

民航英语工程系列教材



民航航行英语教程

上册

主编 杜实 赵宁

中国民航出版社

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H319.4
1390-Ap

民航航行英语教程

AN ENGLISH COURSE OF
AIR NAVIGATION SERVICES

(上册)

主编 杜实 赵宁



30833873

中国民航出版社

833873

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

民航航行英语教程 (上、下册) / 杜实, 赵宁主编.
—北京: 中国民航出版社, 1998.4
ISBN 7-80110-202-9

I. 民…

II. ①杜… ②赵…

III. 民用航空-英语-教材

IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (98) 第 01017 号

民航航行英语教程 (上、下册)

杜实 赵宁 主编

出版	中国民航出版社
社址	北京市朝阳区光熙门北里甲 31 号楼 (100028)
发行	中国民航出版社
电话	64290477
印刷	北京广内印刷厂
照排	中国民航出版社激光照排室
开本	850 × 1168 1/32
印张	27
字数	610 千字
版本	1998 年 7 月第 1 版 1998 年 7 月第 1 次印刷
印数	1—5 000 册

书号	ISBN 7-80110-202-9/V·100
定价	48.60 元 (上、下册)

(如有印装错误, 本社负责调换)

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前 言

《民航航行英语教程》是根据民航总局领导关于提高民航从业人员专业英语水平的指示，在科教司的倡导下，按照中国民航总局《民航专业英语（航行类）考试大纲》的要求，为民航系统的空中交通管制、航行情报、气象和签派等专业技术人员编写的教程。为满足上述人员的专业需要，本书从国内外有关书刊，国际学术会议论文集，国际民航组织颁布的文献中收集了上述专业的大量资料，并结合我国民航实际需要进行整理和部分改写。因此，本书具有内容新颖充实、题材广泛、单词量大、专业性强等诸多特点。在习题编写中我们也尽量与《大纲》保持一致。

全书共 17 个单元，每单元由若干课组成，包括课文和大量习题。其中第 2、3、4、5、13、14、15 单元由赵宁编写，其余单元由杜实编写。本书有 2 个附录，分别为 1) 专业术语；2) 习题答案。

本书经中国民航学院刘得一、吴景奎同志审阅并提出修改意见，谨此致谢。同时编者对组织本书编写的钦庆生、刘得一、张志义、杨建等同志表示感谢。

民航总局科教司职教处任超英、院校处杨胜军、空管局潘健军、民航学院戴福青、宁夏区局张波等同志热情支持本书出版，曾多次提供资料或帮助，编者在此表示衷心感谢。

在编写过程中，编者参考了国内外许多书刊，谨在此向有关专家、学者致以诚挚谢意。

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UNIT 1

GENERAL

LESSON 1

International Civil Aviation Organization

On 17 December 1903, in North Carolina, a frail structure of metal, wood and fabric struggled into the air and carried a single passenger 260 metres. This was the first recorded flight by a heavier-than-air powered machine, but it was also the culmination of experiments made by men of many nations during the previous century. For even at the moment of its birth, the aeroplane was a creation of no one nation or of no one technology. Today, little more than 90 years later, the international character of air transport is self-evident. The scheduled airlines of the world now carry more than 1,000 million passengers and fly much more than 10,000 million kilometres. The world is enveloped by a network of air routes. The air has become a highway for world commerce.

This development of the aeroplane into a major instrument of transport has brought with it international problems—the co-ordination of techniques and laws, the dissemination of technical

and economic information—far beyond the ability of individual governments to solve. The need for safety and regularity in air transport involves the necessity of building ^{expensive} aerodromes, of setting up navigation aids and of establishing weather reporting systems. The standardization of operational practices for international services is of fundamental importance, so that there may be no error caused by misunderstanding or inexperience. The establishment of such standards, standards for rules of the air, for air traffic control, for personnel licensing, for the design of aerodromes and for so many details of prime importance to air safety, all require more than national action.

The aims and objectives of ICAO^① are to develop the principles and techniques of international air navigation and to foster the planning and development of international air transport so as to: a) ensure the safe and orderly growth of international civil aviation throughout the world; b) encourage the arts of aircraft design and operation for peaceful purposes; c) encourage the development of airways, airports, and air navigation facilities for international civil aviation; d) meet the needs of the peoples of the world for safe, regular, efficient and economical air transport; e) prevent economic waste caused by unreasonable competition; f) ensure that the rights of Contracting States are fully respected and that every Contracting State has a fair opportunity to operate international airlines; g) avoid ^{22.}discrimination between Contracting States; h) promote safety of flight in international air navigation; i) promote generally the development of all as-

pects of international civil aeronautics.

