

Mariners Spoken English

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航海英语口语



大连海事大学出版社

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前 言

本书根据“04 规则”及《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试大纲》“航海英语考试大纲”，针对无限航区，近洋航区船舶二、三副职责要求编写而成。本书紧紧围绕大专和本科教学特点，内容以“必需和够用”为原则，紧扣大纲，选材力求最新、适用，跟上国际、国内公约规则的要求。

教材设计根据交际法教学原则，体现“以学生为主体”，着重培养学生实际口语应用能力。每一课中基本句子部分是与主题有关的非常有用的口语对话用语；而对话部分则模拟了真实工作中的对话，非常实用；单词和补充短语是与本课主题相关的对话用语中所需的单词和短语；而阅读材料，可视情况选用，建议学生课后阅读。

全书共有 25 课，分别介绍和练习相关主题的适用对话用语。

本书由邵明芹老师负责编写 1~16 课并统稿，胡旭令老师负责编写第 16~20 课并统稿，威海二中于丽莎老师编写 21~25 课，戚歆老师编写附录部分，隋修平副教授负责全书的审校工作和部分英汉翻译工作。

在本书的编写过程中，得到了许多专家的指导和帮助，他们并在本书的编写过程中提出许多宝贵的意见和建议，在此表示衷心感谢。

由于编者水平有限，加上时间仓促，书中难免存在错误和不足，恳请读者和同仁批评指正。

编 者

2008 年 6 月于威海

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Lesson One Types of Ship

船舶种类

一、Basic Sentences 基本句子

1. The most modern type of dry cargo carrier is the container ship. They carry containers of standard dimensions either in the holds or on deck.

最现代化的干货船是集装箱船。它们承运标准尺寸的集装箱，这些集装箱要么装载在货舱里要么装载在甲板上。

2. General cargo ships are traditional dry cargo carriers. They are often not big, but have more holds. They can carry almost all kinds of cargo.

杂货船是传统的干货船。它们通常不大，但是它们有更多的货舱。它们能承运几乎任何种类的货物。

3. Bulk carriers carry large quantities of loose cargo such as iron-ore, coal, grain, sugar, etc.. Therefore they do not have tweendecks and their holds are much larger.

散货船承运大量的散货，例如铁矿石、煤、谷物、糖等等。因此它们没有二层甲板，并且它们货舱都非常大。

4. Ro-ro ships are the most important vehicle carriers. They have doors at the bow or stern. Roll-on ships are the most important vehicle carriers. They have doors at the bow or stern.

滚装船是最重要的车辆运输船。它们在船首或船尾有门。

5. Refrigerated ships carry frozen or chilled cargoes such as meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, etc.. Their speed is often fast.

冷藏船承运冷冻的货物例如肉、鱼、水果、蔬菜等等。它们的速度通常很快。

6. The largest type of cargo ship is the tanker. Tankers are designed to carry liquid cargo such as oil.

最大的货船是液货船。液货船被设计成承运液体货物例如油。

7. Oil tankers are the most common type of liquid cargo carriers. They are often very large. Oil tankers are the most common type of liquid cargo carriers. They are often very large.

油船是最普通的液货船。它们通常很大。

8. Chemical tankers carry different chemicals in liquid form in tanks.

化学品液货船承运不同的液态化学制品，这些液态化学制品装载在货舱里。

9. The traditional passenger ship is the passenger liner, however, many carry cargo as well. The traditional passenger ship is the passenger liner, however, many carry cargo as well.

传统的客船是班轮，并且它们也可以运货。

10. The most common type of passenger vessel is the ferry. Many of them are also designed to carry vehicles.

最普通的客船是渡轮。渡轮中有很多也被设计成运输车辆。

二、Situational Conversations 情景会话

Dialogue 1:

V——Visitor S——Sailor

V——来访者 S——水手

V: Look, there is a big ship alongside the wharf.

看，码头旁有一艘大船。

S: She's our ship. I work there.

它是我们的船，我在那儿工作。

V: What kind of the ship is she ?

它是什么种类的船？

S: She is a container ship. She can carry more than 5 000 containers.

它是一艘集装箱船。它能承运 5 000 多个集装箱。

V: Is she a liner?

