Unit 1

Part 1  Reading and Translating

Reading A


II. 1. Hint: Both Reading A and Reading B are concerned with UNWTO.
2. UNWTO’s aim is to stimulate economic growth and job creation, provide incentives for protecting the environment and heritage of destinations, and promote peace and understanding among all the nations of the world.
3. It is because foreign currency receipts from international tourism reached $476 billion in 2000, outstripping exports of petroleum products, motor vehicles, telecommunications equipment, textiles or any other product or service.
5. Travel and tourism stimulates enormous investments in new infrastructure which often includes airports, roads, marinas, sewage systems, water treatment plants, restoration of cultural monuments, museums and nature interpretation centres. These projects are closely concerned with the living conditions of local residents.
6. Six key benefits are mentioned. They are export earnings, employment, rural opportunities, infrastructure investment, tax revenues and GDP.

III. 1. to equalize  2. to maximize  3. rather than  4. was entrusted
5. stimulate  6. plays a vast role  7. is forecast  8. as well as

IV. 1. c  2. a  3. f  4. h  5. j  6. e  7. i  8. g  9. b  10. d

V. 1. e  2. c  3. b  4. g  5. h  6. j  7. i  8. f  9. a  10. d

VI. 1. 世界旅游组织是旅游领域的领导性国际组织。
2. 世界旅游组织的总部设在西班牙的马德里。它是附属于联合国、旨在促进和发展旅游业的政府间组织。
3. 旅游业是当今世界规模最大、持续增长的产业。没有任何征兆显示旅游业会在 21 世纪发展放缓。
4. 国际旅游是世界上最大的出口创汇行业，是许多国家实现收支平衡的一个重要因素。
5. 大多数旅游从业人员是在中小企业和家族式企业工作。
6. 旅游业促进大规模地投资新的基础设施建设，其中大部分的建设项目不仅有利于旅游业，而且有助于改善当地人民的生活条件。
7. 国际和国内旅游的产值加在一起占世界 GDP 总值的 10%。
8. The tourism industry provides billions of dollars in taxes to the government, including: hotel and restaurant taxes, airport usage taxes, sales tax, admission fees, personal income tax, and many other categories.

**Reading B**


II. 1. They are General Assembly, Executive Council, Regional Commissions, Committees and Secretariat.
2. Secretary-General.
3. Six specialized committees are mentioned.
4. Because it is the General Assembly that elects the Secretary-General and approves the budget and program of work.
5. As the WTO’s governing board, the Executive Council is entrusted with the responsibility for ensuring that WTO carries out its work and sticks to its budget.
6. Twice a year.
7. Airlines and other transport companies; hotels and restaurants; tour operators and retail travel agents.
8. In Madrid, the capital of Spain.
9. Four years.
10. Full membership is open only to sovereign states.

III. 1. in the/a ratio of 2. had been composed of 3. at least 4. participate in 5. stuck to 6. is open to 7. carry out 8. be responsible for

IV. 1. is the supreme organ of the World Tourism Organization.
2. is responsible for ensuring that the organization carries out its work and sticks to its budget.
3. participate in Executive Council meetings as observers.
4. Specialized committees of WTO
5. is open to all sovereign states.
6. requires the prior approval of the government which assumes responsibility for their external relations.
7. include: banking institutions; publishing groups; consultancies; educational and research institutes; local and regional tourism boards, and travel industry associations.
8. are airlines and other transport companies; hotels and restaurants; tour operators and retail travel agents.

Part 2  Simulated Writing

I. 1. c 2. i 3. d 4. j 5. b 6. a 7. h 8. g 9. e 10. f

II. Surname: Stiffens
Other names: Tom
Address: No. 208 Mark Street, Sydney
City: Sydney
Country: Australia
Passport No.: 033280495
Email: sft@aust.com
Check-in date: December 24
Check-out date: December 28
Name of hotel: Thailand Hotel
In which city: Bangkok
No. of room required: one
No. of adult: one
Occupancy: single: one
Price per room per night in this hotel: $200

Part 3 Listening and Speaking

I. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

II. B: Yes, I am. It’s very kind of you to come to meet at the airport.
   A: You can have a good rest and I’ll show you interesting places here afterwards.
   A: please let me carry the bag for you. Follow me this way, please.

III. Ladies and gentlemen:
   ...the capital of China. ... Liu is my family name and Wei is my first name. ... I will be your tour guide
during your stay in Beijing. ... He comes to welcome you. This is Mr. Li, our driver. ... If you have any
special interest, please tell your tour leader, Mr. Smith, and he will let us know. ... If you have anything for
me to help, please do not hesitate to tell me.

IV. (The key is subject to the students’ own production.)

Part 1 Reading and Translating

Reading A


II. 1. The foundation of tourism is to understand and promote the ethical values common to humanity, with
   an attitude of tolerance and respect for the diversity of religious, philosophical and moral beliefs.
   2. Stakeholders in tourism development and tourists themselves should observe the social and cultural
   traditions and practices of all peoples, including those of minorities and indigenous peoples and to
   recognize their worth.
   3. They must acquaint themselves with and respect the tourists who visit them and find out about their
   lifestyles, tastes and expectations. They should be educated and trained.
   4. The powerful national laws can protect tourists and workers. They can also prevent illegal dealings.
   5. They are illicit drugs, arms, antiques, protected species and products and substances that are dangerous
   or prohibited by national regulations.
   6. They should be familiar with themselves and the places they are going to visit.

III. 1. tolerance 2. facilitates 3. diversity 4. consequence
5. antiques  6. destruction  7. hospitable  8. consistent with

IV. 1. i  2. c  3. d  4. h  5. a  6. e  7. f  8. b  9. g  10. j

V. 1. b  2. c  3. d  4. h  5. j  6. e  7. f  8. g  9. i  10. a

VI. 1. 作为与休闲、运动、贴近文化和自然紧密相关的旅游业，应该采用特殊的策划、运作方式，由个体和团队共同参与。
2. 对沿海和岛屿出现的问题应特别予以关注。
3. 旅游从业人员应保证游客谙熟合同条款。
4. 为了满足游客在文化上精神上的需求，应允许他们在旅游中从事自己的宗教活动。
5. 旅游新闻应向游客提供准确可靠的旅游服务信息。
6. 为了保证经济的良性、持续发展，必须保护自然环境。
7. 以拯救稀贵资源为目的的旅游都应该给予优待和鼓励。
8. 来自于文化遗迹的旅游收入至少一部分应该用于对该遗迹的维护和开发。

Reading B


II. 1. Because there was an economic crisis at that time.
2. It invested much money to build more deluxe rooms.
3. Because the management of the hotel was sure that the economy would improve.
4. It could make profits in the near future.
5. Two for super deluxe rooms and one for executive floor.
7. They can use the computers provided by the hotel.
8. To relieve stress, tension, pains and aches and improve blood circulation.
9. Only two blocks away from the hotel.
10. It is promising and can earn much money.

III. 1. go down  2. see...as   3. resolute in  4. multimedia
5. trend   6. circulation  7. declining  8. economic crisis

IV. 1. is investing more money to expand itself, paying no attention to the trend of economic decline.
2. The managers of Hotel Phoenix Singapore are forward thinking and resolute, making the hotel become one of the most progressive ones in Singapore.
3. a company that is not growing is dying. It is more serious than “A boat sailing against the current must forge ahead or it will be driven back”.
4. can find opportunities in adverse circumstances and extricate themselves from predicaments to make progresses.
5. can choose their familiar languages from many to make IDD phone calls. Besides, they can watch TV programs from different channels.
6. the investment can be recouped within 8 years and from the 9th year, they can reap the benefits of the investment.
7. are on the rise each year. The tourists are mainly from Japan, the United States, Australia, China, Russia, South Korea, India and Thailand.
8. the average hotel rates in Singapore went down by 6% while the occupancy rate went up by 2.4%
Part 2 Simulated Writing

I.  1. d  2. j  3. b  4. i  5. h  6. a  7. c  8. f  9. e  10. g

II. Shanghai Oriental Hotel
   Group Name: British Commercial Delegation   Group Code: 0835
   Arrival Date: Dec. 8   Departure Date: Dec. 16
   ETA: 3:00 p.m. Dec. 8   ETD: 11:30 Dec. 16
   Nationality: Great Britain
   Name of Agent: Oriental Pearl Travel Agency   Tel: 021-66688336
   Contact Person: Li Jia

Room Requirement

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<th>Type</th>
<th>No. of RMS</th>
<th>Room No.</th>
<th>No. of PAX</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>ST</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>301 302 303 304 305</td>
<td>8 300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DK</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>401 402 403 404 405</td>
<td>8 400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Meal Requirement

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Breakfast</th>
<th>Lunch</th>
<th>Dinner</th>
<th>Venue</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
<th>No. of PAX</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8th</td>
<td>18:00</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Dining Room</td>
<td></td>
<td>8809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9th - 16th</td>
<td>7:30</td>
<td></td>
<td>20 persons</td>
<td></td>
<td>1st Dining Room</td>
<td></td>
<td>8809</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Name List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Room No.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Sex</th>
<th>Date of Birth</th>
<th>Certificate No.</th>
<th>Visa Exp.</th>
<th>Address</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Tom Back</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Aug. 6, 1957</td>
<td>33219000</td>
<td>Sept. 1, 2003</td>
<td>London</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Part 3  Listening and Speaking

I. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

II. 1. B: ...I have reserved a single room in your hotel.

       ..... 

       A: ... Oh, here you are. Your room number is 8642. This is your room card....

       ..... 

       A: Your passport, please. Please fill in this registration form.

2. B: ...Can you put me through to Mr. Green?

       B: Oh, sorry. I don’t know.

       A: Could you hold the line, please? Mr. John Green is in Room 8642. You can speak to him now.

       ..... 

3. A: Do you want to leave a message?

       B: ...I’d like to call him back in half an hour.

4. B: ...extend my stay by two days.

III. A: ......Welcome to our hotel. Can I help you?

       A: Certainly, sir. May I have your name, please?

