



前言

PREFACE

随着出入境旅游逐步的发展，英语在旅游行业中起着重要的对外交流作用。《旅游英语》一体化教材从国内导游、酒店服务员和领队三种职业出发，以实际工作任务为导向，采用单元模块化设计，紧扣旅游工作任务，模拟真实的职业场景，采用动画交互、对话创编等教学手段开展学习，以提高学生的学习兴趣，增加学习任务的场景性、实用性和互动性。

场景性：教材以导游、服务员和领队三个核心职业角色为线索，精心设计了 10 个具有代表性的工作任务，全面覆盖机场接送、酒店服务、餐饮体验、观光游览等常见旅游场景。这种设计使学生能直观地掌握旅游服务过程中的英语语言应用技巧。

实用性：教材依据学生的学习需求，以单元为单位，设计了简洁明了的语言对话、重点句型、专业词汇和语法知识。我们力求避免冗余和复杂的表达，以确保内容清晰易懂，使学生能够轻松掌握并灵活运用所学知识。

互动性：为了提升学习的趣味性和效果，本教材巧妙融入了场景动画视频和交互式教学视频。学生只需扫描二维码，即可进行课前预习和课后复习，轻松突破语法难点，提升语言表达技巧。这种互动学习方式不仅丰富了学习体验，也显著提高了学习效果。

在编写本教材过程中，编者严格遵循专业一体化课程标准，配套制作了教学 PPT、教案、教学视频等，为学习者提供了丰富的教学资源。但由于编者水平和经验有限，书中难免存在疏漏和不足，真诚期待读者提出宝贵的意见和建议。



旅游概述



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Part One

Tour Guide

导游



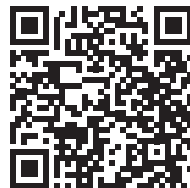
Unit 1

Picking up at the Airport 机场接机



Section 1 Situational Conversation 情景对话

Dialogue



Dialogue 1 At the International Arrival 在机场国际到达区

Wang Tao, a tour guide from China Youth Travel Agency, now is picking up a 10-member tour group from London, England at Chengdu Tianfu International Airport. Here is a dialogue between the tour leader, Mr. Smith and Wang Tao.

王涛是中国青年旅行社的导游，现在到成都天府国际机场接机，接的是一个来自英国伦敦的 10 人旅行团。下面是他和领队史密斯先生在机场接机的对话。



Tao: Excuse me. Are you Mr. Smith from England?¹

Smith: Yeah, I am the tour leader——Jack Smith. You are the tour guide ?



Tao: Yes, I am Wang Tao from China Youth Travel Agency. Nice to meet you.²

Smith: Nice to meet you, too.

Tao: How was your flight? You must be exhausted now.

Smith: Fine, but it is really a long distance from London to Chengdu.

Tao: Yes. Welcome to Chengdu. At first, let us count noses.

.....

Smith: OK... All the members are here.

Tao: All right. Dear friends, welcome to Chengdu. Please check your belongings and make sure your luggage has been taken off the plane. If you want to exchange pounds into RMB, please go to the Current Exchange Counter over there.³

Smith: Thanks for your information.

Tao: OK, everyone has gathered. Let's get on the bus to the hotel.



对话 1

Dialogue 2 Giving a Welcome Speech on the Bus 接机大巴上的欢迎词

On the way to Shangri-La Hotel by coach, Wang Tao, a tour guide from China Youth Travel Agency, is giving a warm welcome speech to the tourists from London after picking up them at the airport.

在接到游客搭乘大巴前往香格里拉酒店的途中，中国青年旅行社的导游王涛向来自伦敦的游客热情地致欢迎词。





Welcome Speech

Hello, everyone. Welcome to Chengdu. I am your tour guide Wang Tao, from China Youth Travel Agency, and you can call me Tao. Chengdu, the capital city of Sichuan, has been known as the “Heavenly Land of Plenty” since ancient times. Just as Zhang Yimou said, Chengdu is a city that makes



对话 2

people want to stay once they come. Chengdu is a famous city with a long history and rich culture, attracting a large number of tourists from all over the world every year.⁴ It has many famous tourist attractions, such as Chengdu Panda Base, Jinsha Ruins, Jinli Ancient Street, etc.⁵ These attractions are easy to reach, and the cost is not high. It will take 45 minutes from Tianfu International Airport to the Shangri-La Hotel. You can have a rest on the bus.



