

# 民航安检英语教程

MINHANG ANJIAN YINGYU JIAOCHENG

严琴 李红伟 张莉 编著



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## 前 言

影响航空安全的非法干扰行为由来已久，但是“9·11”事件开创了恐怖分子滥用民用航空器作为武器攻击人类文明社会的恶劣先例，是世界民航史上发生的最严重的恐怖袭击事件之一。事件发生以后，航空保安再次成为人们关注的话题。国际民航组织和各国政府迅速采取行动，严格保安措施，引进先进科技，同时强调，严厉打击恐怖主义犯罪必须进行广泛的国际合作。

新的形势下如何加强航空保安，保障民航安全，也是我国民航界一直关注的问题。了解国际民航组织相关规章，加强国际交流是保障和提高我国航空保安水平的必然要求。

本书主要讲授与航空保安相关的专业英语，在编写时力图由浅入深，既强调现场工作的实用性，又注重管理理论的系统性。主要包括：航空器、机场、航空违禁物品、安检设备等保安基础知识；机场与候机楼保安、旅客及客舱行李检查、货物安全检查、通道监护、空中保安等保安措施；以及国际航空保安法律体系框架、航空保安审计、下一代航空保安等。教程共分为12课，每一课包括：安检常用对话、课文、译文、单词、短语、注释、练习和阅读材料等几部分；另有一个附录：练习答案。

本教程既可以用于国内院校安检专业学员或人员的英语教学或培训，又可以作为国内航空从业人员了解国际航空保安管理体系的参考资料。

本教程由中国民航管理干部学院组织编写，在编写过程中，得到了学院和工程二系其他领导、同志的大力支持和帮助；此外，民航业内相关单位的有关同志也对本书的内容提出了许多宝贵的批评和建议。在此，向以上提到的领导、同事、同行及所有给予本书帮助和支持的人表示衷心的感谢。

在本书编写过程中，李红伟参与第4、5、9课的编写工作，张莉参与第

6、8 课的编写工作，其余编写工作由严琴负责。

由于时间仓促，编者水平有限，错误和不足之处在所难免，敬请各位读者和同仁批评指正。

编者

2006 年 6 月

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## Lesson One

### *Dialogue: Passport Control*

#### **Dialogue 1**

(O: Security Officer, P: Passenger)

O: Hello, Madam.

P: Hello, I'll take flight 981 from Beijing to New York.

O: Please show me your air-ticket, passport and boarding pass.

P: Here you are.

O: Sorry, you haven't got a boarding pass yet.

P: Oh, how can I get one?

O: Please go to the check-in counter just over there and check in.  
The staff will give you the boarding pass.

P: Thank you.

#### **Dialogue 2**

O: Hello, sir.

P: Hello, I'll take flight 985 from Beijing to San Francisco.

O: Please show me your air-ticket, passport and boarding pass.

P: Here you are. This is my air ticket... my passport and ...  
boarding pass.

O: OK. Please wait a moment.

*(The security officer checks the air ticket, boarding pass and passport  
and then returns them to the passenger)*

- O: O. K. You can go through the gate with your carry-on baggage.  
Have a good trip.
- P: Thanks a lot.

### Dialogue 3

- O: Please show me your air-ticket, passport and boarding pass.
- P: Here you are.
- O: Sorry. It seems something wrong with your passport. Please wait for a while. I will check it.
- ( *The security officer checks the air ticket, boarding pass and passport* )
- O: O. K. You may go now. Please go through the security gate with your cabin baggage.
- P: Thanks you.

### Text: Airplane

Man has always wanted to fly. It was, of course, the birds who were responsible for the human being's flying dream. On Dec 17<sup>th</sup>, 1903, after so many times of experiments, two American brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright succeeded in flying the first airplane in human being's history. The name of this first airplane is the Kitty Hawk Flyer. Following the Wright Brothers' success, the aviation activities took place everywhere in the world.

Now, airplanes come in many different shapes and sizes depending on the mission of the aircraft, but all modern airplanes have certain components in common. These are the fuselage, wings, tail assembly and control surfaces, landing gear, and powerplant (s) .

