

Part I

Arrival

Section 1 Listening and Speaking

I . Listen and Repeat

Dialogue 1 Getting Plane Tickets

Brant is a ticket agent at John F. Kennedy International Airport and

Annie is a tourist who needs a return ticket to Beijing.

Brant: Good morning, ma'am. What can I do for you?

Annie: I'd like to have a round-way ticket to Beijing, please.

Brant: Do you want to fly first class or economy class?

Annie: Economy class, please. How much is it?

Brant: It's \$820. It is cheap but non-refundable.

Annie: I see. Can I get a discount?

Brant: Sorry, you can't. To get a discount, you'll have to book tickets a few days in advance.

Annie: Do I need to change planes?

Brant: Yes, you need to change planes in Detroit.

Annie: Oh, I see. What is the departure time of the next flight?

Brant: 3 p. m. .

Annie: OK, please get me an economy class round-way ticket for the next flight. I'd like an aisle seat.



Brant: Okay. By the way, would you like to sign up for our frequent flyer program? If you do, you'll be entitled to one free round trip to Thailand or Egypt when you accumulate certain miles of air travel.

Annie: Wow, that's really good! I'd like to sign up for it.

Brant: Then you can go to Window 9 to go through the formalities.

Annie: Okay. Thank you very much.

Brant: You are welcome.

Dialogue 2 Checking in

Bruce is going back to San Francisco by air and he has just arrived at Beijing Capital International Airport. Ms. Wang is the clerk at the check-in zone.

Announcer: Air China announces the departure of Flight CA983 nonstop to San Francisco. Passengers please proceed through security clearance to Gate 6.

Wang: Good afternoon.

Bruce: Good afternoon. Is this the right gate to check in for Flight CA983 to San Francisco?

Wang: Yes, may I see your ticket and passport, please?

Bruce: Here you are.

Wang: Please put your bag on the conveyor belt and step through the metal detector.

Bruce: Okay. How many items of carry-on luggage are permitted?

Wang: According to our regulations, you are allowed to carry on only two items of luggage. So you have to check that big suitcase.

Bruce: I see.

Wang: Here are your tags. Please put them on your luggage.

Bruce: Thank you. By the way, will the flight depart on time?

Wang: I'm not sure. It's rainy today and the flight might be delayed owing to bad weather.

Bruce: Oh, that's too bad. My wife is expecting me in San Francisco. It will be our 20th wedding anniversary tomorrow.

Wang: In that case you'd better call your wife in advance.

Bruce: Thank you very much.

Wang: You are welcome.



II. Act Out

1. Listen to the dialogue. Then practice it with your partners using the words and expressions below to help you.

Air hostess: help, show, boarding pass, seat 15D, aisle, non-smoking, ensure, operation, navigation, communication, take-off, landing, electronic, device, mobile phone, remote-controlled toy, cosmetics, cigarette, model plane, doll, delicious, sandwich, sausages, coffee, tea, lemon juice.

James: find, seat, smoke, laptop, sell, duty-free goods, offer, meal, serve, drink, wonderful.

2. *Study the following sample dialogue. Then strike up a conversation with your partners using the sentences listed in the chart.*

A: Good morning, sir. **I'd like to apply for refund of my ticket.**

B: Okay, but you have to pay a service charge of 500 yuan.

A: No problem.

1. I'd like to apply for refund of my ticket.
2. I'd like to reconfirm my flight from Beijing to London.
3. What's the purpose of your visit?
4. Is it direct or do I need to change planes?
5. Could you get me some airsickness pills? I feel sick.
6. How long will you be staying in the United States?
7. Can I change my flight schedule?
8. How much is tourist class?
9. We may have lost some baggage, so we'd like to make a lost baggage report.
10. I need to be in Chicago by 2 this afternoon, but my flight has been canceled.

III. Focus Listening

A. *Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer for each question.*



- What is the number of the flight?
A. 105 B. 115 C. 125 D. 135
- It will take the plane _____ to arrive at the destination.
A. 8 hours and 45 minutes B. 9 hours and 25 minutes
C. 10 hours and 35 minutes D. 11 hours and 55 minutes
- What is the speed of the plane on the average?

- A. 800 kilometers per hour B. 880 kilometers per hour
C. 900 kilometers per hour D. 1 800 kilometers per hour
4. Passengers can put their carry-on luggage _____.
A. in the overhead bin B. under the seat in front of them
C. on the tray table D. Both A and B
5. Which of the following statements is true?
A. Laptop computers can't be used throughout the flight.
B. Mobile phones can't be used throughout the flight.
C. The plane will be flying at an altitude of 8 000 meters.
D. The flying distance between Beijing and London is 10 000 kilometers.
- B. Listen to the recording and complete the sentences below.**
1. The destination airport is _____.
2. The temperature outside the plane is _____ degrees Fahrenheit.
3. For your safety, please _____ for the time being.
4. You may claim your checked baggage in the _____.
5. The transit passengers should go to the _____ to complete the procedures.

Section 2 Reading

Beijing Capital International Airport

Beijing Capital International Airport (BCIA), formally put to use on March 2, 1958, is known as the premier international hub for Beijing, the capital of the People's Republic of China and is ranked as the world's ninth busiest airport by Airports Council International. BCIA lies in the northeast of Beijing and handles both domestic and international flights. The Distance from the airport to Tian'anmen Square, the heart of Beijing, is approximately 25 kilometers. Passengers can easily reach downtown areas by airport express, airport shuttle or taxi.

Airport Terminals

The terminal can be defined as that part of the airport where passengers wait to board their planes. The facilities at the terminal may comprise lounges, shops, restaurants, cafés, left-luggage counters, clinics, bathrooms, public telephones, self-service banks, etc. Before the construction of Terminal 3 or T3, the airport has two terminals and two runways with a combined annual transport capacity of 36 million passengers. But such a capacity can no longer satisfy the needs of present-day China's development of economy and tourism. The

airport, therefore, embarked on its massive program of expansion in 2004—the construction of Terminal 3 including a new terminal building, a new runway and some auxiliary facilities.



As one of the most important projects for the Beijing 2008 Olympic Games, Terminal 3, which commenced to be built on March 28, 2004, has been completed by now after four years of painstaking effort. The new terminal, seen from the air, looks like a huge dragon, the symbol of the Chinese nation. The newly built T3 runway is 3800 meters in length and 60 meters in width. Even the world's biggest passenger plane, the superjumbo Airbus A380 can safely take off and land there.

T3 was officially put to use on February 29, 2008. It consists of three concourses, T3C, T3D and T3E. T3C is used for domestic and international check-in, domestic departures, and domestic and international baggage claim. T3D is temporarily dedicated to charter flights during the Olympic and the Paralympic Games. T3E is designed for international departures and arrivals.

T3 is so far the largest single aviation project in the world. With the total scale of 1 000 000 square meters T3 equals the size of 170 soccer fields and is twice as big as Terminal 1 and Terminal 2 combined. Up till now BCIA has altogether 3 runways, 137 taxiways and 314 aircraft stands, and the total passenger handling capacity has increased from 36 million to 76 million annually.

Departures

For domestic departures, passengers with check-in luggage shall go to the check-in counter with their plane tickets and valid identity cards to have their luggage checked and obtain their boarding passes. For travelers without check-in luggage they shall simply proceed to the counter marked “Check-in Without Luggage”.

For international departures, passengers shall make a factual declaration to the Customs

at airports by completing a Declaration Form except that they are exempted from Customs inspection and control in accordance with relevant regulations. Passengers who select “No” in all the items on the form may choose to go through “Nothing to Declare” Channel or Green Channel for Customs procedures. Those who tick “Yes” in the items shall have to fill out the form with such details as description, quantity, model, etc. and then choose to go through the “Goods to Declare” Channel or the “Red Channel”.

Arrivals

For domestic arrivals, passengers can go to the Luggage Claim Hall of the terminal building to claim their luggage. To find out the carousel of their luggage, they can see the Luggage Claim Carousel Screen installed at the entrance of the hall. For passengers with too much luggage, the airport trolley can be a great help. To prevent luggage from being mistakenly taken, the airport personnel will check passengers' luggage tag at the entrance.



