



中国航空运输协会指定培训教材 · 航空运输代理培训系列

**M**inhang Huoyun Yingyu

# 民航货运英语

付晓云 陈燕 孙燕平 编著



中国民航出版社

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# 前 言

中国民航运输业是改革发展、经济腾飞浪潮中的朝阳产业，在当前国民经济生产建设中占有不可或缺的地位，具有高科技含量、风险敏感性、国际一体化和跨地区经营等特点，应运而生的中国航空销售代理企业由 1985 年产生的第一家，迅猛发展到现今具有认可资质的万余家，为航空公司节约了大量的营业网点的建设、管理、销售等费用，极大地拓宽了航空公司的销售渠道，使旅客、货主直接受益。

按照民航局的要求，中国航空运输协会具有负责规范航空运输销售代理市场秩序，引导其快速、健康、稳定发展的职能。在不断的积累经验和理论探讨的基础上，中国航空运输协会以加强代理人培训、提高从业人员素质为己任，针对航空运输销售代理管理、培训和考核的体系，制定了“统一大纲和教材、统一施教标准、统一收费标准、统一考试、统一颁发证书”的“五个统一”管理规定，做到有章可循、有据可依。

此套航空运输销售代理培训教材正是“五个统一”的重要举措之一，涵盖了航空运输销售代理的国际客货运输专业和国内客货运输专业的基本内容，具备如下特点：

（一）容量丰富、内容更新。即在原有教材的基础上汲取精华、去旧添新，根据代理工作的特点，以国际间通行的业务准则为基本依据，增加了生产实践中普遍运用的新规定、新技术和新方法，在“质”与“量”的双方面都有突破。

（二）操作性强、实用性强。本教材在满足中国航空运输企业销售工作的客观要求的同时，将理论知识和客观实践融会贯通，突出从业人员应知应会的内容，并增加案例分析等实用内容，做到理论与实践相结合，规定与应用相接轨。

（三）该教材作为中国航空运输协会授权培训与考核的唯一指定教材，教员以此为依据编写教材或讲义，并作为考核评定标准；学员既可将其作为学习用书，又可作为业务查阅手册，是教与学结合的良好互动教材。

此套航空销售代理人培训教材是中国航空运输协会召集中国民航大学、中国民

航管理干部学院、中国民航飞行学院、民航上海中等专业学校、广州民航职业技术学院、中国国际航空公司、中国国际货运航空公司、中国东方航空公司、中国南方航空公司、上海航空公司、海南航空公司等具有较高理论素养和丰富实践经验的教授和专家精心编写而成，摒弃了单纯的教条模式，系统而全面地介绍了民航业务。

此套教材在编写过程中参考了 IATA 的国际通用标准和各大航空公司及院校的现有教材，在编写完成后经过了民航业内专家顾问的审阅和评定，同时也得到了民航有关领导的支持和帮助，在此表示热忱感谢。

中国民航业的高速发展具有行业知识更新快、变动多、变化大等特点，作为权威的教材，在日后的教学使用中应不断查漏补缺、添新去旧、整合更替，也希望读者不吝赐教，使其日臻完善。

中国航空运输协会

2009 年 9 月 29 日

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相关货运知识

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## Lesson One

# The Development of Air Cargo

## 航空货运的发展

### Special Terms

**Small Package Service:** A specialized service guaranteeing the delivery of small parcels within specified express time limits, e. g. same day or next day. This traffic is subject to size and weight limitations. Most passenger air carriers also provide this service at airport ticket counters with delivery at destination baggage claim area. It's often referred to as counter to counter.

**Ton Mile:** The common measurement of transportation productivity. One ton mile means one ton of cargo flown one mile.

**All-cargo aircraft:** Aircraft for the carriage of cargo only, rather than the combination of passengers and cargo. Cargo aircraft carry palletized or containerized traffic on the main deck and either unitized or bulk cargo on the lower deck. Cargo aircraft are normally equipped with special cargo loading systems on the main deck. Also referred to as freighters.

### Text

The term air cargo is generally used in the broad sense, to include air freight, mail, and the several types of expedited small package services. In short, almost everything that goes in the cargo compartment on a passenger flight is considered air cargo, except passenger baggage, which is treated as part of the passenger.

The airline got their start carrying mail, then progressed into the passenger business and moved to substantial participation in the freight business. Yet although it was the latecomer, air freight was once the fastest-growing segment of the airline industry. From 1961 through 1971, the ton-miles of freight carried by US scheduled airlines had nearly a fivefold increase, while passenger-miles increased a little over threefold. The 1970s showed slower but steady growth, about a 67 percent increase over the decade for ton-miles of air freight.

