

Unit 1

Self-introduction 自我介绍



(Hello! Glad to meet you!)



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: A friend of Peter's, Robert (R) wonders why and how Peter (P) could become a Chinese. Peter is telling him the reason.

P = Peter: 彼特; **R = Robert:** 罗伯特

R: Hi, Peter. How are you? I've heard an American has become a Chinese, but I didn't expect it was you.

P: Hi, Robert! Glad to see you here in China. It seems that you are surprised I'm a Chinese now.

R: Yes, very surprised.

P: The reason is very simple. I like China and I've come to love China since I came teaching here.

R: It is five years since you came here to work in a college.

P: It's quite right. I was twenty-eight then. I found Chinese students worked very hard. They are very friendly to me. I taught them English and they taught me Chinese, and I have known lots of



interesting things from them. Chinese culture is old and great, which made me much fascinated.

R: I know China is a country of old history.

P: Perhaps you don't know how wonderful Chinese characters are. They are full of meanings.

R: I certainly know that. And I know it is not easy to write.

P: Maybe. And Chinese food is delicious. People say Chinese food is also a kind of culture.

R: I once tried Chinese food. It is very good indeed.

P: So I've got to love China since I came here. My wife came here, too.

R: I see. Then you have had your family in China.

P: You're right. I hope you may come to China very often.



A good learning



(An American Family)

I'm Peter Lin, a Chinese American. Do you know why I'm a Chinese American? Because I was born in America, but now I live in China, and I have acquired Chinese nationality. I love China very much. I came to China to work as a teacher at a Chinese college five years ago. At that time I was twenty-eight. I found Chinese students worked very hard. And they were very friendly to me. I taught them English and they taught me Chinese, and they also told me lots of interesting things, old and great Chinese culture, which made me much fascinated. At the same time I found that Chinese characters are won-

derful, and Chinese food is so delicious. My Chinese friends and I often took part in sports, such as running, basketball and swimming. Since then I have begun to love China. I decided to have my family in China. So my wife Susan came to China four years ago, too. And we both have acquired Chinese nationality. We are both very proud to be Chinese.

New words and expressions

1. a Chinese American 一位华裔美国人
2. acquire [ə'kwaɪə] *vt.* 获得; 取得; 学到
3. nationality [ˌnæʃə'nælɪti] *n.* 民族; 国籍
4. culture ['kʌltʃə] *n.* 文化

5. character['kærɪktə] *n.* 方块字, 汉字; 性格
6. fascinate ['fæsɪneɪt] *vt.* 使……着迷
7. decide [dɪ'saɪd] *vt.* 决定; 决心

Notes

1. ... now I have acquired Chinese nationality. 现在我取得了中国国籍。
2. I found Chinese students worked very hard and very friendly to me. 我发现中国学生学习很刻苦, 对我很友好。Be friendly to somebody, 对某人友好。
3. ... and they also told me lots of interesting things and great Chinese culture, which made me much fascinated. 他们告诉我许多有趣的故事, 古老而灿烂的中国文化, 这些都让我非常着迷。Which 引导一个非限制性定语从句, which 指代前面的“许多有趣的故事, 古老而灿烂的中国文化”, 因此 which 在这里要翻译成“这些”。
4. Since then I have begun to love China. 自从那时候起, 我就开始喜爱上了中国。
5. I decided to have my family in China. 我决定在把家安在中国。Have one's family +地点, 表示在某处安家。



(A Little Boy)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What is the person's name?
2. Why does he say that he is a Chinese American?



3. Do you know what he is now from his self-introduction?
4. What does Peter Lin think of Chinese students?
5. What has he learnt from Chinese students?
6. What does he think of Chinese characters?
7. Does he like Chinese food?
8. How does he as well as his wife feel to be Chinese?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

I'm Peter Lin, a Chinese 1. Do you know why I'm a Chinese American? Because I was 2 in America, but now I live in China, and I have acquired Chinese nationality. I 3 China very much. I came to China to work as a 4 at a Chinese college five years ago. At that time I was 5. I found Chinese students worked very hard. And they were very 6 to me. I taught them English and they taught me 7, and they also told me 8 of interesting things, old and great Chinese 9, which made me much fascinated. At the 10 time I found that Chinese characters are wonderful, and Chinese 11 is so delicious. My Chinese friends and I often took 12 in sports, such as running, basketball and swimming. Since 13 I have begun to love China. I decided to have my 14 in China. So my wife Susan came to China four years ago too, and we both have acquired Chinese nationality. We are both very 15 to be Chinese.



测一测

A good testing

Skills testing



读一读

A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

I'm Peter Lin, a Chinese American. Do you know why I'm a Chinese American? Because I was born in America, but now I live in China, and I have acquired Chinese nationality. I love China very much. I came to China to work as a teacher at a Chinese college five years ago. At that time I was twenty-eight. I found Chinese students worked very hard. And they were very friendly to me. I taught them English and they taught me Chinese, and they also told me lots of interesting things, old and great Chinese culture, which made me much fascinated. At the same time I found that Chinese characters are wonderful, and Chinese food is so delicious. My Chinese friends and I often took part



in sports, such as running, basketball and swimming. Since then I have begun to love China. I decided to have my family in China. So my wife Susan came to China four years ago too, and we both have acquired Chinese nationality. We are both very proud to be Chinese.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Who is Peter Lin?
2. Where was he born?
3. Where is he living now?
4. When did he come to China?
5. What does he teach in China and what does learn from Chinese students?
6. Does he like sports?
7. What did he decide to do when he began to love China?
8. Peter and his wife have both acquired Chinese nationality, haven't they?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Why does Peter say he is a Chinese American?

S: _____.

T: Do you know where he works now in China?

S: _____.

T: What do his students tell him?

S: _____.

T: Do you think Peter has made much progress in Chinese?

S: _____.

T: If Peter works in our school, would you like to make friends with him?

S: _____.

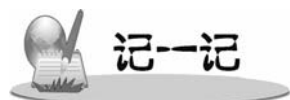


A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

Kate 是一位中国籍美国人。她出生于美国，但是现在住在中国。她于十年前来到中国，并且在一所中学教英语。她对中国的历史很感兴趣，中国的饮食和中国的文化使她着迷。她决定在中国安家。五年前获得了中国国籍。她对自己成为中国人感到骄傲。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

关于自我介绍用语:

1. Please allow me to introduce myself (to you all). 请允许我向大家做自我介绍。
2. Now please allow me to say something about myself. 请允许我向大家做自我介绍。
3. I'm very glad to make a self-introduction to you. 非常高兴向大家作自我介绍。
4. I will make a general introduction of myself. 我大致地向大家自我介绍一下。
5. Will you please introduce yourself to us all? 请向我们大家自我介绍一下。
6. Could you please make a simple introduction of yourself? 请向我们大家自我介绍一下好吗?

其他介绍用语:

1. Please allow me to introduce the guests present. 请允许我介绍一下出席的各位来宾。
2. Now I will make a simple introduction of our company to you. 现在我向大家简单介绍一下我们的公司。
3. Let me introduce to you all the players now. 现在介绍一下参赛的各位选手。
4. First of all, please allow me to introduce the guests present at the meeting. They are ... 首先, 请允许我介绍一下出息今天会议的嘉宾。他们是……
5. Now I'm honoured to introduce the judges for this match. 现在我荣幸地向大家介绍担任本次比赛的评委。
6. It's my pleasure to introduce our new teacher. 我十分荣幸地向大家介绍我们的新老师。
7. 相关句型: I have the honour to introduce ... / I'm honoured to introduce ... / It's my great honour to introduce ... / It's my great pleasure to introduce ... / I'll take the great pleasure in introducing ...

Unit 2

My Family 幸福家庭



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: John (J) is talking about his family with one of his friends (F). People think his family is like United Nations.

J = John, 约翰; F = Friend

F: Hi, John. What are talking with your mother? I can understand nothing.

J: I speak French with my mother. My mother is a French-American.

F: So that's it. That means you speak two languages.

J: We also speak Spanish, because my father speaks Spanish at home.

F: What! You also speak Spanish? You are really great!

J: From our childhood Joan and I spoke French and Spanish with my parents. We can also speak Chinese now. For example, “你好！谢谢！今天天气不错！”

F: Chinese? What does it mean?

J: That means “How do you do? Thank you! It is nice today!”

F: Wonderful! But how can you speak Chinese?

J: Two Chinese college students joined in our family last year. They often teach us Chinese.

F: I see. Your family looks like United Nations, I'm afraid. Is that right?

