



普通高等教育“十二五”规划教材



民航专业英语

ENGLISH FOR AVIATION

杜青 卢意 徐振领 编著



国防工业出版社

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· 北京 ·

内 容 简 介

本书旨在将学术英语和专业知识相结合,提高学生的运用专业英语阅读文献和解决问题的能力,为学生日后使用英语从事专业工作和进行与专业相关的学术研究打下基础。

本书由10个单元构成,突出学术英语阅读和写作的能力。每个单元专业知识内容衔接性高,技能训练交互性强,旨在培养学生在专业和学术背景下的运用英语的能力。

本书适合做作本科、专科院校和民航中专航空运输相关专业学生教科书和参考书,也可供航空公司作者为员工的英语培训教材。

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前 言

在航空业全球化竞争环境及国务院《关于促进民航业发展的若干意见》指导下,中国民航业国际化脚步不断加快,航空从业者英语技能的学习与提升,不仅是中国航空业国际化发展的基石,更是关键。航空运输业急需补充大量既懂专业又懂行业英语知识的专业人才。《民航专业英语》教材旨在将学术英语和专业相结合,提高学生的运用专业英语阅读文献和解决问题的能力,为学生日后使用英语从事专业工作和进行与专业相关的学术研究打下基础。

本书针对具有一定英语基础的大学生而设计,旨在满足大学生进一步学习其专业学科英语的需要,适合作为本科,专科院校航空运输类相关专业学生的教科书或参考书,其主要特点是:

1. 选材新颖,题材广泛,具有强烈的时代气息;有利于拓宽学生在专业知识方面的视野和知识面。

2. 语言规范,难度适中,多为行业相关的前沿新闻报道和专业文献;适合大学高年级学生的需要。

3. 教学内容适用,注重学术英语的培养;有利于学生较早地了解这方面的知识,为将来的工作和学习打下相应的基础。

本书由 10 个单元构成,突出学术英语阅读和写作的能力。每个单元专业知识内容衔接性高,技能训练交互性强,旨在培养学生在专业和学术背景下的运用英语的能力。

每单元的内容基本上可以分为三个部分:第一部分主要介绍和集中训练相关词汇和语言(language building),扫除专业和学术词汇障碍;第二部分集中训练专业知识背景下的阅读技能和思辨能力(discussion);第三部分是学术写作,为学生日后从事学术研究打下基础。教师可根据学生的专业需求和英语语言水平的实际情况灵活选择教学重点,安排教学活动。

现将本书各单元的内容进行简单介绍。

Text A 由 lead-in, Text A, 词表和练习四个部分构成。练习部分主要包括以下三个部分:

• Overview: 考查学生对文章的理解,培养学生利用阅读笔记梳理文章脉络的能力。

• Specialized vocabulary: 专业词汇。帮助学生扫除专业词汇的障碍。

• Language building: 语言训练。帮助学生学习学术英语的表达规范,词汇和表达方式。

Text B 由 Text B, 词表和练习构成。练习部分主要包括以下三个部分。

• Reading comprehension: 考查学生对文章的理解,培养学生在文献阅读中对关键信息和作者意图的理解能力。

• Word building from context: 根据上下文推测词义。培养学生在专业文献阅读中根据上下文推测词义的能力。

• Discussion: 该部分要求学生以小组为单位,结合所学的专业知识完成一个小型的调查研究或自学任务,以课堂陈述的方式汇报。旨在培养学生在专业领域调研,讨论和思辨的能力。

• Writing 由一个研究论文项目为纲,主要由写作技巧和写作练习两部分构成;旨在传授学生撰写规范的学术论文的方法。

本书既可作为大学英语课程的延深和补充,也可作为衔接大学英语和专业全英课程的桥梁的专门用途英语教材。教师可根据学生的专业需求和英语语言水平的实际情况来确定教学目标和教学重点,灵活安排课程和教学活动。

由于编者水平有限,时间紧迫,书中疏漏恐所难免,热忱欢迎读者和同仁批评指正。

编者

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Unit 1 An Airline Job

Lead-in:

Look at the following picture. Do you know what we call the job this person is doing? Do you think that airlines will always need people to do this job?



