总主编　谭万成

海事基础英语

听说教程

MARITIME ENGLISH

Listening and Speaking Course II

主编　孙利望　马志波　孙丽红　李　燕
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主审　孙培廷

MARITIME ENGLISH

2

学生用书

大连海事大学出版社
DALIAN MARITIME UNIVERSITY PRESS

航海类专业本科英语
教改系列教材

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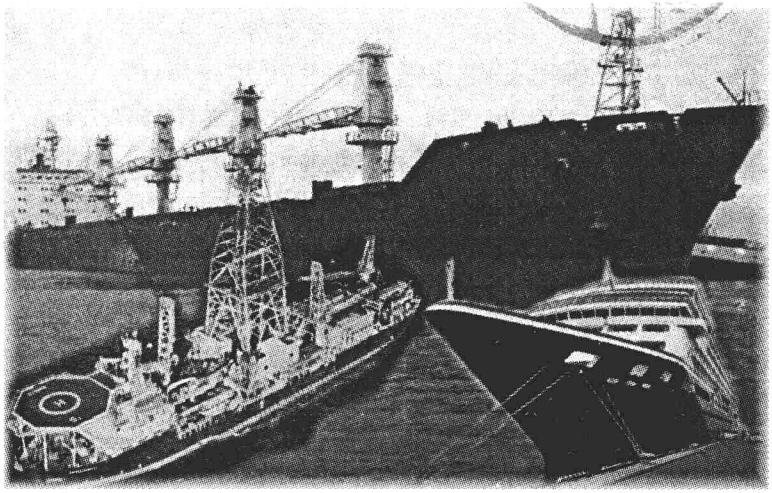

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听说教程 2

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内容提要

本书系《航海类专业本科英语教改系列教材》之一，作为听说教程，其主要表现形式为会话和词语练习，其内容涉及8个方面：

1. 航海大意、船舶证书、船舶文件；
2. 海员证书；
3. 航海日志、轮机日志、海事声明；
4. 国际安全管理规则；
5. 国际海事组织、船级社；
6. 苏伊士运河、巴拿马运河；
7. 港口国监督；
8. 国际船舶与港口设施保安规则。

本教程适合航海类大学本科一、二年级作为大学基础英语教材学习，亦可作为职业教育的大学专科学生学习使用，在职船员也可将其作为自学材料学习。本书配有MP3听力练习光盘1张。

前　言

1 编写过程

编写一套有海运院校特色的英语教材，是多年来大连海事大学及有关海运院校的愿望。本着对航海类专业学生负责、学以致用的原则，编者进行了有针对性的调研，并收集了大量资料，按照英语教学规律，设计出一套基础英语口语听说教程。

本书是《航海类专业本科英语教改系列教材》的一部分，作为教育部“新世纪高等教育教学改革工程项目”的子课题“适应国际竞争的航海类本科人才培养方案的研究与实践”（项目编号 1282B12131）之一，在经过 1 个学期的试用后通过了专家审核，专家的评价为“对专业英语口语、听力课程进行了全新改革，重新设置了教学计划，是适合航海类专业英语口语和听力的教材。”“从整体上看，该项目成果在我国航海教育领域具有可行性、实践性、创新性、先进性，达到国内同类专业领先水平，应予以积极推广。”

2 编写原则

（1）本套教材供大学英语教学基础阶段使用。

（2）立足航海类专业，借鉴我国外语教学中长期积累起来的经验和方法，根据当前用人单位的需要和毕业生就业的需要，突出语言实践和应用。

（3）提倡学生自主学习，学生成为学习的主体，主动地、创造性地学习，同时又主张发挥教师的主导作用。在课堂上，教师首先要讲好课、组织好学生对所学语言进行操练和模拟真实语境引导学生学以致用，同时还应在学习方法上给学生以指导，使他们懂得如何自学并养成良好的自学习惯。

（4）通过教师的“精讲”和学生的“多练”，通过读、听、说等全方位的形式培养学生具有较强的英语听说能力。

（5）选用航海类的有关题材、科普性内容，采用每单元设一主题的形式，主题选自航海、轮机、航运管理题材，使阅读者在英语学习中，较全面地了解和认识他们将要面对的船舶交通运输操纵和管理的相关知识，获取大量可应用信息。

（6）练习设计，一切从有利于学生打好专业语言基础和提高语言应用能力出发，针对学生的薄弱环节和实际需要，做到有的放矢；形式尽可能采用交互方式或“任务”方式，如口头或书面就某个问题发表看法等。