Words and Phrases 单词和短语

tour /tuə(r)/ *n.* 旅行, 游览



guide /gaɪd/ *n.* 导游

agency /'eɪdʒənsi/ *n.* 代理机构

international /,ɪntə'næʃnəl/ *adj.* 国际的

arrival /ə'reɪvəl/ *n.* 到达

travel /'trævl/ *n.* 旅行 *v.* 旅行

belongings /br'lɒŋɪŋz/ *n.* 所有物，财物；亲属

exchange /ɪks'tʃeɪndʒ/ *n.* 交换，兑换

current /'kʌrənt/ *adj.* 流通的

attraction /ə'trækʃn/ *n.* 吸引人的地方

at first 首先

such as 例如，用于引出一个例子或一系列例子



Notes 注解

1. Are you Mr. Smith from England?

你是来自英国的史密斯先生吗？

2. Nice to meet you.

见到你很高兴。在第一次见面时问候的句型。

3. If you want to exchange pounds into RMB, please go to the Current Exchange Counter over there.

如果你想要兑换人民币，请到那边的现汇柜台兑换。

4. Chengdu is a famous city with a long history and rich culture, attracting a large number of tourists from all over the world every year.

成都是一个历史文化名城，每年吸引了来自全世界的大量游客。



(1) a large number of 只能修饰可数名词复数，同 many 用法一样。

(2) attracting a large number of tourists, 现在分词短语作状语，修饰 Chengdu is a famous city 这个部分。

5. It has many famous tourist attractions, such as Chengdu Panda Base, Jinsha Ruins, Jinli Ancient Street, etc.

成都有很多著名的旅游景点，如成都熊猫基地、金沙遗址、锦里古街等。

such as 比如，例如

e.g. There are so many things we need to prepare, such as passports and application forms.

Section 2 Grammar 语法

I. Noun 名词



📖 概念

名词 (Noun, 简写 n.) 是表示人、动物、地点、物品及抽象概念的词。

📖 分类

1. 名词可以分为专有名词 (Proper Nouns) 和普通名词 (Common Nouns)。

(1) 专有名词：表示特定的、独一无二的人或物（人名、地名、国家名、景观名）等专有的名称，如 Jack, Chengdu, China, Tianfu International Airport 等。

(2) 普通名词：表示一类人、东西或是一个抽象概念的名称，如 worker, street, machine, coach 等。

2. 普通名词又可以分为下面四类：

(1) 个体名词：表某类人或东西中的个体，如：tourist, country, tree, bus 等。



续表

- (2) 集体名词：表若干个体组成的集合体，如：family, staff, committee 等。
- (3) 物质名词：表具体事物，如：tea, air, water, paper, wine 等。
- (4) 抽象名词：表动作、状态、品质、感情等抽象概念，如：work, happiness, information 等。

🔗 名词的数

普通名词可以分为可数名词和不可数名词。可数名词有单复数形式，不可数名词没有复数形式。

可数名词复数形式通常是在单数形式后加 -s 构成。主要方式有：

情况	变化规则	举例
一般情况	直接在词尾加 -s	flight-flights card-cards leader-leaders
以 s, x, sh, ch 结尾的词	在词尾加 -es	class-classes box-boxes dish-dishes
以“辅音字母 +y”结尾的词	变 y 为 i, 再加 -es	entry-entries country-countries city-cities
以 o 结尾的词	通常有生命的加 -es, 无生命的加 -s	hero-heroes potato-potatoes piano-pianos
以 f 或 fe 结尾的词	多数变 f 或 fe 为 v, 再加 -es	knife-knives leaf-leaves life-lives

复数形式的不规则变化

1. 改变名词的元音字母

e.g. man-men woman-women foot-feet tooth-teeth

2. 单复数同形



e.g. sheep-sheep deer-deer Chinese-Chinese

3. 词尾 +en

e.g. ox-oxen

4. 其他

e.g. mouse-mice penny-pence



II. Pronoun 代词

代词 (Pronoun, 简写 pron.), 是指代名词或一句话的一种词类。大多数代词具有名词或形容词的功能。英语中的代词, 按其意义、特征及在句中的作用分为人称代词、物主代词、指示代词、反身代词、相互代词、疑问代词、关系代词、连接代词、不定代词九种。以下是其中四种。

	人称代词		物主代词		反身代词
	主格	宾格	形容词性	名词性	
我	I	me	my	mine	myself
你	you	you	your	yours	yourself
他	he	him	his	his	himself
她	she	her	her	hers	herself
它	it	it	its	its	itself
我们	we	us	our	ours	ourselves
你们	you	you	your	yours	yourselves
他们	they	them	their	theirs	themselves

1. 人称代词: 指代人或事物的代词。人称代词主格在句子中作主语或表语。人称代词宾格在句子中作宾语或表语, 可用于及物动词和介词之后。

e.g. I am the tour guide from China International Travel Agency.

