

全国 2011 年 10 月高等教育自学考试
旅游英语选读试题
课程代码：00837

I. Multiple choice: (1×15=15)

Directions: Beneath each of the following sentences, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. _____, which is the tourism market of accommodation facilities and attractions within a country, indicates internal tourism plus inbound tourism.
A. Inbound tourism
B. Outbound tourism
C. International tourism
D. Domestic tourism
2. The Grand Tour is a tour of certain cities in _____ undertaken primarily for education and pleasure.
A. Southern Asia
B. Northern America
C. Western Europe
D. Eastern Africa
3. Owing to many other complicating factors _____ inflation, investment in tourism therefore remains _____ it does in any other industry.
A. so as, so risk as
B. such as, as risky as
C. such so, so risk such
D. as such, such risky as
4. With the invention of _____ in 1853, hotels began to expand upward.
A. computers
B. steamed ships
C. locomotives
D. elevators
5. Most nations are especially interested in developing tourism as an _____ industry.
A. export
B. import
C. ecological
D. accommodation
6. _____ creates the flexibility to satisfy changing consumer needs at prices that are cost-competitive with mass-produced holidays.
A. Digit technology
B. Computer technology
C. Information technology
D. Electronics technology
7. Behavior is influenced by a number of things, with motives _____ only one of them.
A. be
B. to be

- C. being
D. been
8. Over the past decade the tourist industry _____ profoundly by the development of computer technology.
- A. is affected
B. has affected
C. was affected
D. has been affected
9. The modern era of travel by water is characterized by _____ performing cruising and ferrying roles.
- A. ships
B. hovercraft
C. jet foils
D. ships, hovercraft, and jet foils
10. The departmental managers advise and help the general manager in formulation of the operating policy and _____ that it is carried out.
- A. see it
B. see to it
C. seen it
D. seeing to it
11. China has numerous temples, pagodas, statues and cave carvings, _____ are associated with Buddhism, Daoism and Confucius.
- A. many of which
B. much of which
C. any of which
D. all of which
12. When _____ prices from the printer, tour operators should approach several companies, as quotations can vary substantially between printers.
- A. obtain
B. obtained
C. obtaining
D. being obtained
13. Significant changes can be expected in the next few years in the field of _____.
- A. national tourism
B. professional tourism
C. mature tourism
D. business tourism
14. China officially joined the World Tourism Organization in October, _____.
- A. 1963
B. 1973
C. 1983
D. 1993
15. In business tourism, _____, with an international or export-orientated business activity was in the upper end of these figures.
- A. America
B. Britain

C. Canada

D. Japan

II. Reading comprehension: (2× 10=20)

Directions: Read the following passages and make your proper choices.

(1)

In Britain arrangements for inviting and entertaining guests at a wedding are usually the responsibility of the bride's family. In most cases it is mainly friends and relations of both families who are invited. But when the bride's father is a businessman of some kind, the wedding reception may provide a useful occasion for establishing social connections with clients or customers and other people whose goodwill may be of advantage to him. It is, however, the bride's mother who has the job of sending out the formal printed invitation cards.

In the case of a church wedding, the vicar of each parish in which the bride and bridegroom live is normally informed about a month in advance of the ceremony so that an announcement of the coming wedding can be made in church on each of three Sundays before it takes place. Anyone who may know of an existing marriage of either partner is ordered to give information about it, through this means of avoiding bigamy (重婚) must have been more effective in the days when people moved about the world less than they do today. Often up to a hundred or more people attend the religious service and the bride usually wears the traditional long white dress and veil, while her bridesmaids, who are often children, wear long dresses in attractive colors. This may also happen in the case of a civil wedding in a register office but is probably less usual.

The reception which follows may be held in a restaurant, a local hall or, when there are few guests, in the bride's own home. Refreshments are provided, a special iced wedding-cake is cut usually to the accompaniment of speeches and distributed to the guests, toasts are drunk and dancing may follow. At some point in the celebrations, the bride goes off to change into everyday clothes and then leaves the party with her husband to go on their honeymoon, the journey they will make together, often in romantic surroundings abroad.

