

民航运输英语教程

(修订版)

AN ENGLISH
COURSE
OF AIR TRANSPORT

朱沛 周石田 主编



中国民航出版社

民航英语工程系列教材

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(修订本)

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再版前言

《民航运输英语教程》是为大专以上以及相关水平的从事民航运输专业的人员而编写的教材。

全书共 18 课，每课由 Text A、Text B 及对话组成。Text A 包括生词、词组、短语、注释及练习；Text B 包括生词及注释。

课文全部选自英美原版书刊，突出民航运输英语的特色，题材形式多样。本书旨在为懂英语的人员提供商务运输知识的学习，同时也为掌握了民航商务运输知识的人员提供民航运输英语的学习，为民航培养既懂运输知识又懂英语的人才。本书具有知识性和趣味性，有利于提高读者的学习兴趣。

本教程编写体例如下：

1. 课文 (Text A)。
2. 生词：包括注音、词性和汉语注释。
3. 课文注释：包括难句的译文和解释、缩略语、语法现象等。
4. 练习：包括与课文理解有关的多项选择题、完型填空和阅读理解等。
5. 课文 (Text B)。包括生词、课文注释及难句的译文。
6. 对话。

本书自 2000 年首次出版以来，深受民航业内广大读者，尤其是运输专业读者的一致欢迎。由于其内容的权威性和编写质量较高，本书售罄之后，应广大读者的要求，我们决定再版本书。同时，结合目前业内的形势变化，我们请编者重新对本书进行了修订与增补，以期能够为喜欢本书的朋友提供更完善、更专业的学习和帮助。

中国民航出版社

2006 年 12 月

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Lesson 1

Text A *Airline Services (I)*

The airlines of the world offer many varieties of services in many different kinds of aircraft. Transcontinental and transoceanic flights are made in giant jet planes, some of which can carry several hundred passengers on each flight. Smaller jets are commonly used on the shorter, more heavily traveled routes between major centers of population—Paris – London, for instance. In contrast to the jets are propeller airplanes, as they are now generally called, which are slower and smaller than the jets.¹ Many different kinds of propeller planes fly on short routes into small airports that cannot handle the big planes. The DC-3, one of the first successful commercial airplanes, is still used in many parts of the world.

There are several ways in which airline service can be divided into categories. One distinction is between *trunk lines* and *feeder lines*. Trunk lines are those which operate between major population centers. New York to San Juan, Puerto Rico, is an example of a trunk route. Feeder Lines, which are sometimes called *local lines*, connect smaller cities and towns with each other or with the major centers and the

major airports. ² A passenger traveling from Binghamton, New York, to Mayaguez, Puerto Rico, would probably take a flight on a feeder airline from Binghamton to New York City. There he would change to a major airline which would take him on to San Juan. At San Juan he would transfer to another feeder airline to travel on to Mayaguez.

In the last few years, there has been a rapid development of feeder airlines in the United States and in many other countries. Some smaller cities have no other means of public passenger transportation. In countries where there is a large frontier, such as Canada or Brazil, air service may provide access to some areas even before they are reached by roads. ³ Similarly, in countries with rugged terrain, such as Colombia, airplanes can provide more effective transportation between regions than highways or railroads.

Airline passenger service can also be divided into *scheduled* and *non-scheduled* flights. A scheduled flight leaves at the same time on the same day to the same destination. The schedule for the flight is published by the airline in its timetable. The passenger can make a reservation in advance for a scheduled flight with the reasonable expectation that the flight will leave at a certain time and go to a certain place regardless of the number of passengers who have tickets for the flight. ⁴ Many scheduled flights often carry only a small number of passengers.

A non-scheduled flight, on the other hand, depends on

the availability of passengers and aircraft. It is more or less the air version of taxi or rent-a-car service.⁵ It takes passengers where they want to go at a time that is convenient for them, as long as a plane is available.⁶ Non-scheduled flights may carry only a few passengers in a small plane, or they may carry hundreds of people on a jumbo jet. These latter flights are often called *charters*. Charters are especially popular with groups on vacation since they usually cost much less than scheduled flights on the same routes. We will discuss charter flights in more detail in Lessons 15 and 16.

Scheduled airlines often provide non-scheduled services—particularly charter flights—during the tourist season. Occasionally, they also provide *extra sections* of scheduled flights at times when travel over a particular route is especially heavy—during a holiday weekend, for example. An extra section of course depends on the availability of aircraft.

New Words

airline ['eəlain] <i>n.</i>	航空公司, 航线 (美)
flight [flait] <i>n.</i>	飞行, 航班
jet (plane) [dʒet] <i>n.</i>	喷气式 (飞机)
transcontinental [trænzkonti'nentəl] <i>a.</i>	横跨大陆的
transoceanic [trænzɔʊfi'ænik] <i>a.</i>	横跨大洋的, 在海洋彼岸的
route [ru:t] <i>n.</i>	航线, 航路
major ['meidʒə] <i>a.</i>	重要的, 主要的, 多

airport ['eəpɔ:t] *n.*

handle ['hændl] *n. & v.*

commercial [kə'mə:ʃəl] *a.*

category ['kætigəri] *n.*

distinction [dis'tɪŋkʃən] *n.*

trunk [trʌŋk] *n.*

operate ['ɒpəreit] *v.*

connect [kə'nekt] *v.*

transfer ['trænsfə] *v.*

frontier ['frʌntiə] *n.*

access ['ækses] *n.*

similarly ['similəli] *ad.*

rugged ['rʌɡɪd] *a.*

terrain ['tereɪn] *n.*

effective [i'fektɪv] *a.*

region ['ri:dʒən] *n.*

destination [desti'neɪʃən] *n.*

publish ['pʌblɪʃ] *v.*

schedule ['skedʒul] ['ʃedju:l] *n. & v.*

timetable ['taɪmteɪbl] *n.*

reservation [rezə'veɪʃən] *n.*

数的

机场

(箱、包等物上的)