J: The United Nations? Oh, yes. It's quite like that. We speak several languages at home.



A good learning

Our neighbors often say my family is like the United Nations. Perhaps it is, I think. My father,



Robert, is a teacher at a college. My father knows a lot and often speaks Spanish at home. He says



(A Big Family)

our great grandfather lived in the Middle America. My mother, Helen, a French American, works in a hospital. She often speaks French at home and she is very beautiful and likes singing. God knows how my sister Joan and I could follow them when we were young. We speak French, Spanish or English at home and we speak English at school. In fact, we are a big family of six, because two Chinese joined us one year ago. They are students of a university. They of course speak English, but

sometimes they teach us Chinese. Sometimes my parents cook French food. But we are all surprised at the two Chinese's good cooking. They can make very nice Chinese food. We all enjoy it very much. We are all active and all like sports. What a great pleasure it is for us to eat, play, talk and laugh together!

New words and expressions

1. United Nations 联合国
2. Spanish ['spæniʃ] *n.* 西班牙语
3. the Middle America 美国中部 / 中美洲
4. a French American 法裔美国人
5. follow ['fɒləu] *vt.* 明白, 听懂
6. active ['æktiv] *adj.* 活跃的, 积极的
7. pleasure ['pleʒə] *n.* 愉快, 高兴

Notes

1. So that's it. 原来是这样啊!
2. Your family looks like United Nations, I'm afraid. 我觉得, 你们家看起来就像是联合国。
3. God knows how my sister Joan and I could follow them when we were young. 天知道姐姐琼和我怎么会从小就能听懂他们说的话。Follow somebody, 这里是指“听得懂某人的话”的意思。
4. In fact, we are a big family of six, because two Chinese joined us one year ago. 事实上, 我们是六口人的大家庭, 因为一年前两个中国人成为了我们家庭中的成员。
5. But we are all surprised at the two Chinese's good cooking. 但是我们都惊讶两位中国学生的出色厨艺。
6. What a great pleasure it is for us to eat, play, talk and laugh together! 我们在一起吃饭、一起



运动、一块儿说说笑笑，那是多么开心呵！这是一个感叹句，原句结构是 It is a great pleasure for somebody to do something.



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What do his neighbors often say about his family?
2. What language does his father often speak?
3. Where did his great grandfather live?
4. Why his mother can speak French?
5. What languages do they speak at home or at school?
6. How many people are there in his family now?
7. What are they all surprised at?
8. Do they enjoy Chinese food?
9. What do they all like?
10. What kind of family do you think theirs is?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Our neighbors often 1 my family is like the United 2. Perhaps it is, I think. My father, Robert, is a teacher at a college. My father 3 a lot and often speaks Spanish at home. He says our 4 grandfather lived in the Middle 5. My mother, Helen, a French American, works in a hospital. She often speaks French at home and she is very 6 and likes singing. God knows 7 my sister Joan and I could 8 them when we were young. We speak French, Spanish or English at home and we speak 9 at school. In fact, we are a big 10 of six, because two Chinese 11 us one year ago. They are students of a university. They of course speak English, but sometimes they 12 us Chinese. Sometimes my 13 cook French food. But we are all 14 at the two Chinese's good cooking. They can make very nice Chinese food. We all enjoy it very much. We are all active and all like sports. What a great 15 it is for us to eat, play, talk and laugh together!



(Some Foreign Students)



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Our neighbors often say my family is like United Nations. Perhaps it is, I think. My father, Robert, is a teacher at a college. My father knows a lot and often speaks Spanish at home. He says our great grandfather lived in the Middle America. My mother, Helen, a French American, works in a hospital. She often speaks French at home and she is very beautiful and likes singing. God knows how my sister Joan and I could follow them when we were young. We speak French, Spanish or English at home and we speak English at school. In fact, we are a big family of six, because two Chinese joined us one year ago. They are students of a university. They of course speak English, but sometimes they teach us Chinese. Sometimes my parents cook French food. But we are all surprised at the two Chinese' good cooking. They can make very nice Chinese food. We all enjoy it very much. We are all active and all like sports. What a great pleasure it is for us to eat, play, talk and laugh together!



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. The author's father perhaps is the son of a Latin family, isn't he?
2. What language did the author's great grandfather speak?
3. When could the author and his sister follow their parents?
4. How many languages can the family speak?
5. What did the two Chinese students do after they came to his family?
6. Do you think the two Chinese are also very active?
7. Why do the author's neighbors often say his family is like the United Nations?

8. What do they think of Chinese food?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you think whether the author's mother has acquired American nationality?

S: _____.

T: The author says his mother is a French American. Where was his mother born?

S: _____.

T: What language do they speak at home besides Spanish and French?

S: _____.

T: Please tell me the reason why their neighbors say his family is like the United Nations.

S: _____.

T: Do you like the author's family? (If you can tell the reason) And why?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

我的同学李林家就像是联合国。他爷爷七十多了，是个美国人，而奶奶是法国人。他的妈妈是中国人。李林出生在美国，但他妈妈在他小时候就教他中文。所以他们家有的说英语、有的说法语和中文。李林有一个姐姐在意大利读大学，因此，他姐姐还会说意大利语 (Italian)。

这多有趣啊!

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. a harmonious family 和睦的家庭; family harmony 家庭和睦



2. to create a warm family atmosphere / to create a warm home 营造温馨的家庭氛围
3. housewife 家庭主妇; housework 家务; family affairs 家庭事务
4. A husband staying home to do housework is called a househusband 在家做家务的丈夫称为家庭主夫 / “家庭煮夫”
5. Not only concern ourselves with personal affairs but the affairs of the state and the world. 风声、雨声、读书声、声声入耳; 家事、国事、天下事、事事关心!
6. family income 家庭收入; family violence 家庭暴力
7. family relation(ship) 家庭关系
8. household electrical appliance 家用电器; household demand 家庭用需要
9. family feast / family party / family dinner 家宴
10. four generations under one / the same roof 四世同堂
11. enjoy family happiness / enjoy a happy family life 享天伦, 尽享天伦之乐
12. affection, friendship 亲情、友情
13. A peaceful family will prosper / A family's concord makes everything thrive / Birds in their little nests agree 家和万事兴
14. May the country be prosperous and the people at peace 国泰民安
15. Wish somebody a success at whatever he tries, smooth at his job, a happy family and best luck! 祝……心想事成、工作顺利、阖家欢乐、万事如意!

家庭成员、亲戚:

1. great grandfather / great grandmother 曾祖父 / 曾祖母 (太公 / 太婆); 曾外祖父 / 曾外祖母 (太外公 / 太外婆)
 2. grandfather / grandmother 爷爷 / 奶奶; 外公 / 外婆
 3. father / mother 爸爸 / 妈妈 (父亲 / 母亲)
 4. uncle / aunt 伯伯、叔叔、舅舅 / 伯母、婶婶、阿姨
 5. cousin 表兄弟姐妹, 堂兄弟姐妹; elder cousin 表哥或表姐, 堂哥或堂姐; younger cousin 表弟或表妹, 堂弟或堂妹 (cousin 表示了太多的意义, 难以分清。要命的是 uncle 和 aunt 也需要理清楚才知道是伯伯、叔叔还是舅舅, 是伯母、婶婶还是阿姨。如要理解清楚, 只能根据语境来区别, 例如 son of my mother's sister 表示表兄弟, daughter of my father's brother 表示堂姐妹等)
 6. nephew 侄子、外甥; niece 侄女、外甥女
 7. grandson / granddaughter 孙子、外孙 / 孙女、外孙女
 8. great-grandson / great-granddaughter 重孙子、重外孙 / 重孙女、重外孙女
- (注: 英语中有些称谓或许就一个词, 如要具体表达清楚, 如外甥、侄女, 可以附加 one's sister's son, one's brother's daughter, 以此类推, 就可以明白其意。)

Unit 3

Booking Air Tickets 机票预订



(A Passenger Plane of Italian Airline)



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Wang Ling's (W) are going to travel to foreign countries in the summer vacation. Now she is booking the air tickets with the clerk (C).

W = Wang Ling 王玲; S = Staff 职员

C: Good afternoon, madam! May I help you?

W: Yes, I'd like to book air tickets to Italy this September.

C: OK. It's in three months. Single or return one and the date please?

W: Two return tickets from Shanghai to Rome on September 5th, and Rome to Paris on September 10th, and Paris to Shanghai on September 14th.