它是一艘班轮吗？

S: Yes, she is. She sails from Shanghai to Hongkong.

是的，是一艘班轮。它航行于上海和香港之间。

V: It must be very nice to work on board such a ship. May I look around your ship?

在这样一艘船上工作将是非常好的。我可以参观一下你们的船吗？

S: Certainly. Let's go..

当然可以。咱们走吧。

Dialogue 2:

V——Visitor S——Sailor

V——来访者 S——水手

V: A lot of small vessels are busy in port. Are they important for ocean-going vessels?

在港口有很多小船在忙碌着。它们对远洋船来说很重要吗？

S: Of course, they are. They do special jobs to help ships and shipping.

当然，它们很重要。它们为助航做着特殊的工作。

V: Here comes one. It's a tug.

来了一艘。它是一艘拖轮。

S: Tugs have four different types: river tugs, harbor tugs, coastal tugs and ocean-going tugs.

拖轮有四种不同类型：河流拖轮、港口拖轮、海岸拖轮和远洋拖轮。

V: Harbor tugs help ships in and out of ports and harbors, don't they?

港口拖轮帮助船舶进、出港口，是不是？

S: Yes, and coastal tugs and ocean-going tugs go out to help ships in difficulty at sea.

是的，海岸拖轮和远洋拖轮去帮助那些在海洋中遇到困难的船舶。

V: A small boat takes pilots to and from ships. Do you call it pilot boat?

把引航员带上或带离船舶的一艘小船你们叫它引航艇吗？

S: Yes, we call it pilot boat.

是的，我们叫它引航艇。

V: What about light ships? They look like ordinary ships.

灯船什么样？它们看起来像普通的船。

S: But they don't have engines. They are towed into positions and anchored there.

但是，它们没有发动机。它们被拖到指定的位置并在那儿抛锚。

V: I'm told they not only have a light, but also a foghorn, a radio beacon as well. Is that so?

我听说灯船不仅有灯，而且有雾号，还有一个无线电信标。是这样吗？

S: Yes, it is.

是的。

Dialogue 3:

V——Visitor

S——Sailor

V——来访者

S——水手

V: Look at that ship. She has a stern opening and some cars are coming out of her.

看那艘船。在它的船尾有一个出口，一些车正从此出口开出来。

S: Oh, she's a ro/ro ship.

哦，它是一艘滚装船。

V: Ro/ro ship? Do you mean "rock and roll" by "ro/ro"?

滚装船？“ro/ro”你指的是摇动？

S: Of course not. She is a roll-on/roll-off ship, also known as a ro/ro ship. The name comes from the initials of "roll-on, roll-off".

当然不是。“ro/ro”指的是 roll-on/roll-off，也可以认为是 ro/ro。ro/ro 这个名字来自 roll-on, roll-off 的开头字母。

C: Oh, I got it. Roll on and roll off. Do you mean the cars and trucks drive on and off the ship?

哦，我明白了。Roll on and roll off 你指的是汽车或卡车驶进或驶出船舶？

S: That's right. These ships have a stern opening and side openings. Cars and trucks drive up ramps onto the ships and then, by way of inboard ramps or elevators, reach their assigned places. They're quite safe as long as you're careful about securing them.

是的。这些船在船尾或舷侧有出口。汽车或卡车通过滑行台开上船，然后通过船内的滑行台或者电梯到达指定的位置。只要你仔细地固定这些车，它们是非常安全的。

V: It's really convenient. Loading and unloading is quite speedy.

的确很方便。装货和卸货很迅速。

S: That's true. Ro/ro ships also take containers mounted on a framework of wheels, buses, house trailers, and any other cargo that can be rolled aboard.

那是真的。滚装船也能运输安装在舵室框架的集装箱、汽车、拖车和其他货物。

V: Do ro/ro ships have bow doors?

滚装船船首有门吗？

S: Yes. Ro/ro ships have water-tight doors at either the bow or stern, or both. Wheeled vehicles enter and leave the ship over ramps through these doors.

是的，滚装船在船首、船尾或船首船尾都有水密门。车辆通过滑行台穿过这些门驶进或驶出船舶。

V: That's something particular.