提手; 处理, 经营,

操纵

商业的, 商用的, 商务的

种类, 范畴

区别, 特性

固定航线, (航空)

干线

操纵, 运行, 经营

连接, 衔接, 中转

转移, 转换, 迁移

边界, 国境

入口, 通路, 途径

同样

不平的, 粗(糙)的

地带, 地形

有效的, 有作用的

区, 地区

目的地

出版, 发行, 公布

计划, 时间表; 预定

班期时刻表, 时刻

表

保留, 订座, 预约,

reasonable ['ri:znəbl] *a.*

expectation [ekspek'teɪʃən] *n.*

certain ['səɪtən] *a.*

regardless [ri'gɑ:dɪs] *ad.*

ticket ['tikit] *n.*

availability [ə'veɪlə'bɪlɪti] *n.*

version ['vɜ:ʃən] *n.*

convenient [kən'vi:niənt] *a.*

particularly [pə'tɪkjʊləli] *ad.*

occasionally [ə'keɪʒənəli] *ad.*

extra ['ekstrə] *a.*

section ['sekʃən] *n.*

available [ə'veɪləbl] *a.*

jumbo ['dʒʌmbəu] *a.*

charter ['tʃɑ:ɪtə] *n. & v.*

particular [pə'tɪkjʊlə] *a.*

预订

合理的, 有道理的,
适当的

期待, 预期, 期望

一定的, 某一, 某种

不顾, 不考虑, 不管
票, 机票, 客票

利用率, 可用性, 有
效性

型(式), 方案

方便的, 便利的

特别, 格外, 尤其
偶尔

额外的, 多余的

部分, 段

可利用的, 可用的

巨大的

包机

特别的, 特有的, 个
别的

Phrases and Expressions

scheduled flight(s)

定期航班

non-scheduled flight(s)

不定期航班

in contrast to

与……相反, 与……
形成对照

propeller plane

螺旋桨飞机

divide... into

把……分成……

feeder line(s)

地方航线, (航空)
支线

local line(s)

地方航线, 地方航
空公司

in advance

事先, 提前

on the other hand

另外, 另一方面

rent-a-car service

租车业务

as long as

和……一样长; 只要

charter flight

包机, 包机飞行, 包
机航班

take off

起飞

non-stop flight

直达航班

Notes

1. In contrast to the jets are propeller airplanes, as they are now generally called, which are slower and smaller than the jets.

① 此句的主句为 In contrast to the jets are propeller airplanes, 其中 in contrast to the jets 作 are 的表语。

② in contrast to “与……相比”, “与……形成对照”

a. in contrast to 作表语

如: His white hair was in sharp contrast to his dark skin.

b. in contrast to 作状语

如: In contrast to his brother, he was always considerate in his treatment of others.

③ as 引导的是状语从句, 译为“正如……”。

④ which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。

其中 slower and smaller 是形容词比较级形式。

2. Feeder lines, which are sometimes called *local lines*, connect smaller cities and towns with each other or with the major centers and the major airports.

① 句中 which 引导的是非限制性定语从句。

② connect... with... 将……与……相连

如: The wire connects this one with that one.

This sentence does not seem to connect with the context.

3. In countries where there is a large frontier, such as Canada or Brazil, air service may provide access to some areas even before they are reached by roads.

① 句中 where 引导的是定语从句, 修饰 countries。

② even before 引导的是时间状语从句。

4. The passenger can make a reservation in advance for a scheduled flight with the reasonable expectation that the flight will leave at a certain time and go to a certain place regardless of the number of passengers who have tickets for the flight.

① 句中 that 引导的是同位语从句, 说明 expectation 的内容。

② who 引导的是定语从句, 修饰 passengers。

③ regardless of 不管, 不顾

如: Everyman has the right to live where he wants to,
regardless of the colour of his skin.

He would see them through, regardless of expense.

5. It is more or less the air version of taxi or rent-a-car service.

more or less 或多或少, 在一定程度上; 大体上, 大约

如: I've more or less succeeded and they haven't.

The trip will take ten days, more or less.

6. It takes passengers where they want to go at a time that is convenient for them, as long as a plane is available.

① 句中 where 引出地点状语从句。

② 句中 that 引出定语从句, 修饰 time。

③ 句尾 as long as (只要……) 引出条件状语从句。

如: I'm happy as long as you are happy.

as long as 在美国有时表示“既然”(= since)

如: As long as you're up, get me a drink.

Exercises

I. Answer the following questions.

1. Why do some airlines still use propeller airplanes?
2. What is the difference between trunk lines and feeder lines? Are there any feeder lines operating in your area? If so, what are they? With what trunk lines do they connect?
3. Why has there been a rapid development of feeder lines in

recent years?

4. What is the difference between scheduled and non-scheduled flights?
5. What is an extra section?

II. Spell the words with the help of their definitions and first letters.

1. a ____ usually used as a technical-sounding equivalent to airplane
2. a ____ the place where airplanes take off or land
3. f ____ used generally for the act of flying
4. r ____ the way or road or line over which transportation moves between two points
5. t ____ a schedule which shows the times at which airplanes or other forms of transportation arrive and depart
6. c ____ It takes passengers where they want to go at a time that is convenient for them, as long as a plane is available.

III. Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with an appropriate word or phrase.

1. ____ planes came into service on the air routes in the 1950; before that time ____ were used.
2. There was so much business over the Christmas weekend that the airline put on several ____.
3. He couldn't get a seat on the nine o'clock ____, so he took one that left at eight.
4. The ____ from New York to Paris on that route always goes