



卓越工程师教育培养计划配套教材

飞行技术系列

Aviation English for Pilots (listening course)

# 飞行专业英语

(听力)

范海翔 马红 杜丽娟 李佩绮 王悦 编

Fan Haixiang Ma Hong Du Lijuan Li Peiqi Wang Yue



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## 内 容 简 介

本书为飞行专业适用的专业英语听力教材,涵盖飞行专业的众多领域,内容涉及飞行历史、飞行原理、飞机结构与主要系统、气象学、陆空通话及人为因素等方面,突破了以往同类教材只强调飞机构造的大纲模式。本书可以作为高校飞行专业学生的相关教材,也可供相关专业的从业人员参考。

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# 卓越工程师教育培养计划配套教材

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我国“十二五”发展规划的重点建设目标之一,是根据国民经济发展对民航业的要求,不断扩充与优化配置航线和飞机等资源。在民航业持续快速发展的同时,必然会使飞行专业技术人才高度匮乏。在《中国民用航空发展第十一个五年规划》中,中国民用航空局对未来20年全行业人才需求进行了预计分析,其中,“十二五”期间需增加飞行员16500人。因此,飞行技术人才的培养是推动或阻碍民航发展的关键。

与其他本科专业相比,飞行技术专业的学生除了学习掌握飞行原理、飞机系统、航空动力装置、航空气象、空中领航、机载设备、仪表飞行程序设计、空中交通管制等飞行技术的专业知识外,还需具备一定的管理能力和较高的英语水平。并且,飞行技术专业人才的培养多采用学历教育与职业教育同步实施的模式,要求同时取得学历、学位证书和职业技能证书(飞行驾驶执照)后,才有资格担任民航运输机副驾驶员。

飞行技术人才培养具有专业性强、培养难度大和成本高的特点。伴随着大型民用运输机的生产与发展,必然要求提高飞行员的学历层次。国内设置飞行技术本科专业的高等院校仅有中国民航飞行学院、中国民航大学、北京航空航天大学、南京航空航天大学、上海工程技术大学等几所。而且,培养学士学位飞行技术人才的历史仅20多年,尽管积累了一定的培养经验,但适用的专业教材相对较少。

在飞行技术专业的学科建设中,上海工程技术大学飞行学院和航空运输学院秉承服务国家和地区经济建设的宗旨,坚持教学与科研相结合、理论与实践相结合。2010年,上海工程技术大学飞行技术专业被列为教育部卓越工程师教育培养计划的试点专业,上海工程技术大学被列为教育部卓越工程师教育培养计划的示范单位。为满足飞行技术专业卓越工程师教育的需要,上海工程技术大学从事飞行技术专业教学和研究的骨干教师以及航空公司的业务骨干合作编写了“卓越计划”飞行技术专业系列教材。

“卓越计划”飞行技术专业系列教材共20本,分别为《运输机飞行仿真技术及应用》、《飞机系统》、《民用航空法概论》、《飞机空气动力学》、《飞机飞行力学》、《航空动力装置》、《空中领航》、《航空气象》、《仪表飞行程序设计原理》、《航空机载电子设备》、《空中交通管理基础》、《飞行运营管理》、《飞行人因工程》、《机组资源管理》、《飞行性能与计划》、《飞行人员陆空通话(英文版)》、《飞行专业英语(阅读)》、《飞行专业英语(听力)》、《飞行基础英语(一)》、《飞行基础英语(二)》等。

系列教材以理论与实践相结合作为编写的理念和原则,具有基础性、系统性、应用性等



特点。在借鉴国内外相关文献资料的基础上,坚持加强基础理论,对基本概念、基础知识和基本技能进行详细阐述,能满足飞行技术专业卓越工程师教育培养的教学目标和要求。同时,强调理论联系实际,体现“面向工业界、面向世界、面向未来”的工程教育理念,实践上海工程技术大学建设现代化特色大学的办学思想,凸显飞行技术的专业特色。

系列教材在编写过程中,参阅了大量的中外文参考书籍和文献资料,吸收和借鉴了现有部分教材的优势,参考了航空运输企业的相关材料,在此,对国内外有关作者和企业一并表示衷心的感谢。

受编者水平和时间所限,书中难免有错误和疏漏之处,敬请读者提出宝贵意见,不足之处还请同行不吝赐教。

上海工程技术大学 汪泓

2012年1月



目前,我国绝大多数的飞行学员需出国培训,在国外完成英文的地面理论课程的学习,并通过国外航校和民航局的严格考试,获取相关飞行执照。此外,飞行员与空中交通管制员之间存在交流障碍,国际上曾发生多起因语言沟通障碍而导致的飞行事故和飞行事故症候,国际民航组织(ICAO)修订了国际民航公约相应章节,提高了对国际运行飞行员英语能力的要求。语言问题已经成为民航业备受关注的重点,各航空公司均把飞行员掌握专业英语的水平作为重要考核指标。鉴于此,编写组精心编写了本教材,旨在为提高我国飞行员英语水平贡献一份力量。