       A: I'll check the reservation record.

       A: ......Would you please fill in the registration form?

       A: May I confirm your departure date?

       A: How would you like to make payment?

       A: May I take a print of your card?

IV. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

Part 1  Reading and Translating

Reading A


II. 1. Briefly speaking, we have learnt about its history, its geographic location, and its architectural structure.

2. The Forbidden City is one of the architectural wonders of the world.

3. The former palace’s outer court and its inner court.

4. The Tiananmen Square and Jingshan Park.

5. Omitted.

6. The emperor had so many concubines and maids, so he was afraid that some might have affairs with the male servants. For this reason, the eunuch appeared to serve for the emperor, the empress and the concubines.

7. The first three grade concubines were: Empress (first grade), Guifei (second grade), Bin (third grade).
8. The last dynasty fell in 1911, but Emperor Puyi still lived in the inner court. In 1925, it was converted into a museum and opened to the public.

III. 1. relics  2. off-limits  3. tip  4. inaccessible  5. has inscribed  6. convert  7. testimony  8. handle

IV. 1. h  2. f  3. g  4. a  5. c  6. b  7. e  8. d

V. 1. h  2. e  3. j  4. b  5. g  6. a  7. i  8. c  9. d  10. f

VI. 1. 故宫也称紫禁城，五百年中曾居住过24个皇帝，是明清两代的皇宫。
2. 故宫占地面积72万平方米，共有800多座建筑，9 999间房屋，是明清时代无与伦比的杰作，是中华民族文明的结晶。
3. 它是中国最大、最完整的宫殿群，是中国文化遗产宝库。
4. 过去的紫禁城，普通百姓是不能进入的，即使是朝中高官也不得无故入内。
5. 故宫是世界建筑史上的奇迹。它于1420年完工，耗时14年。
6. 外廷是皇帝处理国家事务及举行重大庆典活动的地方。
7. 最后一个王朝于1911年灭亡。后来，故宫改为博物馆，向公众开放。
8. 在北门对面景山公园的山上可看到故宫全景。

Reading B


II. 1. About one hour.
2. 700 000 workmen spent 36 years to complete the mausoleum. The tomb — as yet unexcavated — has naturally aroused considerable excitement in archaeological circles.
3. They found the emperor was surrounded by the famous warriors for his protection in the ancient burial site.
4. Three pits, Pit #1, Pit #2, and Pit #3.
5. Infantrymen, bowmen, crossbowmen, archers, charioteers and cavalrymen.
6. Many interesting sights within easy reach, including the Xi’an Stone Tablet Forest, the Great and Lesser Wild Goose Pagodas, Xi’an City Wall and Huaping Pond.
7. The small figures, all different, with their horses, chariots and weapons, are masterpieces of realism and also hold great historical interest.
8. Omitted.

III. 1. aroused  2. valuable  3. no doubt  4. divided... into  5. in all  6. overall  7. hold  8. being surrounded by

IV. 1. is a tomb 700 000 workmen spent 36 years to complete.
2. has naturally aroused considerable excitement in archaeological circles.
3. ,with different expression, are masterpieces of realism and also hold great artistic value in the world.
4. were accidentally discovered by Chinese peasants while digging a well.
5. contains mainly an estimated 6 000 figures of armored infantrymen, bowmen, crossbowmen, archers, and charioteers.
6. contains approximately 1 000 soldiers, 400 horses and 80 chariots in all.
7. is extremely well connected by air, with international flights, domestic flights operating to many cities.
8. tend to be heavily overcrowded, so the best overall option for journeys of any distance is to travel by taxi.
Part 2  Simulated Writing

I. 1. c  2. h  3. i  4. b  5. a  6. g  7. j  8. d  9. f  10. e

II. Attention

August 3

Jinniu Park is being repaired inside and some trucks carrying materials pass in and out. Please excuse us for the inconvenience that may be caused by this. We remind tourists of the safety you’d pay attention to.

Jinniu Park Administration

Part 3  Listening and Speaking

I. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

II. 1. book five airline tickets from Beijing to Kunming on the morning of the Sep. 17th.
   2. no air tickets to Sanya available.
   3. have to reconfirm your reservation 36 hours ahead of the take-off time.
   4. one hour and twenty minutes from the hotel to the airport by taxi.
   5. has reserved a taxi to take him from the hotel to the airport at six o’clock tomorrow morning.
   6. does the Taiyuan train leave?
   7. change the Huangshan train at Shanghai.
   8. is much quicker than by train.

III. A: What train tickets do you want to book?

   A: ... Today’s sleepers are all sold out. There are only two sleepers for tomorrow. How many do you want?
   A: ... If you want four sleepers, you can only have sleepers for the day after tomorrow.

   A: ... you book two sleepers and two hard seats

   A: 140 RMB yuan for the sleeper and 82 RMB yuan for the hard seat.

   A: ... Here are the tickets and the change.

IV. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

Unit 4

Part 1  Reading and Translating

Reading A


II. 1. They are the result, process, satisfaction, legitimate, needs, product requirements, service requirements,
expectation, consumer acceptable price, safety and security, hygiene, accessibility, transparency, authenticity and harmony.

2. The result can be measured by consumers’ satisfaction as well as by social, environmental and economic effects of the tourism activity concerned.

3. Because only one single undertaking is not sufficient to attain quality.

4. Professionals should identify consumers according to the different types and levels of perceived quality.

5. Because service is difficult to measure, evaluate and quantify.

6. Because the determinants are common and irrevocable criteria of tourism quality. They establish the minimum level of consumer protection.

III. 1. overlook  2. acceptable price   3. sufficient  4. positive
5. identify  6. determinant   7. external  8. Perceive

IV. 1. f  2. c  3. e  4. j  5. b  6. g  7. a  8. h  9. d  10. i

V. 1. c  2. e  3. a  4. h  5. b  6. d  7. f  8. j  9. g  10. i

VI. 1. 分析这一定义中的每一项都含有质量标准所规定的具体行为。
2. “结果”可由相关的社会、环境、经济效益以及顾客的满意度共同来评判。
3. 顾客不能期望获得超过自己的应得部分,也不能超过社会和环境所能承受的水平。
4. “服务因素”指的是与人的性格和细节方面有关,这些方面经常是无形的,难以测定、评价和量化,这与对旅游业的硬件设施进行分类和评估是不同的。
5. 在提供服务或产品时,不要给消费者留下负面影响。消费者必须得到所承诺的东西。
6. 有些要求出高价也是无法满足的。
7. 后者也许要求旅游产品的质量必须经过自己的代表或被确认的第三方的评估或认证。
8. 合理的价格指的是当事人对价格的期望不是都能得到满足的。

Reading B


II. 1. The Ming furniture is characterized by a simple and elegant structure with fluent lines and appealing proportions.
2. Because both of them are particular about materials, workmanship and artistry.
3. One has a straight back and the other has a curved back.
4. “Zhuo” has four legs while “An” has its legs recessed from corners.
5. Because these kinds of tables usually each sit by eight people.
6. The one with a flat top is called “Pingtou’an” while the one with everted flanges at the two ends of the top is called “Qiaotou’an”.
7. Zitan wood
8. Huanghuali wood
9. Because its beautiful grain looks like mountains piling up mountains.
10. Because of the shortage of Huanghuali and old Jichi woods in the mid and late Qing period gave rise to the use of Rosewood.

III. 1. made from  2. protect...from   3. grown up  4. given a rise to
5. made of  6. in contrast with  7. similar  8. pile up
IV. 1. has a long history and clear characteristics  
2. are characterized by a simple and elegant structure with fluent lines and appealing proportions  
3. is larger and more imposing with elaborate carving and inlaid decoration  
4. are of unique charms in world furniture by their fine materials, special workmanship and high artistic level  
5. is a cross-legged stool, consisting of eight straight pieces of wood. It is widely used and easy to carry  
6. is a folding stool added with a back. There were two kinds in the Song dynasty: one with a straight back and the other with a curved back  
7. is made from many panels which can be arranged in different configurations  
8. is of a very tight texture and in a dark color with some irregular grain like crab craws or tiger’s stripes  
9. grows in Hainan province. Most pieces of the best Ming and Qing furniture were made of Huanghuali wood  
10. is dense and in a purple-brown color with a grain that forms good patterns of the feathers near the neck and wings of a bird or landscape scenery

Part 2  Simulated Writing

I. 1. e 2. c 3. i 4. f 5. b 6. a 7. j 8. d 9. g 10. h

II. Laundry Cleaning Pressing List

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name: Smith</th>
<th>Express: (✓)</th>
<th>Folded: (✓)</th>
<th>Date: Dec. 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Room No.: 502</td>
<td>Same Day: (✓)</td>
<td>On Hanger: (✗)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of pieces: 12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.</td>
<td>Hotel Count</td>
<td>Gentlemen</td>
<td>Unit Price (RMB)</td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1</td>
<td>T-shirt</td>
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<td>Underwear</td>
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<td>Dry Cleaning</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
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</table>
Part 3  Listening and Speaking

I. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

II. 1. B: If you want to have a meal in your room...
2. B: ... the room maid...
3. B: You can send your email in the business center.
4. B: If you have any laundry, just put them in the laundry bag in your room.

III. ...
B: ... I want to check out.
A: Your name and room number, please.
......
A: ... A moment, please.
A: ... Here is your bill.
A: ... This 84 yuan is the charge for breakfast. This 168 yuan is the charge for the laundry. This 280 yuan is the bar charge. And this 98 yuan is for the room service.
A: This amount is the mini-bar charge.
A: How do you like to pay your bill, by cash or by credit card?
A: ... Please sign your name here.
A: ... Here are the bill and the receipt. I hope you enjoyed your stay. Welcome again.