For international arrivals, overseas passengers are required to show their valid passport and entry visa and complete the Entry Health Quarantine Declaration Card according to the requirement of inspection and quarantine authorities while Chinese passengers should possess valid passport.

Security Check

Security is of great significance for every airport in view of the deluge of various crimes and terrorism. At the security check passengers are required to show their boarding passes, airline tickets and valid ID cards to the security personnel before they get through the detection passage and have their hand-carry articles examined by an X-ray.

Items Prohibited in Both Carry-on and Check-in Luggage

According to the applicable provisions of China Customs, the prohibited items include

such items as firearms, explosive objects, controlled cutters, combustible or detonable objects, toxic or harmful objects, corrosive objects, radioactive objects and any other objects harmful to aviation safety, such as ferromagnetic objects and objects with strong pungent odor.

Vocabulary

applicable /	/ adj. 可应用的, 可适用的
authority /	/ n. 权威, 权威人士
carousel /	/ n. 行李传送带
combustible /	/ adj. 易燃的
comprise /	/ v. 包含, 由……组成
corrosive /	/ adj. 腐蚀的, 腐蚀性的
deluge /	/ n. v. 大洪水, 泛滥, 困扰
detonable /	/ adj. 可爆炸的
embark /	/ v. 从事, 着手
exempt /	/ v. 免除
facility /	/ n. 工具, 设备
identity /	/ n. 身份
massive /	/ adj. 大规模的, 宏伟的
premier /	/ adj. 第一的, 首要的
proceed /	/ vi. 进行, 继续下去
provision /	/ n. 条款, 规定
pungent /	/ adj. 刺激性的, 辛辣的
quarantine /	/ n. vt. 检疫, 隔离
radioactive /	/ adj. 放射性的, 有辐射能的
terminal /	/ n. 终点站, 总站, 航空集散站

Phrases & Expressions

put to use 使用, 利用

consist of 由……组成

embark on 开始; 从事

owing to 因为, 由于

take off 脱下; (飞机) 起飞

Notes to the Text

1. Passengers can easily reach downtown areas by airport express, airport shuttle or taxi. 乘客乘坐机场快线、机场大巴或出租车可以很容易地抵达市中心。Airport express 是机场快线,从东直门到首都机场三号航站楼,全程只需要 16 分钟。
2. For domestic departures, passengers with check-in luggage shall go to the check-in counter. 作为国内航班乘客启程,携带需托运的行李的乘客要到机场行李托运登记处。这里的 check-in luggage 是指需要托运的行李。

Exercise 1 Reading Comprehension

Answer the following Questions according to the text

1. What do the facilities at the terminal include?
2. Would you give some detailed information about the expansion program of the airport?
3. If you want to go abroad and have nothing to declare at the Customs, what channel should you choose?
4. For departures, what are passengers required to do at Security Check?
5. What items are prohibited in carry-on and check-in luggage?

Exercise 2 Word Training

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

massive	facility	comprise	embark	proceed
provision	exempt	authority	identity	applicable

1. The offer is only _____ for journeys made during this week.
2. In the movie Bruce was chased and shot by the police in a case of mistaken _____.
3. The prime minister promised to get to work on the state's _____ deficit.
4. They had a detailed discussion of the _____ contained in the contract.
5. Our company deals in various kinds of airport _____.
6. The city's population is largely _____ of Asians and Europeans.

7. China has _____ on its massive program of developing the west.
8. His identity of a foreign official _____ him from the customs duties for these basic necessities.
9. None of us questioned the _____ of the American aviation expert.
10. Passengers for the New York flight should _____ to Gate 38.

Section 3 Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. How long is the layover in Chicago?
2. We'd like to pre-board those passengers with young children.
3. The flight has been delayed, but all connecting flights can be made.
4. How many days in advance do I have to book tickets in order to get a discount?
5. For those who are going on to New York, your connecting flight will depart from Gate 8.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 对不起,这次航班的机票已预订完。
2. 从北京到美国的最低票价是多少?
3. 请问今天有哪些航班从上海飞往加拿大?
4. 我打电话是想问一下 UA2121 是否能够准时起飞。
5. 我想要一张去纽约的往返票。

Section 4 Classified Word Bank

Read the following words and expressions aloud and then learn them by heart.

- | | |
|------------------------|-------|
| 1. airport terminal | 机场候机楼 |
| 2. airports shuttle | 机场班车 |
| 3. boarding pass | 登机牌 |
| 4. currency exchange | 货币兑换处 |
| 5. customs declaration | 海关报关处 |
| 6. departure gate | 登机口 |
| 7. departure lounge | 候机室 |
| 8. departure time | 起飞时间 |

9. domestic departure	国内航班出港
10. duty-free shop	免税店
11. flight connections	转机处
12. flight number	航班号
13. goods to declare	报关物品
14. international departure	国际航班出港
15. left luggage	行李寄存处
16. left-luggage counters	行李寄存处
17. lost property	失物招领
18. luggage claim	行李领取处
19. nothing to declare	不需报关
20. transfer passengers	中转旅客

Section 1 Listening and Speaking

I. Listen and Repeat

Dialogue 1 Going Through the Immigration

Jack has just arrived at Beijing Capital International Airport from the United States. He is now going through the immigration. Ms. Zhang, an immigration officer, is carrying out the inspection.



Zhang: Good morning, sir. May I see your passport, please?

Jack: Here you are.

Zhang: So you come from the United States?

Jack: Yes, I do.

Zhang: What's the purpose of your visit?

Jack: I'm here to brush up my Chinese. I have been admitted by Peking University.

Zhang: Oh, really? Peking University is one of the first-class universities in China.

Jack: Yes, it is.

Zhang: How long do you plan on staying?

Jack: For six months.

Zhang: And do you have a return ticket to the States?

Jack: No.

Zhang: Where are you staying?

Jack: I'm not sure. But the Office of International Students of Peking University will make arrangements for my board and lodging.

Zhang: That's good. What do you do in the United States?

Jack: I'm a business manager in an import & export corporation.

Zhang: I see. Thank you very much.

Jack: You are welcome.

Dialogue 2 At the Customs

After going through the immigration, Jack comes to the Customs Declaration. Miss Chen, another customs officer is talking with him.

Chen: Good morning, sir.

Jack: Good morning.

Chen: Do you have anything to declare?

Jack: Yes, I have 5 bottles of whisky.

Chen: Do you have any foodstuff in your bag?

Jack: Only some baked beef and chicken I bought at the JFK International Airport.

Chen: I'm sorry, you won't be able to take them through the customs. They're forbidden for entry by the People's Republic of China.

Jack: Oh, what a shame!

Chen: Would you open that big bag, please? What are these?

Jack: They are laser disks for adults.

Chen: I'm sorry, such pornography is strictly forbidden in China. We have to detain and destroy them.

Jack: I see. By the way, can I carry a little dog with me next time when I come to China?

Chen: Yes, but you must obtain the Hydrophobia Immunity Certificate and Quarantine Certificate issued by the departing country or local Quarantine Authority.

Jack: Oh, thank you very much.

Chen: You are welcome.

II. Act Out



1. Listen to the dialogue. Then practice it with your partners using the words and expressions below to help you.

Mary: suitcase, missing, check, where, luggage tag, bad, important article, medium-sized, dark blue, brand, Queen, deliver, China World Hotel, address, cell phone number.

Officer: wait, moment, flight, arrive, maybe, mistake, fault, passenger, wrong luggage, return, office, lost luggage, report, describe, fill in, inform, immediately, sorry, inconvenience, bring.

2. Study the following sample dialogue. Then strike up a conversation with your partners using the sentences listed in the chart.

A: Good morning, sir. **Do you have anything to declare?**

B: No, nothing to declare.

A: Then please go through “Nothing to Declare” Channel for Customs procedures.

B: Okay, thank you.

