syndication centre for the region; China, Indonesia, South Korea and Thailand are among the major borrowers. Offshore loans account for more than half of the total loans extended by the banking sector. In every way, Hong Kong will play a pivotal role in the 21st century.

[8] Hong Kong is an information centre that keeps in touch with the rest of the world. As British writer Jan Morris has noted, "Time itself is a commercial commodity in Hong Kong." Even in the 1850s, Hong Kong was known as the place where timely information meant big profits. Now in the age of electronic funds transfer, a major financial centre such as Hong Kong must constantly upgrade and refine its telecommunications and related facilities in order to stay ahead of other top international markets.

[9] From a technological, geographic or financial point of view, Hong Kong represents a crucial satellite and fiber-optic® communications in the Pacific. Its telecommunications network infrastructure outperforms those of its main Asian rivals, Tokyo and Singapore, as well as European and American networks.

[10] In addition, Hong Kong's container port is now the busiest, and is undergoing further major expansion. The port handles more containers than Los Angeles and Long Beach combined. Hong Kong also has the world's biggest single air

cargo terminal and Hong Kong International Airport (Kai Tak) is the world's fourth busiest in terms of^⑦ international travellers and freight.

[11] Hong Kong's emergence as a world financial services centre came in the late 1970s, mainly through its geographical location and the time zone, which allows it to deal and trade while the Western half of the world sleeps. This, in combination with minimal government intervention in the private sector and superior communications, enables bankers and businessmen to take initiatives and capitalize on opportunities that might not be possible in other Asia-Pacific financial centres.

[12] While Hong Kong's banking sector is prospering, its insurance sector has also enjoyed sustained growth. Hong Kong's stock market, the second largest in Asia after Japan in terms of market capitalization, has been the best performing stock market in the past few years. The futures market[®] also attracts both local and overseas investors. In short, Hong Kong is in the business of making money 24 hours a day.

[13] Hong Kong has always invested heavily in education. More than one fifth of the government's annual budget goes into education and manpower training. The result is evident in the quality of management and the workforce. Tertiary[®] educational institutions produce large numbers of degree graduates who become scientists, technicians and

managers to meet the needs of Hong Kong's expanding economy. Vocational and skills training is also being expanded to ensure a continuous supply of skills needed by the business community, and to provide a sound basis upon which local industry can continue their efforts in adopting higher technology.

[14] The "brain drain" caused by increased emmigration particularly to Canada and Australia at the beginning of the 1990s, appears to have levelled off¹⁹, and the talk nowadays is of "brain gain" or reversed emmigration as many of the young professionals return to take up lucrative jobs created as a result of Hong Kong's buoyant economic conditions.

[15] Hong Kong will cease to be a British dependent territory at midnight on June 30, 1997, when it officially becomes a Special Administrative Region of China with a high degree of autonomy. It will be a carefully planned transition; much of the detail has already been laid down in an international agreement, the Joint Declaration, signed between Britain and China in 1984. Under the agreement, Hong Kong's future as a thriving international trading, financial and manufacturing centre is guaranteed for at least 50 years after 1997. The Joint Declaration embodies the concept of "one country (China), two systems" and sets out how the fabric of Hong Kong's capitalist way of life is to be preserved.

[16] Hong Kong has a clear vision for its future. It has

a unique role to play as the catalyst^⑪ for China's future growth and the nerve centre of the Asia-Pacific. The economic momentum buliding up will go a long way toward successfully carrying Hong Kong through the transfer of sovereignty in 1997.

Notes:

1. to be dismissed 不再认为
2. the name of the game 最主要的事情
3. perched on the tip of 坐落于
4. entrepreneurial 企业家的
5. conduit 渠道
6. fiber-optic 光纤
7. in terms of 就……而言
8. the futures market 期货市场
9. tertiary 第三位的
10. level off 趋缓
11. catalyst 催化剂, 触媒

Learn about words:

Find the corresponding words in the passage according to the definitions given below.

1. the attraction or interest that sth. has [1]
2. serving as a help or support (to) but not of first importance [2]
3. necessary; not important; fundamental [3]

4. commercial centre for the import, export, collection, and distribution of goods [4]
5. of great importance because other things depend upon it [7]
6. person who competes with another (because he wants the same thing) [9]
7. capacity to see what needs to be done and enterprise enough to do it [11]
8. (enable to) keep up; maintain [12]
9. give form to (ideas, feelings, etc.) [15]
10. (science) quantity of motion of a moving body [16]

Comprehension :

1. In paragraph 1, "Hong Kong is one of the places where... and make a profit by dinner." refers to _____.
 - a. its powerful lure to businessmen
 - b. its high efficiency and many opportunities
 - c. its free market policy
2. There are two important factors in the success of Hong Kong.
 - a. The free trade and open market policies.
 - b. Low tax regime and free flow of capital without exchange controls.
 - c. Deep-water harbours and industrial population.
3. In the author's opinion, Hong Kong is a major player in a globalized economy _____.

- a. for its strategic location
 - b. for its internationally oriented business culture and excellent communications
 - c. for both a and b
4. Hong Kong's trade with the rest of Asia has increased substantially means _____.
- a. solidly or strongly
 - b. largely or practically
 - c. both a and b
5. Why is Hong Kong a major loan syndication centre for the region?
- a. Because some Asian countries are among the major borrowers.
 - b. Because most foreign countries are among the major borrowers.
 - c. Because Hong Kong is a major player in the international economy.
6. According to the passage, Hong Kong is a modern communication centre in the Pacific _____.
- a. for its perfect technological, geographic or financial condition
 - b. for its superiority of telecommunications network infrastructure to those of foreign countries
 - c. for its fame as the place where timely information meant big profits
7. Hong Kong's container port handles more containers

than Los Angeles and Long Beach combined. It means _____.

- a. Hong Kong's container port is much busier than the other two
 - b. Hong Kong's container port is the busiest among the three ones
 - c. both a and b
8. The "brain drain" and the "brain gain" mean _____.
- a. many of the professionals emigrated to and return from foreign countries
 - b. many of the professionals go abroad and come back
 - c. many of the professionals stay in foreign countries and never come back

Part B

Banker Puts His Money on^① Future of Hong Kong

[1] When American writer and humorist Mark Twain was told that a newspaper had mistakenly published an obituary^② of him because they believed he had died, Twain replied in a witty riposte^③: "Reports of my death are greatly exaggerated."

[2] In his smart suit and glasses, Hong Kong financier