C: OK, I see. Wait a moment, please. (Checks the timetable.) Your ID cards and passports, please.

W: Here are my husband's and my ID cards and passports.



C: (Enter their names, ID and passports' numbers into the computer) The flight for Italy leaves at 13:20 from Shanghai Pudong Airport. Is the time all right for you? (Return their cards and passports)

W: Yes, that will be fine.

C: And you may decide which flight for Paris and back to Shanghai when you arrive there.

W: Yes, I see. We will do that. How much for the tickets?

C: You book them that early, so you may enjoy 15% discount. It's 18,500 yuan together with insurance.

W: Sounds nice to me. When can we get the tickets?

C: Keep the receipt, please. You can get the e-tickets from Alitalia (意大利航空公司) at the airport that day. And you may arrive there three hours early. Are you all clear?

W: Yes, I know. Thank you so much.

C: You're welcome. Bye!



A good learning



Wang Ling works at a college, and she likes traveling. So does her husband. This summer vacation is a good time for their whole family to go traveling. This time they want to go abroad. Italy and France are the countries they have decided to travel to. Wang Ling is calling to book the air tickets for Italy and France. They've planned a ten-day trip to the two countries. So Wang Ling visited websites of some airlines. She has also asked her friends for advice about the matter. She has known that she can book the return tickets / roundtrip tickets, because the return tickets are cheaper

than two single ones. She has booked tickets for her couple from Shanghai to Rome, Rome to Paris and Paris to Shanghai. Of course, her little daughter will also go with them. But she is very young and she can take flights for free.



(A Plane of Air France)

New words and expressions

1. book [buk] *vt.* 登记; 预订
2. vacation [və'keɪʃən; veɪ'keɪʃən] *n.* 假期
3. Italy ['ɪtəli] *n.* 意大利
4. website ['websaɪt] *n.* 网站
5. airline ['eəlaɪn] *n.* 航空公司
6. return tickets / roundtrip tickets 往返票; 来回票
7. single ['sɪŋɡl] *adj.* 独身的; 单程的
8. flight ['flaɪt] *n.* 飞机的飞行; 航班
9. electric ['ɪlektrɪk] ticket *n.* (又做 e-ticket) 电子机票
10. discount ['dɪskaʊnt] *n.* 折扣
11. insurance [ɪn'ʃʊərəns] *n.* 保险
12. receipt [ri'si:t] *n.* 收据; 收款凭证

Notes

1. It's in three months. Single or return one and the date please? 那是三个月以后的票了。是要单程票还是往返票，是几号的票？对话中省略了 “Would you tell me ... ” 等话语。
2. (Enter their names ID and passports' numbers into the computer) The flight for Italy leaves at 13:20 from Shanghai Pudong Airport. (把他们的姓名、身份证和护照号码输入电脑) 去意大利的航班 13:20 从上海浦东机场起飞。
3. And you may decide which flight for Paris and back to Shanghai when you arrive there. 当你们



到了以后，可以决定分别去巴黎和回上海的哪次航班。

4. You book them that early, so you may enjoy 15% discount. 你们机票订的早，所以可以享受 85 折。（享受 15% 的折扣是指享受全价 85% 的优惠票价。）
5. Keep the receipt, please. You can get the e-tickets from Alitalia (意大利航空公司) at the airport that day. 请拿好收据。到那天你们可以在机场的意大利航空公司那儿取到机票。
6. But she is very young and she can take flights for free. 不过她还是小孩，乘飞机可以免票。 Do something for free,免费。



(An Italian Stewardess)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where does Wang Ling work?

2. What does she like?
3. Her husband doesn't like traveling, does it?
4. Where do they want to go this time?
5. What is Wang Ling doing now?
6. How does she know something of some airlines?
7. What kind of tickets does she want to book?
8. Does her little daughter need to pay for the ticket? Why?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Wang Ling works 1 a college, and she likes traveling. So 2 her husband. This summer vacation is a good time for 3 whole family to go 4. This time they want to go 5. Italy and France are the 6 they have decided to travel to. Wang Ling is calling to 7 the air tickets for Italy and France. They've 8 a ten-day trip to the two countries. So Wang Ling 9 websites of some airlines. She has also asked her friends for 10 about the matter. She has known that she can book 11 tickets / roundtrip tickets, because return tickets are 12 than two single ones. She has booked tickets for her 13 from Shanghai to Rome, Rome to Paris and Paris to Shanghai. Of course, her little daughter will also go 14 them. But she is very young and she can take flights for 15.



测一测

A good testing

Skills testing



读一读

A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Wang Ling works at a college, and she likes traveling. So does her husband. This summer vacation is a good time for their whole family to go traveling. This time they want to go abroad. Italy and France are the countries they have decided to travel to. Wang Ling is calling to book the air tickets for Italy and France. They've planned a ten-day trip to the two countries. So Wang Ling visited websites of some airlines. She has also asked her friends for advice about the matter. She has known that she can book return tickets / roundtrip tickets, because return tickets are cheaper than two single ones. She has booked tickets for her couple from Shanghai to Rome, Rome to Paris and



Paris to Shanghai. of course, her little daughter will also go with them. But she is very young and she can take flights for free.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Where is Wang Ling working now?
2. Where does their whole family go this summer vacation?
3. How will they go traveling?
4. How will you go if you want to go abroad?
5. How does Wang Ling know something about those airlines?
6. How long will their trip last?
7. Why does Wang Ling choose return tickets?
8. Is it easy or difficult for a person to book air tickets if he wants to go traveling?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: How does Wang Ling plan their summer vacation?

S: _____.

T: Please tell the reason why Wang Ling visited websites of some airlines.

S: _____.

T: What would you like to take if you go abroad?

S: _____.

T: Would you like to go to Italy and France? What other countries would you like to go to?

S: _____.

T: What kind of air tickets would you like to book, single ticket or return ones? Why?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

王玲和她的丈夫都喜欢旅游。他们决定今年暑假去国外，例如意大利和法国。王玲上网查询了一些航空公司的情况。她还向她的朋友征求意见。王玲想要预订往返票，因为来回机票价格便宜些。她的女儿不需要买票，因为她还小，可以免费乘飞机。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

- Domestic Arrivals 国内到达; Domestic Departure 国内出发
- International Arrivals 国际到达; International Departures 国际出发
- on / behind schedule 正点 / 晚点
- economy / tourist class 经济舱
- first class / first-class cabin / business class or cabin 头等舱 / 公务舱
- airport construction fee 机场建设费; e-ticket / E-ticket 电子机票
- airport terminal 机场候机楼; air bridge 登机廊桥
- airport waiting hall 候机大厅; airport lounges 机场休息室
- departure gate / boarding gate 登机口; boarding pass / card 登机卡
- make or carry out security check / safety inspection 进行安检
- contraband 违禁品; It is prohibited to take flammable, explosive and poisonous articles 严禁携带易燃、易爆、有毒等物品
- airport limousine / shuttle bus / airport express 机场大巴
- excess baggage / luggage charge 行李超重费; luggage reclaim 取行李处
- Have you anything to declare, please? 请问有什么要报关税的吗?
- tickets returning 退票; service charge 手续费
- hand baggage / one compact piece of luggage or baggage 随身携带的行李; free baggage / luggage delivery 行李免费托运 (也有以下说法: on baggage / luggage 随身行李; in baggage / luggage 随机免费托运行李)
- passport verification 护照核查 / 护照验证; policy of Visa-free 免签; free visa of tourism 旅游免签
- Please be ready to board at Gate A 26 请准备通过 A 26 登机口登机
- the airport Customs 机场海关; the Migration Office 出入境处; the Immigration Department / office 入境处
- inspection and quarantine agencies 检验检疫机构

Unit 4

Booking a Table 包厢预订



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Han Li's father (H) is booking a box in a restaurant with the waitress (W). They are going to have a dinner party next Saturday.

H = Han Li's father 韩莉的父亲; **W = Waitress** 服务员

W: Good afternoon, sir. Can I help you?

H: Yes. I'd like to invite some relatives to have dinner in your restaurant next week. Would you please arrange it for me.

W: OK, I'm glad to. I'd like to know how many people would attend your party, and what day of next week, please.

H: Fifteen, and next Saturday. We'd like to book a big box.

W: Good. Next Saturday, a big box for fifteen (Write something down on paper while speaking). We have six big boxes, and tell me which box you'd like.

H: We'd like the box that faces the garden instead of the street.

W: Yes, I know. Box 1208 on the second floor is very nice. Is that all right for you?

