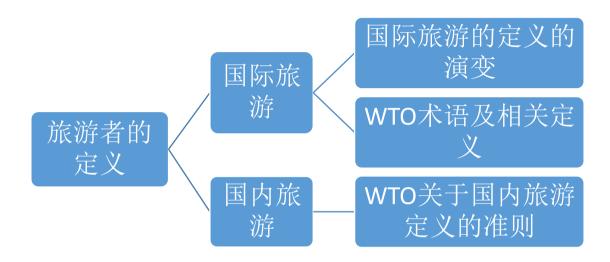
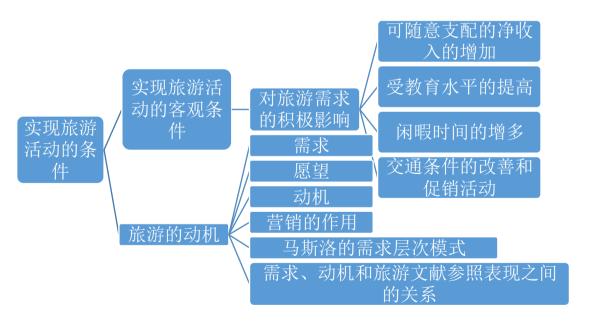
旅游英语选读官方笔记 1

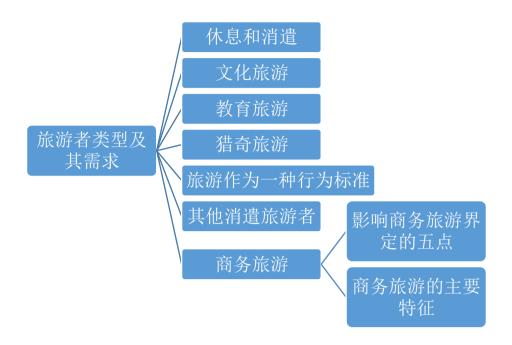
- 一、 知识结构
- 1. Defining the Person 旅游者的定义



2. Determining Factors of Tourism 实现旅游活动的条件



3. Types of Tourists and Their needs 旅游者类型及需求



二、考点分析

Lesson 4

- The evolution of the definition of international travel 国际旅 游的定义的演变
 - 1) Definition: an international tourist as anyone visiting a country, other than that which is his usual place of residence, for more than 24 hours.国际旅游者就是离开自己的常住地到另一个国家旅游超过 24 小时的人。
- 2) The modification made by the International Union of Official Travel Organizations (IUOTO)国际官方旅游组织联盟所作的修改
 - a) IUOTO 是 WTO 的前身
 - b) In 1950, IUOTO added a new type of traveler called an international excursionist.国际短程游览者

Definition: An excursionist is an individual traveling for pleasure who visits another country for less than 24 hours.

短程旅行者指的是为消遣而到另一国短暂旅游且逗留时间不超过 24 小时的游客。

c) Transit travelers 过境旅游者

Definition: individuals who pass through a country without stopping, regardless of the time they spend in the country or as those individuals who travel through a country in less than 24 hours and make only brief, nontourism stops.

过境旅游者是指那些途径一国而未做停留的人,或者是指途径一国不足 24 小时,只进行短暂的非旅游性质的停留的旅客。

d) International visitor: a individual who enters a country that is not his usual place of residence.

国际游客:进入一个不是他的常住地的国家的游客。

e) International tourists: visitors who spend at least one night in accommodation in the destination country.

国际旅游者: 在目的地过夜

f) International excursionists: visitors who do not spend at least one night in accommodation in the destination country.

国际游客:不在目的地过夜(包括乘船的游客)

- 3) They are not international visitors! ——by WTO WTO 规定这些不是国际旅游者
 - a) 要移民的或在目的国工作的
 - b) 外交官或者军人
 - c) 外交官或军人的家属
 - d) 难民、游牧民族或边防工作者
 - e) 要在目的国呆一年以上
- 4) They may be international visitors! ——by WTO WTO 规定这些人可能是国际旅游者
 - 1) 为了娱乐、治病、宗教、家事、体育比赛、开会、学习或过境到另一国
 - 2) 作短暂停留的外国船员或机组人员
 - 3) 外国出差工作人员,停留时间不超过一年,包括技术人员
 - 4) 国际机构工作者,定居国外的华侨,停留时间不超过一年
- 5) WTO's guidelines for domestic tourism 世界旅游组织关于 国内旅游定义的准则
 - a) The WTO urge national tourism organizations to:WTO 敦 促国家旅游组织:
 - a) 把本国公民和在本国的外国侨民都列为国内旅游者
 - b) 刨除与就业有关的旅行, 比如上下班
 - c) 进一步划分逗留超过 24 小时 (或过夜) 和不足 24 小时 (或不过夜) 的区别

- 6) WTO's definition about domestic tourist:
- 7) 世界旅游组织给国内旅客下的定义:

a traveler visiting a destination in his country of residence for at least 24 hours but less than one year for the purposes of recreation, holidays, sport, business, meetings, study, visiting friends or relatives, health, or religion.

