<<新编旅游英语教程>>

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内容概要

《新编旅游英语教程》是一部集中国旅游文化和旅游业与导游词为一体的旅游专业英语教材,主要针对中国高等院校旅游管理(含饭店管理)和旅游英语专业的本科和专科学生而编写,也适用于具有相等水平的旅游和外事工作者,以及对中国历史、人文、自然等旅游资源感兴趣的外国友人。教材内容广泛、集中、地道而实用。

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作者简介

周毅,成都人,博士,四川大学旅游学院旅游文化系主任、教授,研究生导师,四川师范大学/新加坡英华美学院客聘教授。

1982年毕业于四川大学外国语言文学系,1987年获英美文学硕士学位,2005年获中国专门史博士学位

1988年—1989年曾赴美国进修"美国文化"和"专业英语教学法",以后多次赴美、加、墨、东南亚多国考察访问。

2008年2月赴美国亚特兰大州立大学讲学。

自1982年毕业后先在高校从事英语专业的教学与研究,1993年开始在海南大学文学院旅游系任教,1999年至今在四川大学旅游学院任教。

除指导旅游专业研究生和担任全校公选类中西文化精品课程的教学外,还担任旅游专业研究生的专业 英语课程和旅游文化课程的教学。

先后出版编著、译著和教材十部,发表数十篇论文和译文,包括Americans and Their Culture、《美国历史与文化》、《旅游英语教程》、《西南旅游——英文高级教程》、《海南省旅游规划》、《旅游文化学》、《四川茶馆》、《莎士比亚戏剧故事全集》、《批评的诸种概念》、《近代中西交往中的语言问题研究》等。

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章节摘录

版权页: 插图: 1. Unified and multi-ethnic, the People's Republic of China (PRC) is far and away the world's most populous nation. China's official census of 2010 listed a total mainland population of about 1.34 billion, making China the home of nearly one out of every five persons in the world. China is a multinational country in which roughly 91% of the population is Han, or ethnic Chinese. The remaining 9% with more than 120 million people are distributed among 55 "minority nationalities" ranging in the biggest size from Zhuang, Hui, Uygur, Yi, Miao, Manchu, Tibetan, Mongolian, Tujia, Bouyei, Korean, Dong, Yao, Bai and Hani. Most of the minorities differ from the Han in language and custom. The Moslem Hui, despite their domination in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, are distinguished by religion alone, and the Manchu are almost completely assimilated. 2. In China, minority people share the same basic rights with the Han. China's national policy encourages cultural continuity, economic development and political autonomy in the areas of minorities, and representatives are trained for local leadership or professionalism at nationalities institutes or universities (e.g. Southwest China University for Ethnic Studies in Chengdu) which also promote research in ethnic languages and history. Most of these ethnic groups are scattered in the sparsely-settled border regions or mountain areas, which provide China with the greater part of its livestock and hold vast untapped deposits of minerals, five of which-Inner Mongolia, Ningxia, Xinjiang, Xizang (Tibet), and Guangxi-have been designated "autonomous regions." Both within these regions and in western provinces such as Sichuan, Yunnan and Guizhou, autonomous prefectures and counties have been created. Minorities have been exempted from China's stringent birth control program, and their numbers have been increasing at a greater rate than the Han. Although Chinese culture is mosaic, yet it is most influenced by the Han's subculture. 3. The Chinese (the Han and the remaining nationalities) developed in relative isolation a civilization which has endured longer than any other cirilization in the history of the world. Its unique products-silk, porcelain and tea-have long been coveted trade commodities. Not only has Chinese culture left its indelible mark upon that of her neighbors-Japan, Korea, Vietnam, and Thailand-but Chinese inventions such as the magnetic compass, gunpowder, paper and printing have also had far-reaching impact upon the development of the West. Visitors from Marco Polo in the 13th century to Matteo Ricci in the 16th reported favorably upon a society which in many aspects outshone the Europe of their own times.

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编辑推荐

《新编旅游英语教程》是一部集中国旅游文化和旅游业与导游词为一体的旅游专业英语教材(附光盘),主要针对中国高等院校旅游管理(含饭店管理)和旅游英语专业的本科和专科学生而编写,也适用于具有相等水平的旅游和外事工作者,以及对中国历史、人文、自然等旅游资源感兴趣的外国友人

教材内容广泛、集中、地道而实用,可作为旅游工作者和外事工作者常备的专业英语手册。

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