

# 航空英语

高等教育应用型本科重点专业精品规划教材（外语类）

English for Aviation

丛书总主编 冯光华

田娟 陈斯 胡杨 主编

高等教育应用型本科重点专业精品规划教材（外语类）

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策 划：田 汉

执行策划：余 婷

责任编辑：王云石

封面设计：红十月工作室 RED OCTOBER STUDIO®

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ISBN 978-7-5618-5742-7



定价：25.00元

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## 图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

航空英语 / 田娟, 陈斯, 胡杨主编. — 天津: 天津大学出版社, 2017. 1

高等教育应用型本科重点专业精品规划教材. 外语类  
ISBN 978-7-5618-5742-7

I. ①航… II. ①田… ②陈… ③胡… III. ①航空—英语—高等学校—教材 IV. ①V2

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2016) 第 326707 号

出版发行 天津大学出版社  
地 址 天津市卫津路 92 号天津大学内 (邮编: 300072)  
电 话 发行部: 022-27403647  
网 址 publish.tju.edu.cn  
印 刷 北京京华虎彩印刷有限公司  
经 销 全国各地新华书店  
开 本 185mm×260mm  
印 张 7.25  
字 数 201 千  
版 次 2017 年 1 月第 1 版  
印 次 2017 年 1 月第 1 次  
定 价 25.00 元

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## 前言

为配合我校武汉工程科技学院的转型发展,积极培养适应社会需求的应用技术型复合人才,切实提高我校学生英语的实际应用能力,我校大学英语教学全面进行改革,从通识大学英语教学向专门用途英语教学、实用英语教学转变。本教材《航空英语》应运而生。

本教材编写的指导思想是从实际出发,突出实用特色,以工作需求为导向,重点围绕民航航空相关人员工作所需的基本知识和技能。本教材内容全面实用,共8个单元,包括“民航简介”“电话电脑订票”“客舱服务”“通信与娱乐服务”“常旅客计划”“国际旅客”“航空安全”和“机场成本、运作与管理”,广泛涵盖了民航相关工作所涉及的各个方面。

本教材每个单元由主题导入、课前热身活动、相关主题课文、核心词汇、发音练习、专业术语翻译练习、情景对话、短文阅读练习、航空英语翻译技巧讲解和段落汉翻英练习,以及航空广播词组成,内容丰富、实用,注重英语口语练习,语言准确、规范。值得强调的是,每个单元开头的课前热身活动部分,学生们可以2至4人一组开展拓展性讨论,随后教师让学生代表口头汇报,或让学生们进行快速应答;发音练习、情景对话和航空广播词为本教程的特色和口语练习的重点,教师可根据情景对话和航空广播词的内容分场景、分句、分段让学生们熟读或背诵,再通过场景模拟操练来进行巩固。

本教材具有较强的实用性和针对性,适合航空专业大学本专科学子使用,也可供航空公司作为员工的英语培训教材。本书不仅对从事航空的工作人员很有帮助,对于一般的服务工作人员和广大英语爱好者和学习者来说,也不失为一本不错的兴趣读物,满足了大家对航空英语和相关英语口语的学习需求。

此教材的撰写得到了武汉工程科技学院的大力支持,以及在外国语学院院长兼航空学院院长冯光华教授领导下的大学英语教研室教师们的共同努力,在此对各位领导的支持和老师们的辛勤付出表示感谢。陈霞、杨永华等教师参与到了本教材前期筹划和准备工作;教材主要由田娟组织具体的编写和修订工作,以及第一单元的全部、第二单元的前期撰写、所有的航空广播词和发音练习中大部分的编写工作;第二、三、五、六单元主要由陈斯编写;第四、七、八单元的全部和第三、五、六单元的翻译技巧部分主要由胡杨编写。限于时间和能力水平,书中难免出现疏漏和不完善之处,敬请各位专家、同行和读者批评指正。

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# Unit 1 Civil Aviation

## Learning Objectives

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After completing this unit, you will be able to do the following:

1. Grasp the main idea and the structure of the text;
2. Master the key language points and grammatical structure in the text;
3. Understand the basic knowledge of civil aviation;
4. Conduct a series of reading, speaking and translation activities related to the theme of the unit.