我是来自中国国际旅行社的导游。(I 作主语)



Let *me* count noses. (*me* 作宾语)

让我清点人数。

It's *me*. 这是我。(*me* 作表语)

2. 物主代词：表示所属关系的代词。形容词性物主代词相当于形容词，置于名词之前。名词性物主代词相当于名词，等同于对应的形容词性物主代词加其修饰的名词。

e.g. *Its* scenery is beautiful. 风景美丽。

His luggage is as heavy as *mine*. 他的行李和我的行李一样重。

3. 反身代词：表示反身或强调的代词。

e.g. Enjoy *yourselves*. 玩得愉快。

Do it *yourself*. 自己动手做。

4. 指示代词：与定冠词和人称代词一样，都具有指定的含义，起指示作用，或代替前面已提到过名词。指示代词分单数 (*this / that*) 和复数 (*these / those*) 两种形式。

① *this* (这个)、*these* (这些) 表示在时间上或空间上较近的人或物。

② *that* (那个)、*those* (那些) 表示在时间上或空间上较远的人或物。







e.g. 限定词： *This* girl is Mary.

代词： *This* is Mary.

限定词： *These* men are my teachers.








代词： *These* are my teachers.

III. Professional Terms 专业词汇

Security Check 安全检查 	Departure Gate 登机口 
Restaurant 餐厅 	Airport Lounge 候机室 
Currency Exchange 货币兑换 	Emergency 紧急出口 



续表

Business Center 商务中心 	Formalities Handling 手续办理 
Ticket Office 售票处 	Toilet 卫生间 
Information Desk 问询处 	Luggage Locker 行李寄存处 
Luggage Claim 行李领取处 	Drinking Water 饮用水 
International Departure 国际出发 	International Arrivals 国际到达 

Section 3 Study Work Page 学习工作页

Learning Objectives 学习目标

1. Make up a situational conversation about “Picking up at the Airport” and express fluently.

能创编关于机场接机的情境对话，并能流利表达。

2. Acquire the usage of noun and pronoun.

掌握名词和代词的用法。

Period 建议学时

6 classes 6 学时

Task Description 任务描述

As a tour guide, you are at the Tianfu International Airport to pick up a tour group of 10 from America. Please make up a greeting conversation, in which you need to list some interesting places in Chengdu.

你是一名导游，在天府国际机场接一个来自美国的 10 人旅行团。请编一段接机问候的对话并介绍成都的著名景点。



Procedures 学习过程



Before-class 课前

1. Learn new words and phrases independently. Write down the corresponding English words according to the Chinese. 自主学习生词与短语。根据中文写出对应的英语单词。

导游 _____

代理机构 _____

旅行、游览 _____

国际的 _____

到达 _____

旅行 _____

所有物 _____

交换、兑换 _____

流通的 _____

吸引人的地方 _____

2. Study the grammar (Noun) by yourself, and give the plural forms of the following words and translate them into Chinese. If there is no plural form of the word, please give a “×” after them. 自学语法部分，写出下列单词的复数形式和中文意思。如果你认为这个词没有复数形式，请在后面划“×”

例：passenger (乘客) — passengers

boarding (登机) — ×

passport () —

landing card () —

travelator () —

destination () —

sightseeing () —

immigration () —

International Airport () —

International Terminal () —



check-in counter () —

Resident of Country () —

conveyor () —

business travel () —

baggage claim tag — ()

3. Study the grammar (Pronoun) by yourself and do the following exercises. 自学语法，完成下列练习。

- (1) Mr. Smith is the tour leader. _____ is a tour leader.
- (2) Mr. Smith and the guest are from England. _____ are from England.
- (3) Wang Tao helps the guests check in. Wang Tao helps _____ check in.
- (4) The guests enjoyed _____ in China.



In-class 课中

1. Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks. Then study the expressions related to picking up at the airport. 听录音填空，然后学习与机场接机有关的表达。

Tao: _____. Are you Mr. Smith from England?

Smith: Yeah, I am the tour leader——Jack Smith. You are the tour guide?

Tao: Yes, I am Wang Tao from China Youth _____. Nice to meet you.

Smith: _____.

Tao: _____? You must be exhausted now.

Smith: Fine, but it is really a long distance from London to Chengdu.

Tao: Yes. Welcome to Chengdu. At first, let us _____.

.....

Smith: OK... All the members are here.



