

总主编 谭万成

# 海事基础英语



听说教程

MARITIME ENGLISH

Listening and Speaking Course III

主编 孙利望 张毅 孙丽红

丛波 马志波 李燕

主审 孙培廷



MARITIME ENGLISH

3



大连海事大学出版社  
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学生用书

航海类专业本科英语  
教改系列教材

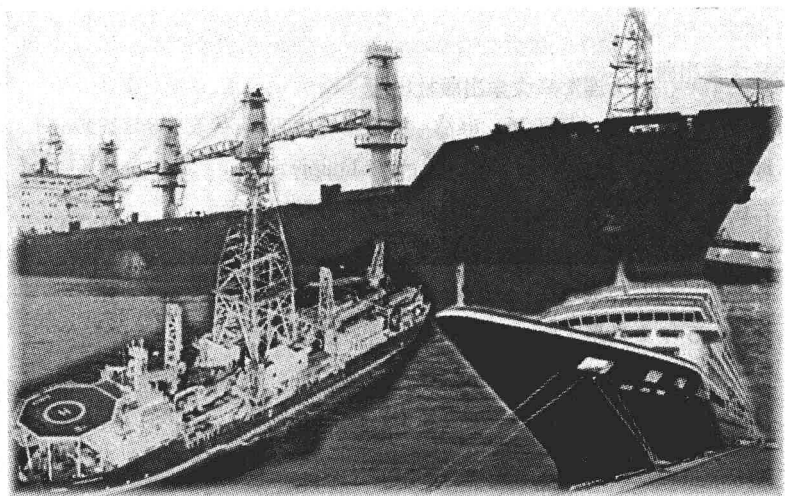
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# 内 容 提 要

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. 港口设施与船舶进港;
2. 船舶机舱与主机;
3. 抛锚与锚泊;
4. 货物及其平堆舱与隔票;
5. 船舶修理与船坞、船舶保养与维护;
6. 海图与电子海图;
7. 潮汐与潮流;
8. 风与海浪。

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
吕弘	孙丽红	孙利望	张毅	李燕	李玉武	李生禄
李冰冰	杨子江	范超英	姜君	洪碧光	赵新平	顾平
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5单元; 孙丽红完成第1单元; 李玉武完成第2单元; 张毅完成第6和第7单元; 姜君完成第10和第11单元; 丛波完成第3、第4、第8和第9单元; 马志波完成第12、第13、第14和第15单元。听力练习的语音录制由澳大利亚籍专家 Bruce Jackson 先生和 Lenie Vandenbeld 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



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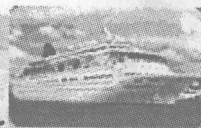
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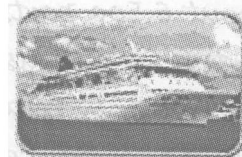


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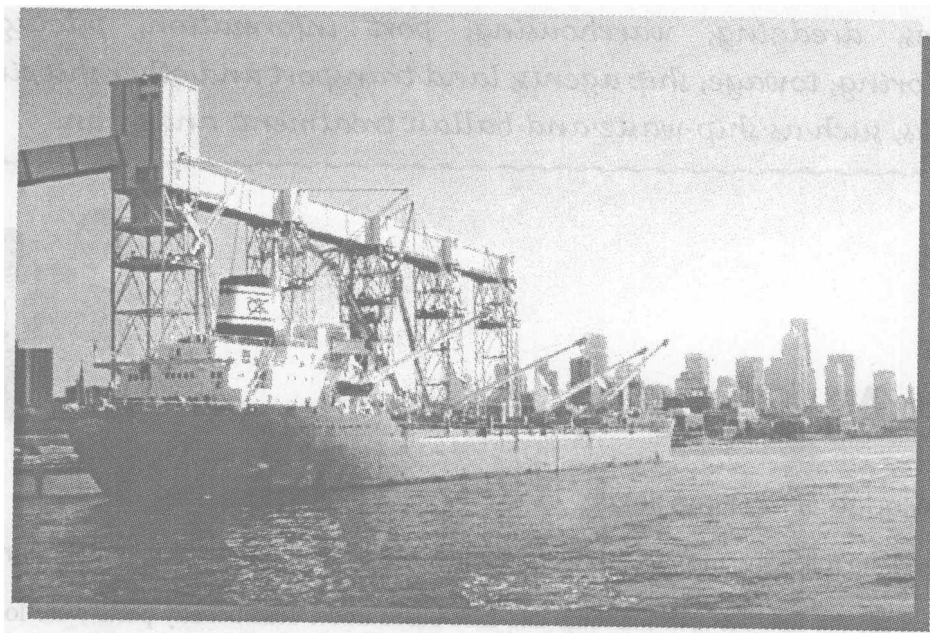




