交通技工学校通用教材

汽车站务英语

● 汽车站务专业

石 澍 主编 陈鸣晓 主审



人民交通出版社

交通技工学校通用教材

汽车电气设备维修 汽车电气设备维修习题集及答案 汽车电气设备维修实习 汽车电工识图 汽车电工识图习题集及答案 汽车概论 汽车概论习题集及答案 汽车钣金 汽车钣金习题集及答案 钣金机械设备 钣金机械设备习题集及答案 汽车车身及附属设备 汽车站务业务 汽车站务业务习题集及答案 旅客心理学 旅客心理学习题集及答案 交诵地理 交通地理习题集及答案 汽车运输企业管理 汽车运输企业管理习题集及答案 汽车站务英语 汽车站务英语情景对话 汽车站务英语教师用书



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交通技工学校通用教材

QICHE ZHANWU YINGYU

汽车站务英语

(汽车站务专业用)

石 澍 主编 陈鸣晓 主审

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据交通部 1993 年制订的《汽车站务英语教学大纲》所编写的英语基础阶段教材。全书共十六课。前十五课,课文结合站务专业,注重内容的思想性、知识性与趣味性,注释部分为课文中难度较大的句子提供译文,并说明一些特殊的语言现象,课后语法部分参照全日制高中英语第一、二册语法要求编写;对话以站务专业适用性为主;编排了大量语法及阅读练习,有利于强化和巩固所学知识。第十六课介绍了英语应用文中书信的格式和电报的简化电文方式。本书另附有初中英语语法复习讲解、练习及参考答案,有助于学生从初中英语水平向汽车站务专业英语的顺利过渡。

本书是全国交通技工学校和职业高中汽车站务专业的通用教材之一,也可供从事汽车站 务工作的职工、管理人员学习与参考。

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前 言

在交通部 1987 年成立的"交通技工学校教材编审委员会"领导组织下,于 1990 年陆续编审出版了适用于汽车驾驶、汽车修理两个专业十一门课程的配套专业教材,共 22 种。这是建国以来第一轮正式出版的交通技工学校汽车运输类专业教科书,各教材发行量已近 20 万册,受到读者的欢迎,满足了各交通技工学校用书和社会各层次读者的需要。

随着改革开放和建设一个具有中国特色的社会主义总方针的进一步深入贯彻,汽车工业 正在迅猛发展,汽车车型、结构、工艺、技术和材料也在不断发展。为适应汽车运输生产需要,根 据交通部教育司[1993] 185 号文件精神,在交通部教育司"交通技工学校教材工作领导小组" 领导下,成立了"交通技工学校汽车运输类专业第二轮教材编审委员会",主要负责五个专业 (工种)第二轮教材组织编审工作。编委会对第一轮教材使用中社会反映做了调查工作,并根据 1993 年由交通部重新修订的《汽车驾驶员、汽车修理工教学计划和教学大纲》及新制定的《汽 车电工、汽车钣金工、汽车站务教学计划和教学大纲》(试用)组织第二轮教材编写工作。修订再 版和新编的教材有《汽车运输职业道德》、《机械识图》、《机械基础》、《汽车材料及金属加工》、 《汽车构造》、《汽车电气设备》、《汽车维护与故障排除》、《钳工教学实习》、《汽车驾驶理论》、《汽 车驾驶教学实习》、《汽车修理工艺》、《汽车交通安全》、《汽车运输管理知识》、《汽车维修企业管 理》以及与各科配套的"实习教材和习题集及习题集答案"共十四门课的教材;其它三个专业的 新编教材是《汽车概论》、《汽车车身与附属设备》、《汽车钣金》、《钣金机械设备》、《汽车钣金字 习》、《汽车电工识图》、《汽车电气设备维修》、《汽车电气设备拆装实习》、《汽车电气设备维修实 习》、《汽车站务英语》、《交通地理》、《旅客心理学》、《汽车运输企业管理》、《汽车站务业务》、《汽 车站务实习》、以及配套的"实习教材和习题集及习题集答案"共十五门课的教材。以上教材将 陆续出版,其中有些教材适用于不同专业。

编委会根据《交通部教材编审、出版试行办法》和交通部教育司教高字[1996]003 号"关于 1996 年教材交稿计划的通知"精神积极组织教材编写和出版工作。在教材编写中着重注意了 交通职业技术教育目的和各专业、各学科的具体任务和要求,做到科学性和思想性相结合,并 注意选择最基本的科学知识和理论,使学生获得本门学科的基础知识以及运用的能力。