Tao: All right. Dear friends, welcome to Chengdu, please _____ and _____ your luggage has been _____ the plane. If you want to exchange pounds into RMB, please go to the _____ over there.

Smith: Thanks for your information.

Tao: OK, everyone has gathered. Let's _____ the bus to the hotel.

2. Read the dialogue 1 again and answer the following questions. 再读对话 1 并回答下列问题。

- (1) Between whom does this conversation take place?
- (2) How does a tour guide introduce himself?
- (3) When picking up the tourists at the airport, what should the tour guide do at first?

3. According to the task description, you cooperate with your partner to make a situational dialogue using the following expressions, in which the tour guide picks up the tourists at the airport. And act it out. 根据任务描述, 你和你的搭档合作, 使用以下表达创编一段导游在机场接机时的情境对话并演绎出来。

- (1) I'm... from...
- (2) Nice to meet you.
- (3) How was your flight?
- (4) Welcome to...
- (5) make sure...
- (6) exchange...into.

4. Read the passage "Welcome Speech" again and answer the following questions. 再读“欢迎词”并回答下列问题。

- (1) When and where does the tour guide usually give a welcome speech?
- (2) What does the tour guide usually introduce in the welcome speech?
- (3) What are the common sentence patterns we use when conveying a sense of welcome?



After-class 课后

According to the task description, you are giving a welcome speech on the way to the hotel in English as a tour guide.

根据任务描述，作为导游，你要在去酒店的途中用英语致欢迎词。



Unit 2

Checking in at the Hotel

酒店入住



Section 1 Situational Conversation 情景对话

Dialogue



Dialogue 1 Helping Check in 协助办理酒店入住

After receiving the tour group led by Mr. Smith from London at the airport, Wang Tao and the tour group took the coach to the Shangri-La Hotel. Now, at the reception desk, he is helping them check in.

在机场迎接了由史密斯先生带领的伦敦旅行团，王涛和旅行团一行人乘大巴车到达香格里拉酒店。现在，他在酒店前台帮助游客办理入住。



Tao: Mr. Smith, I've made a reservation for our group in advance. Let's process the check-in for the tourists first.



Smith: OK.

Tao: There are 10 people in total in our group. I've booked 4 standard rooms and 2 single rooms for three nights for the guests. Now I need everyone's passport to check in¹.



对话 1

Smith: That's it. Here are our guests' passports, my passport and the group list. By the way, the Greens want to have a quieter room which is not near the road.

Tao: All right, I got it. Wait a moment, please.

Wang Tao is checking in...

Tao: Mr. Smith, please confirm the information on the registration form, especially name, address, nationality, passport number, place of issue, and date of departure.

Smith: Checked and all information is correct.

After finishing the procedures at the front desk...

Tao: My dear friends, please come here to get your key cards and passports. Mr. Green and Mrs. Green are in Room 1201, Lucy and Lily in 1202, Linda and Mary in 1203, Mr. Robert and your wife in 1204, April in 1212, Thomas in 1213 and 1214 for Mr. Smith.

Tourist 1: Thanks.

Tourist 2: Thank you very much.

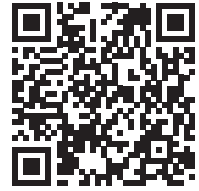
Tao: You're welcome. The lift is over there. The bellman will show you up. Now everyone, please take your luggage to the room and take a short rest, then we will meet at 2 o'clock in the hall. If you have any further question, please contact me.² My phone number is 19989890000.