笔者结合自身多年来从事飞行翻译及飞行员培训教学中积累的经验,查阅了大量的飞行专业英语资料,参考了国内外优秀的飞行专业英语教材,完成了本书的编写工作。本书共分六章二十课,并配有录音光盘。课文主要内容涉及飞行历史,初、高教机及民用运输机机型知识,飞机主要系统,陆空通话,航空气象及飞行中人的因素等。

本教材的特点:(1)在课文内容安排上,注意理论知识的全面性,并通过案例分析将理论与飞行实践紧密结合在一起;(2)在听力题目的编写上,设置灵活,形式多样,互动性强,较好地调动学生的积极性和主动性,确保课堂活动有效开展;(3)在题目难度梯度设置上,由浅入深,使学生在在学习过程中能循序渐进,不断提高飞行专业英语听力水平。

本书作为卓越工程师教育培养计划飞行技术专业建设项目内容,由上海工程技术大学组织编写,在编写过程中得到了上海工程技术大学飞行学院领导的大力支持,上海航空公司多位飞行员给予了许多宝贵的意见和建议,在此一并表示衷心的感谢。本书由范海翔、马红、杜丽娟、李佩绮、王悦共同编写完成,在编写过程中,参考了国内外其他民航院校的相关英语教材、部分航空法规及行业标准。

本教材不仅适合高等院校飞行技术、空中交通管制、飞行签派专业的学生使用,也可供航空企事业单位、民航局及其下属管理局的相关工作人员作为培训教材使用,同时也可作为飞行爱好者的自学教材。

《飞行专业英语(听力)》教材涉及的内容极为广泛和专业,编写难度较大。由于编者水平有限及时间仓促,书中难免存在疏误。恳请广大读者提出宝贵意见,待再版时修订补充,使之日臻完善。

《飞行专业英语(听力)》教材编写组

2013年12月





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## Introduction to Flying





## Lesson 1 History of Flight

### Listening 1 Early days of flying

1. Listen to a story and write the numbers 1-10 next to the words a to j to show the order in which you hear them.

- a. airships
- b. flying machines
- c. gliders
- d. accident
- e. wings
- f. mythology
- g. experimenting
- h. ballooning
- i. lighter-than-air
- j. propeller



Balloon



Glider with Tail

Figure 1.1 Ancient Flying

2. Listen to it again, and fill in the missing information.

Time	People	Works
	Daedalus & Icarus	
in the 15 <sup>th</sup> century		
	Montgolfier Brothers	
in the 19 <sup>th</sup> century	Otto Lilienthal	
on the 17 <sup>th</sup> December, 1903		

### Listening 2 The Wright Brothers

1. Listen to the tape, and complete the passage.

The Wright Brothers spent (1) \_\_\_\_\_ in flight. They noticed that birds soared into the wind and that the (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the curved surface of their wings (3) \_\_\_\_\_. Birds change the shape of their wings to (4) \_\_\_\_\_. They believed that they could use this technique to (5) \_\_\_\_\_ by warping, or changing the shape, of a portion of the wing. Over the next three years, Wilbur and his brother Orville would design a series of (6) \_\_\_\_\_ which would be flown in (7) \_\_\_\_\_ flights. They recognized that (8) \_\_\_\_\_ would be the most crucial and hardest problem to solve. In 1900, the Wrights successfully tested their new 50-pound (9) \_\_\_\_\_ glider with its 17-foot (10) \_\_\_\_\_ and wing-warping mechanism at Kitty Hawk, in both unmanned and piloted flights. In fact, it was the first piloted glider. Based upon the results, the Wright Brothers planned to (11) \_\_\_\_\_, and build a bigger glider.



Figure 1.2 The Wright Brothers

2. Work in a group, and discuss the following question.

What kinds of difficulties would the Wright brothers meet in inventing a manned flyer?



3. Listen to the tape, and answer the questions.

(1) What are the problems that occurred when they flew the glider in 1901?

---



---

wings

lifting power

forward elevator

controlling the pitch

wing-warping mechanism

spin out of control

(2) How did they solve these problems?

---



---



---



wind tunnel	wing shapes	glider	32-foot wingspan
tail	stabilize		

(3) What are the new elements of the flyer which weighted 700 pounds?

motor	accommodate	weight and vibrations
-------	-------------	-----------------------

(4) Why did they build a movable track?

downhill track	airspeed
----------------	----------

(5) What was the flight record made by the flyer?

sustained flight	piloted flight
------------------	----------------

### Listening 3 The first flight

Listen to the tape, and take notes about the four trips.