1. Do you have anything to declare?
2. Are there any cigarettes or liquor in your bag?
3. Where can I go through the customs formalities?
4. Could you fill in this Customs Declaration Form, please?
5. Imitative weapons are forbidden for entry by People's Republic of China.
6. Please put your bags on the conveyor belt and step through the metal detector.
7. You'll have to pay duty on this.
8. Please fill out this Departure and Arrival Card for immigration clearance.
9. Please give this declaration card to the officer at the exit.
10. I need to examine the contents of your purse.

III. Focus Listening



- A. Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer for each question.

1. Overseas passengers need to go through _____ checks before leaving Beijing Capital

International Airport.

- A. 3 B. 4 C. 5 D. 6
2. If you suffer from _____, you should report to the quarantine staff.
A. the flu B. a fever C. AIDs D. diabetes
3. What will you have to show when going through the Immigration?
A. Valid passport
B. Entry visa
C. The filled-in Entry Registration Card
D. All of the above.
4. Where is the luggage claim hall of Terminal 3?
A. On the first floor
B. On the second floor
C. On the third floor
D. On the fourth floor
5. When going through the Customs, you are required to fill out _____.
A. a Declaration Form
B. an Entry Registration Card
C. an Entry Health Quarantine Declaration Card
D. a Lost-luggage Registration Form

B. Listen to the recording and complete the sentences below.

1. A 54-year-old woman has been caught at _____.
2. The woman was arrested when she got off a flight from Jakarta on _____.
3. Her luggage was X-rayed because the Quarantine and Inspection Service officers notice her backpack seemed to have been _____.
4. Australian Customs officers found _____ of heroin in her backpack.
5. The woman was charged with _____.

Section 2 Reading

Drug Smuggling Through Airport Customs

Drug smuggling is a cancer sweeping across the world and so much has it hurt our body and society that we must take a stand against it. The situation, as everybody can see, has never been so severe as today. Various kinds of drugs are routinely smuggled through

customs into such countries as the United States, Russia, Japan, China, some western European countries and so on. Worst of all, some customs employees have also been involved in the crime. The following news just uncovers the corruption within the customs service at the airport.

Federal agents yesterday arrested 20 airport baggage and cargo handlers and charged them with running a decade-long drug smuggling operation that brought hundreds of pounds of cocaine and marijuana a year through Kennedy International Airport under the noses of customs officials.

The arrests unveiled a criminal conspiracy of stunning duration, prosecutors said, in which the baggage handlers moved drug shipments worth tens of millions of dollars through the airport with virtual impunity. The smuggling operation also showed what federal officials called vulnerability in the nation's airline security system. Unlike baggage screeners, who became federal employees subject to more stringent federal regulations in the wake of the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks, baggage and cargo handlers are often employed by private contractors working for airlines.

"A network of corrupt airport employees, motivated by greed, might just as well have been collaborating with terrorists as with drug smugglers," Michael J. Garcia, the acting assistant secretary of U. S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement, said at a news conference to announce the arrests.

The arrests concluded a 14-month investigation during which federal agents seized more than 400 kilograms of cocaine and hundreds of pounds of marijuana arriving at Kennedy on international flights, almost all of them from Guyana and Jamaica, officials said. One of the shipments, a 185-kilogram package of cocaine worth \$23 million found in the cargo section of a passenger flight in September, is the largest intercepted at Kennedy, officials said.

The baggage handlers and their supervisors, who had unrestricted access to the tarmac and airplanes, worked together to unload the drug shipments, prosecutors said. They would then move them to safe areas for pickup and distribution, carefully avoiding surveillance cameras and all forms of border inspection and security, prosecutors said.

The drugs were hidden in luggage, cargo boxes and, in at least one instance, buried



under bags of ice in the galley of a passenger flight, said Roslynn R. Mauskopf, the U. S. attorney for the Eastern District, whose office worked with customs officials and the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey on the investigation.

“This was a classic inside job,” Mauskopf said.

The conspiracy came to light in late 2002, Mauskopf said, after customs officials intercepted several shipments of cocaine on Universal Airlines flights from Guyana. Agents began doing surveillance of the airline and soon arrested an airport employee diverting a suitcase containing 17 kilograms of cocaine.

The employee began cooperating with investigators, who recorded him discussing drug shipments with a number of the principals in the smuggling operation.

After working undetected for years, the baggage handlers seemed to think they were invincible, a law enforcement official said.

“This was a joke to them,” he said.

Prosecutors declined to comment yesterday on who supplied and distributed the drugs, saying their investigation was continuing.

Vocabulary

charge /	/ v. 起诉
collaborate /	/ vi. 勾结, 通敌; 合作
conspiracy /	/ n. 共谋
contractor /	/ n. 承包人
corruption /	/ n. 腐败, 贪污
decline /	/ v. 谢绝, 婉拒
enforcement /	/ n. 执行, 强制
impunity /	/ n. 不受惩罚
intercept /	/ vt. 截获, 中途截取
invincible /	/ adj. 不能征服的, 无敌的
involve /	/ vt. 包括, 使陷于
marijuana /	/ n. 大麻
prosecutor /	/ n. 原告, 检举人
stringent /	/ adj. 严厉的
stunning /	/ adj. 令人吃惊的, 极好的

supervisor /	/ n. 管理人, 主管
surveillance /	/ n. 监视, 监督
tarmac /	/ n. 停机坪
unveil /	/ vt. 使公诸于众, 揭开
vulnerability /	/ n. 弱点

Phrases & Expressions

be involved in 卷入……, 参与……
 charge sb. with sth. 起诉; 指控
 be subject to 受制于某物; 易受……的影响
 in the wake of 作为……的结果; 因为……的缘故
 have access to 具有使用某物的能力、机会或权利
 come to light 披露; (使) 为人所知

Notes to the Text

1. Drug smuggling is a cancer sweeping across the world. 毒品走私已经成为横扫世界的毒瘤。a cancer 在这里是一种暗喻 (metaphor), 指社会恶习, 社会毒瘤。又如: Financial problems have been a constant headache for the real estate company. 资金问题一直是令这家房地产公司头疼的事情。headache 是指那些令人头疼难办的事情。
2. This was a classic inside job. 这是非常典型的监守自盗。an inside job 内贼作案; 监守自盗。
3. ...under the noses of customs officials. 就在海关官员的眼皮底下。又如: The thief escaped right under the noses of the police. 这个贼就在警察的眼皮底下逃跑了。

Exercise 1 Reading Comprehension

Answer the following Questions according to the text.

1. What were the twenty baggage and cargo handlers accused of by federal agents?
2. Generally speaking what do cargo and baggage handlers differ from baggage screeners?
3. With whom might the corrupt airport employees collude?
4. Who provided substantial assistance for the baggage handlers involved in the drug smuggling?

5. When and how was the criminal conspiracy exposed?

Exercise 2 Word Training

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

corruption	unveil	invincible	stunning	decline
involve	charge	collaborate	enforcement	intercept

- Her phone calls were _____ by the agents of FBI.
- I'm afraid that your husband was _____ in a drug smuggling.
- The investigation uncovered widespread _____ within the local authorities.
- The CEO of the corporation _____ plans to explore the international market.
- These customs officers were accused of _____ with drug smugglers.
- The football team was once reputed to be _____.
- You look absolutely _____ in that blue dress.
- Alison had been invited to the costume ball but _____ on the grounds that she had other plans.
- Various crimes are a real challenge to law _____ agencies in many countries.
- The man the police arrested last night has been _____ with armed robbery.

Section 3 Translation

I. *Translate the following sentences into Chinese.*

- Each passenger is allowed only one camera duty-free.
- Photos, disks, movies, tapes, videotapes, laser disks and other objects which are harmful to Chinese politics, economy, culture and morality are forbidden for entry by the People's Republic of China.
- When going through the immigration, overseas passengers should possess valid passport and entry visa.
- After getting off the airplane and entering the Terminal Building at the Beijing Capital International Airport, you can go to the first floor to claim your luggage.
- If you have something to declare, you may choose to go through the Red Channel for

customs procedures.