IV. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

Unit 5

Part 1  Reading and Translating

Reading A


II. 1. Chinese cooking has a long history and is famous all over the world for its rich flavor and delightful colorings. It was the Chinese who invented the technique of making and using soy sauce, vinegar, wine, jams, and spices during the Yin-Zhou period, some 3 000 years ago. Every Chinese local dish, special cuisine, and local snack has its own characteristics. The most famous dishes are Cantonese dishes, Hunan dishes, Sichuan dishes, and Huaiyang dishes.

2. Cantonese dishes, composed of Cantonese, Chaozhou and Dongjiang cuisine, are famous for their fresh materials and great tenderness.

3. The major condiments used are oyster sauce, fermented soy bean sauce, fish sauce, lard, sugar and vinegar.

4. It is because Hunan dishes consist of local dishes from the Xiangjiang River area, Dongting Lake area and the other.

5. Cantonese dishes, Hunan dishes, Sichuan dishes, and Huaiyang dishes.
6. Omitted.
7. The special attention is paid to retaining the ingredient of natural juices and flavors.
8. Honey.
9. Chinese cooking has a long history and is famous all over the world for its rich flavor and delightful colorings.

III. 1. Because of 2. consists of 3. composed of 4. discovered, invented
5. enjoys 6. is characterized by 7. retained 8. was derived from

IV. 1. d 2. f 3. e 4. c 5. i 6. h 7. j 8. b 9. a 10. g

V. 1. j 2. h 3. d 4. e 5. b 6. i 7. a 8. g 9. c 10. f

VI. 1. 中国餐饮历史悠久，以其味香色美闻名中外。
2. 中国早在约三千年前的殷周时代就发明了制做与使用酱油，醋，酒，酱和香料的工艺。
3. 粤菜以味鲜嫩而闻名。
4. 典型的湘菜有：东安子鸡，麻辣童子鸡，腊味合蒸，冰糖莲子等。
5. 川菜以其独特和多样的口味而受中国人民的普遍欢迎。
6. 常见味型有：鱼香味，五香味，怪味，麻辣味和酸辣味。
7. 家禽肉和鱼肉是川菜和鲁菜的主要原料。
8. 淮阳菜以其选料严谨，强调鲜活鲜嫩，制做精细，注意刀工，造型美观，赏心悦目而闻名。

Reading B


II. 1. The Imperial Palace cuisine is characterized by its strictness in selecting ingredients and emphasis on seasoned foods.
2. During the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911) there were many kinds of palace banquets. Imperial Palace dishes, cooked for the Imperial family by the Imperial kitchen, were developed from Shandong cuisine and later from Islamic pastries and Tibetan dishes as well.
3. Imperial Palace dishes were cooked for the Imperial family by the Imperial kitchen.
4. Omitted.
5. Today, the Mancu-Han banquet has undergone considerable change. Its contents have become richer, and its appearance has been further improved. Today there are more than 200 kinds of courses, including varied materials from the mountains and sea. Indeed this banquet has become a symbol of traditional Chinese cuisine.
6. In the middle period of the Qing Dynasty, the palace food culture of Han and Mancu became mixed when the Full Mancu-Han Banquet came into being. It is said that when Emperor Kangxi first tasted the full Mancu-Han banquet, and wrote down its four characters, the banquet became famous in the palace, and became popular with nobles and rich businessmen.
7. Mongolian, Hui and Tibetan foods were added in this banquet, so the Mancu-Han Banquet became a five-nation banquet.
8. It is tasty, nutritious, easy to digest, and anti-carcinogenic.
9. Typical dishes are stewed squab with American ginseng and Chinese caterpillar fungus, steamed calipash with ginseng, and beef tendon stewed with the seeds of Chinese wolfberry.
10. Medicinal dishes are cooked with edible medicinal herbs using proper cooking techniques to be conducive to one’s health and longevity.

III. 1. came into being   2. developed   3. will undergo   4. consumed   
5. popular with   6. mixes   7. emphasis   8. combines

IV. 1. were developed from Shandong cuisine, Islamic pastries and Tibetan dishes as well.   
2. is characterized by its strictness in selecting ingredients and emphasis on seasoned foods.   
3. the palace food culture of Han and Mancu became mixed when the Full Mancu-Han Banquet came into being.   
4. first tasted the full Mancu-Han banquet, and wrote down its four characters, the banquet became famous in the palace, and became popular with nobles and rich businessmen.   
5. had never been seen before and it became the most colorful and luxurious banquet food in Chinese history.   
6. has undergone considerable change and become a real symbol of traditional Chinese cuisine.   
7. enjoys a high place in Chinese cuisine because it is tasty, nutritious, easy to digest, and anti-carcinogenic.   
8. are cooked with edible medicinal herbs using proper cooking techniques to be conducive to one’s health and longevity.

Part 2 Simulated Writing

I. 1. e  2. g  3. d  4. c  5. h  6. a  7. i  8. b  9. j  10. f

II. （略）

Part 3 Listening and Speaking

I. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

II. 1. B: A table for six, please.   
   2. A: ... Here is your table. Is it all right?   
      A: ... I’m afraid there’re no other tables free at the moment.   
   3. A: May I take your order?   
      A: Our specialties are fried sole, deviled crab, and beef cutlet.   
   4. A: How would you like your steak, well-done, medium, or underdone?   
   5. A: ... We’re terribly busy. How about the cold dishes first?   
   6. A: Here is the bill. The total is 580 RMB yuan.

III.  A: ... What would you like to have for the main course?   
     A: ... rare, medium, or well-done?   
     A: What would you like to drink?   
     A: What would you like for the dessert?   
     A: What flavor would you like?   
     A: Anything else?

IV. The key is subject to the students’ own production.
Part 1  Reading and Translating

Reading A


II. 1. Hotel codes assist the travel agent partners in accessing member hotels rates and special offers, availability, and hotel information.
2. When they meet events beyond their control, such as fire, terrorist activities, strikes, weather, and illness, their liability can be exempted.
3. He or she can reserve a room by accessing the hotel's Internet site or by contacting a travel professional.
4. Because that will assure a guest of a room even he or she arrives late.
5. The hotel will charge the guest for the accommodation.
6. In the United States, people should dial the one (1) before the city code while in other countries, dial zero (0).

III. 1. description  2. established  3. facilities  4. terrorist
5. promotion  6. recommend  7. update  8. confirm

IV. 1. c  2. f  3. b  4. g  5. a  6. e  7. d  8. j  9. h  10. i

V. 1. g  2. e  3. f  4. j  5. a  6. h  7. b  8. c  9. d  10. i

VI. 1. 设有残疾人设施和服务的酒店，所设计的残疾标志是国际公认的。
2. 当酒店遇到火灾、恐怖主义活动、罢工等而导致客人入住的延误、变更或取消时，酒店免责。
3. 由于我们酒店的需求量很大，建议客人提前订房。当酒店获得客人最准确的连续信息后，便可给予订房。
4. 所有的酒店都提供最好的个人服务。如果客人有特别服务要求，应该在预订房间时提出。
5. 价目表中所列的房费会有变化，酒店对此不提前通报。大多数酒店以本国货币报价，除特别说明以外，房费不包括税款和服务费。
6. 除美国以外，向同一个国家不同城市打电话或发传真时，需在城市代码前加拨零。

Reading B


II. 1. Pudong has a land area of 533.44 square kilometers and a permanent population of 1.63 million.
2. Pudong was backward and lagging far behind the old downtown of Shanghai in the past.
3. From April 1990.
4. It was an opportunity to build Shanghai into one of the international economic, finance and trade centers and to regenerate the economy of the Yangtze River Delta and the whole Yangtzw River Valley.
5. Mr. Deng Xiaoping.
6. They will lead the country in innovations of administrations, upgrading of industrial structures and expanding the practice of opening-up. They will play a demonstrative role to the rest of the country, extend their power and give a boost to the economic growth in other regions.

7. Pudong has had an explosive economic growth and an enormous change in the appearance of the city.

8. It has greatly improved the quality of radio and television broadcasting in Shanghai and it has beautified the city to a great extent.

9. Because the Orient Pearl Broadcasting and Television Tower melts itself with Yangpu Bridge and Nanpu Bridge. The scene looks like a traditional Chinese picture “double dragons playing with the pearl”.

10. From the third to the 50th floor are offices and starting from the 53rd floor, the building is occupied by the Grand Hyatt Hotel.

III. 1. plays, role  
2. lagged behind  
3. upgraded  
4. is occupied by  
5. due to  
6. as well as  
7. cuts through  
8. optimize

IV. 1. to the new economic boom of the Yangtze River Valley  
2. is located on the eastern side of Huangpu River. In the past, it was legging behind the old downtown of Shanghai due to the inconvenient transportation  
3. is a great opportunity to promote the economy, finance, trade and so on of Shanghai  
4. the Chinese leader reiterated the importance of the special economic zones  
5. witnessed explosive economic growth and an enormous change in the appearance of the city  
6. has become the symbol of Shanghai as an international metropolis  
7. is 468 meters tall and it is the highest TV tower in Asia and the third highest in the world.  
8. covers a total construction area of 290 000 square meters and is 420.5 meters tall. It has 88 stories above the ground. It is the third highest building in the world.

Part 2  Simulated Writing

I. 1. g  
2. d  
3. a  
4. e  
5. h  
6. i  
7. b  
8. j  
9. f  
10. c

II.

December 7

Dear Carley,
Thank you for your letter of December 6.
I am very sorry to know that we did not supply enough hot water in the bathroom during your stay. I apologize to you for the inconvenience it made.
It had been very cold those days and our boiler was not big enough to supply sufficient hot water during the summit of using hot water. We are preparing to change a bigger boiler now. There will be no such trouble any more. Welcome you to my hotel again.

Yours sincerely

Watt Miller
Manager
Part 3  Listening and Speaking

I. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

II. 1. A: Sorry, sir. We do not change US dollars into Japanese Yen.
   A: ... You can do it in the Bank of China. It is across the street.
2. A: Would you like to send it as an ordinary or registered letter?
3. A: How are you feeling this morning?
   A: Let me take your temperature and your blood pressure.
4. A: Would you like to have a shampoo?
   A: How would you like to have your hair set?