有一些特殊情况。

S: Certainly. Ro/ro ships are always distinguished by large doors in the hull and often by external ramps that fold down to allow rolling between pier and ship.

当然,滚装船总是通过在船体的大门来区分,并展开外部驳道来连接码头与船舶之间的滚动。

V: Oh, I think ro/ro ship is rather boxy.

哦,我想滚装船是四四方方的。

S: You are right. These ships have a high freeboard and a high deckhouse covering much of the ship's superstructure, to afford more parking decks. Roughly speaking, their shape is "boxy".

是的,这些船有高的干舷和覆盖船舶上层结构的甲板室,能够提供更多的停放甲板空间,粗略地讲,他们的形状是盒子形。

三、New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

cargo	/kɑ:gəu/	<i>n.</i>	船(装)货, 货物; 载运的货物
container	/kən'teɪnə/	<i>n.</i>	集装箱
standard	/stændəd/	<i>adj.</i>	标准的
dimension	/di'menʃən/	<i>n.</i>	尺寸, 尺度
hold	/həuld/	<i>n.</i>	货舱; 底层舱; 船舱
deck	/dek/	<i>n.</i>	甲板
general	/dʒenərəl/	<i>adj.</i>	普通的, 一般的; 综合的
traditional	/trə'dɪʃən(ə)l/	<i>adj.</i>	传统的
bulk	/bʌlk/	<i>n.</i>	散装
loose	/lu:s/	<i>adj.</i>	松的, 松散的
ro-ro ship (roll on/roll off)		<i>n.</i>	滚装船
vehicle	/vi:ɪkl/	<i>n.</i>	车辆; 运载工具
refrigerate	/ri'frɪdʒəreɪt/	<i>vt.</i>	使变冷, 制冷, 使冷却
frozen	/'frəuzn/	<i>adj.</i>	冻结的, 冷冰的, 冷酷的
chilled	/tʃɪld/	<i>adj.</i>	已冷的, 冷硬了的, 冷冻的
tanker	/tæŋkə/	<i>n.</i>	液货船, 油轮
ferry	/feri/	<i>n.</i>	渡轮
general-cargo ship			杂货船
alongside	/ə'lɒŋ'saɪd/	<i>prep.</i>	横靠
wharf	/(h)wɔ:f/	<i>n.</i>	码头
liner	/'laɪnə/	<i>n.</i>	班轮
port	/pɔ:t/	<i>n.</i>	港口
ocean-going vessel		<i>n.</i>	远洋船
shipping			海运; 运输船只
tug	/tʌg/	<i>n.</i>	拖轮

harbor	/ˈhɑ:bə/	<i>n.</i>	港口
pilot boat			引航艇
light ship			灯船
foghorn	/ˈfɒghɔ:n/	<i>n.</i>	雾号
radio beacon			无线电信标
marine	/məˈri:n/	<i>adj.</i>	海的; 海上的; 海事
seafarer	/si:fəre/	<i>n.</i>	水手
stern	/stə:n/	<i>n.</i>	船尾
initial	/iˈniʃəl/	<i>adj.</i>	开头的; 最初的
ramp	/ræmp/	<i>n.</i>	滑行台; 斜面
elevator	/ˈelɪveɪtə/	<i>n.</i>	电梯
convenient	/kənˈvi:njənt/	<i>adj.</i>	方便的; 便利的
water-tight door			水密门
bow	/bau/	<i>n.</i>	船首
distinguish	/diˈstɪŋɡwɪʃ/	<i>v.</i>	区别; 辨别
hull	/hʌl/	<i>n.</i>	船体
pier	/piə/	<i>n.</i>	码头; 桥墩
superstructure	/ˈsju:pəstrʌktʃə/	<i>n.</i>	上层建筑
freeboard	/fri:bɔ:d/	<i>n.</i>	干舷