II. *Translate the following sentences into English.*

1. 请把你的行李拿到这边来检查。
2. 如遇紧急情况,请拨打 110 寻求警察的帮助。
3. 你有多少现金要带入这个国家?
4. 你有什么东西要带进这个国家吗?
5. 你的旅行是属于哪一类的?

Section 4 Classified Word Bank

Read the following words and expressions aloud and then learn them by heart.

1. business visa	商务签证
2. country of origin	原产地
3. customs declaration	海关申报单
4. date of expiration	失效日期
5. date of validity	期限
6. destination country	目的地国家
7. diplomatic passport	外交护照
8. duration of status	身份有效期
9. dutiable articles	纳税物品
10. duty-free articles	免税物品
11. entry visa	入境签证
12. exit visa	出境签证
13. official passport	官员护照
14. passport number	护照号
15. resident visa	居留签证
16. service passport	公务护照
17. student visa	留学生签证
18. tourist visa	旅游签证
19. transit visa	过境签证
20. visa type	签证种类

Section 1 Listening and Speaking



I. Listen and Repeat

Dialogue 1 Reserving a Room by Telephone

Jean Brick is visiting Beijing in summer. She intends to stay at Beijing Hotel and now she is calling from Chicago to make a reservation. Mr. Wang is the operator at the Reception Desk.

Wang: Beijing Hotel. May I help you?

Jean: Yes, please. I'm calling from Chicago. I'd like to make a reservation at your hotel.

Wang: OK, may I have your name, please?

Jean: Jean Brick.

Wang: I see. What kind of room would you like? We have single rooms, double rooms, deluxe rooms, presidential suite, etc.

Jean: I'd like a deluxe room with a double bed. What's the rate per night?

Wang: RMB 3,800 yuan or U. S. \$ 475. How long will you be staying?

Jean: Four nights from July 2nd to 5th.

Wang: OK. A deluxe room with a double bed from July 2nd to 5th.

Jean: That's right. By the way, I'd like to have a quiet room, please.

Wang: There is no problem, madam.

Jean: Do I need to pay a deposit?

Wang: It's not necessary, but you have to check in before 2 p. m. on July 2nd. Otherwise your reservation will be automatically cancelled.

Jean: I see. Thank you very much. Bye.

Wang: Bye.

Dialogue 2 Checking in

Ms. Jean Brick has just arrived in Beijing and she is checking in at Beijing Hotel. Mr. Zhang, the receptionist, is receiving her.

Zhang: Good afternoon, madam. Welcome to Beijing Hotel.

Jean: Good afternoon. My name's Jean Brick from Chicago. I reserved a deluxe room at your hotel on June 15th.

Zhang: Just a moment, please. Let me check. Oh, yes, Ms. Brick. We do have your reservation. You booked a deluxe room with a double bed for four nights. And you asked for a quiet room.

Jean: Exactly.

Zhang: May I see your passport, please?

Jean: Okay. Here you are.

Zhang: Thank you. Could you fill out this registration form, please?

Jean: Certainly. (*Filling out the form*) Here you are.

Zhang: Thank you, Ms. Brick. Your room number is 2526. Here is the key. Do you need a bellboy?

Jean: Yes, please.

Zhang: Then I'll have someone bring your baggage up.

Jean: Thank you. Do you serve meals now? I'd like something to eat.

Zhang: Yes, we have very good restaurants here, which serve both Chinese and Western food.

Jean: Good. What are the hours of the restaurants?

Zhang: They are open from 7 a. m. to 11 p. m. every day.

Jean: I see. By the way, could I have a wake-up call at 6 tomorrow morning?

Zhang: No problem. Enjoy your stay!

Jean: Thank you very much.

Zhang: It's my pleasure.



II. Act Out

1. Listen to the dialogue. Then practice it with your partners using the words and expressions below to help you.

Jean: good morning, Jean, check out, Room 2526, 2 morning calls, 3 meals, pay by credit card, receipt, have my baggage, brought down, by the way, book, plane ticket, thank.

Zhao: room number, Jean Brick, use, hotel service, during your stay, total, including service charge, 15 500 yuan, in cash, by credit card, no problem, certainly, bellboy, lobby, no problem, welcome.

2. *Study the following sample dialogue. Then strike up a conversation with your partners using the sentences listed in the chart.*

A: Good afternoon. What can I do for you?

B: Good afternoon. **Can I have a sea view room?**

A: I'm sorry. We haven't got any sea view room left. How about a garden view room? It's equally nice.

B: That's ok.

1. Can I have a sea view room?
2. Do you have any vacancies?
3. I'd like a room for a week.
4. I'd like a room with a king-sized bed.
5. I'd like a wake-up morning call, please.
6. May I change my room? It's too noisy.
7. I need to check out. Please have my luggage brought down.
8. Are pets allowed?
9. How do I get room service?
10. I think I'll have to extend my stay here by about three days.

III. Focus Listening

A. *Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer for each question.*



- The feature service of the Grand View Garden is _____.
 - Red Chamber Banquet
 - organized performances
 - Chinese massage
 - hot springs
- The local snack mentioned in the passage is _____.
 - sesame paste noodles.
 - steamed rice cakes with sweet stuffing
 - cross-bridge rice noodles
 - spring rolls

3. What kind of massage do you hear from the passage?
 - A. Japanese massage
 - B. American massage
 - C. Asian massage
 - D. Thai massage
4. One of the aims of some guests coming to China is to enjoy _____.
 - A. Beijing snacks
 - B. soybean milk
 - C. Peking Opera
 - D. Red Chamber Wine
5. What does green-oriented management mean?
 - A. green food
 - B. energy conservation
 - C. environmental protection
 - D. all of the above

B. Listen to the recording and complete the sentences below.

1. The Front Office is the _____ and _____ of a hotel.
2. Hotels begin services to guests from _____.
3. One of the tasks of the Front Office is to handle _____.
4. The Front Office employees should have good _____ and strong _____.
5. One of the duties of the Front Office manager is to design and carry out _____ for the Front Office employees.

Section 2 Reading

Classification of Hotels

A hotel is a building or institution which provides lodgings, food and beverage, leisure facilities and other services for the public. It is served as a temporary home for people, ranging from the very basic to the ultra-deluxe. Though it is impossible to name categories exactly, some basic classifications have been developed by the industry. Generally hotels can be classified into five categories based on their facilities and functions: commercial hotels, resort hotels, residential hotels, convention hotels and motels. If classified according to their sizes, hotels can be divided into large, medium-sized and small ones. A large hotel possesses

more than 600 guest rooms while a medium-sized hotel has rooms between 600 to 300 and a small hotel fewer than 300.



Hotels designed for business people are known as commercial or transient hotels, which are usually located in the business section of cities and towns. Commercial hotels are the most important types of hotels and they not only provides first-rate services for individuals and groups traveling for business purposes, but also manage to attract long staying guests and those traveling for pleasure and other reasons. Transient hotels are luxuriously and tastefully decorated and fully equipped with recreational facilities such as an indoor swimming pool, a bowling room, a massage salon, a gym, a billiard room, a spa and sauna room and so on. Among the best five-star commercial hotels in Beijing are Grand Hyatt Beijing, Beijing Jade Palace Hotel, Super House International.

Resort hotels are the second most important types of hotels which are established and fitted to meet every vacationer's need—relaxation, recreation, entertainment and so on. Most often resort hotels are built near historical interests and scenic spots—at beaches, near lakes and mountains or at a spa. Resort hotels make a strenuous effort to cater for every need of modern travelers. Comfort, recreation and delicacies, therefore, are always given first priority. Resort hotels are generally seasonal, but with the advent of indoor pools and attractive entertainment, some are operated well into the off season with lower hotel rates.

In addition to the two main types of hotels there is a third one called a residential hotel that is primarily designed for long-staying guests and usually found in America and Europe. Essentially a residential hotel is an apartment building, offering cozy single rooms for individuals such as single elderly people and full suites for families. It is also an ideal place for students who choose to live for lower room rates.

A convention hotel is intended for conference reception and usually provides modern

facilities such as large convention rooms, multi-functional halls, recreational rooms for various kinds of conferences and entertainment. Convention hotels usually choose the most important political, economic and cultural center of a country or the most beautiful resort areas as their locations.