III. A: ... You've caught the flu. ... You'll be all right in a few days.
    A: ... It's good to drink plenty of water or juices and have more rest. Take the medicine as instructed.
    A: ... You can have more fruit like bananas, apples and watermelons. It will help you get recovered soon.
    A: ... Hope you get recovered soon and have a good time in China.

IV. The key is subject to the students’ own production.

Part 1  Reading and Translating

Reading A


II. 1. Preparations for the New Year begin the final days of the last moon, when most families clean their homes, pay their debts, cut their hair and buy new clothes. Houses are festooned with paper scrolls bearing auspicious poetry. People also burn incense at home and in the temples to pay respect to their ancestors and to ask the gods for good health in the coming months.
2. Round, sweet rice-flour dumplings.
3. On New Year’s Eve, all the members of families come together to hold feasts. Jiaozi is popular in the North, while southerners favor a sticky sweet glutinous rice pudding called “Nian Gao”. At midnight on New Year’s Eve, people used to set off fire-crackers to drive away the evil spirits and to greet the arrival of the new year. In an instant whole cities were engulfed in the deafening noise of the firecrackers.
4. Because Qingming Festival is a time to remember the dead.
5. Celebrations usually take the form of parties in amusement parks by day and fireworks and grand TV ensembles during the evening. During this time, employees can enjoy 3 paid-days off.
6. On the Dragon Boat Festival, when people eat Zongzi and hold the dragon boat contests in memory of Quyuan, a great patriot poet of the State of Chu during the Warring States period (475 B.C.-221 B.C.).
7. The ancient Chinese believe that the dead became ghosts roaming between Heaven and Earth unless they have descendants to care for them during Ghost Festival.
8. Believers burn paper money and other offerings to appease the restless spirits.

III. 1. far and away  2. instant  3. celebration  4. set off
5. pay their respects to  6. enacted  7. takes the form of  8. rather than

IV. 1. f  2. g  3. h  4. a  5. b  6. d  7. e  8. c

V. 1. j  2. d  3. e  4. g  5. a  6. i  7. b  8. c  9. f  10. h

VI. 1. 中国最重要的节日是春节, 也称为中国新年。
2. 具体节庆的日期是由农历决定的而不是公历。所以，节庆日期在一月下旬与二月上旬之间变化。
3. 新年的准备工作，自农历最后一个月月底（腊月底）开始。许多家庭开始扫尘、还债、理发、置新衣。
4. 清明节这一天，人们缅怀死者，按传统风俗，人们去祭扫他们祖先的坟墓。
5. 庆祝活动通常包括：白天在公园、游乐场集体联欢，晚上放烟花鞭炮，举行大型电视演出节目。
6. 老百姓为保护屈原的尸体不被鱼虾吃掉，制作了龙形舟并向江中投了许多糯米粽子。
7. 对于中国人而言，圆形意味家庭团圆。所以中秋节时，家人会尽量团圆一堂，共度节日。
8. 放河灯是人们纪念鬼节的重要活动，因为它据说河灯能给无家可归的野鬼以安慰和温暖。

Reading B

I. 1. China is a large country consisting of 56 ethnic groups of people. Various civilizations and cultures have assimilated each other and bring forward the splendid Chinese culture.
2. Costumes of these ethnic peoples, as symbols of their cultures, vary greatly in material, design, color, style and associated ornaments representing their different ways of life, modes of production, religious faiths, aesthetic standards and geographic environments.
3. Their costumes, to meet the original needs of hunting and fighting, usually have a large front, no collar and extended narrow horse-hoof-shaped or so-called“sward”sleeves. This robe made of satin is decorated with a gold thread embroidered design of dragons, sea waves and clouds. The rhombus-shaped cloak, as a special ornamental collar of Manchurian garments, was worn round the neck on the shoulders.
4. The narrow horse-hoof-shaped or so-called“sward”sleeves could protect the hands in fighting.
5. This robe made of satin is decorated with a gold thread embroidered design of dragons, sea waves and clouds.
6. There are five kinds of embroidery: plain embroidery, gold thread embroidery, cross-stitch embroidery, horse-tail hair embroidery and cocoon embroidery.
7. It is a way of printing colored patterns on cloth by tying-up the part not to be colored.
8. It is also used to dye pottery.

II. 1. has assimilated  2. was made of  3. to wind up  4. consisting of
5. meet  6. extend  7. such as  8. has brought forward

III. 1. plays  2. important  3. role  4. culture
5. possible  6. culture  7. living  8. thinking
9. more  10. than  11. inseparable

IV. 1. China is a large country consisting of 56 ethnic groups of people.
2. Various civilizations and cultures have assimilated each other and bring forward the splendid Chinese
culture and civilization.

3. Costumes of these ethnic peoples, as the symbols of their cultures, vary greatly in material, design, color, style and associated ornaments because of their different ways of life, modes of production, religious faiths, aesthetic standards and geographic environments.

4. Artifacts of these ethnic peoples are the reflection of their wisdom in art creation, skills of craftsmanship and deep love for life.

5. The rhombus-shaped cloak, as a special ornamental collar of Manchu garments, was worn round the neck on the shoulders.

6. The Manchu costumes, to meet the original needs of hunting and fighting, usually have a large front, no collar and extended narrow horse-hoof-shaped or so-called "sward" sleeves, which could protect the hands in fighting. Later, this kind of garment became their formal dress.

7. Brocade is a kind of ornamental cloth usually made of colorful silk and gold or silver threads.

8. Batik is a way of printing colored patterns on cloth by putting wax on the part not to be colored, and melting it off afterwards.

Part 2  Simulated Writing

I. 1. g  2. e  3. a  4. j  5. d  6. h  7. f  8. b  9. i  10. c

II.

Mr. and Mrs. Li Feng
Request the pleasure of
Mr. and Mrs. Nash Masson
The presence at performance on national customs
On Sunday, October 20th
At eight p.m.
Oceanic Park
R.S.V.P. Telephone: 6676××××

Part 3  Listening and Speaking

I. (The key is subject to the students’ own production.)

II. 1. A: Do you think the acting good?
   B: The leading actress’s excellent. She is good at conveying her role’s fine feeling. The whole story is very touching.

2. B: Is the interval long?
   A: Only ten minutes.

3. B: I don’t like to sit and look at the same stage scenery one act after another.

III. A: China won the match 1:0 over Oman.
    C: ...when the match ended the soccer fans were crazy, waving the China’s national flag and beating the drums to celebrate the victory.
    A: ...... we have been looking forward to such a day for 44 years.
    A: Since our country adopted the reform and opening-up policy in 1978, the living standards of the
Chinese people have risen. The sports activities are popular in all parts of China.

A: We try to learn from the developed countries and gain the experiences through participating in the international events.

A: ... Sports can help to promote the union of a nation, enrich the people's life, keep fit, set up the favorable social relationship, and so on.

IV. The key is subject to the students' own production.

Part 1 Reading and Translating

Reading A


II. 1. Because Qufu is the birthplace of Confucius and China's ancient culture.
   2. Confucius was the greatest thinker, educator, and politician in Chinese history.
   3. Qufu is located in the south part of Shandong province.
   4. Qufu is a joint place of a mountainous area and a plain area. Many rivers and springs join in the southeast and will never dry up. It has never suffered drought or floods.
   5. the Confucius Temple, the Kong Family's Mansion and the Confucius' Cemetery
   6. The Confucius Temple is a place for people to respect Confucius.

III. 1. originator 2. heritage 3. prestige 4. ancient
   5. abundant 6. complex 7. magnificent 8. global


V. 1. b 2. c 3. h 4. f 5. d 6. e 7. j 8. a 9. j 10. g

Reading B

II. 1. Because it is a architectural wonder and the symbol of Tibet.
   2. In 637 AD.
   3. In the past, Tibetan kings and Dalai Lamas administered government affairs and preached religion from this palace. Today, it is a museum.
   4. It is advisable to go to Lhasa by air and then go to Potala Palace by bus.
   5. They must buy the tickets through travel agencies. If they want to take a overland route, they must go through a lot of procedures.
   6. Bus, minibus, bicycle, etc.
   7. Faster and cheaper and more convenient
   8. (%)
   9. Those who are easily affected by altitude sickness must pay more attention to their health.
   10. The city takes on a new look. To the west of the Potala Palace lies the new town, an ever-expanding district of modern blocks and stores lining a grid work of wide roads.

III. 1. foundation 2. from all directions 3. involving 4. tough
   5. comprised 6. permission 7. previous 8. inscribed

IV. 1. is a world-famous architectural wonder. This awesome palace can be seen from all directions for miles around.
   2. administered government affairs and preached religion from Potala Palace. It was the political and religious center of Tibet.
   3. now, all tickets must be bought through a travel agency. All but one overland routes remain closed to foreigners.
   4. Among them, some run around the town and some run out to some of the monasteries outside Lhasa.
   5. are faster and cheaper and can be flagged down at any point.
   6. it is worthwhile cycling out to monasteries on summer days.
   7. watch your breath when riding, and if you feel dizzy, get off as quickly as possible to avoid altitude sickness.
   8. If you want to take photos of the Buddha images or temple murals,
Professional Experience:
06/2009—present  General Manager of Bihai International Travel Agency
10/2008—05/2009  Market Manager of Haitian Travel Agency

Part 3  Listening and Speaking

II. 1. A: How many pieces of luggage do you want to check, sir?
   A: Your luggage is overweight. You’ll have to pay for the excess luggage.

   2. A: Here’re your ticket, boarding card, and luggage bill.
   3. A: The plane is taking off. Please fasten your seat belt.
   A: The plane has just taken off. Would you wait a few minutes, please?