The body of the airplane is called the fuselage. The fuselage must be strong and streamlined. It holds all the pieces of the aircraft togeth-

er and many of the other large parts are attached to it. It houses the cockpit, cabin, passengers, and cargo.

The wings provide the principal lifting force of an airplane. Some airplanes carry the fuel in the wings.

The control surfaces include all those moving surfaces of an airplane used for attitude, lift, and drag control.

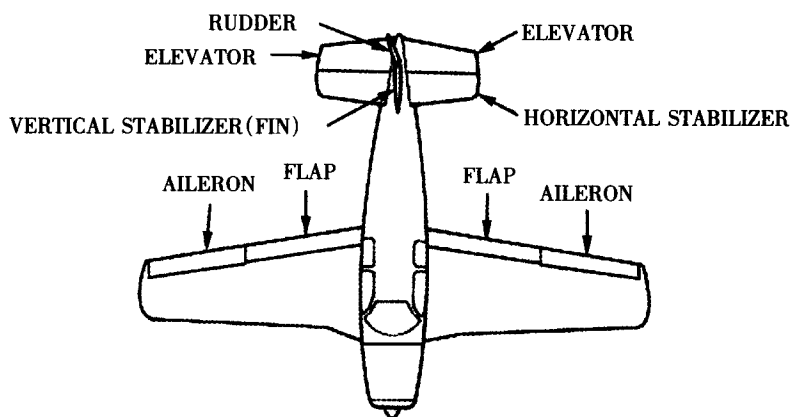


图 1. 1

The tail assembly is the rear section of the body of the airplane. Its main purpose is to give stability to the aircraft. The tail usually has a fixed horizontal piece (called the horizontal stabilizer) and a fixed vertical piece (called the vertical stabilizer) .

Airplanes require landing gear for taxiing, takeoff, and landing.

The powerplant may be an engine and propeller combination, a jet engine, or a jet engine and propeller combination. It gives the airplane thrust needed to fly.

During flight the four forces acting on the airplane are lift, weight, thrust and drag. Only when the lift is larger than the weight, then the airplane can leave the ground.

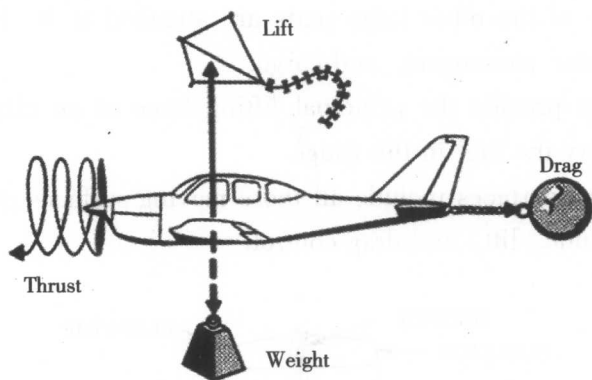


图 1.2

[参考译文]

## 飞 机

人类总是梦想自由飞行，毋庸置疑，鸟类应当对人类这个梦想负责。1903年12月17日，在多次实验后，奥利弗莱特和威尔伯莱特两名美国兄弟成功地放飞了人类历史上第一架飞机，这架飞机的名字是“凯蒂霍克飞行者号”。莱特兄弟成功之后，世界各地的航空活动开展起来了。