In the 1980s small-package express services grew rapidly and data for that decade reflect freight and express combined. They show an 85 percent increase in ton-miles in the ten years. Most recent figures show an increase of 11.5 percent from 1990—1993.

But it would be a mistake to downgrade the importance of air cargo only because it is a small business compared with the passenger business. Because of its speed, and because of the many savings deriving from speed, air cargo service has become valuable to manufacturers, to retailers, and to consumers. A manufacturer of appliances may rely on the airlines for delivery of components, while retailers may use air for moving much of their merchandise to their scattered outlets. The consumer may benefit in many ways, such as quick receipt of urgently needed goods. The consumer also benefits indirectly to the extent that use of air may involve an overall cost saving in the manufacture and distribution of goods.

Many airlines specialize in carrying cargo. But much cargo is carried by regular passenger airlines, which means most cargo today travels in the cargo holds on passenger flights, rather than all-cargo aircraft.

In 1949 the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) established a class of airline called certificated cargo carriers. The one member of that class that survived into the 1980s was the Flying Tiger Line, which developed a large worldwide network and, for a time, was the world's largest carrier of air freight. In 1989 it was acquired by the small-package carrier Federal Express.

The 1970s and 1980s saw a remarkable growth in small-package traffic. The 1990s, however, have seen small-package carriers expand into the air freight business, the merger of Federal Express with Flying Tiger being consistent with this trend. The term integrated carrier was initially used for small-package carriers using

their own trucks for pickup and delivery— “integrated” in the sense of one-company service from door to door. Not only have these carriers been expanding into air freight, many air freight forwarders now operate their own aircraft and provide one-company “integrated” service. The term is now coming to be used to distinguish the airline that carries only cargo from the combination carrier that is primarily in the passenger business and takes cargo as a sideline.

## New Words

term	[ tɜ:m ]	<i>n.</i>	术语；学期；条款
generally	[ 'dʒenərəli ]	<i>adv.</i>	通常，普遍地，一般地
broad	[ brɔ:d ]	<i>adj.</i>	宽的，阔的；广泛的
expedite	[ 'ekspidait ]	<i>v.</i>	加速；派出
package	[ 'pækɪdʒ ]	<i>n.</i>	包裹，包
consider	[ kən'sɪdə ]	<i>vt.</i>	考虑；照顾；认为
progress	[ 'prəʊgres ]	<i>n.</i>	前进，进步，发展
		<i>vi.</i>	前进，进步；进行
substantial	[ səb'stænʃəl ]	<i>adj.</i>	大量的；实质的；内容充实的
participation	[ pɑ:tɪ'sɪ'peɪʃən ]	<i>n.</i>	分享，参与
latecomer	[ 'leɪt,kʌmə ]	<i>n.</i>	迟到者，新来者
segment	[ 'segmənt ]	<i>n.</i>	段，节，片断
-fold	[ fəʊld ]	<i>suff.</i>	表示“倍”，“重”
fivefold	[ 'faɪvfəʊld ]	<i>adv.</i>	五倍地，五重地
		<i>adj.</i>	五倍的，五重的
steady	[ 'stedi ]	<i>adj.</i>	稳定的，不变的；沉着的
decade	[ 'dekeɪd ]	<i>n.</i>	十年，十年期
express	[ ɪks'pres ]	<i>adj.</i>	急速的
		<i>n.</i>	快车，快递
reflect	[ rɪ'flekt ]	<i>vt.</i>	反映，反射，照出；反省
		<i>vi.</i>	反射，映现；深思
downgrade	[ 'daʊnɡreɪd ]	<i>v.</i>	使降级；小看
derive	[ dɪ'reɪv ]	<i>vt.</i>	得自，源于；派生，导出
		<i>vi.</i>	起源；获得