四、Additional Words and Phrases 补充单词和短语

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. bulk carrier | 散装货船 |
| 2. cargo liner | 定期货轮 (班轮) |
| 3. cargo ship | 货船 |
| 4. chemical tanker | (液体) 化学品运输船 |
| 5. collier | 运煤船 |
| 6. container ship | 集装箱船 |
| 7. derelict | 弃船; 无主船 |
| 8. dredger | 挖泥船 |
| 9. drill ship | 海底钻探船 |
| 10. dry-cargo ship | 干货船 |
| 11. ferry | 渡船 |
| 12. fleet | 舰队; 船队 |
| 13. freighter | 货船 |
| 14. fueller | 供油船 |
| 15. general cargo ship | 杂货船 |
| 16. ice-breaker | 破冰船 |
| 17. lighter | 驳船 |
| 18. lighter-aboard-ship (LASH) | 载驳船 |
| 19. liquefied gas tanker | 液化气体运输船 |

20. life boat	救生艇
21. line boat	带缆小艇
22. LNG carrier/tanker	液化天然气船
23. LO/LO ship	吊装船
24. LPG carrier/tanker	石油液化气船
25. motor ship/vessel (MS/MV)	内燃机船
26. ocean-going ship	远洋船
27. oil, bulk, ore ship (OBO ship)	石油、散货、矿砂多用途船
28. passenger liner	定期客轮
29. pipe-laying vessel	敷管船
30. power-driven vessel	机动船
31. pilot boat (vessel, ship, cutter)	引航船
32. refrigerated ship	冷藏船
33. ro/ro ship	滚装船
34. sailing vessel/boat	帆船
35. salvage vessel	救助船
36. sampan	舢板
37. school/training ship	教练船; 实习船
38. self-unloading ship	自卸船
39. steam ship	轮船
40. store carrier	补给船
41. tanker	油船; 液货船
42. time charter vessel	期租船
43. tow boat	拖轮
44. tramp vessel	不定期船
45. tug	拖轮
46. ultra large crude carrier (ULCC)	超大型油船 (载重量 30 万~80 万吨)
47. very large crude carrier (VLCC)	大型油船 (载重量 20 万吨)
48. voyage charter vessel	次租船; 程租船
49. vessel engaged in fishing	从事捕鱼的船
50. vessel not under command	失控船
51. vessel constrained by her draught	吃水受限的船
52. vessel restricted in her ability to maneuver	操纵能力受限的船
53. warship	军舰
54. water tanker	运水船
55. water tender	供水船
56. wreck	失事船; 沉船
57. yacht	游艇

五、Reading Material 阅读材料

Ships can be classified according to what they carry. Most are designed to carry cargo, a few carry passengers, but some do special jobs to help ships and shipping.

Cargo ships can be divided into two basic types. One type carries dry cargo, the other carries liquid cargo. Dry cargo ships include general cargo ships, multi-purpose vessels, bulk carriers, container ships and refrigerated ships. A traditional dry cargo ship is the multi-deck vessel. Her holds are divided horizontally by one or two tweendeck, because these make stowage of individual packages easier. Dry bulk cargo is carried in bulk carriers. These do not have tweendeck as cargo is carried loose. The most modern type of dry cargo carrier is the container ship. They carry containers of standard dimensions, consequently stowage is easier. Fruit, meat and dairy produce are carried in refrigerated ships. Oil tankers are the most common type of liquid cargo carrier. They are often very large, because huge quantities of oil need to be transported and one large vessel is more economical to operate than two smaller ones. Two other types of liquid cargo carrier of growing importance are the liquefied natural gas (LNG) carrier and the chemical carrier.

General cargo ships carry items that are loaded one by one into the holds or on deck. They carry everything from airplane engines to zippers. Most general cargo ships are fitted with derricks, cargo winches and cranes that allow the ship to bring cargo aboard and unload it without the need of shore cranes.

In contrast to a general cargo ship, the container ship carries cargo already stowed in containers. Containers are large metal boxes of standard size. They are handled by special cranes and shore transfer equipment. Usually, container ships are larger and faster than general cargo ships.

Bulk carriers are designed to carry grain, ore, coal, and other materials that can be loaded, stored, and unloaded in a loose condition. A few bulk carriers (self-loaders) can fill and empty their own holds, but most depend on shore facilities to handle their cargoes.

Tankers are ships specially built to carry liquid cargo in bulk. Most tankers transport petroleum products, but they may also carry soybean oil, wines, chemicals and other liquids. There are three chief kinds of tankers: oil tankers, combination carriers, and liquefied gas carriers.