A motel or motor hotel first came into being in America in 1923. Motels are small one-story buildings usually found on smaller highways or roads. A motel provides a parking space for automobiles directly outside the door of a guest. This is different from a hotel, where travelers enter a lobby area and do not have as easy access to their automobiles. Motels can be more economical and convenient for people or families who go on a trip by car. Although motels are usually less expensive than hotels, they are not inferior in services. Many motels offer the same facilities as hotels, like air-conditioners, showers, cable TV and so on. Motels are usually individually owned, often with the owner's family providing all the services. A drawback of motels is that they do not have on-side restaurants, so guests have to eat away from their lodgings.

Vocabulary

access /	/ n. 通路, 进入
advent /	/ n. (尤指不寻常的人或事) 出现, 到来
automobile /	/ n. 汽车
beverage /	/ n. 饮料
billiards /	/ n. 台球
commercial /	/ adj. 商业的, 贸易的
convention /	/ n. 大会, 习俗, 惯例
cozy /	/ adj. 舒适的, 安逸的
deluxe /	/ adj. 豪华的, 华丽的
drawback /	/ n. 缺点, 障碍
essentially /	/ adv. 本质上, 根本上
institution /	/ n. 机构, 制度
massage /	/ n. v. 按摩
recreational /	/ adj. 娱乐的, 休养的
residential /	/ adj. 住宅区的
resort /	/ n. 度假胜地

salon / / n. 沙龙

strenuous / / adj. 奋发的, 努力的

transient / / adj. 短暂的, 瞬时的

ultra- / / adj. (前缀) 极端的, 过激的

Phrases & Expressions

be based on 以……为基础; 以……为根据

be located in 位于……; 坐落于……

provide sth. for sb. 为……提供……

in addition to 除……之外

come into being 出现; 产生; 形成

with the advent of 随着……的到来

Notes to the Text

1. If classified according to their sizes, hotels can be divided into large, medium-sized and small ones. 如果根据规模来分类, 宾馆可以分为大型、中等和小型宾馆。在这个句子中 classified 是过去分词作状语, 前面加上了连词 if。又如:

If heated, water can be changed into vapor. 如果加热的话, 水可以变成蒸汽。

Although built in the 18th century, the church is still in good condition. 尽管建于 18 世纪, 这座教堂仍然状况良好。

Unless changed, the law will make it difficult for small businesses to make profits. 如果不改变的话, 这项法令会使小企业很难赚取利润。

2. ...but with the advent of indoor pools and attractive entertainment, some are operated well into the off season with lower hotel rates. 句中的 the advent of ...的意思是: ……的到来; ……出现。又如: The advent of television makes people's life more interesting. 电视的出现使人们的生活变得更为有趣。

Exercise 1 Reading Comprehension

Answer the following Questions according to the text.

1. What is the definition of a hotel?

2. What recreational facilities may a commercial hotel provide for its guests?
3. Where is the resort hotel usually established and for whom does it often provide services?
4. For whom is the residential hotel mainly established?
5. What are the differences between a hotel and a motel?

Exercise 2 Word Training

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

deluxe	commercial	convention	resort	beverage
advent	cozy	access	inferior	drawback

1. By _____ the bride's father gives her away at her wedding.
2. People tend to get _____ souvenirs in shops of resort areas.
3. The big _____ to the plan is that it is very costly and time-consuming.
4. Many travelers enjoy living in a _____ cabin in the woods.
5. The top priorities of a company must be profit and _____ growth.
6. Every time he stays at a hotel, he asks for a suite with a _____ queen-sized bed.
7. The ski _____ are expanding to meet the growing number of skiers that come here.
8. Since the _____ of jet plane, travel has become faster and more comfortable.
9. Alcoholic _____ are served in the hotel lounge.
10. The hotel is in a central location with easy _____ to shops and restaurants.

Section 3 Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The rate is 250 U. S. dollars a night plus a 10 percent service charge.
2. The advertisement said the hotel could offer at least 15 percent seasonal discount.
3. I'm afraid I don't understand the charge. I didn't have any massage service.
4. I'd like a deluxe room with a queen.
5. Would you like to check the bill and see if the amount is correct?

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 我想要一间能看到全城的房间。
2. 我们所有的房间都有浴室或淋浴。
3. 在我们宾馆居住,从第二晚后你便可以享受8折优惠。
4. 顺便问一下,使用那些设施需要额外付费吗?
5. 对不起,今晚的客房都已订满,我为您介绍一家别的宾馆好吗?

Section 4 Classified Word Bank

Read the following words and expressions aloud and then learn them by heart.

1. 单人间	single room
2. 双人间	double room
3. 大床间	king-sized room
4. 朝街房	front view room
5. 背街房	rear view room
6. 城景房	city view room
7. 园景房	garden view room
8. 海景房	sea view room
9. 湖景房	lake view room
10. 山景房	hill view room
11. 港景房	harbor view room
12. 经济间	economy room
13. 普通间	standard room
14. 高级间	superior room
15. 豪华间	deluxe room
16. 商务标间	business room
17. 行政标间	executive room
18. 普通套房	junior suite
19. 豪华套间	deluxe suite
20. 总统套房	presidential suite

Section 1 Listening and Speaking



I. Listen and Repeat

Dialogue 1 Helping Guests to Order

Alex wants to have dinner with his friend Cindy. They come to a Chinese restaurant in Beijing. The waiter is helping them to order.

Waiter: Good evening, sir. Here is the menu.

Alex: Thank you.

Cindy: What are your specialties?

Waiter: They are listed on the board, such as frogs' legs, the roast mutton, and stir-fried shrimp, etc. They are delicious and worth trying.

Alex: I know little about Chinese food, but I hear quick-fried tripe is very nice.

Waiter: Yes, it's well-known Peking snack.

Alex: I think I'll try it.

Waiter: What about you, madam?

Cindy: I'll have stir-fried shrimp. By the way, do you have Peking Roast Duck?

Waiter: Yes, we do.

Alex: Then we'll have a Peking Roast Duck.

Waiter: What would you like to drink? We have beer, fruit juice and wines.

Alex: I'd like to have some Chinese red wine.

Cindy: I prefer lemon juice.

Waiter: Why don't you try Maotai?

Alex: Maotai?

Waiter: Yes, it is world-famous Chinese liquor.

Alex: But I hear Chinese liquor is very strong.

Waiter: Yes, it's a little bit stronger than Whisky and Brandy. But it is really nice.

Cindy: I think we'll try it some other time.

Waiter: All right. I'll be back soon.

Dialogue 2 Ordering Steak and Paying the Bill

Barbara is waiting at a table and a waiter is coming over to her.

Waiter: Sorry to keep you waiting. What would you like to have, madam?

Barbara: Could I see the menu, please?

Waiter: Ok, here it is.

Barbara: Thank you. (*After a few minutes*)

Waiter: Are you ready to order now?

Barbara: Yes, I'd like to have a steak.

Waiter: How would you like your steak? Rare, medium or well-done?

Barbara: I'd like it well-done, please.

Waiter: No problem. Does that come with salad?

Barbara: Okay.

Waiter: Is there anything else I can get for you?

Barbara: Yes, I'd like a glass of wine.

Waiter: OK.

(*After eating*)

Waiter: How's your steak?

Barbara: It's very nice. Could I have the bill, please?

Waiter: Just a moment, please. (*After a while*) Here is your bill.

Barbara: OK. May I have a receipt, please?

Waiter: Yes, of course.



II. Act Out

1. Listen to the dialogue. Then practice it with your partners using the words and expressions below to help you.

Manager: madam, what, problem, sorry, new at the job, change, for you, sure, misunderstanding, from Brazil, English, not very good, perhaps, didn't understand, dish, change, immediately, French wine, always, good, don't think, wrong, brand, sour, for your taste, recommend, Chinese red wine, is that all.