H: Good. It is very quiet and bright. That's Box 1208. By the way, we need to order a big cake.

W: Oh, I see. It's also a dinner party for birthday. I'll arrange it for you. Your name, please.

H: Han.

W: Ok, Mr. Han. You can take your orders two hours before your dinner that day.

H: Shall we pay some now for it?

W: No. You can pay for it after dinner that day. Anything else, please?

H: Nothing else. Thank you very much.

W: My pleasure. Look forward to you next Saturday.



A good learning

Han Li's come back from Europe after her three-year studying abroad. She hasn't seen her family for long. It happens that her grandpa is seventy this year, for his birthday is also drawing near. Good things come in pairs. These are two happy events worth celebrating. So Han's parents will have a dinner party at a restaurant next Saturday. They will invite their relatives to the dinner. So that day many people will attend the party. It must be a lively, happy and festive gathering. What a pleasant moment for such a big family to meet together! Han Li's father will go to a restaurant to book a table for next Saturday's dinner. They need a box with a big table of fifteen seats. They hope that the box faces the garden instead of the street. They are certainly going to order a big cake.



(A Restaurant Box/Private Room)

New words and expressions

1. draw [drɔ:] *v.* (时间) 挨近 / 临近
2. event [i'vent] *n.* 事件
3. celebrate ['selibreit] *vt.* 庆贺; 庆祝
4. relative ['relətiv] *n. & adj.* 亲属, 亲戚; 相对的
5. lively ['laivli] *n.* 热闹的; 有生气的
6. festive ['festiv] *n.* 喜庆的
7. pleasant ['plezənt] *adj.* 愉快的; 开心的

Notes

1. I'd like to know how many people would attend your party, and what day of next week, please.
请告诉我参加晚宴的人数, 下周星期几。
2. We'd like the box that faces the garden instead of the street. 我们想要朝花园的包厢, 不要靠马路。



3. Han Li's come back from Europe after her three-year studying abroad. 韩莉三年留学终于从欧洲回来了。
4. It happens that her grandpa is seventy this year. 今年恰好又是她爷爷的七十寿辰。 Happen to be / to do, 表示“恰好、正好、碰巧”。类似的用法还有 “It happens that ...; There happens to be that ...” 等。例如: There happened to be a policeman near the crossing then. 当时十字路口附近正好有位警察。
5. Good things come in pairs. 双喜临门、好事成双。
6. It must be a lively, happy and festive gathering. What a pleasant moment for such a big family to meet together! 那天的晚宴一定是一场热闹的、开心的、喜庆的聚会。这么一大家子人相聚一起那是多么开心啊! 后面的句子英语省略了 it is。Must 在这里表示很有把握的推断, 常译成“肯定、一定”等。例如: She must live nearby because I almost see her take the bus here. 她一定就住在附近, 因为我几乎每天看到她在这儿乘公交车。



(Delicious Dishes)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where has Han Li come back?
2. How long has she studied abroad?

3. How old is her grandpa this year?
4. What will Han Li's parents do next Saturday?
5. Will they invite some people then?
6. How many people will attend the dinner party?
7. What kind of box will they like to book?
8. Why will they certainly order a big cake?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Han Li's come 1 from Europe after her three-year 2 abroad. She hasn't seen her family 3 long. It 4 that her grandpa is seventy this year, for his birthday is also 5 near. Good things come in pairs. These are two happy events 6 celebrating. So Han's parents will have a 7 party at a restaurant next Saturday. They will invite their 8 to the dinner. So that day many people will 9 the party. It 10 be a lively, happy and festive 11. What a pleasant 12 for such a big family to meet together! Han Li's father will go to a restaurant to 13 a table for next Saturday's dinner. They need a box with a big table of fifteen 14. They hope that the box faces the garden 15 of the street. They are certainly going to order a big cake.



测一测

A good testing

Skills testing



读一读

A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Han Li's come back from Europe after her three-year studying abroad. She hasn't seen her family for long. It happens that her grandpa is seventy this year, for his birthday is also drawing near. Good things come in pairs. These are two happy events worth celebrating. So Han's parents will have a dinner party at a restaurant next Saturday. They will invite their relatives to the dinner. So that day many people will attend the party. It must be a lively, happy and festive gathering. What a pleasant moment for such a big family to meet together! Han Li's father will go to a restaurant to book a table for next Saturday's dinner. They need a box with a big table of fifteen seats.



They hope that the box faces the garden instead of the street. They are certainly going to order a big cake.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. What did Han Li go abroad for three years ago?
2. Do you think whether she could miss her family when she was abroad?
3. What dose it happen this year?
4. What are two happy events for Han' family?
5. How will they celebrate the two happy events?
6. They will like to book a big box for their party, won't they?
7. Can you tell the reason why they don't like the box facing the street?
8. What else will they order for Han Li's grandpa?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: How long has Han Li been abroad studying?

S: _____

T: What will you do if you are abroad when missing your family?

S: _____

T: What else will you do besides dinner if you have one or two happy events?

S: _____

T: Would you like to go to invite your relatives and friends when celebrate your happy events?

S: _____

T: Which box would you like to book, the one facing the garden or the street?

S: _____



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

韩莉从欧洲留学回国了，今年恰好又是她爷爷七十岁的寿辰。生日也快到了。真是双喜临门啊。韩莉的父母将于下周六晚上在饭店举行晚宴。他们要预订一个十五个人用餐的大包厢。这是个面朝花园的包厢。那天晚上，这么一大家子人相聚一起那是多么开心啊！

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. typical Jiangsu / Zhejiang cuisine / cooking 典型的江苏 / 浙江菜肴
2. cold dish 冷菜; cold cut platter 冷拼盘; hot dish 热菜; staple food 主食; dessert 甜食 / 甜点
3. Sweet-&-Sour Fish 糖醋鱼; West Lake Fish in Sweet Sour Source 西湖醋鱼
4. Pork in Hot Garlic Sauce / Shredded Pork with Garlic Sauce 鱼香肉丝
5. Squirrel-shaped Mandarin Fish 松鼠桂鱼
6. Whitebait Fish Soup with Egg-flake 蛋花银鱼羹
7. Longjing Shrimp 龙井虾仁
8. Braised Bamboo Shoots 油焖春笋
9. Beijing roast Duck 北京烤鸭
10. Hot Spicy Bean curd 麻婆豆腐
11. Diced Pork / Chicken with Pepper & Peanuts 宫爆肉丁 / 鸡丁
12. Sea Cucumber with Egg-white 芙蓉海参
13. Chicken Slices with Egg-white 芙蓉鸡片
14. Fried Shrimps with Egg-white 芙蓉虾仁; Stir-fried Shrimps 清爆 / 炒虾仁
15. Crispy Fried Chicken 香酥鸡
16. Sweet-&-sour Spareribs 糖醋排骨
17. Fried Romaine with Garlic Mince 蒜蓉生菜
18. Taihu White Shrimp 太湖白虾
19. Pork Ravioli / Steamed bread 小笼包
20. Stir-fried Greens with Gluten 青菜炒面筋
21. Consommé 清汤; a course 一道菜 / 汤
22. Large sesame cake 大麻糕



- 23. glutinous rice-ball with rice wine 酒酿元宵
- 24. Crispy eel 脆膳; Fried eel slices 爆炒鳝片
- 25. Shredded Jellyfish 凉拌海蜇; Cucumber Salad 凉拌黄瓜
- 26. a fruit combination 水果拼盘
- 27. stir fry 爆炒; quick fry 熘; fry 炸; steam 清蒸 / 蒸; braise 文火炖; braise in soy sauce 红烧
- 28. to dress the table 摆台; top table 主桌
- 29. hall / lobby waiters 大堂服务员; lobby / hall manager 大堂经理
- 30. a box / a private room (饭店) 包厢; banquet hall 宴会大厅

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Unit 5

Reserving a Room 客房预订



(A Standard Double Room)



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Xiao Zhou (Z) is making a reservation of rooms for her group by telephone. A reservationist (R) is answering the phone.

Z = Xiao Zhou 小周; **R = Reservationist** 办理预订的服务员

R: Good morning. Reservation of Blue Sky Hotel. Can I help you?

Z: Yes. I'm calling from Spring Travel Agency of Lanzhou.

R: Good morning, Zhou!

Z: Good morning. Our group will be arriving in Qingdao on August 16. I'd like to book twelve double rooms and a big suite for three nights.



R: I see. For what dates, please?

Z: For August 16th, 17th and 18th.