# Unit 1



## PORT AND HARBOR FACILITIES



Picture 1-1 A port with a bulk carrier loading

*World Ports* The global development of economy has brought about great increase in exchange of goods across the world. Over ninety percent of all commodities move by sea. Undoubtedly, ports have been playing a vital role in the world trade. There are a great



number of ports in the world and you can find useful information about 6,500 ports world wide in Lloyd's Register Fairplay entitled Ports & Terminals Guide. The challenge facing the world's ports today are not only related to the quantity but also the quality, which is aiming to reduce terminal cost and improve operational efficiency. First of all, a port does not consist of only terminals but also approach channels, breakwaters, berthing facilities with sufficient water depth and length, access roads and many others. The whole range of port activities includes: navigational aids, harbor master services, dredging, warehousing, port information, pilotage, stevedoring, towage, ship agents, land transport and other shipping services, such as ship-waste and ballast treatment, and so on.

---



## Part A Pre-study

### 1. Knowledge of maritime fields

Read the following material about ports and exchange information with your partner.

Ports are the link between maritime and land-based trade. Traditionally ports were located where the geography was favourable. In some cases this meant that the coastline at that point provided a sheltered anchorage - Sydney and Freetown in Sierra Leone are examples. Other ports were located near the mouths of rivers, enabling river and sea traffic to meet: Hamburg, Rotterdam, Shanghai, London and New Orleans are examples. Others are to be found on straits between landmasses - like Istanbul - or where major trade routes pass - such as Singapore.

These advantages resulted in many ports becoming major cities. The convergence of land and sea trade encouraged the growth of industrial and commercial activities in the port, so that





many ports became major economic and industrial centres. The Hanseatic towns of northern Europe and Venice and Genoa in Italy were all major powers in their day. Later cities like London, Amsterdam, New York and Calcutta flourished.

During the last fifty years, however, ports have changed. As trade and industry grew, so the traditional city-centre ports became too small and congested to cope with demand. Ships grew in size and many ports were too small to accommodate the larger ships coming into service. Container ships, bulk carriers and oil tankers all demanded huge land areas for storing and handling cargoes. Inevitably, the demand for more land and deep water meant that ports had to be re-located further down river, often well away from the traditional centre. This encouraged and indeed necessitated the provision of new road and rail links.

Container traffic has revolutionised not only the way ports operate but also the way they look. In each case, huge areas of land are required for container storage and for cargo handling equipment.

Ports today have to be able to handle a wide variety of cargoes such as refrigerated fruit, general cargoes and containers.

## 2. General knowledge questions

- 1) You can find useful information about many ports in \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. ports & terminal guide      b. SOLAS convention      c. sailing guide
- 2) The port consists of terminals, approach channels, and \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. breakwaters      b. berthing facilities      c. all of above
- 3) Which of the following is not included in the range of port activities?  
a. navigational aids      b. dredging      c. life-boat
- 4) Ports can also be called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. harbors      b. berths      c. quays of wharfs
- 5) Piers, floating dry docks, mooring buoys belong to \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. marine facilities      b. floating equipment      c. artificial landing places
- 6) The ship can moor at the \_\_\_\_\_.



a. breakwater

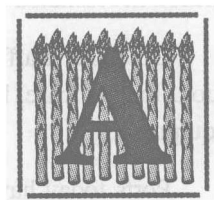
b. dock

c. dolphin

### 3. Discussion

Work in groups or pairs and discuss the following questions according to the short introduction at the beginning of this unit.