16. According to the passage some guests may be invited because _____.

- A. their presence is a great honor to the family
- B. their presence may provide future benefits
- C. they can bring more goodwill to the family
- D. they can make the wedding more sociable

17. Which of the following statement is NOT true?
- A. Guests are invited for different reasons.
 - B. The bride's family is in charge of preparing the wedding.
 - C. Any illegal marriage will be stopped by the church.
 - D. The bride's mother decides the name list of guests.
18. The reason the vicar is informed in advance of the ceremony is that _____.
- A. the bride's family can make sure that all the guests are informed
 - B. people can ensure a thorough investigation of a lawful marriage
 - C. the coming wedding can be announced time and again
 - D. it leaves more time for the bride's family to arrange the wedding
19. Which of the following statements may NOT be inferred from the passage?
- A. A civil wedding is not as romantic as a church wedding.
 - B. Sometimes the reception is held in the bride's home.
 - C. A church wedding is usually attended by many people.
 - D. The bride in a civil wedding often wears the white dress and veil.
20. When do the couple leave for their honeymoon?
- A. Soon after the wedding ceremony.
 - B. Near the end of the reception.
 - C. In the course of the reception.
 - D. After the drinking and dancing.

(2)

The discovery of the Antarctic not only proved one of the most interesting of all geographical adventures, but created what might be called "the heroic age of Antarctic exploration". By their tremendous heroism, men such as Shackleton, Scott, and Amundsen caused a new continent to emerge from the shadows, and yet that heroic age, little more than a century old, is already passing. Modern science and inventions are revolutionizing the endurance. Future journeys into these icy wastes will probably depend on motor vehicles equipped with caterpillar traction rather than on the dogs that earlier discoverers found so invaluable and hardly comparable.

Few realize that this Antarctic continent is almost equal in size to South America, and

enormous field of work awaits geographers and prospectors. The coasts of this continent remain to be accurately charted, and the mapping of the whole of the interior presents a formidable task to the cartographers who undertake the work. Once their labors are completed, it will be possible to prospect the vast natural resources which scientists believe will furnish one of the largest treasure hoards of metals and minerals the world has yet known, and almost inexhaustible sources of copper, coal, uranium, and many other ores will become available to man. Such discoveries will usher in an era of practical exploitation of the Antarctic wastes.

The polar darkness which hides this continent for the six winter months will be defeated by huge batteries of light, and make possible the establishing of air-fields for the future inter-continental air services by making these areas as light as day. Present flying routes will be completely changed, for the Antarctic refueling bases will make flights from Australia to South America comparatively easy over the 5,000 miles journey.

The climate is not likely to offer an unsolvable problem, for the explorer Admiral Byrd has shown that the climate is possible even for men completely untrained for expeditions into those frozen wastes. Some of his parties were men who had never seen snow before, and yet he records that they survived the rigors of the Antarctic climate comfortably, so that, provided that the appropriate installations are made, we may assume that human beings from all countries could live there safely. Byrd even affirms that it is probably the most healthy climate in the world, for the intense cold of thousands of years has sterilized this continent, and rendered it absolutely germfree, with the consequences that ordinary and extraordinary sickness and diseases from which man suffers in other zones with different climates are here utterly unknown. There exist no problems of conservation and preservation of food supplies, for the latter keep indefinitely without any signs of deterioration; it may even be that later generations will come to regard the Antarctic as the natural storehouse for the whole world.

Plans are already on foot to set up permanent bases on the shores of this continent, and what so few years ago was regarded as a "dead continent" now promises to be a most active center of human life and endeavor.