## Aviation Terms

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In this unit, you will learn the meanings of the aviation terms listed below:

- Civil aviation
- Aerodromes
- Airworthiness
- Airspace
- Cargo flight
- Surveillance

## Outline

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The following are the main sections in this unit:

1. Warm-up Activity
2. Text A, Text B
3. New Words
4. Exercises
5. Appendix

## Vocabulary

---

The listed below are some words appearing in this unit that you should make part of your vocabulary:

- Category
- Call for
- Commercial
- Heliport
- Proportion
- Inaugurate
- Wherewithal





## Looking Ahead

### Civil Aviation

Civil aviation has become a major industry in our times. Without air travel, mass international tourism would not exist, nor could global supply chains function. Some 40 percent of high-tech sales depend on good-quality air transport, and there is no alternative mode of transport for perishable commodities such as fresh food or cut flowers. Air transport systems are interdependent, involving airlines, all-service providers and authorities on the ground.



### Introduction

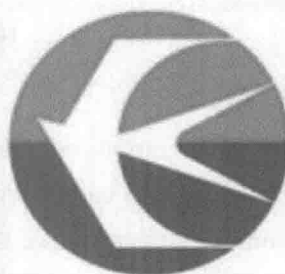
Civil aviation is a sector of the national economy serving the needs of the national economy and the public for air transport. Civil aviation is also used for aerial spraying of crops to provide protection against pests, for aerial photographic surveying, for prospecting for valuable minerals, and for other tasks in which it replaces ground equipment. Civil aviation possesses a fleet of aircraft and helicopters; a network of airlines, airports, and airfields with their technical facilities: radio and weather stations; plants and repair facilities; scientific research institutions and schools.



## Warm-up Activity

---

Do you know what is civil aviation and what these logos stand for?



## Text A

---

### Civil Aviation

Civil aviation is one of two major categories of flying, representing all non-military aviation, both private and commercial. Most of the countries in the world are members of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and work together to establish common standards and recommended practices for civil aviation through that agency.

Civil aviation includes two major categories.

- Scheduled air transport, including all passenger and cargo flights operating on regularly scheduled routes.
- General aviation (GA), including all other civil flights, private or commercial.

Although scheduled air transport is the larger operation in terms of passenger numbers, GA is larger in the number of flights (and flight hours, in the U.S.). In the U.S.,

GA carries 166 million passengers each year, more than any individual airline, though less than all the airlines combined.

Some countries also make a regulatory distinction based on whether aircraft are flown for hire like:

- Commercial aviation, including most or all flying done for hire, particularly scheduled service on airlines;
- Private aviation, including pilots flying for their own purposes (recreation, business meetings, etc.) without receiving any kind of remuneration.

All scheduled air transport is commercial, but general aviation can be either commercial or private. Normally, the pilot, aircraft, and operator must all be authorized to perform commercial operations through separate commercial licensing, registration, and operation certificates.

## History

### Postwar aviation

After World War II, commercial aviation grew rapidly, using mostly ex-military aircraft to transport people and cargo. This growth was accelerated by the glut of heavy and super-heavy bomber airframes like the B-29 and Lancaster that could be converted into commercial aircraft. The DC-3 were also made for easier and longer commercial flights. The first commercial jet airliner to fly was the British de Havilland Comet. By 1952, the British state airline BOAC had introduced the Comet into scheduled service. While a technical achievement, the plane suffered a series of highly public failures, as the shape of the windows led to cracks due to metal fatigue. The fatigue was caused by cycles of pressurization and depressurization of the cabin, and eventually led to catastrophic failure of the plane's fuselage. By the time the problems were overcome, other jet airliner designs had already taken to the skies.

### Civil aviation authorities

The "Convention on International Civil Aviation" (the "Chicago Convention") was originally established in 1944. It states that signatories should collectively work to harmonize and standardize the use of airspace for safety, efficiency and regularity of air transport. Each signatory country, of which there are at least 188, has a civil aviation authority (such as the FAA in the United States) to oversee the following areas of civil aviation.