现在，由于功能不同，飞机的形状、大小各异，但是所有现代飞机均由相同的部件组成。这些部件有：机体、机翼、尾翼、控制面、起落架和动力装置。

飞机的机身被称作机体。机体必须结实且呈流线型。机体将飞机的所有部件都结合在一起，很多大的部件都安装在机体上。其内部容纳驾驶舱、客舱、旅客和货物。

机翼给飞机提供主要的升力，有些飞机可以利用机翼装载燃油。

控制面（操纵面）包括所有用于控制飞机的高度、升力、阻力的可以移动表面。

尾翼是飞机的尾部，其主要作用是稳定飞机。通常，尾翼有一个固定的水平部分（被称作水平安定面）和一个固定的垂直部分（被称作垂直安定面）。

飞机利用起落架滑行、起飞和着陆。

动力装置可以是发动机与螺旋桨的组合、喷气式发动机或者喷气式发动机与螺旋桨的组合。发动机给飞机提供飞行所需要的推力。

飞行中的飞机受到4个力的作用，这4个力是：升力、重力、推力和阻力。仅当升力大于重力时，飞机才能离地飞行。

### New words

|                             |                     |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| passport ['pɑ:spɔ:t]        | <i>n.</i> 护照        |
| check-in ['tʃek 'in]        | <i>vt.</i> 值机       |
| airplane ['ɛəplein]         | <i>n.</i> 飞机        |
| mission ['mɪʃən]            | <i>n.</i> 使命，任务     |
| fuselage ['fju:zlɑ:ʒ]       | <i>n.</i> 机身        |
| powerplant ['paʊə'plɑ:nt]   | <i>n.</i> 动力装置      |
| streamlined ['stri:mlaɪnd]  | <i>adj.</i> 流线(型)的  |
| cockpit ['kɒkpit]           | <i>n.</i> 驾驶舱       |
| cabin ['kæbin]              | <i>n.</i> 客舱        |
| principal ['prɪnsəpl]       | <i>adj.</i> 主要的，首要的 |
| lift [lɪft]                 | <i>n.</i> 升力        |
| altitude ['æltɪtju:d]       | <i>n.</i> (海拔)高度    |
| drag [dræg]                 | <i>n.</i> 阻力        |
| aileron ['eɪlərən]          | <i>n.</i> 副翼        |
| flap [flæp]                 | <i>n.</i> 襟翼        |
| rudder ['rʌdə]              | <i>n.</i> 方向舵       |
| elevator ['elɪveɪtə]        | <i>n.</i> 升降舵       |
| taxiing ['tæksɪŋ]           | <i>n.</i> (飞机)滑行    |
| takeoff ['teɪk'ɔ:f]         | <i>n.</i> 起飞        |
| landing ['lændɪŋ]           | <i>n.</i> 登陆，着陆     |
| propeller [prə'pelə]        | <i>n.</i> 螺旋桨，推进器   |
| combination [kəm'bi'neɪʃən] | <i>n.</i> 组合，合并     |
| thrust [θrʌst]              | <i>n.</i> 推力        |

### Phrases

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| boarding pass         | 登机牌      |
| carry-on baggage      | 随身行李     |
| cabin baggage         | 随身行李     |
| Kitty Hawk Flyer      | 凯蒂霍克飞行者号 |
| tail assembly         | 尾翼       |
| landing gear          | 起落架      |
| control surface       | 操纵面      |
| Horizontal Stabilizer | 水平安定面    |
| Vertical Stabilizer   | 垂直安定面    |

### Note

1. It was, of course, the birds who were responsible for the human being's flying dream. 当然，鸟类应当对人类的飞行梦想负责。  
此句是紧接上一句“人类总是想能够飞行”，说明从远古以来人类就想模仿鸟一样飞行，因此，在人类飞行历史中，有很长一段时间人类试图通过建造扑翼飞机（Flapping-wing airplane）飞上天空。
2. The name of this first airplane is the Kitty Hawk Flyer. （莱特兄弟成功飞行的人类历史上）第一架飞机的名字是“凯蒂霍克飞行者号”。这是因为该飞机成功飞行是发生在 1903 年 12 月 17 日美国北卡罗莱那州的凯蒂霍克城，飞机因此而得名。
3. Now, airplanes come in many different shapes and sizes depending on the mission of the aircraft, but all modern airplanes have certain components in common. 现在，由于功能不同，飞机的形状、大小各异，但是所有现代飞机均由相同的部件组成。  
Mission 一词一般用于指“使命”，此处指“任务”、“功能”，由于其用途不同，所以飞机的形状及大小都不一样。  
“in common”意思是“共有”。
4. The control surfaces include all those moving surfaces of an airplane used for attitude, lift, and drag control. 控制面（操纵面）包

括所有用于控制飞机的高度、升力和阻力的可以移动的表面。

对于飞机来说, 控制面一般包括升降舵 (elevator)、方向舵 (rudder)、副翼 (aileron)、襟翼 (flap) 等, 其位置如文章中的图 1.1。

5. During flight the four forces acting on the airplane are lift, weight, thrust and drag. 飞行中的飞机受到 4 个力的作用, 这 4 个力是: 升力、重力、推力和阻力。