* ICAO has a sovereign body, the Assembly, and a governing body, the Council. The Assembly meets at least once in three years and is convened by the Council. Each Contracting State is entitled to one vote and decisions of the Assembly are taken by a majority of the votes cast except when otherwise provided in the Convention. At this session the complete work of the Organization in the technical, economic, legal and technical assistance fields is reviewed in detail and guidance given to the other bodies of ICAO for their future work.

* The Council is a permanent body responsible to the Assembly and is composed of 33 Contracting States elected by the Assembly for a three-year term. In the election, adequate representation is given to States of chief importance in air transport, States not otherwise included which make the largest contribution to the provision of facilities for civil air navigation and States not otherwise included whose designation will ensure that all the major geographic areas of the world are represented on the Council.

The Council, the Air Navigation Commission, the Air Transport Committee, the Committee on Joint Support of Air Navigation Services and the Finance committee, provide the continuing direction of the work of the Organization. One of the major duties of the Council is to adopt International Standards and Recommended Practices and to incorporate these as Annexes to the Convention on International Civil Aviation. The Council may act as an arbiter between Contracting States on matters con-

cerning aviation and implementation of the Convention; it may investigate any situation which presents avoidable obstacles to the development of international air navigation and, in general, it may take whatever steps are necessary to maintain the safety and regularity of operation of international air transport.

Vocabulary

frail	[freil]	a. 虚弱的; 薄弱的
fabric	['fæbrik]	n. 织物; 结构; 构造物
culmination	[kʌlmi'neiʃən]	n. 顶点; 极点
technology	[tek'nɒlədʒi]	n. 技术; 工艺
previous	['pri:vɪəs]	a. (时间或顺序) 在前
schedule	['ʃedju:l]	n. 表; (尤指) 时间表; 进度表; 预定计划表
envelop	['envələup]	vt. 包, 封
commerce	['kɒmə:s]	n. 商业; 商务
technique	[tek'ni:k]	n. 技巧; 技术; 熟练的方法; 行家手法, (音乐、绘画等的) 表现法
disseminate	[di'semineit]	vt. 传播; 散布 (思想、教义) 等
economic	[i'kə'nɒmik]	a. 经济的; 节约的
individual	[indi'vidjuəl]	a. 个别的; 独特的
		n. 个人
regularity	['regju'lærəti]	n. 规律; 经常; 定期

principle	[ˈprɪnsəpl]	<i>n.</i> 原理; 原则
foster	[ˈfɒstə(r)]	<i>vt.</i> 照顾; 抚育; 养育; 培养
efficient	[ɪˈfɪʃənt]	<i>a.</i> 有能力的; 能胜任的
discrimination	[ˌdɪskrɪmɪˈneɪʃən]	<i>n.</i> 区别; 辨别; 差别待遇
promote	[prəˈməʊt]	<i>vt.</i> 协办; 提倡; 促进; 创设
aeronautics	[æərəˈnɔ:tiks]	<i>n.</i> 航空学
sovereign	[ˈsɒvrɪn]	<i>a.</i> (指权力)最高的; 无限的; 有主权的; 极好的; 有效的
assembly	[əˈsembli]	<i>n.</i> 集会; (尤指立法之)会议; 全体会议; 大会
council	[ˈkaʊnsəl]	<i>n.</i> 议会; 政务会; 会议; 理事会
convene	[kənˈvi:n]	<i>v.</i> 召集(人们); 召开(会议等)
majority	[məˈdʒɔrəti]	<i>n.</i> 多数; 大半; (投票时)超过对方的票数
vote	[vəʊt]	<i>n.</i> 投票权, 选举权; 拨款 <i>v.</i> 投票赞成(反对)某人(某事物); 拨款(给某人为某事); 公认; 提议; 建议
convention	[kənˈvenʃən]	<i>n.</i> 大会; 年会; 公认的标准; (一般)常规; 公约
session	[ˈseʃən]	<i>n.</i> 开庭; 开会; 开会期
permanent	[ˈpə:mənənt]	<i>a.</i> 长久的; 永久的
compose	[kəmˈpəʊz]	<i>v.</i> (指要素)组成; 构成; 著作