Anne: feel very unhappy, order, dish, fish, isn't fresh, vegetables, overcooked, mushy, complain, the waitress, seem, take any notice, what's more, when, spoke, didn't pay any attention, staring, little more like it, another, wine, strange, taste, yourself, perhaps, will.

2. Study the following sample dialogue. Then strike up a conversation with your partners using the sentences listed in the chart.

A: I don't think I ordered this.

B: Are you sure?

A: Yeah, I ordered braised abalone, not braised prawns. I'm afraid you've got it wrong.

1. I don't think I ordered this.
2. Do you have vegetarian dishes?
3. May I see the wine list?
4. Would you like salad or soup with that?
5. What is the special of the day?
6. I'd like my steak medium.
7. The meat isn't fresh. I want to have it changed.
8. Could we have a doggie bag?
9. Do I pay you or the cashier?
10. Can we order now?

III. Focus Listening

A. Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer for each question.



- When a person can't arrive on time, he or she should _____.
 A. ask somebody else to go
 B. find excuses for the lateness
 C. keep silent and explain the next day
 D. call the host or hostess
- All of the following are considered bad manners except _____.
 A. cleaning your teeth with toothpicks at table
 B. chewing with your mouth open

- C. using the soup spoon to get the soup
- D. slurping your soup
- 3. Which of the following is impolite in the United States?
 - A. Eat something off your knife not off your fork
 - B. Cut meat or vegetables into bite size pieces
 - C. Eat one piece of meat or vegetable at a time
 - D. Try not to drink too much or get drunk
- 4. What should you do when you want the dishes out of your reach?
 - A. You just stand up and get the dishes
 - B. You just eat the dishes you can reach
 - C. You ask someone to do it for you
 - D. You draw the dishes closer to you
- 5. To express that you have finished eating, you _____.
 - A. say thank you and leave the table
 - B. put your knife and fork side by side on the plate
 - C. fold your napkin and put it beside your plate
 - D. remain at a table and chat with others

B. Listen to the recording and complete the sentences below.

- 1. The well-known Chinese saying “Food is God for people” means food is the _____.
- 2. The Chinese cuisine is famous for its great variety and _____.
- 3. According to an old saying the characteristics of Chinese food are _____ in the south, _____ in the north, _____ in the east and _____ in the west.
- 4. Cooking can be viewed as an art that contains _____ and _____.
- 5. The Cantonese food is _____ and _____ and lays great emphasis on artistic presentation.

Section 2 Reading

Pubs in Britain

Britain is renowned for its amazing pubs and no trip to the country would be complete without a visit to one of them. Traditional pubs have long been thought to be the best place to sample the local culture by visitors. If you go to Britain and stay there for some time, you are sure to be impressed by the various kinds of pubs across the country.



British Pubs enjoy a long history. The idea for the first public house or pub was brought to Britain thousands of years ago by the Roman army who conquered Great Britain from 55 B. C. to 410 A. D. The first pub only served wine, but after the discovery of hops in the fourteenth century, British pubs began offering beer, as they do today. Nowadays pubs not only serve beer such as Lager, Bitter and Stout, but also offer wines, cider, soft drinks, and spirit like whisky, gin or vodka. Pubs also serve hearty meals of all kinds at a reasonable price.

British pubs differ from most pubs and bars throughout the world. They have their unique culture. Visitors who go there for the first may find it difficult to get a drink because there is no table service. In British pubs, you may have to go to the counter yourself to order food and drinks and pay for your purchase right there immediately. Many visitors feel puzzled about the arcane rituals of British pubs, but they do have some hidden purposes.

British men in general are well-mannered, refined and cultured, but they are reserved and shy. The pub culture, anthropologists revealed, is just designed to promote sociability for them. Standing in a pub for service allows you to chat with others waiting to be served. The bar counter is possibly the only site in the British Isles where friendly conversation with strangers is considered appropriate.

Today there are over 60 thousand pubs in the United Kingdom, some of which are very old and famous. For instance, The Eagle, one of the most popular pubs in Cambridge, can be traced back to the 15th century. It was in this pub that the Englishman Francis Crick and the American James Watson declared in February 1953 that they had discovered the secret of life—DNA double helix. At the Eagle you may come across a number of distinguished

experts and scientists if you are fortunate.



In British pubs you are permitted to try to attract attention of the bartenders, but you should be careful of how to do it. Do not call out, tap coins on the counter, snap your finger, or wave like a drowning swimmer. Do not scowl, or sigh or roll your eyes. And whatever you do, do not ring the bell hanging behind the counter, which is used by the landlord to signal closing time. What you should do is to catch the bartender's eyes. You can also hold an empty glass or some money, but do not wave them about. Do adopt an expectant, hopeful, even slightly anxious facial expression. If you look too contented and complacent, the pub staff may assume that you are already served. If you are in a big group, it is best if only one or two people go to buy the drinks. Nothing irritates the regular customers and bartenders more than a gang of strangers blocking all access to the bar while they chat and dither about what to order.

In Britain no one under the age of 18 is allowed to drink in the pub. The fourteen-year-olds, however, may enter a pub unaccompanied if they order a meal. Children may enter a pub with their parents and stay there until 9 p. m. , which provides families with the chance to enjoy decent meals together and allows pubs to continue in their traditional roles as community centers. As for business hours, most pubs operate between 11a. m. to 11p. m. , but on Sundays they will have to close at 10:30 p. m. .

Bartenders are called “landlords” and “barmaids” and they don't expect frequent tipping. To tip bartenders, it is customary to offer them a drink. You should never give them a cash gratuity. Pubs pride themselves on their egalitarian atmosphere. A tip in cash would be a reminder of their service role, whereas the offer of a drink is a friendly gesture.

Vocabulary

arcane /	/ adj.	神秘的
bartender /	/ n.	酒吧招待
bitter /	/ adj.	苦酒
cider /	/ n.	苹果酒
complacent /	/ adj.	自满的,得意的
contented /	/ adj.	满足的,心安的
customary /	/ adj.	习惯的,惯例的
distinguished /	/ adj.	著名的,高贵的
dither /	/ v.	犹豫不决
egalitarian /	/ adj.	平等的
gratuity /	/ n.	赏钱,赠物
hearty /	/ adj.	大份的,丰盛的
helix /	/ n.	螺旋
lager /	/ n.	熟啤酒
refined /	/ adj.	精制的,优雅的
renowned /	/ adj.	有名的,有声誉的
reserved /	/ adj.	矜持的
scowl /	/ vi.	愁眉苦脸
sociability /	/ n.	社交性,善于交际
stout /	/ n.	烈性啤酒

Phrases & Expressions

be renowned for	以……著名;以……闻名
be traced back to	可以追溯到……
come across	偶遇,不期而遇
call out	大声叫唤
pride oneself on	以某事自豪

Notes to the Text

1. Nowadays pubs not only serve beer such as Lager, Bitter and Stout, but also offer wines,

cider, soft drinks, and spirit like whisky, gin or vodka. 当今,酒吧不仅提供啤酒,如淡啤酒、苦啤酒、黑啤酒,还提供葡萄酒、苹果酒、软饮和烈酒如威士忌、杜松子酒或者伏特加酒。Lager, Bitter, Stout 是典型的英国酒吧啤酒。Bitter 较苦, Stout 又苦又浓, Lager 也叫 Shandy, 它是由 lemonade(柠檬水)加啤酒,所以不太苦。如果叫烈酒也可以喝 whisky 或 vodka 等。

2. It was in this pub that the Englishman Francis Crick and the American James Watson declared in February 1953 that they had discovered the secret of life—DNA double helix. 就是在这间酒吧里,英国人弗朗西斯·克里克和美国人詹姆士·沃森在 1953 年宣布他们解开了生命的奥秘——脱氧核糖核酸双螺旋结构。文章中的 Eagle 酒吧也因此而出名。

Exercise 1 Reading Comprehension

Answer the following Questions according to the text.

1. What is the biggest difference between British pubs and most pubs and bars in the world?
2. What should you do to draw attention of the bartenders in British pubs?
3. What does the pub serve at present?
4. How do visitors get food and drinks in British pubs?
5. Why shouldn't a visitor to the pub tip bartenders in cash? What should you do when you want to tip them?