3 全书框架

全书由以下部分组成：

（1）听说教程（1～3册学生用书）；

（2）教师用书（1册，包括3册学生用书的题解和参考资料）；

（3）配有相应的听力练习光盘。

4 使用说明

建议每周（4课时）学习一个单元，或根据具体情况灵活掌握。

5 本书完成情况

编写组成员（以姓氏笔画为序）

马志波　王建平　王忠忱　王艳秋　井岩波　丛　波　刘文涛
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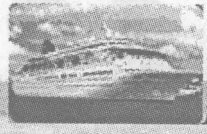
隋桂岚　谭万成

编写组集体设计完成本书的设计和模块制定，并对各单元的体例、形式进行了规范。本书的有关章节完成情况如下：孙利望完成第3、第14单元；马志波完成第1、第12和第13单元；李玉武完成第2单元；孙丽红完成第4、第9和第10单元；范超英完成第8单元；李燕完成第5、第6和第7单元；丛波完成第11单元；张毅完成第15单元。听力练习的语音录制由美籍专家Julio Enrique Soto-Kim Jr.先生和Amanda Jo Rippee女士完成。全书由谭万成和孙利望统稿，孙培廷主审。

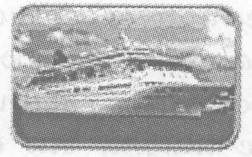
编　者

2004年3月

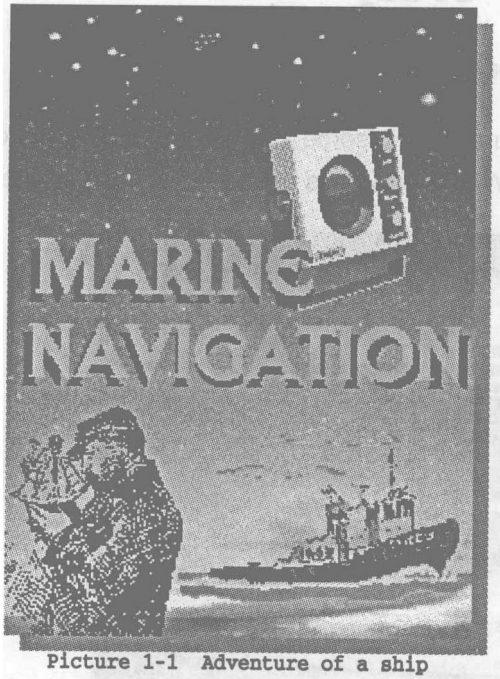
CONTENT



Unit 1



GENERAL INTRODUCTION TO MARINE NAVIGATION



Picture 1-1 Adventure of a ship

Marine navigation blends both science and art. Navigation methods and techniques vary with the type of vessel, the conditions

and the mariner's experience. The mariner uses the methods and techniques best suited to the vessel, its equipment and conditions at hand. Some important elements of successful navigation cannot be acquired from any book or instructor. The science of navigation can be taught, but the art of navigation must be developed from experience.

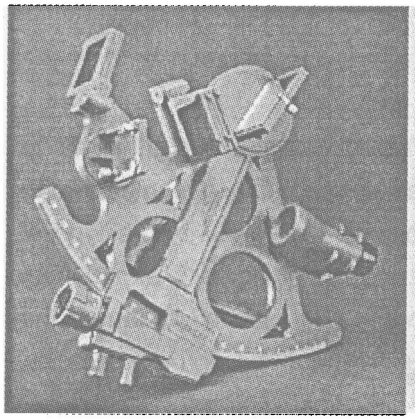
Part A Pre-study

1. Knowledge of maritime fields

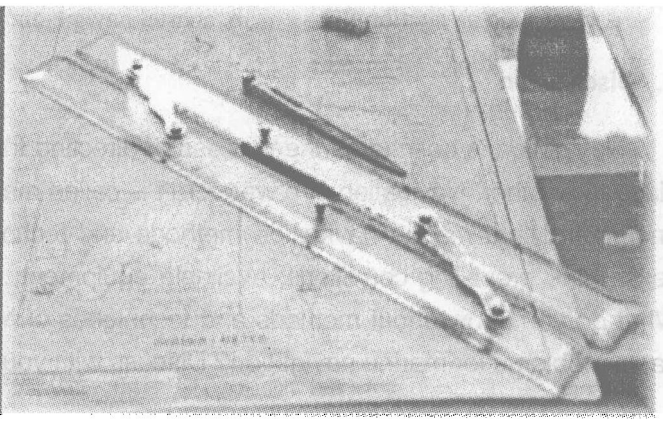
The following pictures show some navigational tools. Which of them are used in electronic navigation? Which of them is used in celestial navigation?