Oil tankers carry crude oil and refined petroleum products. Crude carriers transport crude oil from oil wells in oilfields to oil refineries. Product tankers carry refined petroleum products from oil refineries to ports around the world.

In comparison with cargo vessels, passenger ships are fewer in number and type. The traditional passenger ship is the passenger liner; however, many carry cargo as well. Nowadays their number has been greatly reduced, because of competition with air transport. Another type of passenger vessel is the cruise ship. These are similar in appearance to passenger liners. The most common type of passenger vessel is the ferry. Many of them are also designed to carry vehicles, therefore these have doors at the sterns or bows.

Cruise ships are descended from the transatlantic ocean liners. Ocean liners are steam-powered passenger ships designed for travelling across oceans. Later, ocean liners were replaced by jet aircraft as the most common means of travelling between continents.

These ships generally cruise the Caribbean Sea, the Mediterranean Sea, the Alaska Coast, or the South Pacific. Cruise ships in Puerto Rico cruise vacations continue to grow in popularity. Cruise ships, many capable of carrying 3 000 or more passengers, offer vacationers the opportunity to visit many islands and seaports around the world.

Ferries are vessels of any size that carry passengers and (in many cases) their vehicles on fixed routes over short cross-water passages. They are used to transport people, animals, and vehicles over water in places where bridges would be inconvenient or otherwise impossible to build. Specially built ferryboats carry railroad trains between points where railroad bridges are impractical.

Ferries are usually used for coastal or short-distance transportation. They serve as a bridge between two ports, located at the opposite ends of rivers, bays, canals, etc.. Vessels vary greatly in size and in quality of accommodations. All vessels typically load vehicles aboard one or more decks via low-level side doors or by stern or bow ramps much like those found on ro/ro cargo ships.

In addition, passenger coastwise vessels sail close to the coast between or more ports. Their seats for passengers vary from 40 to 600.

Some ships have special duties, such as tugs, barges, light ships, life boats and pilot boats. They work round ports and channels to help ships and shipping. Ships can operate as liners and tramps. Liners sail on regular routes and keep to a fixed timetable. Tramps run in all parts of the world where is cargo for them to carry.

Lesson Two Ship Structure

船舶结构

一、Basic Sentences 基本句子

1. An ordinary cargo ship usually has five holds. They are numbered from forward to aft.
一艘普通的货船通常有 5 个货舱，它们是从前向后编号的。
2. In dry cargo ships the cargo space is divided into holds; in liquid cargo ships it is divided into tanks.
在干货船上货物空间被分成一个个货舱，在液货船上货物空间被分成一个个货柜。
3. The fore part of a ship is called the bow, and the after part is called the stern. The middle part of a ship is the amidships.
船的前面部分称为船首，船的后面部分称为船尾。船的中间部分称为船中部。
4. A short raised deck above the main deck at the bow is the forecastle deck. The poop deck is at the stern.
在船首的主甲板上一矮的凸起的甲板是首楼甲板。尾楼甲板在船尾。
5. When standing on a ship and facing the bow, the left-hand side is called the port side, and the right-hand side is called the starboard side.
当你站在船上面向船首的时候，左手边是左舷，右手边是右舷。
6. The port side aft part of a vessel is called the port quarter, and the aft part on the starboard side is called the starboard quarter.
船左舷的后面的部分是左尾舷，右舷的后面的部分是右尾舷。
7. The forward part of the vessel on the port side is called the port bow and the starboard side the starboard bow.
船左舷的前面的部分是左船首，右舷的前面的部分是右船首。
8. The height from water level to the top of weather deck is called freeboard.
从吃水线到露天甲板顶部的高度是干舷。
9. The depth from waterline to the vessel's bottom is called draft.
从水线到船底的深度是吃水。
10. The hospital is next to the ratings room. The radio room is to the left of the master's cabin. The master's cabin is on the fourth deck.
医务室在船员房间的隔壁。报务室在船长房间的左边。船长房间在第四层甲板上。

二、Situational Conversations 情景会话

Dialogue 1:

V——Visitor

C/O——Chief Officer

V——来访者

C/O——大副

- V: This cargo ship has her bridge aft, and that one has her bridge amidships. Why are they different and which one is better?
这艘货船的驾驶台在后面, 而那一艘船的驾驶台在船中部。它们为什么不同? 哪一种较好?
- C/O: Of course this one is better. This one is a modern general cargo ship. She can get more room for cargo by putting the bridge aft.
当然是这一种较好。这一种是现代化的杂货船, 通过把驾驶台放在后面, 它能得到更多的盛装货物的空间。
- V: You mean that one is a traditional general cargo ship, so her bridge is usually amidships.
你的意思是那一艘是传统的杂货船, 因此它的驾驶台通常在船中部。
- C/O: Yes, that's correct.
是的。
- V: How many holds does this ship have?
这艘船有多少个货舱?
- C/O: Five. Four forward of the bridge and one aft of the bridge.
5 个。4 个在驾驶台的前面, 1 个在驾驶台的后面。
- V: Forward of No.1 hold is the forecastle, and the poop is aft of No.5 hold, is that so?
在 1 号货舱的前面是首楼, 5 号货舱的后面是尾楼, 是不是?
- C/O: Yes, that's indeed.
是的, 的确是这样。

Dialogue 2:

V——Visitor C/O——Chief Officer

V——来访者 C/O——大副

- C/O: Hello. It's a pleasure to meet you. I'm the chief officer. I believe you want to see some places on the ship?
你好。很高兴见到你。我是大副, 我想你要参观这艘船, 是吗?
- V: Hello. Ah yes, that's correct.
你好。是的。
- C/O: OK, let me show you the way. First, we can look at the bridge. Please turn right and go up these stairs one level, it's in front of you there.
好的, 我给你带路。首先, 我们去看一看驾驶台。请向右转, 通过这些楼梯到上一层, 就到了驾驶台。
- V: Yes, I see. Everything seems to be in order. Which way to the radio room?
好的, 我明白了。一切都很有秩序。怎样去报务室?
- C/O: The radio room is on the right, and the chart room is behind us. Shall we have a look at the hospital?
报务室在右面, 海图室在我们后面。我们看一看医务室吧?
- V: Certainly.
好的。

- C/O: OK, go straight ahead to the end of the corridor. It's on the starboard side.
向前走一直到走廊的尽头，医务室就在右面。
- V: All right, then. And where are the cabins?
好的。那么，船员的房间在哪？
- C/O: The officers cabins are one level below us. The ratings' cabins are two levels down.
驾驶员的房间就在我们下面的一层。普通船员的房间在我们下面的两层。
- V: OK.
好的。
- C/O: So here we have the hospital. Do you want to see inside?
我们到了医务室。你想到里面看一看吗？
- V: No, that's not necessary. There is somebody there.
不，没必要。有人在那。
- C/O: Now, captain Hansen is ready to see you. Please come this way.
现在，汉森船长在等你，请这边走。
- V: Very good. Thank you for showing me around.
非常好，谢谢你带我参观。

三、New Words and Expressions 生词和短语

amidships	/ə'mɪdʃɪps/	<i>adj.</i>	船中部的
		<i>adv.</i>	在船中部
tank	/tæŋk/	<i>n.</i>	水箱；柜；池
bow	/bau/	<i>n.</i>	船首
forecastle	/fəukɑ:sl/	<i>n.</i>	船首楼
port side			左舷
port quarter			左尾舷
starboard side			右舷
starboard quarter			右尾舷
waterline	/wɔ:təlaɪn/	<i>n.</i>	水线
draft	/dra:ft/	<i>n.</i>	吃水
rating	/reɪtɪŋ/	<i>n.</i>	普通船员
cabin	/kæbɪn/	<i>n.</i>	舱室
corridor	/kɒrɪdɔ:/	<i>n.</i>	通道；走廊

四、Additional Words and Phrases 补充单词和短语

- | | |
|---------------------|-------|
| 1. crew's cabins | 船员房间 |
| 2. saloon | 大厅 |
| 3. crew's mess room | 船员餐厅 |
| 4. office | 办公室 |
| 5. wheel house | 操舵室 |
| 6. pilot room | 引航员房间 |