   4. A: The plane is landing. Please remain seated until the plane has come to a complete stop.

III. A: First, how many cities have visited? What are their names?
    A: What historical sites have you been impressed greatly?
    A: They are taken as the windows to learn the long history of the Chinese nation. The third question,
       which natural landscapes did you like the best?
    A: Next, what cultural sites did you like the best?
    A: What do you think of Shanghai?
    A: Thank you for saying so. And thank you for all of your good answers. We’re about to get to the
       airport. Please get prepared for the departure.

IV. Hello, everyone. Now it’s the time to say goodbye. When I said “Hello” for our first meet, we were
    strangers. Now we are friends. After you depart, we are friends across the sea. I hope everything goes well
    with you and yours all. Instead of farewell, let me just say, may the sun shine warmly upon your face until
    we meet again.
世界旅游组织和发展旅游业的主要好处

**世界旅游组织**

世界旅游组织是旅游领域的领导性国际组织。它被作为旅游政策问题和旅游经验交流的全球性论坛。

世界旅游组织有139个正式成员国和地区，以及350多个联系成员，它们分别代表地方政府、旅游协会和包括航空公司、酒店集团和旅游商的旅游企业。

世界旅游组织的总部设在西班牙的马德里。它是附属于联合国、旨在促进和发展旅游业的政府间组织。借助于旅游业，世界旅游组织要达到以下目标：促进经济增长与创造就业机会，激励保护环境和目的地旅游遗产，促进世界和平和增进各国之间的相互了解。

**领导世界最大行业**

世界旅游组织认为政府在旅游事业发展上起着关键作用。成立世界旅游组织，就是要帮助世界各国政府在本国旅游业发展上起到最大积极作用，如：创造就业机会，增加基础设施建设和外汇兑换收益；同时帮助各国最大限度地减小由于旅游业发展给环境和社会造成的负面影响。

旅游业是当今世界规模最大而又持续增长的产业。没有任何征兆显示旅游业会在21世纪发展放缓。在过去16年，国际旅游业的收入平均每年增长9%，2000年达到4760亿美元。同时，国际旅游抵达人数平均每年增长4.6%，2000年达到6亿9800万。

**发展旅游业的主要好处**

出口创汇

国际旅游是世界上最大的出口创汇行业，是许多国家实现收支平衡的一个重要因素。国际旅游业实现的外汇收入，在2000年达到4760亿美元，超过石油产品、汽车、通讯设备、纺织或其它产品或服务的出口收入。

解决就业

旅游业是一个提供就业的重要行业。据测算，全世界旅游业从业人员有1亿人，其中大多数人是在中小企业和家族式企业工作。研究成果显示：旅游业的就业创造率在以比任何其它产业高1.5倍的速度增长。

为农村的发展提供机遇

与旅游有关的就业和商业，通常产生于一个国家的最不发达地区。这有助于平衡整个国家的经济发展。也激励农业人口留在农村而不是涌向拥挤不堪的城市。

扩大基础设施投资

旅游业促进大规模地投资新的基础设施建设，其中大部分的建设项目不仅仅有利于旅游业，而且有助于改善当地人民的生活条件。旅游发展项目常常包括：机场、道路、船坞、排污系统、污水处理厂、恢复文化遗址、博物馆和自然讲解中心的建设。
增加税收
旅游业每年向政府提供数亿美元的税收，其中包括：住宿和餐饮税、机场使用税、营业税、景点门票税、个人所得税和许多其它种类。

增加国内生产总值（GDP）
国际和国内旅游的产值加在一起占世界GDP总值的10%，在许多小国家和发展中国家占更大的份额。

阅读 B

世界旅游组织的主要机构及入会条件

世界旅游组织的主要机构有：全体大会、执行委员会、地区委员会、专门委员会和秘书处。

全体大会
全体大会是世界旅游组织的最高权力机构。全体大会每两年召开一次，主要是审批预算报告和工作计划、审议旅游业方面的重大问题。每四年选举一次秘书长。全体大会由有投票权的代表组成，他们代表着正式成员和行业理事成员国家或地区。联系成员和其它国际组织的代表以观察员的身份参加全体大会会议。

执行委员会
执行委员会是世界旅游组织的行政机构，负责确保整个组织正常运转和预算控制。该委员会每年开两次会，由全体大会选举的26位委员组成，每5个正式成员产生1位委员。行业理事成员和联系成员以观察员的身份参加执行委员会会议。

地区委员会
WTO有6个地区委员会：非洲委员会、美洲委员会、东亚及太平洋委员会、欧洲委员会、中东委员会和南亚委员会。委员会由全体正式成员和所在地区的行业理事成员组成，每年至少开一次会。所在地区的联系成员以观察员的身份参加地区委员会会议。

专门委员会
WTO专门委员会的职能是就管理和项目问题提出建议。有以下专门委员会：项目委员会、财经预算委员会、统计指导委员会、环境委员会、质量支持委员会和教育网络中心。

秘书处
秘书处由秘书长费朗西斯科·费朗加利领导，他管理着马德里总部约80个专职人员。这些官员负责实施WTO的工作计划和为广大成员服务。

WTO的联系成员由马德里总部的一位专职行政秘书支持，这个专职行政秘书的位子由西班牙政府资助。由联系成员组成的顾问委员会每年开一次会，向秘书处提交工作建议。秘书处还包括设在日本大阪的WTO亚太地区办事处，此办事处由日本政府资助。

谁可以加入世界旅游组织？
世界旅游组织有三种成员：正式成员、准成员和附属成员。

所有主权国家都可以成为正式成员。

准成员是为不负责其外部关系的所有地区而设置的。申请准成员资格必须要有政府承诺对其外部关系负责的批文。

附属成员是广大旅游业或相关行业的组织和公司。它们包括：航空和其它运输公司；酒店和餐厅；旅行商；零售旅游代理；金融机构；出版商；咨询机构；教育和研究机构；地方和区域旅游协会；和旅游业协会。申请附属成员资格必须要有申请单位总部所在国政府的签署意见。
世界旅游组织仅是一个政府间组织,有关方面以会员的形式参与，为大家提供政府官员与行业领导间交流的渠道。该组织的附属成员充分地参与世界旅游组织的活动。它还有自己的活动计划，包

括年会、性质专题研讨会，如“2000年公共与私有制协作研讨会”。

第二单元

阅读 A

国际旅游业的道德规范

旅游业是一项重要的朝阳产业。它的基础和结果，是在包容和尊重宗教、哲学、道德的多样性的同时，理解和提升人类共同的道德价值。旅游从业人员和游客都应该遵守所有民族的社会和文化传统，

包括那些少数民族和土族部落的传统，并懂得其价值所在。

世界组织应当与东道国的特质、传统和谐统一，并尊重它们的法律、文化和习俗。

而东道主和当地的旅游从业人员应当了解和尊重游客，懂得他们的生活方式、品味和期望。因此，对旅游从业人员进行教育和培训是大有裨益的。

东道主的行政主管部门的任务则是保护游客的人身和财产的安全，尤其要特别注意外国游客的安全，因为东道主可能遇到特殊的困难。行政主管部门应该自始至终地在信息、预防、安全、保险和帮助等方面采取具体的措施为游客提供安全服务。对游客和工作人员的任何攻击、伤害、绑架、威胁以及对旅游设施、文化、自然遗产的破坏都应当根据各自国家的法律予以严厉的谴责和惩罚。

在旅游过程中，游客不应有犯罪行为或被东道国法律视为犯罪的行为，禁止冒犯或伤害当地民众，禁止破坏环境，禁止毒品、武器、古董、受保护物种以及国家法律禁止物品的非法交易。

游客在游览过程中，甚至在出行之前，就应该了解旅游地的特点，而且必须明白卫生、安全方面存在的危险，这是所有游客在离开自己常住的环境后可能遇到的问题。游客应该注意，尽可能把这些危险降到最低限度。

阅读 B

未来的新加坡酒店

尽管许多酒店因经济危机而停止扩建，但新加坡凤凰酒店却逆势而上，在不断地增加客房，把已经下降的酒店房价置之脑后。《亚洲旅游》对这家新加坡老牌酒店是如何成为新加坡发展最快、意识超前的酒店之一的经验做了简单介绍。

新加坡凤凰酒店坚持增加客房，从来不管正在下降的酒店房价。

该酒店已拨出525万新加坡元新建了83间拥有高科技含量的客房，多功能厅也翻了一番，达到了四个。

酒店的总经理内尔-霍克斯解释说：“我们坚信，公司不发展则必然消亡。我们把经济衰退看成是公司扩张的良机，现在增加设备以迎接新千年的到来。

我们预期，新加坡和周边地区的经济会在2000年得以改善，在不久的将来，我们的投资就会获利”。

该酒店将其医疗中心从特色购物中心迁出，为酒店腾出了三层楼的空间，其中的两层设开设超豪华客房，第三层为办公区。
凤凰酒店现在有312间客房和两层办公区。所有的超豪华客房都拥有英、汉、日语对讲传递的国际直拨电话，拥有可接受CNN、NHK频道的彩电和室内电影频道，还有连接手提电脑的插口。

没有电脑的客人可以到凤凰酒店配备电脑的房间，这些房间提供NEC个人多媒体电脑，可连接国际互联网、E-mail、微软办公系统、比尔博（Biglobe）财务网站以及世界报刊，并配有电子游戏、CD唱机。

所有新开的客房都有最新的OSIM全自动个人按摩躺椅，帮助客人消除紧张、疲劳和疼痛，促进血液循环。

凤凰酒店的客人都可以免费进入加利福尼亚健美中心，那是新加坡最大的健美中心，距凤凰酒店仅两个街区之遥。

第三单元

故宫

故宫也称紫禁城，位于北京市中心，500年中曾居住过24个皇帝，是明清两代的皇宫。故宫占地面积72万平方米，共有800多座建筑，9999间房屋，是明清时代无与伦比的杰作，是中华民族文明的结晶。它是我国最大、最完整的宫殿群，是中国文化遗产宝库。