Exercise 2 Word Training

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

atmosphere	gratuity	scowl	hearty	contented
dither	complacent	reserved	distinguished	customary

1. He was unemotional, quiet and _____.
2. Stop _____ about it. Let's just go to the Chinese food restaurant nearby.
3. Some top-end restaurants in the metropolis will add a _____ of 10 to 15 percent.
4. My cousin provided me with a cozy room and _____ meals.
5. The hotel has made an elaborate preparation for their _____ foreign guests.

6. You simply can't afford to be _____ about the progress in your work.
7. It is _____ for the most important guest to sit at the end of the table.
8. His wife _____ at him and refused to say anything.
9. They cooperated for greater efficiency, fair pricing and _____ customers.
10. In a bar or a cafe, there is usually a very live and social _____.

Section 3 Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The Cantonese food is famous for its roast suckling pig while Beijing cuisine is known for its roast duck.
2. Would you like to try one of our desserts?
3. This round's on me.
4. Let's get down to some serious drinking.
5. What would you like with your steak? A salad?

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 你们这里有素食吗?
2. 特色菜在菜单的右边。
3. 您是不是想再看看菜单上的甜点?
4. 广东菜有点淡。
5. 这是我尝过的最好的酒。

Section 4 Classified Word Bank

Read the following words and expressions aloud and then learn them by heart.

- | | |
|---------------------------|------|
| 1. Baked Sesame Seed Cake | 烧饼 |
| 2. Deep-fried Dough Cake | 油饼 |
| 3. Deep-fried Dough Stick | 油条 |
| 4. Dumplings | 饺子 |
| 5. Fermented Bean Drink | 豆汁儿 |
| 6. Four-Joy Meatballs | 四喜丸子 |
| 7. Fried Cakes | 炸糕 |

8. Fried Dough Twist	麻花
9. Fried Tofu, Home Style	家常豆腐
10. Glutinous Rice Ball	艾窝窝
11. Hand-Pulled Noodles with Beef	牛肉拉面
12. Hot & Sour Soup	酸辣汤
13. Jellied Tofu	豆腐脑儿
14. Kung Pao Chicken	宫保鸡丁
15. Mongolian Pot	火锅
16. Pork Lungs in Chili Sauce	夫妻肺片
17. Spring Rolls	春卷
18. Stewed Pork Ball in Brown Sauce	红绕狮子头
19. Stewed Tofu in Pottery Pot	砂锅豆腐
20. Sweet and Sour Mandarin Fish	松鼠桂鱼

Section 1 Listening and Speaking



I. Listen and Repeat

Dialogue 1 Taking a Taxi

Charles has just got into a taxi. He is going to visit the Forbidden City in Beijing. The following is the dialogue between him and taxi driver.

Driver: Good morning. Where to, sir?

Charles: I'm going to the Forbidden City. I'd like to see the imperial palace. I hear it is magnificent.

Driver: Yes, it is. It has been listed by UNESCO as the largest collection of preserved ancient wooden structures in the world. It is said that the palace has 9,999 rooms and a half.

Charles: Wow! Is it far from here?

Driver: Yes, it is a good distance. It is about an hour drive from here.

Charles: Oh, watch out! A pedestrian is crossing the street.

Driver: (*Hit the brake*). My God! It was a close call.

Charles: It seems that people in Beijing cross the street anywhere they like!

Driver: Yeah, something should be done about it.

Charles: Could I roll up the window? It's too hot in here.

Driver: Of course you can. Just push the button on the door.

Charles: Mind if I smoke?

Driver: I'd prefer that you not smoke. Smoking is banned in the taxi in Beijing. Besides, I'm allergic to smoke.

Charles: Then I'd better not. Is it still far from here?

Driver: No, you can see it on the horizon. (*A few minutes later*) Oh, here we are! This is the entrance to the palace.

Charles: Thank you very much. What is the fare?

Driver: 58 yuan.

Charles: Here is a 100.

Driver: Thank you. Here is your change and ticket. Have a nice trip!

Dialogue 2 Inquiring About Transport to a Particular Place

Christina wants to go to Liulichang, a famous place in Beijing for Chinese calligraphy and paintings. At the moment she is asking for directions.

Christina: Excuse me. How can I get to Liulichang from here?

Policeman: It's quite a way. It's not within walking distance.

Christina: Can I take the subway?

Policeman: Yes, you can. There is a subway station right up there.

Christina: What is the name of the station?

Policeman: Sihui East. You can take the subway there.

Christina: Is it direct?

Policeman: No, it's Line 1. You have to change to Line 2 at the Jianguomen Station.

Christina: How many stops are there before I reach Jianguomen Station?

Policeman: Five stops, I think.

Christina: Where should I get off after I change to Line 2?

Policeman: At the Hepingmen Station. After you get out, just follow the signs.

Christina: I see. Thank you very much. By the way, can I get a good Chinese painting there?

Policeman: I think so. There are many famous artistic shops along the street. Some have a

history of more than one hundred years. Rongbaozhai is one of them. It handles traditional Chinese calligraphy and paintings.

Christina: I see. Thank you very much. Bye.

Policeman: Bye.



II . Act Out

- 1. Listen to the dialogue. Then practice it with your partners using the words and expressions below to help you.*

Jack: excuse, Wangfujing, know, how, get, tell, which stop, get off, how many stop, conductor, announce, convenient, how much, fare, card, allow, 60 percent discount, cheap, public transport, where, purchase, thank.

Passerby: many buses, take, Bus No. 52, Wangfujing bus stop, seven, automatic, bus-stop-reporting, name, each, reach, IC Care, 40 cents, passenger, without, convenient, authorized selling spots, right up there, up the road, welcome.

- 2. Study the following sample dialogue. Then strike up a conversation with your partners using the sentences listed in the chart.*

A: Could you move your stuff, please?

B: No problem.

A: Thank you very much.

B: You are welcome.

1. Could you move your stuff, please?
2. Does this train go right through to Shanghai?
3. Can you tell me what stop to get off at?
4. Is this seat occupied?
5. Make a right at the light.
6. Is this the bus to the Bird's Nest?
7. How many stops are there to the Chinese Academy of Sciences?
8. I'm sorry, madam. You don't want me to run a red light, do you?
9. Go straight ahead through the intersection, then go north.
10. Can we take another road? I'm in a hurry?

III. Focus Listening



A. Listen to the recording and choose the correct answer for each question.

- If a driver doesn't wear a seat belt in the U. S. , he will be fined up to _____.
A. 15 dollars B. 50 dollars C. 150 dollars D. 500 dollars
- Children under 12 should always _____.
A. take the back seat B. ride in the front
C. wear a seat belt D. sit in the middle
- Which rule tells that you shall never drive when you are drunk?
A. The first rule B. The second rule C. The third rule D. The fourth rule
- Which of the following is not the punishment for DUI?
A. The payment of a large fine B. A mandatory jail sentence
C. The suspension of a driver's license. D. Not driving for 2 years
- Which of the following statements is true?
A. When you see a stop sign but no one cross the street, just continue the drive.
B. Drunken driving might lead to the revocation of a driver's license.
C. You should always have your children sit beside you.
D. You still have to wear your seat belt if you are reversing your vehicle

B. Listen to the recording and complete the sentences below.

- The accident occurred in western _____.
- In the road accident _____ people were killed and _____ others were injured.
- The accident happened on _____.
- The injured had been taken to _____ for treatment.
- The traffic accident happened because of _____.

Section 2 Reading

Public Transport in Beijing

Buses

Although there are various means of transport in the metropolitan city of Beijing, buses still play a fundamental role in it. The bus network in Beijing provides the primary mode of transport throughout the city as well as its environs. The Beijing Municipal Government gives

a priority to the development of public transport, and the Beijing Public Transport Group operates thousands of buses on a wide array of routes serving the metropolis. With the advent of 2008 Beijing Olympic Games, Beijing has launched a massive program to improve its bus system. Thousands of old, dilapidated buses have recently given way to a new fleet of shiny, modern vehicles. The city has also introduced an electronic fare payment system, known as the IC Card, which is usable on both buses and subways. When one gets on the bus, he just needs to put his card close to the card reader, and after a beep the card-paying process is automatically completed. It is simple enough for a toddler to do it and it saves you the trouble of searching for coins or small notes in your pockets.