教材的内容期实,反映了最新科技成就,其针对性、实用性较强。并以国产东风 EQ1092、解放 CA1092、东风 HZ1110G(柴)和解放 CA1091K8(柴)等新型汽车为主,适当介绍了轿车的新结构,同时介绍了国内外的新工艺、新结构,新技术、新材料以及传统的和先进的工艺。突出技工学校特点,加强基本技能训练,并注意教学内容的系统性,同时注意到各门学科之间的联系性。文字精炼,通俗易懂,图文并茂。

汽车站务英语是汽车站务专业的一门基础课程。其教材是根据交通系统技工学校汽车站 务教学大纲基础阶段教学要求所编写,目的是传授英语基础知识,对学生进行较为全面的基本 技能训练,结合专业,培养学生实际运用语言的能力和独立工作能力。本书为基础阶段教材配 套的教师参考书,编入了综合练习答案、课文参考译文、各教学阶段测试题及参考答案。便于教 师教学参考。 ,本教材由江苏省扬州汽车技工学校石澍担任主编,由常州工业技术学院陈鸣晓担任主审。本系列教材在编写中,得到了很多兄弟技工学校、科研单位和有关工厂企业的关怀和大力支持,许多同志提供了丰富的资料和经验,并提出了不少宝贵意见,同时还引用了前辈们已取得的众多成果,使本教材更为丰富、充实,在此致以深切谢意。但由于编写时间仓促,加之编者水平有限,定有不少缺点和错误,诚望读者批评指正。

交通技工学校汽车专业教材编审委员会 1996 年 4 月

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LESSON ONE

ARRIVING IN NEW YORK

Three college students from Asia have just arrived at the Kennedy International Airport in New York City. They are going to attend graduate school in one of the large universities in the New York area. The students have come two weeks earlier in order to get acquainted with New York City and to find a place to live. New York isn't an easy place to get around in, even for Americans. They will be lucky if they get settled in a week.

When they were waiting for their baggage, the students talked to a passenger from their plane. He was a New Yorker. He asked them if they needed any help.

Student: Where can we get a taxi?

Passenger: Right outside. But most people don't take taxis. They take a bus to the terminal. It's a lot cheaper.

Student: Where can we get a bus?

Passenger: You'll find one right outside, next to the taxis.

Student: How long will it take to get to New York?

Passenger. If the traffic isn't too heavy, you'll be at the terminal in bout aff hoar.

Student: We'll be staying at the Midtown Hotel. Can we walk there in on the ferminal,

or should we take a taxi?

Passenger: You'll have to take a taxi. The hotel is 20 blocks from the taminal, and you can't carry all those suitcases 20 blocks.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

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area [ˈɛəriə] n. 地面;面积;地区 in order to 为了…;以便 acquaint [əˈkweint] vt. 使熟悉;了解 (with) [多用被动态] get acquainted with 了解,熟悉 lucky [laki] a. 幸运的 get in 插入,安排进 settled ['setld] a. 安定下来;安居在一个地方 get settled 安置下来:解决住宿问题 baggage ['bægid3] n. 行李 passenger ['pæsindʒə] n. 乘客,旅客;过路人 New Yorker 纽约人 taxi ['tæksi] n. 出租车 right ['rait] ad. 正好,恰好;径直 terminal ['tə:minl] n. 终点(站) cheap [t∫i:p] a. 便宜的 next to 靠近 traffic ['træfik] n. 交通,运输;旅客,货物 hotel [həu'tel] n. 旅馆

block [blok] n. 街区 (四条街当中的地区);地段

NOTES TO THE TEXT

 Three collège students from Asia have just arrived at the Kennedy International Airport in New York City. 三个来自亚洲的大学生刚刚抵达纽约市肯尼迪机场。

表示"到达某地区的意思时,常用下面几个短语:

arrive at (in),

suitcase ['sju:tkeis] n, 手提箱

get to

come to

reach

- They are going to attend graduate school in one of the large universities in the New York area. 他们要去纽约一所颇具规模的综合性大学的研究生院学习。
- 3. The students have come two weeks earlier in order to get acquainted with New York City and to find a place to live. 学生们提前两星期到达,以便熟悉一下纽约市并找地方住下。

in order to get... and to find... 此处动词不定式短语 to get... 和 to find... 为并列成分。

in order to 为了 , 为了 起见 , 以便 , 才能 如 .

They started early in order to arrive before dark. 他们早早出发,以便在天黑之前到达。

I got up early in order to catch the first train. 我早早起床赶第一班火车。

We go to school in order to learn. 我们为了学习去上学。

- 4. New York isn't an easy place to get around in, even for Americans. 纽约可不是个容易找到住处的地方,即便美国人也是如此。
- They will be lucky if they get settled in a week. 如果他们一星期内就能解决住宿问题,那可算是幸运的了。

in 此处用于将来时间(space of time in the future)。如:

He will be back in a week. 他过一星期就会回来。(此处不能用 after)

 When they were waiting for their baggage, the students talked to a passenger from their plane. 学生们在等着取行李时与同机到达的一位乘客交谈起来。

此段时态改为过去时,为插入的倒叙,引出下面一段现在时的情景对话。

7. Right outside. (出租车) 就在外面。

right 作副词时可加强语气。试比较:

He went home.