valuable	[ 'væljuəbl ]	<i>adj.</i> 贵重的, 有价值的, 可估价的 <i>n.</i> 贵重物品
manufacturer	[ ˌmænjuˈfæktʃərə ]	<i>n.</i> 制造商, 厂商
retailer	[ 'ri:teɪlə ]	<i>n.</i> 零售商
appliance	[ əˈplaɪəns ]	<i>n.</i> 器具, 器械, 装置; 电气用具
delivery	[ diˈlɪvəri ]	<i>n.</i> 交付, 递送
component	[ kəmˈpəʊnənt ]	<i>adj.</i> 组成的, 构成的 <i>n.</i> 成分; 元件, 组件
merchandise	[ 'mɜ:tʃəndaɪz, -dais ]	<i>n.</i> 商品; 货物
scatter	[ 'skætə ]	<i>vt.</i> 使散开, 使分散 <i>vi.</i> 分散, 散开
outlet	[ 'autlet, -lɪt ]	<i>n.</i> 批发商店; 出口
consumer	[ kənˈsju:mə ]	<i>n.</i> 用户, 顾客, 消费者
benefit	[ 'benɪfɪt ]	<i>vi.</i> 受益, 得益 <i>vt.</i> 对……有益 <i>n.</i> 利益, 好处
receipt	[ riˈsi:t ]	<i>n.</i> 收到; 收据; 收入
urgently	[ 'ɜ:dʒəntli ]	<i>adv.</i> 急切地, 迫切地, 紧急地
overall	[ 'əʊvəro:l ]	<i>adj.</i> 全部的, 全体的, 一切在内的
distribution	[ ˌdɪstriˈbju:ʃən ]	<i>n.</i> 分配, 分布
regular	[ 'regjələ ]	<i>adj.</i> 整齐的; 定期的, 有规律的
specialize	[ 'speʃəlaɪz ]	<i>vi.</i> 专门从事, 详细说明 <i>vt.</i> 使专门化
establish	[ ɪˈstæblɪʃ ]	<i>vt.</i> 建立, 安置, 创办
certificate	[ səˈtɪfɪkeɪt ]	<i>vt.</i> 以证书形式授权给……, 用证书批准 <i>n.</i> 证书, 执照, 文凭
survive	[ səˈvaɪv ]	<i>vt.</i> 幸存, 生还 <i>vi.</i> 幸存, 活下来
network	[ 'netwɜ:k ]	<i>n.</i> 网络 <i>vt.</i> 联络, 交流
acquire	[ əˈkwaɪə ]	<i>v.</i> 获得, 取得, 学到
remarkable	[ riˈmɑ:kəbl ]	<i>adj.</i> 不平常的, 显著的
expand	[ ɪksˈpænd ]	<i>v.</i> 使……膨胀; 详述; 扩张
merger	[ 'mɜ:dʒə ]	<i>n.</i> (企业等的) 合并

integrate	[ 'intigreit ]	v.	(两个或以上公司的) 合并
initially	[ i'niʃəli ]	v.	整合, 使……成整体
distinguish	[ dis'tiŋgwɪʃ ]	adv.	最初, 首先, 开头
primarily	[ 'praɪməɹəli , prai'me- ]	v.	区别, 辨别
sideline	[ 'saɪdlain ]	adv.	主要地, 根本上; 首先
		n.	副业

## Phrases and Expressions

in the broad sense	从广义上讲
air freight	航空货运
air mail	航空邮件
cargo compartment/cargo hold	货舱
to be treated as	被看作
small-package express service	小件快递服务
all-cargo aircraft	全货运飞机
Civil Aeronautics Board	民用航空委员会 (美国)
integrated carrier	集运承运人
air freight forwarder	航空货代, 货物运输商
consistent with	符合, 与……一致
door to door	门到门的, 送货上门的

## Notes

- In short, almost everything that goes in the cargo compartment on a passenger flight is considered air cargo, except passenger baggage, which is treated as part of the passenger.
  - In short 简而言之, 总之。
  - cargo compartment 货舱。
 译文: 总之, 所有装入客机货舱的都视作货物, 乘客行李除外, 它属于乘客的一部分。
- The airline got their start carrying mail, then progressed into the passenger business and moved to substantial participation in the freight business.
 译文: 航空公司最初的业务是运送邮件, 之后逐步扩展到客运和大规模的货物运输。

3. But it would be a mistake to downgrade the importance of air cargo only because it is a small business compared with the passenger business.
- compared with... 过去分词短语作定语修饰 a small business, 指与客运相比, 货运业务量较少。
- 译文: 但是如果由于货运相比客运业务量小, 就低估货运的重要性, 那就错了。
4. The consumer may benefit in many ways, such as quick receipt of urgently needed goods.
- receipt of ... 收到, 接收。
  - urgently needed goods urgently 修饰 needed, 表示急需的货物。
- 译文: 消费者可以多方面受益, 例如可以快速收到急需的货品。
5. The consumer also benefits indirectly to the extent that use of air may involve an overall cost saving in the manufacture and distribution of goods.
- to the extent that... 表明消费者受益的程度。
- 译文: 消费者还可以间接获益, 这是由于利用空运可以降低整体成本, 包括生产和分销。
6. The one member of that class that survived into the 1980s was the Flying Tiger Line, which developed a large worldwide network and, for a time, was the world's largest carrier of air freight.
- ... the world's largest carrier of air freight... 此分句为全句表语部分, 意思是“飞虎航空公司是当时最大的货运航空公司”。
- 译文: 这类航空公司的其中一员“飞虎航空公司”一直营运到 20 世纪 80 年代。“飞虎”发展了全球网络, 曾经是那一时期世界上最大的航空货运公司。
7. The 1990s, however, have seen small-package carriers expand into the air freight business, the merger of Federal Express with Flying Tiger being consistent with this trend.
- The 1990s, however, have seen... 用 time (place) + see 的结构表示某事件的发生时间或地点。
  - the merger of... 这是一个分词独立结构, 其中 the merger 是该结构的逻辑主语。
- 例: Weather permitting, we will have a picnic tomorrow. (如果天气允许, 我们明天去野餐。)
- 译文: 然而上世纪 90 年代经营小件速递的承运人把业务扩展到航空货运业, 联邦快递与飞虎的合并正好符合这一潮流。
8. The term integrated carrier was initially used for small-package carriers using their own trucks for pickup and delivery—“integrated” in the sense of one-company service from door to door.