Text A: How Major Airlines are Structured

a. Airlines are most often represented in public by those employees who have the most contact with travelers, such as pilots and flight attendants, but there are many more airline employees working behind the scenes. Larger airlines may employ more people, but the employee categories are generally the same no matter what the size of the airline. Here are the various types of employees in an airline:

Line Personnel

b. These include everyone directly involved in producing or selling an airline's services-the mechanics, who maintain the planes; the pilots, who fly them; the flight attendants, who serve passengers and perform various in-flight safety functions; the reservation clerks, airport check-in and gate personnel, who book and process the passengers; ramp-service agents, security guards, etc. Line personnel generally fall into three broad categories: engineering and maintenance, flight

operations, and sales and marketing. These three divisions form the heart of an airline and generally account for 85 percent of an airline's employees.

Operations

c. This department is responsible for operating an airline's fleet of aircraft safely and efficiently. It schedules the aircraft and flight crews and it develops and administers all policies and procedures necessary to maintain safety and meet all FAA operating requirements. It is in charge of all flight-crew training, both initial and recurrent training for pilots and flight attendants, and it establishes the procedures crews are to follow before, during and after each flight to ensure safety.

Dispatchers also are part of flight operations. Their job is to release flights for takeoff, following a review of all factors affecting a flight. These include the weather, routes the flight may follow, fuel requirements and both the amount and distribution of weight onboard the aircraft. Weight must be distributed evenly aboard an aircraft for it to fly safely.

Maintenance

d. Maintenance accounts for approximately 11 percent of an airline's employees and 10-15 percent of its operating expenses. Maintenance programs keep aircraft in safe, working order; ensure passenger comfort; preserve the airline's valuable physical assets (its aircraft); and ensure maximum utilization of those assets, by keeping planes in excellent condition. An airplane costs its owner money every minute of every day, but makes money only when it is flying with freight and/or passengers aboard. Therefore, it is vital to an airline's financial success that aircraft are properly maintained

e. Airlines typically have one facility for major maintenance work and aircraft modifications, called the maintenance base; larger airlines sometimes have more than one maintenance base. Smaller maintenance facilities are maintained at an airline's hubs or primary airports, where aircraft are likely to be parked overnight. Called major maintenance stations, these facilities perform routine maintenance and stock a large supply of spare parts.

f. A third level of inspection and repair capability is maintained at airports, where a carrier has extensive operations, although less than at its hubs. These maintenance facilities generally are called maintenance stations.

Sales and Marketing

g. This division encompasses such activities as pricing, scheduling, advertising, ticket and cargo sales, reservations and customer service, including food service.

While all of them are important, pricing and scheduling in particular can make or break an airline, and both have become more complicated since deregulation. Airline prices change frequently in response to supply and demand and to changes in the prices of competitors' fares. Schedules change less often, but far more often than when the government regulated the industry. Airlines use sophisticated computer reservation systems to advertise their own fares and schedules to travel agents and to keep track of the fares and schedules of competitors. Travel agents, who sell approximately 80 percent of all airline tickets, use the same systems to book reservations and print tickets for travelers.

Reservations and Ticketing

h. There are major changes in air transportation, which simplify the process for airline passengers to make a reservation and to purchase a ticket. Electronic commerce is playing a significant part in the airline industry. In addition to the paper tickets issued in the past, all of the major airlines are now offering electronic ticketing for domestic and international air travel. Electronic ticketing allows an airline to document the sale and track the usage of transportation. Passengers no longer worry about carrying flight coupons or losing their tickets. Passengers have the ability to shop for the lowest priced transportation, make or change a reservation, request refunds etc. , not only from their travel agent but from their own personal home computer or from a telephone, on the way to the airport. A boarding pass is issued at the airport in exchange for proof of a reservation (an airline confirmation number) and payment (cash or a major credit card). The number of air travelers shopping, making reservations and purchasing electronic tickets using the Internet is increasing daily. Self-service automated ticketing machines are also widely available at major airports around the country.

i. The next step for airlines will be to automate the check-in procedure. Electronic self-service check-in computer kiosks at major airports will soon be available for most passengers using electronic tickets. Self-service machines will enable passengers to verify their itinerary, obtain class of service upgrades, select specific seat assignments, check baggage with bar-coded baggage tags and obtain their own boarding passes.