- Personnel licensing — regulating the basic training and issuance of licenses and

certificates.

- Flight operations — carrying out safety oversight of commercial operators.
- Airworthiness— issuing certificates of registration and certificates of airworthiness to civil aircraft, and overseeing the safety of aircraft maintenance organizations.
- Aerodromes — designing and constructing aerodrome facilities.
- Air traffic services — managing the traffic inside of a country's airspace.



## Text B

### Civil Aviation in China

Statistics from CAAC(Civil Aviation Administration of China) shows that during the 12th Five-Year Planning period, about 1.8 billion passengers chose to travel by airplane. Civil aviation's proportion of turnover volume of passenger in comprehensive transportation system has reached 22.8%. Traveling by airplane is becoming more and more popular. During the past five years, civil aviation's total transport turnover is 345.75 billion ton-kilometers, among which 1.8 billion passengers and 28.876 million tons goods have been transferred with growth of 9.6%, 10.4%. The aviation passenger turnover's proportion in comprehensive transportation system is increased by 8.3%. The data mean Chinese scale of aviation transportation ranks second all over the world.

Staying safe has been the basic principle since the very beginning of Chinese civil aviation industry. The total safe flight time of Chinese airlines reached a historical peak of 34.80 million hours in the past five years (the 12th Five-year Planning period), which was 70.9% more than that in the 11th Five-Year Planning period. Especially since 25th August, 2010 till now, airlines have kept a record of 64 months, 36.45 million hours safe flight.

Flight punctuality is always ranking highly in the problems cared by travelers. Improving flight punctuality is also a work that civil aviation administration paid close attention to. During the 12th Five-Year Planning period, under the condition of the surge of flight number, Chinese airlines made the average punctuality rate to 71.77%, by comprehensive methods including carrying out evaluation of major airports' supporting capability, promoting construction of collaborative decision making system, etc.

International service grew explosively. Mr. Jiaxiang Li, general director of CAAC, remarked that the number of countries that signed the International Air Transportation Agreement with China has grown to 118 and the number of international routes has

grown to 660 from 302 covering 138 cities in 56 countries and areas. International flight passenger turnover volume experienced 1/3 growth, especially those destined to countries along the B&R (the Belt and Road), which got a growth of 70%.

Civil aviation infrastructure is growing stronger and stronger. During the past five years the whole industry was invested 710 billion Yuan (114.5 billion USD). Operating fleet developed from 2,607 airplanes to 4,511. 9 new commercial airlines were incorporated, and by far we have 54 commercial airlines in China. 167 general airlines were inaugurated to reach the number of 278. The number of transportation airport increased to 206 from 175.

Civil aviation is playing a more important role in the national strategy: promoting the collaborative development of Beijing, Tianjin and Hebei Province; pushing forward the communication and transportation between countries along the B&R; boosting the construction of airports along the Yangtze River economic belt. During the 12th Five-Year Planning period, Chinese general aviation business volume increased by a yearly average of 14.8%, achieving the profit of 18 billion Yuan (2.9 billion USD). The profit is 3.14 times as that in the 11th Five-Year Planning period.

## History

Before the Chinese Civil War, there were three airlines operating in the Republic of China. One was Civil Air Transport (Air China), founded by General Claire L. Chennault and Whiting Willauer in 1946. The other two were joint ventures of the ROC government with Pan American World Airways and Lufthansa. As a result of the Chinese Civil War, the Communist Party took control of China Mainland, and only Civil Air Transport moved to Taiwan.

In 1949, the government of the People's Republic of China established the aviation authority and operated General Administration of Civil Aviation of China.

In 1987, Chinese government separated the airline operations of General Administration of Civil Aviation of China into a number of state-owned enterprises. The regulatory role was retained by General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, which is now known as the Civil Aviation Administration of China(CAAC).