过去的紫禁城，普通百姓是不能进入的，即使是朝中高官也不得无故入内。故宫是世界建筑史上的奇迹之一。它于1420年完工，耗时14年。故宫的前半部分为前门，包括太和殿、中和殿、承和殿三大殿及其两边的建筑。外廷是皇帝处理国家机要事务及举行重大庆典活动的地方。内廷由三个主要宫殿和东六宫、西六宫组成，内廷是皇帝处理日常事务及皇宫居住的地方。最后一个王朝于1911年灭亡，但末代皇帝溥仪仍住在宫内。1925年，故宫改为博物馆，向公众开放。1987年，故宫被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。

参观乘车路线
1路、2路、4路、10路、20路和101路公共汽车都经停天安门，103路和109路电车经停北门。

开放时间
上午8：30——下午5：00
（夏季参观时间至下午4点，冬季至下午3点50分）

门票价格
每人50元

提示
1. 故宫的宫殿、大厅等禁止拍摄。
2. 午门有各种语言的导游录音带及单放机出租，离开时可在北门归还。

附近景点
在景山公园的景山上可看到故宫全景。

其他
嫔妃与太监
众所周知，中国历史上皇帝们有许多嫔妃，其中最高的三个等级是皇后（第一等）、贵妃（第二
等）、嫔妃（第三等）。她们并不是都有机会与皇帝同居，有的甚至一次机会也没有。但所有的这些女人都不允许与别人结婚。

皇帝有那么多的宫女，他担心她们中有的可能与宫中男仆发生关系，因此，宫中出现了太监，来伺候皇帝和他的嫔妃们。

**阅读 B**

**秦 始 皇 陵**

秦始皇陵位于西安市以东30公里处，是由70万工匠用36年时间建造完成的。目前陵墓还没有挖掘，自然在世界考古界引起极大兴趣。

兵马俑是中国农民在距离此墓几公里以外的地方打井时意外发现的。他们在这个古墓址发现，秦始皇的四周都有兵马俑坑护卫着，这些俑俑像真人那么高，或骑马，或驾战车，或手拿兵器，神态各异，堪称现实主义的杰作，并具有历史意义。无疑的，在这个世界区的地下还埋藏着几千个兵马俑。

一号坑是最大的一个。主要为步兵，估计有6000个穿甲胄和没穿甲胄的步兵、弓箭手、射手和战车手，其中近一千件已出土。

二号坑规模略小些，是一座混合编组的大型军阵，分为弩兵俑方阵、驷马战车方阵、骑兵方阵和大约1000个武士俑，还有400件陶马，80多辆战车。

三号坑只有一部分发掘并对外开放。

1987年，秦始皇陵被世界教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。

**参观交通**

西安航空运输发达，有国际国内航班通达世界许多城市。到达西安后，可乘坐汽车到达秦始皇陵墓。

公共汽车很多，但也很拥挤，所以旅游时无论路途远近，最好的方式是乘坐出租车。也可以租汽车、小巴甚至自行车，而且收费也合理。

**开放时间**

每天上午8:30至下午5:30

**票价**

参观俑坑80元，博物馆15元，看循环放映的兵马俑及其挖掘资料记录片电影40元。

**提示**

展厅及俑坑内禁止拍摄。

**附近景点**

附近有许多名胜古迹，如西安碑林、大雁塔、小雁塔、西安古城墙和华清池。

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**第四单元**

**阅读 A**

**旅游业的质量标准**

在世界旅游组织的工作计划中，其指导思想是懂得旅游质量，也就是“旅游产品和服务具有令人满意的结果，了解顾客的需求与期望，价格合理，各种因素，如：安全、卫生、便捷、透明、真实之间和谐一致，
旅游与环保并举。

旅游质量定义中的每一项都有质量标准的具体规定。

结果 指的是在特定的时间内质量的获得和对质量的理解。质量不可能脱离其它因素而独立存在，它是由顾客、社会、环境和经济效益共同来评判的。

过程 指的是质量的优劣不能仅凭一次旅游活动来决定，对质量的评价应该恰如其分，不应该因一次的优质服务而中断评估，过程还指无过失过程，在这一过程中应避免损害旅游产品形象的胁迫销售行为，防止直接或间接地给公司或目的地造成损失。

满意 顾客对质量的满意程度有其主观因素。在质量驱动的市场中，旅游从业人员应该根据顾客不同的特点、要求和期望，区别对待，以满足顾客的要求。

合理 合理性分析和规定了顾客应有的权利。顾客不能期望获得超过应得的权利，也不能超过社会和环境所能承受的水平。旅游策划者和企业家应把质量水平同顾客所得与外界的制约因素结合起来。

需求 此项所关注的是合理性与满足人们的最基本需要的问题，这一问题在规划旅游项目、设立景点、增强游客体验的时候不可忽视。尽管随着时间的推移，这些与“基本需求”相关的期望发生了变化，现在要求多了，过去的基本需求可能不再是现在真正的需要了，但是，顾客的需求与本文所列的质量决定因素仍有基本的密切关系。

产品要求 这一概念强调的是个体服务与个别设施的使用同旅游业全部产品与全部感受之间的关系。尽管一次极好的服务可以使一位顾客留下美好的印象，使另一位顾客忽略了在其他地方旅游留下的不好印象，但是，一次优质服务不足以提升旅游产品的整体形象。

服务要求 指的是质量与人性、个人、人事方面的关系。这些方面经常是无形的，难以测定、评价和量化，这对旅游行业的硬件设施进行分类和评估是不同的。尽管如此，有些服务也是可以量化的，如等候的时间、服务的次数（如清洁卫生）、基本价格中的服务数量与种类等。

期望 在提供服务或产品时，要正面宣传其特点，不要使消费者遇到负面因素而使消费者惊讶。消费者必须得到所承诺的东西（或更多），但期望值必须是合理的、有限度的。有些期望即使出高价也是无法满足的。

消费者 消费者包括个体（也可以是小组，如家庭）、团体（如公司奖励的团队游）、商务（如旅游从业人员）旅游者。后者也许要求旅游产品的质量必须经过自己的代表或被确认的人的第三者的评估或认证。

合理价格 当事人对价格的要求不是都能满足的，让消费者获得的“正面惊奇”不能过于慷慨，否则，就会引起资源的过分消耗而消费者并不满意的问题。如果质量有保障，产品颇具特色，消费者就不会幻想廉价获取。

基本的质量决定因素 上述这些因素意味着旅游业中应该有共同的、不可或缺的质量标准，它们对消费者区分产品、企业、设施、服务的质量是至关重要的，从而确立了保护消费者的最低界限。在这一界限内，质量全优是很难实现的，而这些因素中的任何一项不能达到要求时，就会在很大程度上降低旅游质量。

阅读 B

明 清 家 具

中国古典家具的发展历史悠久，随着起居方式的改变，家具由低矮型向高型发展，并在明清时代臻于鼎盛。明代家具造型古朴典雅，结构严谨，线条流畅，尺度适宜；清代家具注重体量，提倡繁文重饰，崇尚雕刻和镶嵌。两者原料材质的精良，制作工艺的精湛，装饰技法的独特多样使之在世界家具领域中别具魅力。
### 榻凳类
- **方凳**：杌凳即无靠背坐具的总称。方凳是其基本样式之一，指正方形的杌凳。
- **交杌**：腿足相交的杌凳，俗称“马扎”，古称“胡床”，由八根直木交接而成，以交接点为轴翻转折叠。它携带方便，使用广泛，古时居家常备。

### 椅类
- **官帽椅**：有扶手和靠背的椅子，搭脑似明代官员所戴的官帽。若搭脑和扶手出头，为“四出头官帽椅”；若搭脑和扶手皆不出头，则为“南官帽椅”。
- **圈椅**：指靠背为圆后背的椅子（圆后背交椅除外。）
- **交椅**：可以折叠的交足椅子，其形既带靠背的马扎。宋时交椅有直背和圆背之分。明代交椅流行圆背，线条流畅自如。

### 桌案类
- **方桌**：中国的桌子分两种：桌与案。桌的四腿安在角上，而案的腿则向里收进。方桌是指正方形的桌。人们习惯将八人围坐的大桌称为“八仙桌”。
- **条桌**：腿在四角的窄而长的高桌。按其功能又有琴桌、画桌、书桌之分。
- **半桌**：约相当于半张八仙桌而略宽的长方桌。体积小，易调动。也可拼于方桌合用。
- **炕桌**：在炕上使用的矮桌。我国北方使用较多。
- **架几案**：面扳下用两几支架的长案。上下可分体。装配灵活，搬运方便。

### 床类
- **架子床**：床上立柱4或6根。（上承床顶，立柱间安围子的床。）
- **罗汉床**：三面安装围子的床。（可卧可坐，随意性较大。）

### 围屏类
- **围屏**：多扇组合，并任意折叠的屏风。
- **插屏**：可装可卸的座屏风。底座立柱内侧有槽口，屏风两侧有槽舌，可将屏风嵌插到底座上。
- **座屏**：有底座的屏风（相对围屏而言）。
- **幌屏**：小型的座屏，置几案上，古时可为烛灯挡风，也可用来作为供观赏的案头家具。

### 明清家具常用木材

1. **紫檀**：是世界上最名贵的木材之一。主要产于南洋岛的热带地区，我国的云南、广东、广西也产紫檀，但数量不多。紫檀生长缓慢，非数百年不能成材。木质坚硬，入水即沉。色调深沉。鬃眼细密，表面有不规则的蟹爪纹和形似虎皮的斑纹。

2. **黄花梨**：在明清家具中是除紫檀以外最为人重视的一种木材。产海南。它的特点是木质坚硬，颜色从浅黄到紫黄到赤。

3. **鸡翅木**：类属红木，出产于我国广东、海南岛。19世纪以前，人们都用老鸡翅木制作家具。其材质细腻，有紫檀褐色深浅相间断的波折纹，纹样纤细浮动，犹如山水风景图案。

4. **铁力木**：产于我国广东。它是我国古代硬木中长得最为高大的树种，为此明式家具中不少大件是用它制造的。铁力木属于常绿乔木，材质坚硬，色泽纹理与鸡翅木相差无几，较之纹理粗略，鬃眼也显著。