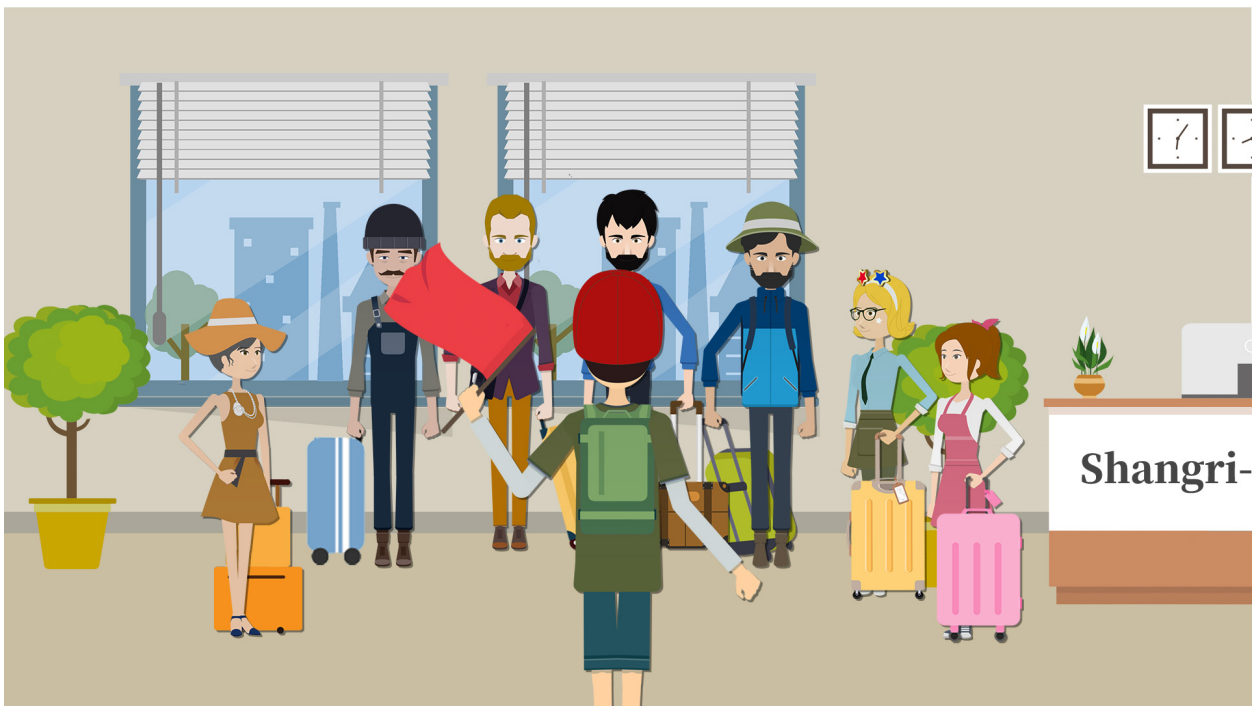
Dialogue 2 Telling the Itinerary

告知行程安排



Before the tourists return to their rooms, Wang Tao is gathering them together and informing them of the itinerary for the next three days, and check if there are any adjustments needed.

在游客回房间前，王涛把游客们聚在一起并告知他们接下来三天的行程安排。看看是否还有需要调整的地方。



Tao: Ladies and gentlemen, attention, please. Here is the itinerary we've prepared for our group. Please listen to me carefully to see if there is a need for any changes.

Date	Destination
AUG,1ST, A.M	Chengdu Panda Base
AUG,1ST, P.M	Broad and Narrow Alley
AUG, 2ND, A.M	Du Fu Thatched Cottage
AUG,2ND,P.M	Wuhou Shrine
AUG, 3RD	Dujiangyan Irrigation System



Tao: On the first day, we'll visit the Chengdu Panda Base in the morning, where you can see cute pandas and small pandas up close. After that, we will go back to the city to visit the Broad and Narrow Alley. You will see night view of the beautiful streets there and enjoy the exciting nightlife which has lots of bars and restaurants.

Tourist 1: Sounds wonderful.

Tao: And on the second day we are going to visit Du Fu Thatched Cottage in the morning and visit the Wuhou Shrine in the afternoon. On the last day, you can visit the Dujiangyan Irrigation System, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, a marvel of ancient hydraulic engineering.

Tourist 2: Can't wait to see them!

Tourist 3: Excellent!

Tourist 1: How about our lunch and dinner arrangement these days?



对话 2

Tao: All right. You are free to arrange your lunch and dinner. Every day I'll send you back to the hotel after the dinner. And I'll pick you up at 7:30 a.m. by the hotel.

Tourist 1: OK. Thank you.

Tao: Dear friends, please remember to bring personal protective equipment and essential medicines during the tour to prevent accidents.³ Pay attention to traffic safety and food hygiene safety. Finally, do not leave the group without permission during the tour. When going out at night or during free time, please go in pairs and inform me of your whereabouts.⁴ See you. Have a nice dream⁵.

Tourists: See you tomorrow.