R: Just a moment, please (The reservationist checks the list.). Yes, we confirm for 12 rooms for three nights. By the way, how many persons for the big suite?

Z: For a family of four, three adults and a kid.

R: Ok. Could you please tell me your name and telephone number?

Z: You may have a check of the information I gave a week ago. I also made a reservation here.

R: Ah, yes. I've seen it. Twelve doubles and a big suite for three nights from August 16th, 17th to 18th. Ok, the price is still the same as the last. Be sure to confirm again before arrival, please. And remember to tell your tourists to bring their ID cards, please.

Z: Yes, I see. Thank you a lot. Good-bye.

R: Good-bye and we look forward to having you with us.



A good learning



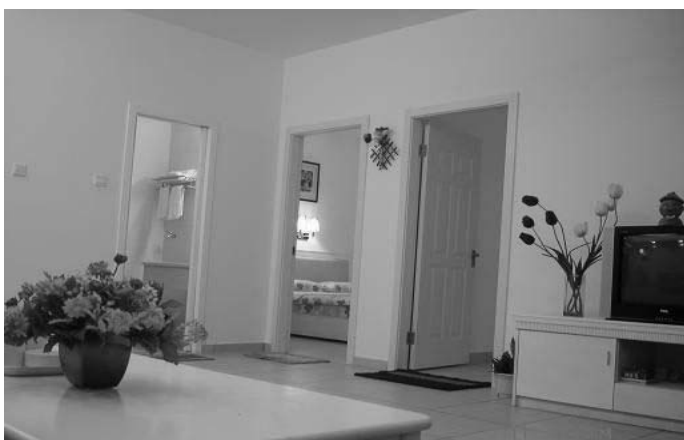
Xiao Zhou is a tour guide of Spring Travel Agency. She often takes groups to travel to many places all over our country. This time she will take a tour group to have a four-day trip to Qingdao. Qingdao is a beautiful coastal city and attracts tourists all over the world every day. Therefore Xiao Zhou has to reserve rooms for her tourists in advance. Many tourists of her groups have never been to the seaside city, let alone the sea. They all want to live in the sea-view rooms during their staying in Qingdao. Xiao Zhou has telephoned to a very good star-leveled hotel. She made a reservation of some rooms. She has booked twelve double rooms for twenty-four people. She also booked a big suite for a family of four. Of course that family should pay extra cost for their living. Xiao Zhou often tries to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible.

New words and expressions

1. confirm [kən'fə:m] *v.* 证实, 核定; 确认
2. tour ['tuə] *n.* 旅行; 游览
3. guide ['gaɪd] *n.* 导师; 导游
4. agency ['eidʒənsi] *n.* 代理; 代理处
a travel agency 旅行社
5. coastal ['kəʊstl] *adj.* 海岸的; 沿海的
6. attract [ə'trækt] *vt.* 吸引, 具有吸引力
7. tourist ['tuərist] *n.* 游客
8. reserve [ri'zə:v] *vt.* 预订; 保留
reservation [,rezə'veɪʃən] *n.* 预订
9. a sea-view [vju:] room 可以看到大海风景的房间, 海景房
10. a double room 双人标准房
11. suite [swi:t] *n.* 套房
12. extra ['ekstrə] *adj.* 额外的; 多出来的
13. reasonable ['ri:znəbl] *adj.* 合理的

Notes

1. I'd like to book twelve double rooms and a big suite for three nights. 我们想要预订 12 间双人标准间和一个大套间, 住三个晚上。
2. For what dates, please? 请问是几号到几号的?
3. You may have a check of the information I gave a week ago. I also made a reservation here. 你可以看一下一周前我给您的资料。我也在这儿预订过房间。
4. And remember to tell your tourists to bring their ID cards, please. 请关照客人带好身份证。
5. She often takes groups to travel to many places all over our country. 她经常带团去全国各地。
6. Qingdao is a beautiful coastal city and attracts tourists all over the world every day. 青岛是个美丽的海滨城市, 每天都吸引着世界各地的游客。
7. Many tourists of her groups have never been to the seaside city, let alone the sea. 她的团队里有好多人从来没有去过海滨城市, 更别说见过大海了。let alone ... 更别说……。
8. Of course that family should pay extra cost for their living. 当然住宿的额外费用要由这个家庭来支付。(旅行社通常只承担标准间的费用, 额外要求的超出部分则由客人自己承担。)
9. Xiao Zhou often tries to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible. 如果条件允许的话, 小周常努力设法满足游客的一些合理要求。if possible 是 if it is possible 的省略形式, 这样的句子在口语中, 常把 it is 省略。



(A Big Suite)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What travel agency is Xiao Zhou working in?
2. Does she often take groups to travel?
3. What place will she take a group to this time?
4. How long will this trip last?
5. What must Xiao Zhou do in advance?
6. Where have many of her tourists never been?
7. What kind of rooms do they want to live in?
8. What hotel has Xiao Zhou telephoned to?
9. Why should a family pay extra cost for their living?
10. What does Xiao Zhou try to meet if possible?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Xiao Zhou is a 1 guide of Spring Travel Agency. She often 2 groups to travel 3 many places all over our country. This 4 she will take a tour group to have a 5 trip to Qingdao. Qingdao is a beautiful 6 city and attracts tourists all 7 the world every day. Therefore Xiao Zhou has to 8 rooms for her tourists in 9. Many tourists of her groups have never been to the 10 city, let alone the sea. They all want to live in the 11 rooms during their staying in Qingdao. Xiao Zhou has telephoned to a very good 12 hotel. She made a reservation of some rooms.

She has booked twelve 13 double rooms for twenty-four people. She also booked a big 14 for a family of four. Of course that family should pay extra cost for their living. Xiao Zhou often tries to 15 some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible.



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Xiao Zhou is a tour guide of Spring Travel Agency. She often takes groups to travel to many places all over our country. This time she will take a tour group to have a four-day trip to Qingdao. Qingdao is a beautiful coastal city and attracts tourists all over the world every day. Therefore Xiao Zhou has to reserve rooms for her tourists in advance. Many tourists of her groups have never been to the seaside city, let alone the sea. They all want to live in the sea-view rooms during their staying in Qingdao. Xiao Zhou has telephoned to a very good star-leveled hotel. She made a reservation of some rooms. She has booked twelve double rooms for twenty-four people. She also booked a big suite for a family of four. Of course that family should pay extra cost for their living. Xiao Zhou often tries to meet some reasonable needs of travelers' if possible.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Do you like traveling?
2. Would you like to join in a group or go by yourself when you go traveling?
3. Please tell what kind of city Qingdao is.
4. Why do many tourists of Xiao Zhou's group want to live in sea-view rooms?



5. Is it necessary for a guide to reserve rooms in advance?
6. Where will most guests of the group live in the hotel?
7. Would you like to go traveling with your family?
8. What does Xiao Zhou often do if possible?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Has Xiao Zhou been to many places in China?

S: _____

T: What do you think of Qingdao? Have you been there?

S: _____

T: Will you please tell the total number of this group's guests.

S: _____

T: Would you like to book a big suite if your family goes traveling?

S: _____

T: Please make some comments on a guide like Xiao Zhou.

S: _____



想与说

A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

小王是一位旅行社的导游。这次她要带团去宁波。宁波是个美丽的海滨城市，每年吸引了无数的（numerous）游客。小王为团队的游客都预订了双人标准间。小王乐于为大家服务，总是努力满足游客合理的要求。

扩展知识



记一记

Writing down for future use

1. a double room / standard room （两张单人床）双人标准间



2. a single room (一张单人床的) 单人房
3. a big single room (一张双人床的) 单人房
4. a suite 套间; a junior suite 小套间; a senior suite 大套间
5. a business / executive suite 商务套房; a standard suite 标准套房
6. a deluxe suite 豪华套房; a presidential suite 总统套房
7. a lake-view room / sea-view room / mountain-view room 湖景房 / 海景房 / 山景房
8. ... be fully booked 全部预订满了
9. advance deposit 定金 / 押金; rental bond 房租押金
10. registration 登记; room tariff / rate sheets 房价表
11. single bed 单人床; double bed 双人床; luxury bed 豪华床; extra bed 加床
12. auto-alarm 自动报警装置
13. commode 五斗橱; dressing table 梳妆台; closet 壁橱; writing desk / table 写字台
14. tap 水龙头 hot / cold water tap 热水 / 冷水龙头; mixing tap 冷热水转换龙头
15. We'll put on our waiting list. If a room available, we'll inform you immediately 我们会将您的预订列入等候名单, 一旦有房间, 立刻通知您
16. Reservations will be held until 18:00 only except for the reservation guaranteed by cash or credit card 除以定金或信用卡作保证以及通过宾馆网站提前预订并预付房费的宾客外, 所有预订客房将保留至当日 18:00

Unit 6

Travel by Air 双飞旅行



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Two guests (G) want to have a three-or four-day trip to Guilin. They are talking over with a clerk (C) of the travel agency.