5. **榉木**：为落叶乔木，产于江浙一带，故北方称此木为“南榆”。其老龄而木材带赤色者名“血榉”，苏州、上海一带的民间多用此材制作家具。榉木硬度呈中性，纹理如山峦重叠，俗称“宝塔纹”。

6. **红木**：生长在我国的广东、云南以及印度、孟加拉和缅甸等地。红木有新老之分，老红木近似紫檀，但颜色较淡，质地致密程度稍差。红木在清前期明式家具中很少使用，到了清中期以后，黄花梨、老红木
翅木日见匮乏，方才大量进口使用。

7. **瘿木**：“瘿”指树瘤，并非专指某一种树。瘿木的产生由树木病态所致，故不分树种都会形成，如楠木瘿、桦木瘿、花梨木瘿等。不同的树种所生长的瘿结产生不同的花纹，有的如山水人物鸟兽；有的如堆砌的葡萄。为此人们喜好用这种花纹奇丽的瘿结剖做桌子面心，或作其它镶嵌用。

**第五单元**

**阅读 A**

**地方餐饮**

中国餐饮历史悠久，以其味香色美闻名中外。中国早在约三千年前的殷周时代就发明了制作与食用酱油、醋、酒、酱和香料的工艺。每种中国地方菜、特色菜和地方小吃都有其特色。

**粤菜**

粤菜由广州菜、潮州菜和东江菜组成。它以味美鲜嫩而闻名。粤菜的主要原料是：鲜鱼、海鲜、鸟等。主要的调味品有：蚝油、汁、鱼露、猪油、糖和醋。

**湘菜**

湘菜是由湘江菜、洞庭湖地区菜、和湘西地区菜所组成。著名的菜有：东安子鸡、麻辣子鸡、腊味合蒸、冰糖莲子、和龟羊汤。

**川菜**

也叫四川菜，是中国四大菜系之一。它以其独特而多样的口味而受中国人民的普遍欢迎。常见的味型有：鱼香味、五香味、怪味、麻辣味和酸辣味。川菜的主要原料：食用草药、家禽、鸟。烹饪的工艺有：腌、爆、干煸、泡、浍。著名的菜肴有：宫爆鸡丁、樟茶鸭子、麻辣豆腐、白灼大白菜。

**鲁菜**

也叫山东菜，以其选料广泛、烹饪独特、和海鲜而闻名。所用的原料主要有：家禽、鸟类、海鲜和蔬菜。擅长的烹饪技艺有：爆、熘、扒、烤、煮、糖、蜜。著名的菜肴有：生焖鲍鱼、葱烧海参、奶汤核桃肉。这些菜鲜美可口。

**淮阳菜**

淮阳菜集江南水乡扬州、镇江、淮安等地菜肴之精华。它以其选料注意鲜活鲜嫩、制作精细、注意刀工、造型美观、赏心悦目而闻名。淮阳菜的特点是：调味清淡、讲究原汁原味、味甜、鲜嫩。著名的菜肴有：清炖蟹粉狮子头、盐水鸭、水晶肉、糖醋桂鱼、脆皮鳝段。

**阅读 B**

**特色餐饮**

**宫廷菜**

在清朝时，有许多种宫廷宴席。宫廷源于由皇宫御用厨师料理的宫廷帝后的御用菜。最初，宫廷菜是由鲁菜发展演变而来。后来又取经于伊斯兰菜和藏菜。

宫廷菜的特色是严格选料、讲究时令食品。如：鸭必须是北京鸭；羊肉必须是黑羊腿或黑白色脸皮的
羊；涮羊肉要在立秋时吃；春卷要在开春时吃；虾要在夏天吃等等。

满汉全席
在清朝中期，满汉全席的问世，象征着满族和汉族饮食文化融为一体。据说，当时康熙大帝尝了满汉全席后，欣然挥笔，题下四字。从此，满汉全席名扬宫内宫外，在达官贵人家居中十分流行。随着时间的推移，蒙古族、回族、和藏族的饮食也融入了进来。所以，满汉全席变成了五民族的宴席，这就是后来闻名的民族全席。食品之精美与壮观，史无前例。它成了中华民族历史上最壮观、最豪华的宴席。

时至今日，满汉全席已经历了很大变化。内容更加丰富；外形更加精美。如今，种类已超过200种，包括山里和海里的各种原料。它已成为中国传统饮食的杰出象征。

蔬斋
蔬斋，主要成分是绿叶蔬菜、水果、蘑菇、竹笋、豆腐、菜油、蛋和奶，具有悠久的历史。因为蔬斋味道鲜美、营养丰富、容易消化，抵御癌症，所以在中国饮食中具有重要的地位。

主要的菜肴有：蘑菇豆腐、番茄木耳、烧冬笋、蘑菇龙眼樱桃、清汤白萝卜、酿葫芦盅、素什锦、菜心蘑菇、功德豆腐。

药膳
药膳，运用适宜烹饪工艺加工食用中药材而成，具有保健益寿之效。典型的菜肴有：西洋参冬虫草焖子鸡、参焖海龟绿脂、核仁焖牛腱。主要菜肴有：蜜枣炖羊肉、人参冬虫草焖鸽子、冬虫草炖鸭、鹿茸荤拼什锦、龟汤。

第六单元

阅读 A

酒店服务

餐饮代码：
EP=欧式：无餐饮
CP=大陆式：大陆式早餐或见提示
MAP=修正的美式餐饮：美式早餐与晚餐
DP=半退休金式：大陆式早餐和中餐或晚餐
AP=美式：美式早餐、中餐和晚餐

信用卡代码：
AE=运通卡
AC=（英国劳合等联合发行的）信用卡
EC=欧洲系统卡
BC=巴克莱银行信用卡
ER=途中卡
CB=空白委托书
JC=JCB国际信用卡
DC=大莱信用卡
MC=万事达卡
DS=发现卡
VS=维萨卡
如果酒店结账时收到5种以上的信用卡，那么，就以酒店规定的“主要信用卡”为准。

GDS代码：
酒店代码是由我们的自动旅游社合作组织确立使用的，这些代码可以帮助获取会员酒店的房价、特别服务、可用性等方面的信息。所列代码一经登出即可得以使用。

其它缩略形式：
PRPN=每间每晚
PPPN=每人每晚

残疾人专用设施：
设有残疾人设施和服务的酒店，所设计的残疾标志应是国际公认的（残疾人的标准是按美国国家残疾人标准机构界定的），但是，这些标准在各国的详细说明和标准方面有所不同。

责任：
当酒店遇到不可抗力，如火灾、恐怖主义活动、罢工、恶劣天气、疾病等，导致酒店延误、更改或取消客人入住，酒店免责。

世界主导酒店有限公司提供不同的房价，安排一揽子旅游计划和特别促销活动，以便满足不同需求的客人。根据不同的酒店和不同的订房情况，酒店提供的价格也不尽相同。

房间预订：
世界主导酒店有限公司在世界各地的办事处都有订房部，客人可以通过登录该公司的网站或与订房部联系，预订任何一家酒店和旅游地的客房。
由于我们酒店的需求量很大，建议客人提前预订。当酒店获得客人最准确的连续信息后便给予订房。

预订保障：
通常在确认预订前，客人须提供信用卡或存款作为订金，这样可保证客人即使晚到也会有房间。运通卡较其他主要信用卡更受欢迎。已经预付订金的客房保留一整晚。

取消预订：
如果客人想取消预订，必须按酒店规定的时间提前告知酒店。在没有得到取消通知的情况下，酒店就按客人入住收费。不同的酒店对此有不同的规定，因此，客人在预订时就要弄明白。

提前入住：
个别酒店允许客人提前入住，但这需看房源情况。如果客人感到这一项很重要，就要在入住前一天确认此事，并支付相应房款。

酒店的说明及有关信息：
酒店的小册子都提供了详尽的信息，但由于房间及设施的改造，服务项目可能发生变化，酒店和世界主导酒店有限公司对此变化不承担责任。

特别服务：
所有酒店都提供最好的个人服务。如果客人有特别服务要求，应该在预定房间时提出。

电话和传真号码：
酒店小册子中括号内的两组号码分别代表国家和城市的区号。除美国以外，客人向同一个国家的不同城市打电话或发传真时，需要在城市区号前加拨“0”；而在美国，向不同的州或区号不同的城市打电话或发传真时，则在城市区号前加拨“1”。

房费：
酒店价目表中所列的房费会有变化，酒店对此不提前通报。大多数酒店以本国货币报价，除特别说明以
外，房费不包括税款和服务费。用外汇结算时，汇率按当日的外汇牌价计算。

阅读 B

浦东新区

总论
促使长江流域新的经济腾飞，创建都市区域新的优雅环境。

浦东新区是上海的一个重要组成部分，位于横穿上海市区的黄浦江东面，面积533.44平方公里，常住人口163万。由于历史上黄浦江两岸没有桥梁和隧道沟通，浦东虽然与繁华的上海市区仅一江之隔，但经济发展远远落后于上海老市区。

1990年4月18日，中国政府宣布开发开放上海浦东，尽快把上海建成国际经济、金融、贸易中心之一，带动长江三角洲和整个长江流域地区经济的新飞跃。

浦东的开发开放也是全国经济发展战略的一部分，中国改革开放的总设计师邓小平先生倡导并促成了浦东的开发开放，这是促进整个中国社会、经济进步的重要战略决策。在中共十五大上，国家主席江泽民重申了继续加强和完善包括浦东在内的经济特区的建设，这些经济特区将带动全国的管理革新、工业结构优化和改革开放的深入，促进其它地区的经济发展。经过十年开发开放，浦东经济高速发展，城市面貌焕然一新，浦东新区已经成为上海作为21世纪国际经济中心的标志。