Words and Phrases 单词与短语



reservation / ,rezə'veɪʃn / *n.* (房间, 座位等的) 预订

book / bʊk / *v.* 预订, 预约

passport / 'pɑ:spɔ:t / *n.* 护照

registration / ,redʒɪ'streɪʃ(ə)n / *n.* 登记, 注册, 挂号; 登记证

nationality / ,næʃə'næləti / *n.* 民族; 国籍

tourist / 'tuərist / *n.* 旅行者, 观光客

luggage / 'lʌɡɪdʒ / *n.* 行李

contact / 'kɒntækt / *v.* 联系, 联络; 接触

itinerary / aɪ'tɪnərəri / *n.* 行程, 旅行路线

inform / ɪn'fɔ:m / *v.* 通知, 告知

adjustment / ə'dʒʌstmənt / *n.* 调整, 校正

arrange / ə'reɪndʒ / *v.* 安排, 筹备; 整理, 布置, 排列

check in 登记入住; (在机场) 办理登机手续, 检票登机; 托运 (行李)

in total 总共, 总计

in advance 提前, 预先

pick up 接人, 搭载

place of issue 签发地点

date of departure 离开日期



Notes 注解

1. check in 登记入住; (在机场) 办理登机手续, 检票登机; 托运 (行李)

e.g. He has just checked in at the hotel. 他已经在酒店登记入住了。



We arrived at the hotel and proceeded to check in at the front desk.

我们到达旅馆后，在前台办理登记入住手续。

check out 在酒店等地办理退房手续，离开场所

e.g. The guests need to check out before 11 a.m.

客人需在上午 11 点前办理退房手续。

2. If you have any further question, please contact me. 如果你有任何问题，请联系我。

if 译为“如果”；由 if 引导的条件状语从句表示在某种条件下某事很可能发生。真实条件句一般遵循“主将从现”、“主情从现”（“情”指情态动词）、“主祈从现”（“祈”指祈使句）等原则。

e.g. If you ask him, he will help you. 如果你请他帮忙，他会帮你的。

if 引导的条件状语从句既可以将从句放前面，也可以将从句放后面。

e.g. If it rains, we will stop playing. 如果天下雨，我们就不玩了。

可换为 We will stop playing if it rains.

3. Please remember to bring personal protective equipment and essential medicines during the tour to prevent accidents. 请记住在旅行期间携带个人防护装备和必需的药品，以防意外。

remember v. 回想起，记得，忆得 ...

remember to do ... 记得去做 ...（还没做）

remember doing... 记得做过 ...（已做过）

e.g. I'll certainly remember this trip. 我当然记得这次旅行。

Did you remember to take your passport? 你记得带你的护照了吗？

I still remember travelling to Beijing. 我仍然记得去过北京旅游。

4. When going out at night or during free time, please go in pairs and inform me of your whereabouts. 当您在夜间或空闲时间外出时，请结伴出行并告知我你们的去向。



inform v. 告知，通知；inform sb. of sth. 通知某人某事

e.g. I regret to inform you that the flight has been delayed.

很遗憾地告诉大家航班延误了。

Tour guides must inform visitors of the tour arrangements in advance.

导游必须提前告知游客旅游安排。

5. Have a nice dream. 祝好梦。

e.g. Have a nice/good day. 祝度过愉快的一天。

Have a safe journey. 祝旅途安全。

Section 2 Grammar 语法

I. Adjectives and Adverbs 形容词和副词

📁 形容词

1. 概念

形容词 (Adjective, 简写 adj.): 说明人或事物的属性、状态或特征的词，在句子中主要作名词的修饰语。形容词通常置于其修饰的名词之前。

2. 形容词在句中的主要作用

(1) 作定语

形容词作定语一般放在被修饰的名词之前。

e.g. Chengdu is a famous city. 成都是一座有名的城市。

英语单词中 something, anything, nothing, somebody, someone 等不定代词被形容词修饰时，形容词放在不定代词后面。

e.g. There is something interesting to see here. 这里有有趣的事物可供观赏。



(2) 作表语

e.g. Chengdu is famous all over the world. 成都在全世界都很有名。

(3) 作宾补

e.g. They found it quite interesting. 他们发现它相当有趣。

副词

1. 概念

副词 (adverb, 简称 adv.) 是指在句子中表示行为或状态特征的词, 用以修饰动词、形容词、其他副词或全句, 表示时间、地点、程度、方式等概念。

2. 副词在句中的作用

(1) 作状语

e.g. Don't drive too fast. 车不要开得太快。

The tourists were warmly received by the tour guide. 游客们受到导游的热情接待。

(2) 作表语

e.g. We must be off. 我们得走了。

When will you be back? 你什么时候回来。

3. 在句中的位置

(1) 放在动词前面或后面, 或者放在 be 动词、情态动词之后。

e.g. I also want to visit this place. 我也想去参观这个地方。

I am also a tour guide. 我也是一个导游。

(2) 副词修饰形容词时, 一般放在被修饰词之前, 但 enough 除外。

e.g. He didn't run fast enough to catch the train.

奔跑速度不足以快到能够追上火车。

Are you well enough to travel?

你身体怎么样, 能够旅行吗?