<b>Four trips</b>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Pilot</i>	<i>What happened?</i>
<b>First trip</b>			
<b>Second trip</b>			
<b>Third trip</b>			
<b>Fourth trip</b>			

### Key terms

aircraft

coordinate

airship

crash

airspeed

curved surface



elevator  
glide  
hydrogen gas  
landing gear  
maneuver  
pilot  
pitch  
propeller-driven plane  
roll control

skid  
spin  
out of control  
steam-powered  
wingspan  
tail  
stabilize  
motor  
vibration

## Lesson 2 Aircraft Types and Categories

### Listening 1 Boeing Family

1. Complete the missing information.





**Boeing Family**

Product	Size	Seating capacity	Engine number	Maximum range
Boeing 737	mid-size narrow-body		twin-engine	
Boeing 747		around 400		up to 7 670 nautical miles
Boeing 757	mid-size, narrow-body		twin-engine	
Boeing 767		181 to 375	twin-engine	
Boeing 777	wide-body			
Boeing 787			twin-engine	8 500 nautical miles

2. Write T if the statement agrees with the information, and F if the statement contradicts the information.

(1) The 787's design features lighter-weight construction with the choice of Aluminum as usual.

(2) For the engines and fasteners, Boeing 787 applies the material of titanium and steel.

(3) The special design for the external features points to the engine nacelles with noise-reducing serrated edges and the planar wingtips.

(4) The most notable contribution to efficiency is applying electrically powered compressors and pumps.

(5) Another ideal design is to mix the wing ice protection system that uses electro-thermal heater mats with the hot bleed air together efficiently.

(6) We have got two head-up displays (HUDs) in the cockpit of Boeing 787.

(7) Like other Airbus airliners, the 787 will use a side-stick as a new try.

(8) The airplane's control, navigation, and communication systems are networked with the passenger cabin's in-flight internet systems.

(9) Passengers could get access into these systems when emergency situation happens.

(10) In order to prevent data transfer, the design contains the air gaps and firewalls.

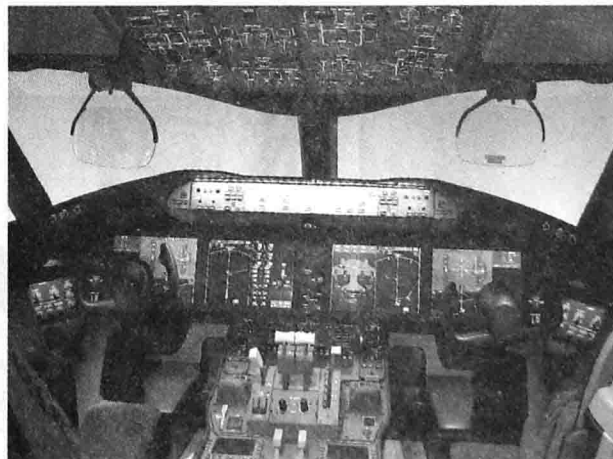


Figure 2.1 The Boeing 787 cockpit





## Listening 2 Airbus Family

### 1. Fill in the blanks.

The advanced Airbus product line incorporates a high degree of commonality between family members.

The Airbus A300 was the first aircraft developed, manufactured and marketed by Airbus. In \_\_\_\_\_ the “A300” label began to be applied to a proposed seat, \_\_\_\_\_.

The A320 is a \_\_\_\_\_ range twin-engine subsonic \_\_\_\_\_ transport aircraft introduced as the first \_\_\_\_\_ aircraft to the Airbus family. The \_\_\_\_\_ varies between about \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ passengers.

The A330 is a third-generation, twin-engine \_\_\_\_\_ aircraft with typically 335 seats in a two-class arrangement. It offers a range of \_\_\_\_\_ nautical miles with a full complement of \_\_\_\_\_.

The A380 is a \_\_\_\_\_ (VLR), subsonic, civil transport aircraft. The A380 has a full-length \_\_\_\_\_ fuselage. The two passenger decks are referred to as the main and upper deck. Both decks are connected by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. The \_\_\_\_\_ is located between these two decks. Airbus is in tight competition with Boeing every year for aircraft orders. A380, for example, is designed to be larger than the 747.

### 2. Complete the aircraft profile.

#### Aircraft profile

- First flight Time: \_\_\_\_\_
- Place: \_\_\_\_\_
- Served with: \_\_\_\_\_
- Two-version description: \_\_\_\_\_
- Control system: \_\_\_\_\_



Figure 2.2 The first completed A380 at the “A380 Reveal” event