G = Guests: 客人; **C = Clerk:** 旅行社工作人员

C: Good morning. Can I help you, sir?

G: Good morning. We'd like to have a travel to Guilin.

C: It's very good. Guilin is a nice place. There is a group there in two weeks.

G: That means it is on August 28th.

C: Yes, and it is a four-day trip to Guilin of flying tour.

G: Shall we have a look at the plan of the four days?

C: Of course. Here it is. We will go to many places, and take a boat trip on Lijiang River.

G: Shall we go to Yangshuo to watch Impression Sanjie Liu?

C: Yes, we'll certainly go. It's a wonderful performance. And we will live in Yangshuo that night.

G: Then where and when shall leave for Guilin?

C: We will start at 7:00 to Lukou Airport (南京禄口机场), and then we'll take the flight to Guilin.

You must arrive here before 7:00 for the bus that morning. We'll take the flight of 10:50 at Lukou.

G: Good. Shall we pay now?

C: Yes, this is the price list. But it is without air life insurance in it.

G: Ok, we must pay for it. Here is the money.

C: That's all right. Be sure to come here before 7:00 that morning.

G: Sure. Good bye!



A good learning

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Welcome aboard Flight CA 8535 to Guilin. The distance between Nanjing and Guilin is about 1,200 kilometers. Our flight will take about one hour and forty minutes. Over the flight, lunch has been prepared for you. We will inform you before we serve it.

In order to ensure the normal operation of aircraft navigation and communication systems, laptop computers are not allowed to use during take-off and landing; mobile phones, toys and other electronic devices are not allowed to use throughout the flight.



(Scenes of the Lijiang River)

We will take off immediately, please be seated, fasten your seat belt, and make sure your seat back is straight up, your tray table is closed and your carry-on items are securely stowed in your overhead bin. This is a non-smoking flight; please do not smoke on board.

We hope you enjoy the flight! Thank you!

New words and expressions

1. aboard [ə'bo:d] **adv. & prep.** 在飞机 / 轮船上
2. distance ['distəns] **n.** 距离
3. inform [in'fɔ:m] **vt.** 通知, 告知
4. ensure [in'ʃuə] **vt.** 确保, 保证
5. normal ['nɔ:məl] **adj.** 正常的
6. aircraft ['eəkrɑ:ft] **n.** 飞机; 飞行器
7. navigation [,nævi'geɪʃən] **n.** 航行
8. communication [kə,mju:ni'keɪʃn] **n.** 通信; 交通
9. system ['sɪstəm] **n.** 系统
communication system 通信系统
10. laptop ['læptɒp] **n.** 手提电脑; 笔记本电脑
11. electronic [ɪlek'trɒnik] **adj. & n.** 电子的; 电子产品
12. device [di'vaɪs] **n.** 装置; 设备
13. seat [si:t] **vt.** 就座; 使……坐下
14. fasten ['fɑ:stn] **vt.** 系紧; 使……固定



15. belt [belt] *n.* 带子
16. carry-on items ['aitəm] *n.* 随身行李
17. securely [si'kjʊəli] *adj.* 安全地
18. stow [stəu] *vt.* 安放
19. bin [bin] *n.* 箱柜

Notes

1. There is a group there in two weeks. 三周以后有个团去桂林。in 这里表示“后”。在将来时态中，in 往往表示“……后”。例如：She will come back in three days. 她三天后回来。
2. Yes, and it is a four-day trip to Guilin of flying tour. 是的，是双飞四日游。
3. We will ... and take a boat trip on Lijiang River. 我们还要坐船游览漓江。
4. Shall we go to Yangshuo to watch Impression Sanjie Liu? 我们会去阳朔看《印象·刘三姐》吗？
5. You must arrive here before 7:00 for the bus that morning. 那天一早你们必须在七点以前到这儿乘坐（去机场的）班车。
6. Welcome aboard Flight CA 8535 to Guilin. 欢迎您乘坐中国航空公司 8535 号航班。本次航班由南京飞往桂林。
7. Over the flight, lunch has been prepared for you. We will inform you before we serve it. 在这段旅途中，我们为您准备了午餐。供餐时我们将广播通知您。
8. In order to ensure the normal operation of aircraft navigation and communication systems, 为了保障飞机导航及通信系统的正常工作……
9. Please be seated, fasten your seat belt, and make sure your seat back is straight up, your tray table is closed ...请您在座位上坐好，系好安全带，收起座椅靠背和小桌板……（注意中文的翻译表述。）



(The Passenger Cabin)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. Where is the talk given?
2. What place is the plane flying to?
3. What is the distance between the two cities?
4. How long will the flight take?
5. Do you know whether the flight offer lunch or not?
6. When are laptop computers not allowed to use?
7. What should you fasten before taking off?
8. Is it necessary to make your seat back straight up?
9. How to deal with the tray table before taking off?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Welcome 1 Flight CA 8535 to Guilin. The 2 between Nanjing and Guilin is about 1,200 3. Our flight will 4 about one hour and forty minutes. Over the 5, lunch has been prepared for you. We will inform you 6 we serve it.

In order to 7 the normal operation of aircraft navigation and communication 8, laptop computers are not 9 to use during take-off and landing; mobile 10, toys and other electronic devices are 11 allowed to use throughout the flight.

We will take off immediately, please be 12, fasten your seat belt, and make sure your seat back is straight up, your tray 13 is closed and your carry-on items 14 securely stowed in your overhead bin. This is a non-smoking flight, please do not 15 on board.

We hope you enjoy the flight! Thank you!



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

Good morning, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Welcome aboard Flight CA 8535 to Guilin. The distance between Nanjing and Guilin is about 1,200 kilometers. Our flight will take about one hour and forty minutes. Over the flight, lunch has been prepared for you. We will inform you before we serve it.

In order to ensure the normal operation of aircraft navigation and communication systems, laptop computers are not allowed to use during take-off and landing; mobile phones, toys and other electronic devices are not allowed to use throughout the flight.

We will take off immediately, please be seated, fasten your seat belt, and make sure your seat back is straight up, your tray table is closed and your carry-on items are securely stowed in your overhead bin. This is a non-smoking flight; please do not smoke on board.

We hope you enjoy the flight! Thank you!



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Would you like to go traveling to Guilin, by train or by plane?
2. Have you ever heard something like this on flight?
3. What will you do if you are asked to turn off the phone and computer before taking off?
4. Do you know why we must fasten our seat belts before taking off?
5. Does every flight offer meals for the passengers?
6. Where are our carry-on items?
7. How to deal with the seat back before taking off?
8. Do you know how to deal with the tray table before landing?
9. Can a person have a smoke during the flight?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Have you ever been to Guilin or have you ever heard of Guilin?

S: _____.

T: Which means would you like to choose to go traveling far away, by plane or by train?

S: _____.

T: Have you ever gone traveling by air?

S: _____.

T: Where can we put our small luggage on the plane if we have some?

S: _____.

T: What can we do if we feel thirsty during the flight?

S: _____.



A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

王萍常要去外地出差 (go ... on business), 她这次乘飞机去广州开会。王萍不是第一次坐飞机, 她知道上机后该做些什么。所以上了飞机后, 她先找到自己的座位, 把行李放到头上的行李箱里。然后坐了下来, 关闭手机, 系上安全带, 闭上眼睛等着飞机起飞。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. (After taking off)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We have left _____ for _____. Along this route, we will be flying over the provinces of _____, passing the cities of _____, and crossing over the _____.



Breakfast (lunch, supper) has been prepared for you. We will inform you before we serve it.

Now we are going to introduce you the use of the cabin installations.

This is a XX aircraft. The back of your seat can be adjusted by pressing the button on the arm of your chair. The call button and reading light are above your head. Press the call button to summon a flight attendant. The ventilator is also above your head. By adjusting the airflow knob, fresh air will flow in or be cut off.

Lavatories are located in the front of the cabin and in the rear. Please do not smoke in the lavatories.