- 1) What ports do you know? Why are they very important?
- 2) What can you see in the port?
- 3) What services do ports provide for the ship?



## Part B Words and Expressions

align	/ə'lain/ v.	使成一行, 排列
anchorage	/æŋkəridʒ/ n.	锚地
attribute	/ə'tribju(:)t/ n.	特征, 品质
breakwater	/breikwɔ:tə(r)/ n.	防波堤
bulkhead	/bʌkhed/ n.	堤岸
commodity	/kə'mɒditi/ n.	日用品, 商品
conveyor	/kən'veiə/ n.	运输设备, 传送装置
dredge	/dredʒ/ v.	挖掘, 疏浚
dolphin	/dɒlfin/ n.	墩岸
entitle	/in'taitl/ v.	给……提名, 给……命名
fender	/fendə/ n.	防卫物
fill	/fil/ n.	填方
marshaling	/ma:ʃəl/ n.	集合, 排列
mound	/maund/ v.	筑堤, 堆起
reef	/ri:f/ n.	暗礁
pier	/piə/ n.	突堤(T形)
pilotage	/pailətidʒ/ n.	引航, 领港
quay	/ki:/ n.	(顺岸)码头



shelter	/ʃeltə/ <i>n.</i>	掩蔽处
shoal	/ʃəul/ <i>n.</i>	浅滩
stevedore	/sti:vidə:/ <i>n.</i>	码头工人
terminal	/tə:mi:nəl/ <i>n.</i>	码头, 终端
trestle	/tresl/ <i>n.</i>	高架桥
towage	/təuidʒ/ <i>n.</i>	拖, 拽
warehouse	/wεəhaus/ <i>n.</i>	仓库, 货栈
wharf	/(h)wɔ:f/ <i>n.</i>	码头

## Part C Reading



### 1. Intensive reading

The following text describes port facilities and port services. Read it as fast as you can and then check your answers to the general knowledge questions.

Harbors are coastal locations that provide shelters for ships from wind, currents, tides, and coastal hazards such as rocks, reefs and shoals. Natural harbors can be developed into efficient ports. When natural harbors do not exist, it is possible to produce them by means of breakwaters and similar engineering structures designed to protect the land from the sea. Ports, are just places specifically designed for the handling of cargoes brought to the area by ships. The port function requires marine facilities and specialized shore facilities, such as cranes, warehouses, and ground transportation. Marine facilities consist of approach channels, anchorage places, piers, wharves, quays, bulkheads, fills, dolphins, platform structures, trestles, access bridge or buildings and backland site works. It may also consists of floating structures such as piers, floating dry docks, mooring buoys, floating plant and equipment and so on.

Berth is a place where the ship can moor. It is an artificial landing place for loading and unloading of cargos. The structures can be subdivided into

- ◇ Quay or wharf: generally is aligned parallel to the shore line



- ◇ Jetty or pier: projects out into the water from the shore
- ◇ Dolphin: a berth structure for mooring the ship on the open sea

Breakwater: A rubble mound and or a concrete structure to protect the harbor area from wave action.

Dock: A harbor basin where the basin is cut off from tides by dock gates.

A common basis for classifying ports is the relative importance of the services they provide. One thus refers to fishing ports, naval ports, and free ports, and so on.

The throughout capability of a port is dependent on both the facilities available to perform the traditional port functions and the natural attributes of the harbor, such as the depth of water and the degree of protection from troublesome currents, excessive tidal ranges, and strong winds. Ports also serve purpose not directly related to cargo handling. They provide repair facilities, fresh water, ship's food and fuel supplies, and communication facilities. All the detailed information concerning with any particular port can be found in Port Guide.

## 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 are the differences between harbors and ports?
- 2) What do shore facilities include?
- 3) What marine facilities can be found in ports?
- 4) What is berth?
- 5) What is breakwater?
- 6) What is dock?
- 7) What services does the port provide?