Staff Personnel

j. These include specialists in such fields as law, accounting, finance, employee relations and public relations. Their function is to support the work of the line personnel, so that the airline runs efficiently and earns a profit. For the most

part, staff personnel work out of corporate headquarters and fall into seven broad job categories typical of major corporations: finance & property, information services, personnel, medical, legal, public relations and planning.

Finance & property handles company revenues and finances. In addition, it oversees all company property and the purchase of food, fuel, aircraft parts and other supplies needed to run an airline. Information services designs and maintains the company's internal computer systems, used to store and analyze data needed for operations and planning. At an airline, this includes the important function of fleet planning.

Subcontractors

k. While major airlines typically do most of their own work, it is common for them to farm out certain tasks to other companies. These tasks could include aircraft cleaning, fueling, airport security, food service and in some instances, maintenance work. Airlines might contract out for all of this work or just a portion of it, keeping the jobs in house at their hubs and other key stations. However, whether an airline does the work itself or relies on outside vendors, the carrier remains responsible for meeting all applicable federal safety standards.

New words and expressions:

division *n.* one of the parts into which a thing is divided; section. 部门

deregulate *v.* to remove gov. regulatory controls from.....解除管制

administer *v.* to manage; have executive charge of 管理

recurrent *a.* 再次的, 周期性的

policy *n.* a definite course of action adopted for the sake of expediency, etc. 政策

refund *v.* to give back or restore (especially money); repay 退款

release *v.* to free from anything that restrains, fastens, etc. 放

distribute *v.* to divide and give out in shares; deal out; allot. 分配

preserve *v.* to keep up; maintain. 保护, 维护

hub *n.* a focus of activity, authority, commerce, transportation, etc. 中心, 枢纽

encompass *v.* to include entirely. 包含

kiosk *n.* an interactive computer terminal available for public use, as one with internet access or site-specific information.

Overview

1. Line personnel generally fall into three broad categories: engineering and maintenance, flight operations, and sales and marketing, which account for 85 percent of airline employees. Identify the function of the three major divisions by completing the following table

Division	Function
operation	This department is responsible for _____.
maintenance	This department keep _____, ensure _____, preserve _____.
sales and marketing	This department encompasses _____ _____

2. Reading comprehension-Scan text A and answer the following questions a to f.

a. What factors should a dispatcher review before he releases a flight for takeoff?

b. What is the function of maintenance station?

c. What is used by the airline to advertise airfares and schedules to travel agents?

d. What can be used to automate the check-in procedure?

e. Which division designs and maintains the company's internal computer systems?

f. Who is responsible for meeting all applicable federal safety standards?

Skill bank-scanning:

In order to scan a page effectively, try the following:

Focus only on the area you are concerned with.

Use indexes, subheading and lists to help you find the section of a text which is directly related to what you are looking for.

Look for key words:

When scanning a text for particular information such as the an occupation, focus on key or important words.

Key words are often main verbs, proper nouns, dates, times and numbers.

"sweep" the page.

As you do not need to read every word when you are scanning, it is good practice to run or seep your eyes over the page looking for the key information you need. You do not need to go over each word looking for the information. Try to take in groups of information.

Specialized vocabulary**1. Match the words and phrases in the box below to the correct definition**

line personnel	to fix the price of
ramp	a pass that authorizes a passenger to board an aircraft
maintenance	personnel having direct job performance responsibilities
dispatcher	a movable staircase for entering/leaving a cabin door of an airplane
pricing	the act of maintaining or the state of being maintained
scheduling	a person or firm contracted to do part of another's work
boarding pass	the person who oversees the departure of trains, airplanes, etc.
subcontractor	to make a schedule of or enter in a schedule

2. Complete the following sentences with the proper forms of words and phrases given in activity 1.

- Proper aircraft _____ is essential for keeping aircraft and aircraft parts in optimal condition, and ensuring the safety of pilots, crew, and passengers.
- The passengers walked up the _____ to board the airplane.
- Airline _____ work on the ground to ensure that all airline flights under their watch operate safely and efficiently.
- Since deregulation, airlines have had the same _____ freedom as companies

in other industries. They set fares in response to both customer demand and the prices offered by competitors.