(起飞后广播)

女士们，先生们：

我们的飞机已经离开____前往____，沿这条航线，我们飞经的省份有____，经过的主要城市有____，我们还将飞越____。

在这段旅途中，我们为您准备了××餐。供餐时我们将广播通知您。

下面将向您介绍客舱设备的使用方法：

今天您乘坐的是××型飞机。您的座椅靠背可以调节，调节时请按座椅扶手上的按钮。在您前方座椅靠背的口袋里有清洁袋，供您扔置杂物时使用。在您座椅的上方备有阅读灯开关和呼叫按钮。如果您需要乘务员的帮助，请按呼唤铃。在您座位上方有空气调节设备，调节请转动通风口。

洗手间在飞机的前部和后部，在洗手间内请不要吸烟。

2. (At the scheduled arrival time)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

We will be landing at _____ airport in about _____ minutes. The ground temperature is _____ degrees Celsius. Thank you!

(预订到达时间广播)

女士们，先生们：

本架飞机预订在____分钟后到达____机场。现在地面温度是____摄氏度，谢谢！

3. (During the landing)

Good morning (afternoon, evening), Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our plane is descending now. Please be seated and fasten your seat belt. Seat backs and tables should be returned to the upright position. All personal computers and electronic devices should be turned off. And please make sure that your carry-on items are securely stowed. We will be dimming the cabin lights for landing. Thank you!

(下降时安全检查广播)

女士们，先生们：

飞机正在下降。请您回原位坐好，系好安全带，收起小桌板，将座椅靠背调整到正常位置。所有个人电脑及电子设备必须处于关闭状态。请您确认您的手提物品是否已妥善安放。稍后，我们将调暗客舱灯光。谢谢！

谢谢！

4. (Landing at the destination)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Our plane has landed at ____ airport. The local time is _____. The temperature outside is _____ degrees Celsius, (_____ degrees Fahrenheit.) The plane is taxiing. For your safety, please stay in your seat for the time being. When the aircraft stops completely and the Fasten Seat Belt sign is turned off, Please detach the seat belt, take all your carry-on items and disembark (please detach the seat belt and take all your carry-on items and passport to complete the entry formalities in the terminal). Please use caution when retrieving items from the overhead compartment. Your checked baggage may be claimed in the baggage claim area. The transit passengers please go to the connection flight counter in the waiting hall to complete the procedures.

Welcome to ____ (city), Thank you for selecting XX airline for your travel today and we look forward to serving you again. Wish you a pleasant day. Thank you!

(达到终点站)

女士们，先生们：

飞机已经降落在_____机场，当地时间_____外面温度_____摄氏度_____华氏度，飞机正在滑行，为了您和他人的安全，请先不要站起或打开行李架。等飞机完全停稳后，请您再解开安全带，整理好手提物品准备下飞机。从行李架里取物品时，请注意安全。您交运的行李请到行李提取处领取。需要在本站转乘飞机到其他地方的旅客请到候机室中转柜办理。

感谢您选择××航空公司班机！下次旅途再会！

5. (Passengers' getting off)

Ladies and Gentlemen:

The plane has stopped completely (by the bridge), please disembark from the front (middle, rear) entry door. Thank you!

(旅客下飞机广播)

女士们，先生们：

飞机已经完全停稳（停靠廊桥），请您从前（中，后）登机门下飞机。谢谢！

Unit 7

A Three-day Tour 三日游



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: Wang, a local guide (W) of Changzhou Spring Travel Agency is talking about the plan with Li (L), a guide of a group of twenty-five foreign friends.

W = Wang, a local guide: 王, 地陪; **L = Li:** 李, 25 人外国朋友团队的导游

W: Hi, Li. Glad to meet you. I'm the local guide of your group. You may call me Xiao Wang. Are you all here, please?

L: Nice to see you. We are all here.

W: OK, all the rooms are reserved. And now I'm going to tell you the arrangements.

L: All right. We listen to you.

W: We have to make a small change considering their long bus journey.

L: Sounds a good idea. They've just got off the train.

W: It's nearly half past nine. So we go to the China Dinosaurs Park first. At about three we'll tour the old canal by boat.

L: That's all right. They will have a good rest tonight.

W: Yes. We have to start early tomorrow to the two places, which are over 100 kilometers away.

L: That means we'll visit Tianning Temple on the last day.

W: Yes, and it is in the city center.

L: After visiting Maoshan?

W: That's right. And returning from Tianning Temple, they'll have time to do some shopping in the evening.

L: Good. Shall we start for the park now?

W: Yes. The tour bus is over there.



A good learning

A group of twenty-five foreign tourists had a three-day tour to Changzhou. Wang Jie, a local guide of Spring Travel Agency accompanied them in the whole tour. On the first day the tour team went to the China Dinosaurs Park. They all had a bit experience of the life of “the Jurassic period”. At about three in the afternoon, they enjoyed a tour of the old canal by boat. In the evening, they spent three hours enjoying nice local food and the night



(The China Dinosaurs Park)

view of the city, old and modern. Early morning of the next day, they were taken to Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake. It's over 100 kilometers away from the city center, so they must be very tired that day. They were also very busy on the last day. They first visited Wanfugong, a famous Taoist temple in Maoshan Mountain. Of course, they wouldn't miss visiting Tianning Temple in the city center, the No. 1 Monastery in Southeast China. Splendid culture and beautiful city left them a deep impression. “Three days is really a very short time,” many of them said so.

New words and expressions

1. arrangement [ə'reindʒmənt] *n.* 安排
2. local ['ləukəl] *adj.* 地方的; 当地的
3. accompany [ə'kʌmpəni] *vt.* 陪伴; 带有
4. dinosaur ['daɪnəsɔ:] *n.* 恐龙
5. experience [ɪks'piəriəns] *n. & vt.* 体验, 体会; 经历
6. Jurassic [dʒʊə'reɪsɪk] *adj.* 侏罗纪的
7. period ['piəriəd] *n.* 时期, 阶段; (地质年代划分的) 纪
the Jurassic Period 侏罗纪
8. bamboo [ˌbæm'bu:] *n.* 竹
9. Taoist ['tə:əuɪst] *adj.* 道教的
10. temple ['templ] *n.* 庙宇; (道教的) 观
11. Buddhism ['budizəm] *n.* 佛教
12. splendid ['splendɪd] *adj.* 灿烂的
13. impression [ɪm'preʃən] *n.* 印象



Notes

1. I'm the local guide of your group. ... Are you all here, please? 我是你们团的地陪。请问都到了吗?
2. We have to make a small change considering their long bus journey. 考虑到他们长时间坐车, 我们得把计划稍微调整一下。
3. And returning from Tianning Temple, they'll have time to do some shopping in the evening. 从天宁寺回来以后, 大家晚上会有时间购物。
4. ... accompanied them in the whole tour. ... 进行了全程陪同。
5. They all had a bit experience of the life of the Jurassic period. 稍稍体验了一点儿侏罗纪时代的生活。Have an experience of the life ... 体验 / 经历一下 ... 的生活。
6. ... they spent three hours enjoying nice local food and the night view of the city, old and modern. 他们花了三个小时尽情品尝了常州的地方美食, 饱览了这座既古老而又充满现代气息城市的夜景。
7. Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake. 南山竹海和天目湖。
8. Wanfugong, a famous Taoist temple in Maoshan Mountain. 位于茅山一处著名的道教圣地, 万福宫。(英语中的 temple, 在道教与佛教中的翻译不同, 道教中称为“观”或“宫”, 佛教中则称为“寺”。)
9. Tianning Temple in the city center, the No. 1 Monastery in Southeast China. 位于市中心的东南第一丛林, 天宁寺。“东南第一丛林”还可以译为: the first / the No.1 / the Head Buddhist Temple in Southeast China, “丛林”这里是指大寺院。
10. Splendid culture and beautiful city left them a deep impression. “Three days is really a very short time,” many of them said so. 灿烂的文化 and 美丽的城市给他们留下了深刻的印象。“三天真是太短暂了!” 许多外国朋友都如此感叹。英语中时间名词作主语, 谓语动词常用单数形式, 例如: Three years has passed since we came to live here. 自我们住这儿起三年过去了。



(The Statue of the Most Exalted Lord Lao, Near Wanfugong, a famous Taoist Temple in Maoshan Mountain)



Thinking & practicing

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions according to the passage:

1. What kind of the group is it?
2. How long did the group stay in Changzhou?
3. Where did the tourists visit on the first day?
4. Is Changzhou a city on the banks of Canal (运河之畔)?
5. Where did they go the next day?
6. Were they very tired on the second day?
7. Why were they also very busy last day?
8. What place is called the head of Buddhism in Southeast area?