为消遣、度假、体育、商务、会议、大会、学习、探亲访友、健康、出差、宗教等原因访问本国目的地,且逗留时间在 24 小时以上,但不足 1 年的游客。

8) A domestic excursionist is a visitor traveling in his country of residence for any of the reasons given for tourists, but who stays less than 24 hours at the destination.

国内短程旅游者是指在居住国为各种旅游目的而旅行的人,但他们在目的地逗留不超过 24 小时。

Lesson 5

- The main factors that give rise to tourism are as follows:
 产生旅游的主要因素如下:
 - 1) increases in net discretionary incomes 可随意支配的净收入的增加
 - 2) improved educational standards 受教育水平的提高
 - 3) increased leisure time闲暇时间的增多
 - 4) improved transport and the promotional and marketing

activities 交通条件的改善和促销活动

2. 旅游的动机

- 1) The key to understanding tourist motivation is to see vacation travel as a satisfier of needs and wants. 了解旅游 动机的关键是将度假旅行视为对人们愿望和需求的满足。
- 2) They take vacation in the hope and belief that these vacations will satisfy, either wholly or partially, various needs and wants. 人民之所以旅游是希望旅行活动能全部 或部分满足人们的愿望。
- 3) Motivation occurs when an individual wants to satisfy a need. 当一个人想要满足某种需求时,动机就产生了。

3. 市场营销的作用

- 1) The role of marketing is to transform needs into wants by making the individual aware of his or her need deficiencies.市场营销的作用是通过使人们意识到他们的需求不足,把他们的需要转化成愿望。
- 2) Marketing convince an individual that the purchase of what we are selling is the best, if not the only way of satisfying that need.市场营销就是要让大家相信,为满足需求,我们所推销的东西不是唯一的,却是最好的。
- 4. Maslow's Need Theory and Travel Motivations 马斯洛的需要理论与旅行动机

1) Physiological 生理需求

2) Safety 安全需求

3) Belonging and love 归属和爱的需求

4) Esteem 尊重的需求

5) self-actualization 自我实现的需求

6) To know and understand 认知和了解的需求

7) Aesthetics 美的需求

Lesson 6

1. Rest and Relaxation 休息和放松

- 1) 以休息和消遣为目的的旅游者一般会要求自己能够消费得起的高效、优质的食宿服务。
- 2) 对于交通方式和标准的要求也出于同样的考虑。
- 3) 对旅游地点或目的地的选择取决于他们所要求的消遣方式。
- 2. Cultural Visits 文化访问
 - 1) 对于文化旅游来说,旅游目的地的选择取决于文化活动及其发生地点。这样食宿标准就退居其次。
 - 2) 离文化活动地点的远近就成为首先考虑的问题。
- 3. Educational Visits 教育访问
 - 1) 利用节假日来求学的旅游者,无论是为了学一些新东西还是获得新知识,都会选择合适的目的地。
 - 2) 同样,食宿方式和标准是次要的。
- 4. Exotic and unusual holidays 猎奇旅游

- 1) 目前猎奇旅游的形式很多。
- 若是去遥远而神秘的地方,在可能和支付得起费用的前提下, 旅游者通常期望高标准的服务。
- 3) 如果是去冒险旅游, 他们会接受现有的条件, 但希望能在性质上与进行的旅游相一致。
- 4) 如果人们喜欢他们的旅行, 他们会接受一切适合的东西而忽视那些不适之处。
- 5. Travel as a norm of behavior 旅游作为一种行为标准
 - 1) 在过去的 30 年里, 消遣旅游已成为成千上万人的行为标准。
 - 2) 在有些国家不去国外度假被认为是失败的象征,或是一种说不清的耻辱。
 - 3) 那些为旅游而旅游或因合乎俗礼而旅游的旅游者,一般要求食宿条件、旅行方式和活动能与其社会地位或职位相符合。
- 6. Business Traveler 商务旅客
 - 1) Five points which influence decisions for business travel 影响商务旅游决定的五点
 - a) Type of customer to be visited 要拜访的客户类型
 - b) Type of industry to be visited 考察工厂的类型
 - c) Locations of customers/industry 客户/工厂的地址
 - d) Timing and duration of visits 拜访的时间和停留时间
 - e) Reason or need for visit 拜访的理由或需要

- 2) The main characteristics of business travel 商务旅游的主要特征
 - a) 商务人员一般都是单独旅行,但 2~6 人也可以组团旅行
 - b) 商务人员停留时间长短由其旅行目的决定的
 - c) 多数公司对食宿安排都有等级之分
 - d) 商务旅游花费较高, 目的地通常为大城市, 没有淡旺季

三、 同步习题

1. To the original list of Maslow's need theory, two intellectual needs were added. They are () .

A:sunlust and wanderlust

B:to know and understand, and aesthetics

C:education and employment

D:relaxation and enjoyment

2. Which group of executives can be expected to enjoy good quality of accommodation? ()

A:Technical and sales personnel

B:Chief executive and chairman

C:Executive director and training personnel

D:professors and students

3. In 1981 the WTO has urged national tourism

organizations to () travel associated with the pursuit of employment as domestic travelers.

A:include

B:exclude

C:count

D:add

4. The WTO defines a domestic excursionist as a visitor traveling in his country of residence for less than ().

A:36 hours

B:48 hours

C:32 hours

D:24 hours

答案: BBBD