In 2004, the turnover of airfreight reached 7.18 billion ton-kilometers; the passenger turnover was 178.2 billion passenger-kilometers; and the volume of freight traffic was 2.767 million tons. China had a total of 1,279 civil flight routes (1,035 of them were domestic routes reaching all large and medium-sized cities, and 244 of them were international)

routes connecting China with more than 70 cities overseas.

Chinese passenger airline industry is dominated by three state-owned airlines: Air China, China Southern Airlines and China Eastern Airlines. There are limited competitions from private operators in the commercial passenger market such as Spring Airlines, but the state-owned operators have the political and financial wherewithal from the central government to lead the market.

## New Words

civil ['sɪvl] adj. 公民的；文明的；国内的；民用的；民事的；【建】土木的

aviation [ˌɛvɪ'eɪʃn] n. 航空；飞机制造业

category ['kætəgəri] n. 种类；类别；范畴

call for 需要；要求；接（人）；预示；规定

commercial [kə'mɜ:ʃl] adj. 商业的；n. 商业广告

heliport ['helɪpɔ:t] n. 直升飞机场

remuneration [rɪ'mju:nə'reɪʃn] n. 报酬；酬劳；赔偿

aerodrome ['eərədrəʊm] n. 飞机场

cargo ['kɑ:gəʊ] n. 船货，货物，运载物；负荷，荷重

airspace ['eəspeɪs] n. 空域；上空；空间；领空

statistics [stə'tɪstɪks] n. 统计学；统计；统计数字

proportion [prə'pɔ:ʃn] n. 部分；比例；均衡；vt. 使成比例；使均衡；分摊

punctuality [ˌpʌŋktʃu'æləti] n. 准时；守时；正点

the B&R (the Belt and Road) 一带一路

collaborative [kə'læbərətrɪv] adj. 合作的，协作的

incorporate [ɪn'kɔ:pəreɪt] vt. 包含，吸收；体现；把……合并；vi. 合并；混合；组成公司

inaugurate [ɪ'nə:gjəreɪt] v. 举行就职典礼；举行仪式；开始；开创

ROC (The Republic of China) 中华民国

Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) 中国民用航空局

General Administration of Civil Aviation of China 中国民用航空总局

administration [ədˌmɪnɪ'streɪʃ(ə)n] n. 管理；行政；实施；行政机构

freight [fret] vt. 运送；装货；使充满；n. 货运；运费；船货

wherewithal ['weəwɪðɔ:l] n. 必要的资金（或手段）

## Part One: English Phonetics—Vowels

英语中有 20 个元音音标, 分别为:

长元音 /ɑ:/ /ɔ:/ /ɜ:/ /i:/ /u:/

短元音 /ʌ/ /ɒ/ /ə/ /ɪ/ /ʊ/ /e/ /æ/ /ɛ/ /aɪ/ /ɔɪ/

双元音 /ɪə/ /eə/ /ʊə/ /əʊ/ /aʊ/

元音音标及其对应的字母组合与单词举例:

1. /ɑ:/ 发音字母及组合: ar a

ar /ɑ:/ car farm card arm

a /ɑ:/ fast class glass plant

2. /ʌ/ 发音字母及组合: u o ou oo

u /ʌ/ up lunch fun nut

o /ʌ/ come mother love above

ou /ʌ/ trouble tough young cousin

oo /ʌ/ blood flood

3. /ɔ:/ 发音字母组合: al or au our aw ar

al /ɔ:/ small wall talk ball walk

or /ɔ:/ short more horse for

au /ɔ:/ author autumn caught quarter

our /ɔ:/ four your door floor

aw /ɔ:/ law paw draw flaw

ar /ɔ:/ warm

4. /ɒ/ 发音字母: o a

o /ɒ/ on hot lot box dog

a /ɒ/ want wash watch what

5. /ɜ:/ 发音字母组合: ir ur ear er or

ir /ɜ:/ girl thirty bird skirt

ur /ɜ:/ turn nurse turtle purple

ear /ɜ:/ learn earth early heard

er /ɜ:/ term her verb mercy

or /ɜ:/ work worker word world

6. /ə/ 发音字母及组合: er or ar o a

er /ə/ teacher remember speaker after

or /ə/ doctor actor author forget

ar /ə/ familiar collar dollar

o /ə/ together tomorrow today lesson

a /ə/ around account ago elephant

7. /i:/ 发音字母及组合: ee ea e ie ei

ee /i:/ three tree green see

ea /i:/ eat tea meat leave

e /i:/ he she me

ie /i:/ piece receive ceiling

ei /i:/ receive ceiling

8. /ɪ/ 发音字母: i y e

i /ɪ/ sit pig it big

y /ɪ/ many happy dictionary gym

e /ɪ/ defect decide delicious defense

9. /u:/ 发音字母及组合: oo o u

oo /u:/ food room goose tooth

o /u:/ shoe do two who

u /u:/ true blue truth ruler

ou /u:/ soup you your group

10. /ʊ/ 发音字母及组合: o ou oo ou

o /ʊ/ woman wolf

u /ʊ/ put full push full

oo /ʊ/ look good foot book

ou /ʊ/ should could would

11. /e/ 发音字母及组合: ea e a

ea /e/ head bread dead heaven

e /e/ bed red elephant center

a /e/ many any anything

12. /æ/ 发音字母: a

a /æ/ bag hand happy hat map mad bad black back glad man

13. /eɪ/ 发音字母及组合: a ay ea ai ey

a /eɪ/ name cake late April

ay /eɪ/ play say may way

ea /eɪ/ great break

ai /eɪ/ rain paint plain wait

ey /eɪ/ they grey hey

14. /aɪ/ 发音字母: i y

i /aɪ/ bike fine find light

y /aɪ/ my try fly eye

15. /ɔɪ/ 发音字母组合: oy oi

oy /ɔɪ/ boy toy oyster oylet

oi /ɔɪ/ oil soil voice choice

16. /ɪə/ 发音字母组合: eer ear ea ere

eer /ɪə/ beer deer queer engineer

ear /ɪə/ near dear clear beard

ea /ɪə/ idea real theatre

ere /ɪə/ here mere severe

17. /eə/ 字发音母组合: ear air ere are

ear /eə/ pear bear

air /eə/ chair air fair repair

ere /eə/ there where care

are /eə/ care share fare hare

18. /ʊə/ 发音字母组合: ure

ure /ʊə/ sure cure pure

19. /əʊ/ 发音字母及组合: o ow oa

o /əʊ/ home cold go no

ow /əʊ/ know low below show

oa /əʊ/ boat coat goal

20. /aʊ/ 字母组合: ou ow

ou /aʊ/ house out ground loud

ow /aʊ/ flower down now cow



## Part Two: Special Terms

aerodrome	_____
airspace	_____
infrastructure	_____
民航	_____
直升飞机场	_____
飞机制造业	_____

## Part Three: Situational Conversation

### 航空英语面试场景对话练习

(A: Applicant I: Interviewer)

I: What made you decide on this type of occupation?

A: Oh, to tell you the truth, I love the sky. When I was a child, I imagined flying into the blue sky someday. Now, I think the day has come. My dream will come true. And I like travelling very much and I enjoy working with people.

I: Can you make yourself understood in English without too much difficulty?

A: Yes, I think I am quite fluent in English. I got the certificate of the Secondary English Training last month.

I: Do you know what the responsibilities are for a stewardess?

A: The main responsibility of a stewardess is to make the passengers relaxed and happy during the flight. And good service is also important.

I: Are you in good health?

A: I just had a complete physical examination and I am in top condition.

I: Have you had any nursing experience?

A: Yes, I have two years of nursing experience, and now I am working as a nurse in a hospital.

I: How tall are you? What about your eyesight?

A: My height is one meter and sixty-eight centimeters. I never had any vision problems.

I: What would you say are your strengths and weaknesses?

A: One of my strengths is my friendliness and open-minded attitude and also I think I have a warm personality. But sometimes, I find it hard to tell others when I don't like what they are doing.

I: If a passenger cannot understand what you say, what should you do?