- e. _____ are the group of people you most often see during a flight, and they form 85 percent of an airline's labor force, which include pilots and flight attendants, reservation clerks, airport check-in and gate personnel and security guards.
- f. _____ can be extraordinarily complex and must take into account aircraft and crew availability, maintenance needs and local airport operating restrictions

Language building—classification

In a classification essay, a writer organizes, or sorts, things into categories.

Three Steps to Effective Classification:

- Sort things into useful categories.
- Make sure all the categories follow a single organizing principle.
- Give examples that fit into each category.

Common Classification Transitions:

- The first kind (type/class/category/group, etc), the second..., the third...
- Some...; other...
- Sort, classify, categorize
- Form, category, group, class, kind

The following sentences are taken from Text A, with all the classification transitions being removed. Complete the sentences and then compare our answers with the original sentences.

- a. Larger airlines may employ more people, but the employee _____ are generally the same no matter what the size of the airline. Here are the various _____ of employees in an airline. (Para. a)
- b. Line personnel generally fall into three broad _____: engineering and maintenance, flight operations, and sales and marketing. These three _____ form the heart of an airline and generally account for 85 percent of an airline's employees. (Para. b)
- c. How is airline maintenance facility categorized according to different size?
The first level _____
The second level _____
The third level _____

Text B: The Airline Personnel in The Future



Passage 1:

One thing we can be sure of is that jobs in this area will always be important in aviation. It doesn't matter what technology is developed, there will be a need for people to manage operations, analyze and provide data, and control the movements of aircraft to and from airports. So, an airport duty manager is still going to be required to make sure the whole airport operates smoothly. As long as we have pilots we will probably need a _____ to give them important information before they takeoff. And, of course, planes will always need to fly in all sorts of weather, so the work of the _____ will also continue to be very important in this business. Finally, busy airports can only operate properly if there is coordination of the flight's coming in and taking off, and therefore, we will need _____ to provide the clearances and ensure safety in this whole process.

Passage 2:

Surprisingly, the one job in aviation that is now probably the most respected may also be the one to change the most. For years we have depended on a _____ to actually fly the plane, and if you ask school children many of them say they would like to become one. In modern passenger aircraft there is also a _____, who can take over the plane if there are problems and provide relief on long flights. However, as technology improves, we may see increased usage of automated flying systems that can be controlled from the ground, and the role of people in flying aircraft may be reduced. On the other hand, more technology means more electronic systems and this could make the job of _____ even more important than it is now.

Passage 3:

Anyone who has flown into a modern airport has probably seen a person standing on the tarmac in front of a plane that has just landed. These people give signals to the taxiing pilot by waving what looks like two table tennis bats, and are known as _____. It's hard to imagine this job disappearing, but it may if au-

tomated systems continue to improve. However, some jobs in this area will never change all that much. As long as safety is an issue, and airports store large quantities of fuel, we will need _____ in case of accidents. Passengers will always get hungry on long flights, so there will still be _____, while business people and tourists need to carry luggage-_____ are going to be just as important in future as they are now.

Passage 4: _____

This is an area of aviation for people who really like to work with other people. _____ are the public face of the airline, and if they don't provide good service then passengers will simply fly with another airline. Large aircraft need more than one person doing this job, and so they need a supervisor who is also known as a _____. But not all the jobs in this category are concerned with directly helping passengers. For example, an _____ may be quietly doing his job without any of the passengers realizing that s/he is there to protect them.

Reading comprehension

1. Scan the four texts and decide the proper heading for the text A-D.

- a. Pilots & related professions
- b. In flight services
- c. Maintenance & ground services
- d. Management, control & information services

2. Look at the jobs in the box. Write them in the blanks of Text B and fill them in the following table under the correct heading:

captain	refueller	cabin crew member	baggage handler	avionics engineer	first officer
pilot	mashaller	Pilot briefing officer	traffic controller	meteorologist	stewardess
purser	dispatcher	airmarshal	passenger agent	flight engineer	fire officer
caterer	co-pilot	airport duty manager	IT service officer		

Pilots & related professions	In flight services	Maintenance & ground services	Management, control & information services