Another advantage is that the bus fare is surprisingly cheap. On January 1, 2007, Beijing began to implement a new pricing system for the city's transport, which has brought real benefits for the city dwellers. By issuing the traffic card, the local bus companies allow the passengers to enjoy attractive prices. With the fares for Beijing long-distance buses reduced on January 15, 2008, long-distance bus riders can also get 60 percent discount of the regular fares with the IC Cards. But those who do not own the cards will have to pay for the original price.

Subways

You can never imagine how rapidly the subway in Beijing has been developing in the past few decades! The first subway, Subway Line 1 can be traced back to the year 1965, when it began to be constructed. It was completed and put into operation on October 1, 1969 after more than four years of strenuous efforts. Nowadays although the subway network is not yet extensive to cover all districts of Beijing, there are subway lines distributed in most parts of city. Line 1 and Line 6 run across the city from the east to the west while Line 4 and Line 5 travel from the south to the north. Line 2 and Line 10 are loop lines which go around the

second and third ring road. Line 13 traverses Haidian, Chaoyang and Changping District. These lines, together with Line 7, Line 8, Line 9, Line 14, etc. , join Beijing together.



By subway you are accessible to many prominent places such as the Tian'anmen Square, the Forbidden City, the Temple of Heaven, the CCTV Station, the Beijing Railway Station, the Lama Temple, Wangfujing Street, etc.

Taxis

If you have never been to Beijing, taxis might be your best choice because they can provide newcomers with superb assistance and most convenience. Compared with the taxi fares in London, New York and other western metropolitan areas, fares in Beijing are extremely cheap. There is no extra charge for your luggage and you are not expected to tip the taxi driver. But taxis will charge you for the waiting time and late-night surcharge. For every accumulated five minutes of waiting time, you will be charged for an extra kilometer. And after 11 p. m. , taxis will charge a 20 percent late-night surcharge. Taxis are available around the clock in the city streets, in front of big hotels, around the railway stations, airports and busy commercial centers. Taxi drivers are usually friendly, helpful and easygoing. When you get into a taxi you can chew the fat with them.

Bicycles

Although bicycles are not invented by the Chinese, China is best known as the "Bicycle Kingdom" because the number of bicycles in China is far greater than anywhere else. In the late 1980s China had more than 500 million bicycles. In the 1970s and 1980s bicycles were widely used not only in the affluent cities and townships but also in the less developed rural areas in China, especially for people who study or work in the vicinity of their homes. At that time a family might possess two or three bicycles. Just imagine how many bicycles there

were for a country with the population of over one billion!

The situation, however, has changed in the past two decades with the development of China's economy and reform and open policy. People have become well-off and as a result can afford to buy their own cars. Nowadays some families even own two or three cars. Although the number of bicycles is declining dramatically, bicycles do not withdraw from the stage of history. The conventional bicycles, however, have been replaced by electric ones, which run faster and do not need any physical labor.

Vocabulary

accessible /	/ <i>adj.</i> 易到达的, 易得到的
affluent /	/ <i>adj.</i> 富裕的
appraisal /	/ <i>n.</i> 评价, 评估, 鉴定
array /	/ <i>n.</i> 排列, 陈列
dilapidated /	/ <i>adj.</i> (建筑物, 车辆) 破烂不堪的
environs /	/ <i>n.</i> 市郊, 郊外
establishment /	/ <i>n.</i> 机构; 单位 (尤指企业、商店等)
fundamental /	/ <i>adj.</i> 基础的, 基本的
implement /	/ <i>n.</i> 执行 (计划、政策、建议)
massive /	/ <i>adj.</i> 大而重的, 巨大的, 强大的
municipal /	/ <i>adj.</i> 市的, 市办的
parallel /	/ <i>adj.</i> 平行的, 并行的; 相似的
primary /	/ <i>adj.</i> 第一位的, 主要的
priority /	/ <i>n.</i> 优先, 优先权
prominent /	/ <i>adj.</i> 卓越的, 显著的, 突出的
strenuous /	/ <i>adj.</i> 艰苦的, 需做出努力的
surcharge /	/ <i>n.</i> 额外费
toddler /	/ <i>n.</i> 初学走路的孩子
vicinity /	/ <i>n.</i> 附近, 临近
withdraw /	/ <i>v.</i> 撤回, 撤退, 退出

Phrases & Expressions

play a fundamental role in 在……起到重要作用

give a priority to 对……优先考虑

be put into operation 使……开始运作

the number of ……的数量

in the vicinity of 在……的附近

Notes to the Text

1. When you get into a taxi you can chew the fat with them. 上了出租车之后,你还可以与司机交谈。句中的 chew the fat 是非正式用语,意思是:促膝长谈,闲聊。英美人在日常生活中用了很多的非正式用语,又如: shoot the lights 闯红灯, hit the bottle 酗酒, hit the road 启程,上路, pull sb's leg 愚弄某人;开某人玩笑。
2. People have become well-off and as a result can afford to buy their own cars. 人们比以前富有了,因此一些有钱的人开始购买自己的汽车。well-off 是富有的、小康的意思。如: They are not extremely rich, but they are very well-off. 他们不是十分有钱,但还算富裕。

Exercise 1 Reading Comprehension

Answer the following Questions according to the text.

1. What does the Beijing Municipal Government give priority to according to the first paragraph?
2. What does Beijing do for the coming of the 2008 Olympic Games?
3. How many subway lines are mentioned in the article?
4. What is the recommended means of transport to people who have never been to Beijing?
5. Why do conventional bicycles give way to electric ones?

Exercise 2 Word Training

Fill in the blanks with the words given below. Change the form where necessary.

fundamental	priority	implement	parallel	vicinity
appraisal	accessible	prominent	primary	withdraw

1. He stated that all foreign forces would _____ as soon as the crisis ended.
2. Excellent service is _____ to the hospitality industry.
3. The municipal government said that _____ will be given to public transport.
4. The local authorities have decided to _____ new traffic regulations.
5. Ella put the portrait in a _____ position in her sitting-room.
6. A college education wasn't _____ to women until the 1920s.
7. Safety is a matter of _____ importance to travelers.
8. The car accident happened in the _____ of an intersection.
9. What's your _____ of the newly designed car?
10. Beijing Guang'an Avenue runs _____ to Chang'an Avenue.

Section 3 Translation

I. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It will cost your double fare to leave the city.
2. I'm sorry you failed the test. You are a DUI case, so your license is suspended as of now.
3. He got a DUI conviction last night. He has to pay a fine of 1,800 yuan, and not allowed to drive for up to 5 months.
4. Go down this street, turn left at the third light and you'll see the freeway on-ramp sign.
5. Alex got two tickets back to back last week—one for speeding and the other for running a red light.

II. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 沿教堂街走两个街区,然后右转。
2. 不系安全带是违法的。
3. 你得在中山公园站换乘 22 路车。
4. 高速公路上的速度限制是每小时 60 英里。
5. 过了三道红绿灯后,到了第四道往右拐。

Section 4 Classified Word Bank

Read the following words and expressions aloud and then learn them by heart:

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. avenue | 林荫道 |
| 2. breathalyzer | 呼气式酒精浓度检测器 |

3. chain collision	连环撞车
4. crossroad	十字路口
5. double bend road	之字路
6. driver's license	驾驶执照
7. fork	岔路口
8. head-on collision	正面相撞
9. hit-run driver	肇事逃逸司机
10. intersection	交叉路口
11. on-ramp	高速公路入口处
12. overhead bridge	过街天桥
13. overpass	立交桥
14. rear-ending collision	后面冲撞
15. sidewalk	人行道
16. sobriety test	酒精检测
17. speed limit	限速
18. traffic light	红绿灯
19. traffic sign	交通标志
20. zebra crossing	斑马线