译文：“集运承运人”这个词最初是指运送小件包裹的承运人，他们用卡车取送货——“集运”这里指的是由一家公司提供门到门的服务。

9. Not only have these carriers been expanding into air freight, many air freight forwarders now operate their own aircraft and provide one-company “integrated” service.

- Not only... 此分句为倒装句，主语为 carriers。

译文：不仅是这些承运人已经把经营范围扩展到货运业，许多货物运输商也开始运营机队并且提供集运服务。

10. The term is now coming to be used to distinguish the airline that carries only cargo from the combination carrier that is primarily in the passenger business and takes cargo as a sideline.

- ... to distinguish... from... 把……与……区分开来。

- ... that carries... 引导定语从句修饰 the airline。

- ... that is primarily... 引导定语从句修饰 the combination carrier。

译文：这个术语现在用于区分全货运公司和那些以客运为主、货运为辅的混载承运人。

## Exercises

### I. Answer the following questions according to the text.

1. What is air cargo?
2. What services does air cargo include?
3. What services did the airlines initially provide?
4. In what period did the increase of air freight surpass that of passenger business?
5. In the 1980s what services gained rapid growth?
6. Why is the importance of air cargo overlooked sometimes?
7. Why has air cargo service been important and helpful to its customers?
8. How can manufacturers, retailers and consumers benefit from air cargo service?
9. How is most air cargo transported by many airlines?
10. How are integrated carriers different from combination carriers?

**II. Match the words or phrases in column A with the definition in column B.**

- | A                     | B   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 1. consumer           | a. something done in addition to one's main work and activities |
| 2. latecomer          | b. combining of two commercial companies                        |
| 3. combination        | c. to make larger   |
| 4. expand             | d. number of things combined                                    |
| 5. retailer           | e. a company offering door to door service                      |
| 6. in the broad sense | f. a person who buys goods or services                          |
| 7. pick up            | g. a person who arrives late                                    |
| 8. merger             | h. someone who sells things not by wholesale                    |
| 9. integrated carrier | i. to collect or arrange to get                                 |
| 10. sideline          | j. to a large extent  |

**III. Fill in the blanks with appropriate words and phrases.**

involve	rather than	expand	acquire	remarkable
air freight	segment	delivery	receipt	retailer

1. It is a very \_\_\_\_\_ feat of engineering to propel a jumbo aircraft 10 km high at a speed of 950 km/h.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ may use air for moving much of their merchandise to their scattered outlets.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ has many advantages over any other means of transport.
4. The insurance company charges the shipper a lower premium for the same kind of coverage if goods are shipped by air \_\_\_\_\_ by sea.
5. A manufacturer of appliances may rely on the airlines for \_\_\_\_\_ of components.
6. The consumer also benefits indirectly to the extent that use of air may \_\_\_\_\_ an overall cost saving in the manufacture and distribution of goods.
7. In 1989 it was \_\_\_\_\_ by the small-package carrier Federal Express.
8. The consumer may benefit in many ways, such as quick \_\_\_\_\_ of



urgently needed goods.

9. The 1990s, however, have seen small-package carriers \_\_\_\_\_ into the air freight business.
10. Air freight was once the fastest-growing \_\_\_\_\_ of the airline industry.

**IV. Translate the following into Chinese.**

1. Although it was the latecomer, air freight was once the fastest-growing segment of the airline industry.
2. The term integrated carrier was initially used for small-package carriers using their own trucks for pickup and delivery.
3. Most of cargo today travels in the cargo holds on passenger flight, rather than all-cargo aircraft.
4. Small-package express services grew rapidly and data for that decade reflect freight and express combined.
5. The term is now coming to be used to distinguish the airline that carries only cargo from the combination carrier that is primarily in the passenger business and takes cargo as a sideline.
6. Retailers may use air for moving much of their merchandise to their scattered outlets.

**V. Translate the following into English.**

1. 集运承运人
2. 货物吨英里
3. 执飞定期航班的航空公司
4. 节约整体成本
5. 全货运飞机
6. 货舱
7. 小件快递服务