东方明珠电视塔
东方明珠高468米，是亚洲第一世界第三的电视高塔。它集广播电视和休闲观光于一体，不仅极大地改善了上海市的广电质量，而且也成为了上海的一大新景色。它与杨浦大桥和南浦大桥交相辉映，蔚为壮观，有“二龙戏珠”之美喻。

金茂大厦
金茂大厦位于浦东陆家嘴的金融贸易区，是中国第一世界第三高楼。这幢智能化大楼可提供商务、宾馆、休闲、观光、购物等服务。它占地290 000平方米，楼高420.5米，地上88层，地下3层，还有6层副楼。从第3层到第50层是商务办公区，从第53层开始则为Hyatt宾馆，第88层则为中国最大最高的观光塔。金茂大厦不仅是一座新的旅游景点，而且也是世界人民了解上海和浦东的窗口。

阅读 A

中国节庆

春节
中国最重要的节日是春节，也是大家熟悉的中国新年。对于中国人来说，这个节日的重要性如同圣诞节对于西方人。具体节庆的日期是由农历决定的而不是公历。所以，春节的节庆日期在元月下旬与二月上旬之间变化。

新年的准备活动，自腊月底（农历年底）开始，人们都忙于扫尘，清还债务，理发，置新衣。家家户户门上都贴春联。人们会在家中或庙里烧香，祭祀祖先，求老天爷保佑平安。
除夕，一家老小聚集一堂吃年饭，北方人喜欢吃饺子，而南方人喜欢吃年糕。除夕深夜，人们习惯放鞭炮，驱走邪恶，迎接新年。那一刻，全城上下都淹没在震耳欲聋的爆竹声中。

灯笼节
农历正月十五是灯笼节。通常在阳历二月底。这晚上，男女老少乐于走出家门到外面街上或公园观赏各式灯笼，品尝各式汤圆。

清明节
清明节通常在每年的4月5日。这一天，人们缅怀死者，按传统风俗，人们去祭扫他们祖先的坟墓。在北京，中小学生在人民英雄纪念碑前献花圈，悼念为国捐躯的英雄先烈们。

国庆节
国庆节是庆祝中华人民共和国1949年成立的国庆周年纪念日。庆祝活动通常是：白天在公园、游乐场集体联欢，晚上放烟花鞭炮，举行大型电视演出节目。国庆节，人们享受三天带薪假日。

龙舟节
也叫端午节，在每年农历五月，据说是为了纪念战国时代（公元前475—221）楚国著名爱国诗人屈原。屈原投身自尽，以示对他的抗议。老百姓为保护他的尸体不被鱼虾吃掉，制造了龙形的舟并向江中投了许多糯米粽子。这活动在节日始端还出现。今天，人们在这节日吃粽子，纪念屈原；人们广泛办龙舟比赛，欢度节日。

中秋节
每年农历八月十五，圆月当空，中国人民欢度中秋节。对于中国人而言，圆月意味家庭团圆。所以中秋节时，家人会尽力团聚一堂，共度节日，儿女们会携带着他们一家到老人身边欢聚。有时，旅居海外的游子也在这时候回祖国探望他们的父母。中秋节，人们品尝月饼。月饼是一种甜点，馅是由糖、油脂、芝麻、桃仁、果黄、火腿等做成。

鬼节
正像西方人有鬼节——万圣节，中国也有他们的用以款待阴间鬼魂们的节日。这就是鬼节。鬼节，也叫中元节，在每年农历的七月十五，全国各处庆祝这一节日。

民间传说，如果后辈子女在鬼节时不悼念死者，那么死者就会变成鬼在阴间和阳间游荡。放河灯是纪念鬼节的重要活动，因为据说河灯能给无家可归的野鬼以慰藉和温暖。在有些地区，人们会看见路边一小堆一小堆的火，这是人们相信烧纸钱或其他东西能安抚不安的幽魂。

中国少数民族工艺
中国是个多民族国家，56个民族组成了中华民族的大家庭。各种文明和文化相互吸引同化产生了灿烂的中华文化。

各民族的服饰是其民族文化的象征。由于各民族的风俗习惯、生产方式、宗教信仰、艺术审美、地理环境的差异，服饰的用料和款式、色彩风格、配饰等也都风格迥异。

漂亮的纺织品配上染、绣设计和独特的金属器、漆器、陶器、面具、雕刻、编织等工艺品，都反映出各族人民在艺术创造上的智慧、匠人的技巧和对美好生活的热爱。

满族平金绣云龙纹朝袍
满族平金绣云龙纹朝袍

满族历史悠久，文化发达。满族服饰源出狩猎和征战的需要，大襟无领窄袖，（上加披领，袖端加半圆头），因形似而称“马蹄袖”，又称箭袖，原为护手实用，清朝期间成为贵族和高官的正装或朝服。这件礼
服在缎质面料上用金线盘绣成云龙海浪图案，富丽堂皇。

披领，又称披肩，是满族独具特色的服饰，呈菱状戴在颈间，披于肩上，是文告武百官穿礼服时的一种领饰。

某些少数民族纺织品设计的染、织、绣工艺简介

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>纺织类型</th>
<th>工艺简介</th>
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<td>蜡染</td>
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第八单元

阅读 A

曲阜

曲阜是中国历史上最伟大的思想家、教育家、政治家、儒家思想的创始人孔子的诞生地，曲阜也是中国古代文化的发祥地，拥有丰富的地下文化遗迹和辉煌的地上建筑群落，因此，在海内外享有盛誉。曲阜位于山东南部，是鲁中山区和鲁西平原的交汇地，终年流淌的河流和山泉在曲阜的东南部相汇。尽管与山川河流为邻，曲阜从未遭受过水旱之灾。由于其优越的地理位置，曲阜在数千年前就成为了政治、经济和文化中心。

曲阜拥有大量的历史文化遗迹，确切地说，有340处。在这些遗迹中，孔庙、孔府和孔林已被列为世界文化遗产名录。整个曲阜市于1994年列入联合国教科文组织世界遗产名录。

其中最有名的遗迹是孔庙。孔庙是祭祀这位春秋时期的哲学家孔子的地方，它位于曲阜老城的中心地带，过去是人们祭祀孔子的地方，现在被列为历史遗迹加以重点保护。

孔庙是按照皇家宫殿的样式建造的，坐落在南北轴线上。庙宇南北长1公里，占地9.6公顷，有54座门廊，466间房屋和众多的厅堂、碑亭和室庑。孔庙内松柏柏林立、殿堂威严、书画高雅、小桥别致、鸟雀成群。2000多块各种各样的碑文遍布其中。大成殿、奎文阁和各种碑文是主要景点。

曲阜市政府在城市建设和文化遗迹保护方面都做出了巨大的成就，整个城市干净整洁，游客们随时随地都可享受周到的服务。
布达拉宫

布达拉宫是世界建筑史上的奇迹，它耸立于红山悬崖之上，在数英里之外的四面八方均可目睹它的英姿。布达拉宫高耸入云，俯瞰拉萨。17世纪的五世达赖喇嘛为了确立拉萨的首府地位，对布达拉宫进行了扩建。雄伟的宫殿矗立于拉萨河谷中央的红山之上，海拔3 700米，是西藏政教合一的统治中心。

布达拉宫由两部分组成：外部的白宫和内部的红宫。白宫（建成于1653年）曾是西藏地方政府办事机构所在地，也是达赖喇嘛的冬宫。红宫（建成于1694年）主要是前几世达赖喇嘛的灵塔和一些庙宇。

布达拉宫初建于公元637年，楼高11层，现在的13层是在此基础上建立起来的。这座依山而建的宫殿在长达两个多世纪里，曾是世界上最高的建筑物。在1 300多年里，先后有9位番王和10位达赖喇嘛在这座城堡式的宫殿里摄政布道。如今，布达拉宫已成为一座博物馆，在1 000间房屋里陈列着藏传佛教的众多圣物。

布达拉宫于1994年被联合国教科文组织列为世界文化遗产。

抵达布达拉宫及周边地区的途径：

抵达布达拉宫：

相比航程，从拉萨机场到布达拉宫那段96公里的道路更为崎岖不平。拉萨机场每三周有往返加德满都（1小时10分钟，周二/周三/周六）、北京（4小时45分钟，每周日）、成都（1小时45分钟，每天）、重庆（2小时，每二周的周六/周日）等地的航班。

所有机票必须通过旅行社购买。经陆路去尼泊尔的外国游客日渐增多，但价格不菲，且手续繁杂（拉萨以外的多数地区需经允许方可进入），其他陆路暂时不对外国游客开放。

到达周边地区：

在拉萨，背包游人可能住在藏人区，此处路面好，几乎不限制机动车辆。

有环城公交车和开往拉萨城外寺庙的公交车。公交线路共有七条。

相比公交车而言，小公共汽车又快又便宜，运营时间从上午7点到晚上10点，票价2元。招手即停，下车时付车费。

在温暖的夏天骑自行车游寺庙是很惬意的事情，游客可以从宾馆租用自行车，租金为100到200元，有的商店在出租自行车时可能要求游客出示护照。在拉萨骑车时要注意自己的呼吸情况，如果感到头晕目眩，应立即下车，因为有时像骑车一样的轻微的运动也可能加剧高原反映。

提醒：所有的海外游客进藏前须有符合要求的旅行材料并备获准的旅行证明，这些证明材料可以在西藏自治区驻香港办事处办理，也可在北京、上海、成都、西安等地的西藏旅行社办理。

许多人都有高原反映，患有心脏病或呼吸方面疾病的人在海拔3 650米的拉萨会有困难。

游客只有获得特殊允许后才可拍摄佛像或壁画，但天葬是绝对不允许拍摄的。

周边地区：拉萨及周边地区自20世纪80年代前期开始发生了巨大的变化，布达拉宫以西是新城，新城区不断扩大，商品林立，街道宽阔，这与布达拉宫以东的旧城区形成鲜明对照，旧城区建筑拥挤，道路狭窄，人声嘈杂，一些最好的历史遗迹也分布在这区域。