📁 形容词和副词的比较级和最高级



1. 用法

大多数的形容词和副词都有三个级别：原级、比较级、最高级。

比较级表示“更……”，用于两者之间的比较，用来说明“前者比后者更……”；比较级前面一般用 much, even, a little 修饰，其中 even, much 只能修饰比较级。当三个或三个以上的人或事物进行比较时，需要用到形容词（副词）的最高级。表达“……是最……的”，用“the+ 形容词（副词）的最高级”的结构，后面可以加上表示范围的介词短语或从句。

e.g. The weather is better today than (it was) yesterday. 今天的天气比昨天好。

London is the biggest city in Britain. 伦敦是英国最大的城市。

2. 形容词和副词比较级和最高级的变化规则

情况	变化规则	举例
一般情况	直接加 er 或 est	tall-taller-tallest long-longer-longest
以不发音的 e 结尾的词	在词尾直接加 r 或 st	nice-nicer-nicest large-larger-largest
以“辅音 +y”结尾的词	把 y 变为 i, 再加 er 或 est	heavy-heavier-heaviest busy-busier-busiest
重读闭音节结尾，末尾只有一个辅音字母	双写这个辅音字母，再加 er 或 est	big-bigger-biggest hot-hotter-hottest
部分双音节词和多音节词	分别在原级前加 more 构成比较级和 most 构成最高级	slowly-more slowly-most slowly beautiful-more beautiful-most beautiful



3. 不规则变化

原级	比较级	最高级
good/well	better	best
much/many	more	most
bad/badly/ill	worse	worst
little	less	least
far	farther/further	farthest/furthest

4. 形容词和副词比较级和最高级的用法

(1) 形容词和副词的同级比较: as+ 形容词或副词的原级 +as... “和 ... 一样”;
not as/so+ 形容词或副词的原级 +as... “不如”

e.g. Chengdu is as beautiful as Beijing. 成都和北京一样漂亮。

Beijing is not so big as Sichuan. 北京不如四川大。

(2) 比较级的固定句式

1) 两者之间的比较, 通常用 “比较级 +than”

e.g. It's colder in Tianjin than Beijing. 天津比北京冷。

It is better to be prepared than unprepared. 有准备比没有准备好。

2) 表示 “越来越 ...” 时, 用 “比较级 +and+ 比较级”, 多音节词和部分双音节词用
“more and more+ 形容词原级”

e.g. We should make our country more and more beautiful.

我们应该让我们的国家越来越美。

These days more and more people travel to China.

现在越来越多的人来中国旅游。

3) 表示 “越 ... 越 ...” 时, 用 “the+ 比较级, the+ 比较级”

e.g. The harder you study, the better your score is.

你越努力, 你的分数就会越好。



Which size do you want? The bigger, the better. 你想要多大的? 越大越好。

(3) 最高级表示三个及三个以上事物的比较, 后面常跟 in/of/among... 来表示比较的范围。在句中, 形容词的最高级前面要加 the, 副词的最高级前面可以省略 the。

e.g. The Yangtze River is the longest river in China. It's more than 6000 kilometers. It's also the third longest river in the world.

长江是中国第一长河。它全长六千多公里, 也是世界第三大河。

It was the cheapest hotel we could find. 这是我们能找到的最便宜的旅馆。

II. Professional Terms 专业术语

suite 套房	standard room 标准间
registration form 入住登记表	single room 单人间
key card 房卡	double room 双人间
UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) 联合国教科文组织	World Heritage Site 世界遗产地

Section 3 Study Work Page 学习工作页

Learning Objectives 学习目标

1. Make up a situational conversation about “Checking in at the Hotel” and express fluently.

能创编关于酒店办理入住手续的情境对话, 并能流利表达。

2. Acquire the usage of adjective and adverb.

掌握形容词和副词的用法。



Period 建议学时

6 classes 6 学时

Task Description 任务描述

Now, you are a tour guide. You and the tour group took the coach to the Hilton Hotel. At the reception desk, you are helping them check in. After checking in, the tour guide needs to tell the itinerary to the guests.

现在，你是一名导游。你和旅游团乘坐大巴来到希尔顿酒店。你正在前台帮游客办理入住登记。办理完入住手续后，你需要向游客说明本次旅游行程。

Procedures 学习过程

Before-class 课前

1. Learn new words and phrases independently. Write down the corresponding English words according to the Chinese. 自主学习生词与短语。根据中文写出对应的英语单词。

预订 _____

护照 _____

行程 _____

调整 _____

行李 _____

办理入住 _____

通知 _____

提前 _____

登记 _____

国籍 _____

2. Study the grammar by yourself, and give the comparative and superlative of the following words, circle the irregular adjectives and adverbs, and translate them.