21. What kind of metals and minerals can we find in the Antarctic?

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A. Magnetite, coal and ores. | B. Copper, coal and uranium. |
| C. Silver, natural gas and uranium. | D. Aluminum, copper and natural gas. |

already. Friends and the local paper are always 38. If you are going to work in a new area, again there are the papers—and the accommodation agencies, though these should be approached with 39. Agencies are allowed to charge a fee, usually the 40 of the first week's rent, if you take accommodation they have found for you.

26. A. ideal B. perfect C. imaginary D. satisfactory
27. A. cut B. shortage C. lack D. drain
28. A. getting over B. getting in C. getting back D. getting along
29. A. improve B. enhance C. develop D. proceed
30. A. concerns B. issues C. advantages D. problems
31. A. cycle B. group C. circle D. lot
32. A. always B. rarely C. little D. sometimes
33. A. and B. but C. still D. or
34. A. tolerant B. hostile C. indifferent D. good-tempered
35. A. agreement B. consensus C. compromise D. deal
36. A. go about B. go over C. go in for D. go through
37. A. seldom B. less C. certainly D. probably
38. A. dependent B. a good source of information
C. of great value D. reliable
39. A. enthusiasm B. hesitation C. concern D. caution
40. A. same B. equivalent C. equal D. similarity

IV. Phrasal verbs: (1×10=10)

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the proper phrasal verbs given below. Make some changes if necessary.

assign to	impose on
be restricted to	make a profit
cope with	result in
free from	submit to
give priority to	tie in with

41. They _____ by running a small hotel a few years ago.
42. They should not _____ their wishes _____ their children. .

43. Passive vacationers are seen as achieving tension relief by giving in or _____ the surrounding environment.
44. Car speed _____ 30 mph in most towns.
45. The mayor should take steps _____ the holiday rush.
46. A news report should _____ the facts.
47. These rooms have _____ the important visitors from Thailand.
48. Travel _____ us _____ a narrow mind.
49. A hotel must _____ customers' benefit.
50. We all know that his laziness _____ his failure.

V. Phrase translation: (1×20=20)

Part One

Directions: Translate the following into Chinese.

51. achieve sustainable economic growth
52. the theme of the tour brochures
53. tailor-made services
54. accommodation and support facilities
55. on study tours
56. Tourism Income Multiplier
57. to constantly improve tourist products
58. rare flora and fauna
59. enjoy more preferential policies
60. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

Part Two

Directions: Translate the following into English.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 61. 会展业 | 62. 前厅经理 |
| 63. 高速火车 | 64. 视觉魅力 |
| 65. 市场预算 | 66. 不定期客运服务 |
| 67. 过境旅游者 | 68. “旅游陷阱” |
| 69. 劳动密集型产业 | 70. 计算机预定系统 |

VI. Passage translation: (10×2=20)

Directions: Translate the following passages into Chinese.

71. Tourists taking holidays for educational purposes, whether to learn something or to attain new knowledge, will choose destinations appropriate for this purpose. Again the type and standard of accommodation are of secondary importance. For example, people wishing to study art, music or another skill are now accepting accommodation in universities and colleges that run such courses during the vacations. There may be a certain cachet attached to this and frequently the customers are those with limited means. They find the low costs linked with the learning aspect as representing very good value. These holidays provide a rest of a different sort, a change of interest from people's daily lives. The support services can also be rudimentary. However those who take these holidays are prepared to make their own spare time activities such as walks in the surrounding countryside, community singing at night, concerts and so on.

72. The primary benefit of tourism to travelers is a measure of personal pleasure, and there seems hardly to be a tourist offering to fit every taste and individual interest. Some just want to lie on a beach. Others may seek exposure to the arts, architecture, cuisine, crafts, traditions, or lifestyle of a different culture. Others wish to visit a place of exceptional natural beauty or a location that offers specific recreational activities, or to study a particular topic. Whatever the focus—whether going white water rafting or taking an architectural tour or photographing native flowers—it is an activity chosen to bring enjoyment to the tourist.