飞机升力的产生原理是“伯努利定理”: 随着流体流动速度的增加, 其压力减小。因此, 机翼上表面的气体 (流体) 流速的增加使得在机翼的上表面的压力减小, 这样就产生了升力。重力是地球的引力, 推力由动力装置提供, 而阻力有多种, 包括飞行中空气产生的阻力等。

6. Only when the lift is larger than the weight, then the airplane can leave the ground. 仅当升力大于重力时, 飞机才能离地飞行。

此处使用了“Only when ..., then...”句型, 该句型的意思是“仅当…… (条件) 下, 才能……”。

## Exercises

1. Complete the following dialogue.

O: Hello, \_\_\_\_\_ (请出示您的护照、机票和登机牌).

P: Here you are.

O: \_\_\_\_\_ (您想去哪里?) ?

P: New York.

O: Ok. \_\_\_\_\_ (请带上您的随身行李过安检).

P: Thanks a lot.

2. Filling the blanks of following sentences:

① Most airplanes are composed of \_\_\_\_\_, wings, \_\_\_\_\_, landing gears, and powerplant.

② The first airplane took off on \_\_\_\_\_ (date) by \_\_\_\_\_.

③ The airplane needs the landing gear to \_\_\_\_\_, takeoff and \_\_\_\_\_.

④ The four forces acting on the airplane during the flight are gravi-

ty, \_\_\_\_\_, thrust, and \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Fill the following blanks with the given phrases.

size, house, wrong, mission, in common, wing

① The fuselage \_\_\_\_\_ the cockpit, cabin, cargo and passengers.

② It seems something \_\_\_\_\_ with your passport.

③ Airplanes come in many different shapes and \_\_\_\_\_ depending on the \_\_\_\_\_ of the aircraft.

④ But all modern airplanes have certain components \_\_\_\_\_.

⑤ The \_\_\_\_\_ provides the principal lifting force of an airplane.

4. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

① Please go to the check-in counter just over there and check in.

② On Dec 17th, 1903, after so many times of experiments, two American brothers, Orville and Wilbur Wright succeeded in flying the first airplane in human being's history.

③ These are the fuselage, wing, tail assembly and control surfaces, landing gear, and powerplant (s).

④ It houses the cockpit, cabin, passengers, and cargo.

⑤ Only when the lift is larger than the weight, then the airplane can leave the ground.

### *Reading Material:* Early Aviation

Aviation is defined as the design, manufacture, use, or operation of aircraft. For centuries man has dreamed of soaring with the birds. Famous inventors such as Leonardo da Vinci, John Stringfellow, and Lawrence Hargrave have come up with ideas of how to get some of the strangest machines to fly long before the Wright brothers' famous first flight at Kitty Hawk.

From 1903 to today, its remarkable how far aviation has come. On December 17, 1903, at 10:35 a.m., the Wright brothers' (Orville at



the controls) made the first heavier-than-air, machine powered flight which lasted 12 seconds and covered 120 feet.

Before World War I, airplane design greatly improved. Pusher biplanes (two-winged airplanes with the engine and propeller behind the wing) were succeeded by tractor biplanes (two-winged airplanes with the engine and propeller in front of the wing) . Monoplane designs were rare, and when World War I began, huge biplane bombers with two to four engines were developed. Airmail was also started, although it only lasted a week. The first airmail officially approved by the U. S. Post Office Department began on September 23, 1911, and the pilot (Earle Ovington) would carry the mail on his legs and tossed the bag overboard when he reached his destination. Also in 1911, the first transcontinental flight across the U. S. was completed by Calbraith P. Rodgers. His flight from New York to California took 3 days, 10 hours, and 14 minutes, and was by a Wright aircraft.

After World War II and by 1947 all the basic technology needed for aviation had been developed, such as jet propulsion, aerodynamics and radar, etc. One of the minor military contractors was the Boeing Company who later became the largest aircraft manufacturer in the world. With all the new technologies developed by this time, airliners were larger, faster, and featured pressurized cabins. New aerodynamic designs, metals, and power plants would result in high-speed turbojet airplanes. These planes would later be able to fly supersonically and make transoceanic flights regularly.