Picture 1-2 GMDSS equipment

Picture 1-3 ECDIS



Picture 1-4 sextant



Picture 1-5 parallel rulers and dividers

2. General knowledge question

1) Which of the following is based on an unchanging atomic time standard? _____

a. GMT b. UTC c. ZT

2) In marine navigation, time of day is generally written in the _____.

a. two-digit format b. three-digit format c. four-digit format

3) A nautical mile is about _____.

a. 1,852 m b. 1,812 m c. 1,882 m

4) Usually in marine navigation the rate of speed is expressed in _____.

a. miles per hour b. knots c. kilometers per hour

5) A position determined with the highest degree of certainty is referred to as _____.

a. an estimated position b. a fix c. an exact position

6) The direction in which a ship is to be steered is referred to as _____.

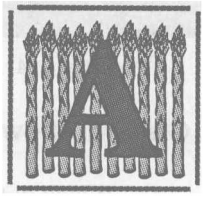
a. course b. distance c. voyage

7) Using information obtained from celestial bodies to determine one's position at sea is known as _____?

a. electronic navigation　　b. coastal navigation　　c. celestial navigation

3. Discussion

Navigation is defined as the process of directing the movement of a craft from one place to another. Navigation of a watercraft is called marine navigation. It is important to understand that marine navigation methods and techniques will vary with the type of vessel, the prevailing conditions, available equipment, and the navigator's experience. What do you know about methods and techniques of marine navigation? What are the basic problems for marine navigation? Discuss with your partner or group members.



Part B Words and Expressions

almanac	/ˈɔ:lmənæk/ *n.*	【航海】天文历
collision	/kəˈliʒən/ *n.*	碰撞
coordinate	/kəuˈɔ:dinit/ *n.*	【复数】坐标
course	/kɔ:s / *n.*	航向
distance	/ˈdistəns/ *n.*	距离
fix	/fiks/ *n.*	定位
gyrocompass	/ˈdʒərəukʌmpəs/ *n.*	陀螺罗经
landmark	/ˈlændmɑ:k/ *n.*	陆标
orientation	/ˌɔ:rienˈteiʃən/ *n.*	方向
position	/pəˈziʃən/ *n.*	船位

angular distance	角距离
celestial bodies	天体
celestial navigation	天文航海
dead reckoning	航迹推算，积算船位
depth-sounder	回声测深仪
electronic navigation	电子航海
GPS	全球定位系统

magnetic north	磁北
marine navigation	航海
n mile [缩], nautical mile	海里
piloting	近岸航行
shipping industry	航运业
true north	真北

Part C Reading

1. Intensive reading

The following text describes marine navigation. Read it as fast as you can, and try to get the general idea.

General introduction

The word ***navigation*** comes from two Latin words, "***navis***", meaning ship and "*agree*" meaning to direct or to move. Marine navigation is defined as the process of directing the movement of a ship from one place to another safely and efficiently. It is the art and science of directing a ship by determining its position, course and distance traveled. Marine navigation is concerned with finding the way, avoiding collision, conserving fuel and meeting schedules.

There are four primary methods of navigation. They are dead reckoning, piloting, celestial navigation and electronic navigation. These divisions are considered separately here for the purpose of instruction. However, they are so intertwined in actual practice that it is often difficult to separate them.

Dead reckoning (DR) involves estimating a vehicle's position by considering how far and in what direction it has traveled. In dead reckoning, the navigator determines the vehicle's position in relation to its last fix. A fix is a vehicle's known position. Starting at the fix, the navigator draws a line on a chart that represents the direction and distance traveled by the vessel. The

vessel's DR position is at the end of this line.

In piloting, a mariner finds the position of a ship in relation to one or more landmarks. It involves determining a landmark's direction and distance from the ship. Piloting can be used to navigate most types of vehicles. Ships use this method when entering or leaving ports, or when sailing close to land.

Using information obtained from celestial bodies to determine one's position at sea is known as celestial navigation. Celestial navigation is a method of determining a vehicle's location by observing certain celestial bodies—the sun, the moon, the stars and the planets. A publication called an almanac lists the positions of these bodies at all times during the year.

Mariners who use electronic equipment in any way to navigate are engaging in electronic navigation. Electronic navigation includes all of the electronic devices from depth-sounders and gyrocompasses to radar and satellite systems. The latest means of electronic navigation is the use of a computer connected to the GPS to display the ship's position on an electronic chart.

Methods of navigation have changed throughout history. New methods often enhance the mariner's ability to complete his voyage safely and efficiently, and make his job easier. Each method has advantages and disadvantages. The mariner must choose methods appropriate to each situation, and never rely completely on only one system.

2. Comprehension task

Read the text again and try to answer the following questions in your own words. First, you answer these questions orally by yourselves. And then exchange answers with your partners.

1) What is marine navigation?

2) What does piloting refer to?

3) What are celestial bodies?

4) Can mariner rely completely on only one navigational system?