自学语法部分，并给出下列词的比较级和最高级，圈出不规则变化的形容词和副词，



并翻译它们。

例: nice (美好的) — nicer — nicest

good (优良的) — better — best

wide () —

narrow () —

quiet () —

great () —

leisure () —

careful () —

close () —

famous () —

lucky () —

new () —

important () —

delicious () —



In class 课中

1. Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks. Then study the expressions related to check-in. 听录音填空, 然后学习与入住相关的表达。

Tao: Mr. Smith, I've _____ for our group _____. Let's process the check-in for the tourists first.

Smith: OK.

Tao: There are 10 people _____ in our group. I've booked 4 _____ and 2 _____ for three nights for the guests. Now I need everyone's passport to check in.

Smith: That's it. Here are our guests' passports, my passport and _____. By the way, the Greens want to have a quieter room which is not near the road.

Tao: All right, _____. Wait a moment, please.

Wang Tao is checking in...

Tao: Mr. Smith, please confirm the information on the _____, especially name, address, _____, passport number, _____, and _____.

Smith: Checked and all information is correct.



After finishing the procedures at the front desk...

Tao: My dear friends, please come here to _____. Mr. Green and Mrs. Green are in _____, Lucy and Lily in 1202, Linda and Mary in 1203, Mr. Robert and your wife in 1204, April in 1212, Thomas in 1213 and 1214 for Mr. Smith.

Tourist 1: Thanks.

Tourist 2: _____.

Tao: You're welcome. The lift is over there. The bellman will _____. Now everyone please take your luggage to the room and _____, then we will meet at 2 o'clock in the hall. _____. My phone number is _____.

2. Read the dialogue 1 again and answer the following questions. 再读对话 1 并回答下列问题。

- (1) Between whom does this conversation take place?
- (2) When checking in at the hotel, what should the tour guide check with the receptionist?
- (3) When checking in, what does the tour guide usually say?
- (4) Before going to the rooms, what does a tour guide usually say to the tourists?

3. According to the task description, the group cooperates to create a situational dialogue with following expressions, in which the tour guide checks in for the tourists at the hotel front desk. And act the dialogue out. 根据任务描述, 小组合作使用以下表达创编导游在酒店前台为旅游团游客办理入住时的情境对话并演绎出来。

- (1) make a reservation
- (2) there are ...people in total
- (3) book



(4) Here you are. /Here it is.

(5) the registration form; key card

(6) If you have any question...

4. Listen to the recording and fill in the blanks. Then study the expressions related to introducing the itinerary. 听录音填空，然后学习有关介绍行程安排的表达。

Tao: On the first day, we _____ the Chengdu Panda Base in the morning, where you can see cute pandas and small pandas up close. After that, we will go back to the city to visit the Broad and Narrow Alley. You will see night view of the beautiful streets there and _____ the exciting nightlife which has lots of bars and restaurants.

Tourist 1: Sounds wonderful.

Tao: And on the second day we are going to visit Du Fu Thatched Cottage in the morning and visit the Wuhou Shrine in the afternoon. On the last day, you can _____ the Dujiangyan Irrigation System, a UNESCO World Heritage Site, a marvel of ancient hydraulic engineering.

Tourist 2: _____!

Tourist 3: Excellent!

Tourist 1: How about our lunch and dinner _____ these days?

Tao: All right. You _____ arrange your lunch and dinner. Every day I'll send you back to the hotel after the dinner. And I'll _____ at 7:30 a.m. by the hotel.

Tourist 1: OK. Thank you.

Tao: Dear friends, please remember to bring personal protective equipment and essential medicines during the tour to prevent accidents. _____ traffic safety and food hygiene safety. Finally, do not leave the group without permission



during the tour. When going out at night or during free time, please go in pairs and inform me of your whereabouts. See you. _____.

Tourists: See you tomorrow.

5. Read the dialogue 2 again and answer the following questions. 再读对话 2 并回答下列问题。

- (1) Between whom does this conversation take place?
- (2) When telling the itinerary, what should a tour guide inform?
- (3) What are the common sentence patterns we use when informing the itinerary?



After-class 课后

As a tour guide, design a 3-day tour itinerary in Chengdu and inform the tourists of the travel itinerary. According to the task description, create a situational dialogue in English and assign roles within group to read the dialogue. 你作为导游设计一个成都 3 日游行程，并告知游客旅游行程安排。根据任务描述，用英语创编情景对话并在组内分角色诵读对话。