II. Filling the missing words in the blanks according to the passage.

A group of 1 foreign tourists had a three-day tour to Changzhou. Wang Jie, a 2 guide of Spring Travel Agency 3 them in the whole tour. On the 4 day the tour team went to the China Dinosaurs 5. They all had a bit 6 of the life of “the Jurassic Period”. At about three 7 the afternoon, they enjoyed a 8 of the old canal by boat. In the evening, they spent three hours 9 nice local food and the night view of the city, old and 10. Early morning of the next day, they were 11 to Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake. It's over 100 kilometers 12 from the city center, so they must be very 13 that day. They were also very busy on the last day. They first visited Wanfugong, a famous Taoist 14 in Maoshan Mountain. Of course, they wouldn't miss visiting Tianning Temple in the city center, the No. 1 Monastery in Southeast China. Splendid culture and beautiful city left them a 15 impression. “Three days is really a very short time,” many of them said so.



(Changzhou Tianning Temple, the head of Buddhism in Southeast area)



A good testing

Skills testing



A reading test

Step I. Read the following passage in a fluent way.

A group of twenty-five foreign tourists had a three-day tour to Changzhou. Wang Jie, a local guide of Spring Travel Agency accompanied them in the whole tour. On the first day the tour team went to the China Dinosaurs Park. They all had a bit experience of the life of “the Jurassic Period”. At about three in the afternoon, they enjoyed a tour of the old canal by boat. In the evening, they spent three hours enjoying nice local food and the night view of the city, old and modern. Early morning of the next day, they were taken to Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake. It's over 100 kilometers away from the city center, so they must be very tired that day. They were also very busy on the last day. They first visited Wanfugong, a famous Taoist temple in Maoshan Mountain. Of course, they wouldn't miss visiting Tianning Temple in the city center, the No. 1 Monastery in Southeast China. Splendid culture and beautiful city left them a deep impression. “Three days is really a very short time,” many of them said so.



A replying test

Step II. Answer the following the questions according to the passage.

(Make a choice of five or more below as test questions for the students. The teacher can also choose all of them below as test questions if necessary.)

1. Who is Wang Jie?
2. How many foreign tourists did she take that time?
3. Are there many interesting places in Changzhou?
4. Do you know where Nanshan Park of Bamboo and Tianmu Lake are?
5. Is three days enough for a tourist if he wants to have a good look at Changzhou?
6. Do you know what Tianning Temple is also called?

7. What has left those foreign friends deep impression?
8. How many tourist attractions (景点) of the above have you been and tell us the names?



Dialogue with your teacher

Step III. Complete the dialogue according to the teacher's questions.

(The Student = S, The Teacher = T)

T: Do you know where Changzhou is?

S: _____

T: Have you ever been there?

S: _____

T: Which tourist attractions have you been to if you have been there?

S: _____

T: Do you think whether three days is enough for you to have a good trip there?

S: _____

T: Which place would you like to visit best of all Changzhou's tourist spots?

S: _____

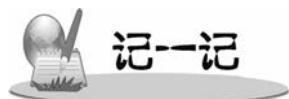


A short talk after thinking

Step IV. Make a short / simple oral description with the following clues given.

常州位于江苏南部，是个美丽的城市，具有悠久的历史。常州有许多名胜和旅游景点，如天宁寺、红梅公园、中华恐龙园；溧阳的天目湖和南山竹海；金坛茅山的万福宫等。此外，常州还有许多著名的地方特产（local specialty）。如果要好好地游览一下常州，品尝不同的地方食品，两三天是不够的。

扩展知识



Writing down for future use

1. independent traveler 散客（多指独立游客，完全自主旅游）；individual traveler 散客（常指



- 个人旅客，参加由旅行社组织或承办的旅游)
2. local (tour) guide 地陪 / escort-service guide 全陪
 3. a five-day tour of round-trip flight 双飞五日游; boutique travel 精品游 / 品质游; a two-day or four-day trip to Suzhou 苏州二日 / 四日游
 4. Taihu Tourism Resort / Zhushanhu Tourism Resort (Vacation Zone) 太湖 / 竺山湖旅游度假区
 5. Yaolin Fairyland (浙江瑶琳仙境); West Zhejiang Grand Canyon 浙西大峡谷
 6. Ten Views / Ten Scenes of the West Lake 西湖十景
 7. Paradise above, Suzhou and Hangzhou below 上有天堂，下有苏杭
 8. Hangzhou Bay Bridge / Zhoushan Sea-crossing Bridge 杭州湾跨海大桥 / 舟山跨海大桥
 9. tourist city 旅游城市, place of interest / interesting places 名胜 scenic spot 风景区 / 景点
 10. famous historical city / famous city in history 历史名城
 11. unique human landscape / places of cultural and historical interest 独特的人文景观
 12. National AAAAA Class Scenic Spots: 国家 5 A 级景点
 13. National forest park / state-level forest park 国家级森林公园
 14. CITS (China International Travel Service) 中国国际旅行社 (简称国旅); China Youth Travel Service 中国青年旅行社; Spring International Travel Service 春秋国际旅行社 (简称春秋国旅)
 15. be listed as a national holiday resort 被列为国家级旅游度假区
 16. Guilin's scenery is the best in the world / under heaven 桂林山水甲天下
 17. Wuyi mountain tourist scenic spot 武夷山旅游风景区
 18. Wu Lingyuan scenic spot is a national forest park, geographical park, natural reservation, and the world natural heritage landscape protection unit subordinated to UNESCO. 武陵源风景名胜区分系国家森林公园、地质公园和自然保护区，属联合国教科文组织认定的世界自然遗产景观保护单位
 19. Zhangjiajie National Forest Park 张家界国家森林公园
 20. Jiuzhaigou scenic spot in West Sichuan 九寨沟旅游风景区

Unit 8

At the Bank 银行服务



A good reading

Dialogue Practice

Scene: A guest (G) is going traveling to Germany and France, and he wants to change some foreign currency. He is talking with a clerk (C) of the bank.

G = the guest 客人, C = clerk of the bank 银行职员

C: Good morning, sir. What can I do for you?

G: Good afternoon. I'd like to change some foreign currency (外币) here.

C: Yes. Well, would you please tell me what your use is for the change?

G: Of course. My wife and I will go traveling to Germany and France.

C: Good. What kind of currency would you like to change, please? And how much?

G: Well, we want to some Euro, about 1,000 Euros.

C: Ok, 1,000 Euros. Now, it's today's rate. It's RMB 958 yuan for 100 Euros.

G: I see. Here are RMB 9,600 yuan.

C: Ok, can I have a look at your I. D. card (身份证)?

G: Yes, this is my I. D. card, and it my wife's.

C: That's all. Put away (收好) the I. D. cards, please. And fill in the memo (填写水单), please.

G: Ok. (Finish filling in the memo) Thanks a lot.

C: Here are five 100-Euro notes (5 张 100 欧元的), six 50 notes, and the rest are 20 and 10 notes.

It is 1,000 Euro in all.

G: It's really kind of you.

C: My pleasure. Here is the two yuan change. Have a good journey!

G: Many thanks to you. Good-bye!



A good learning



(Foreign Currency, Euro)

Shen Xue is a warm-hearted guide of a travel agency. She is always friendly to tourists. Today she is taking a tour group from Europe. She has brought her group to Baiyun Hotel from the airport. Foreign friends of her group need to change their money for RMB. Bank of China has a savings office in the hotel. So Shen Xue now has taken them there. Those foreign tourists need to change Euro for RMB. They know that they can buy many things in China. And they also want to try many kinds of Chinese food. They also need to buy some presents for their families and friends. So they want to change much. Though the clerks of the bank are busy, they are all kind with a smile. They ask those foreign friends to fill in the memo, and show their passports. Very soon everything has been settled. The foreign tourists are very pleasant and satisfied.

New words and expressions

1. currency ['kʌrənsi] *n.* 货币
2. change A for B 把 A 换成 B
3. journey ['dʒə:ni] *n.* 行程, 旅程, 旅途
4. two yuan change [tʃeɪndʒ] *n.* 两元找头 / 零钱
5. settle ['setl] *vt.* 解决
6. note [nəʊt] *n.* 纸币
7. saving ['seɪvɪŋz] *n.* 储蓄; 节省
a savings office / agency 储蓄所
8. satisfying ['sætɪsfaiɪŋ] *adj.* 令人满意的