He went right home. 他直接回家。

The accident occurred here.

The accident occurred right here. 那桩意外事故就在这儿发生的。

8. It's a lot cheaper. 那要便宜多了。

a lot 此处为副词用法,修饰形容词比较级,做程度状语,如:

Thanks a lot. 多谢! 太谢谢你了。

I like him quite a lot. 我非常喜欢他。

We are spending a lot more time on French than before. 我们花在法语上的时间比以前要多得多。

This novel is a lot more interesting than that one. 这本小说比那本小说要有趣得多。

形容词比较级前也可以用 much, very much, even, still, far, a great deal, lots, twice, a bit, a little, rather 等, 以及其它表示多长、多重、多远的状语, 如; a head taller, one kilo lighter, two miles farther, an hour earlier 等。

- 9. If the traffic isn't too heavy, you'll be at the terminal in about an hour. 如果交通不是太 拥挤的话,1 小时左右就能到达终点站了。
- 10. We'll be staying at the Midtown Hotel. 我们将投宿城中旅社。

will be staying 为将来进行时,可表示预料将要发生的动作,又如:

I'll be meeting you next week. 我下星期去见你。

When will you be moving to your new house? 你将何时搬进新居?

 Can we walk there from the terminal, or should we take a taxi? 我们能从终点站步行到 那儿吗?还是该乘出租车呢?

can 在这里表示"能力"。又如:

You can certainly cook, even if you can't do anything else. 即便你别的什么都不能做,总该能做饭吧。

should 在这里表示征求意见"是否应该……"。又如:

Should I wait? 我是不是该等等?

12. You'll have to take a taxi. 你们只能乘出租车。

have to 表示由于某种外界原因而"必须"或"不得不"做某事。又如:

If there are no taxis we have to walk. 如果没出租车,我们只好步行了。

They had to cancel the meeting because of the snow. 由于下雪,他们只得取消了这次会议。

13. The hotel is 20 blocks from the terminal, and you can't carry all those suitcases 20 blocks. 从终点站到旅馆有 20 个街区,你们不可能携带所有这些手提箱走过 20 个街区。

GRAMMAR

情态动词(一)

Modal Verbs (I)

情态动词表示说话人对某一动作或状态的态度,认为"可能"、"应当"、"必要"等等,但本身词义不完全,不能单独作谓语动词,必须和不带"to"的动词不定式(即动词原形,但 ought 除外)连用构成谓语。情态动词没有人称和数的变化,而"时"的形式并不是时间区别的主要标志(在不少场合,其现在时和过去时形式都可以用来表示现在时间、过去时间和将来时间)。情态动词之间是相互排斥的,即在一个限定动词词组中只能用一个情态动词,而且在限定动词词组中总是位居第一。

- 1. Can 和 could (could 是 can 的过去式);
 - (1)表示"能力"、"许可"、"惊异"等。在口语中 can 可以代替 may 表示许可,而 may 比较正式。
 - 1) I can drive now, but I couldn't three years ago. (能力)
 - 2) You can use my bike. (许可)
 - 3) He said I could borrow his bike. (许可)
 - 4) At that time I thought the story could not be true. (可能).
 - 5) What on earth can this mean? (惊异)
 - (2) could 可以代替 can,表示语气较为婉转。
 - 1) Could you wait a few days for the money?
 - 2) Could you be here at eight o'clock tomorrow morning?
 - (3) can 和 be able to 都可以表示能力,意思上没有区别,但 can 只有现在式和过去式(could),而 be able to 则有更多的形式。
 - 1) No one is able to do it. (No one can do it.)
 - 2) We shall be able to finish the work next week.
 - 3) I haven't been able to finish the work.
- 2. may 和 might (might 是 may 的过去式)
 - (1)表示允许或征询对方许可,有"可以"的意思。用作此意时,它的否定形式可用 may not,但在表示"不可以"、"禁止"、"阻止"等意思时,常用 must not (mustn't) 代替 may not,

- 1) You may go now.
- 2) He said that I might borrow his bike.
- 3) May I watch TV after supper?

Yes, you may.

No, you mustn't .

(或 No, you may not. / No, you'd better not.)

在请求对方许可时,可用 Might I...? 代替 May I...? 表示更礼貌一些。如:

Might I use your telephone?

- (2)表示可能性,有"或许"、"可能"的意思。may 或 might +不定式,都可表示可能性。用 might 则语气更加不肯定。
 - ----Why isn't John in class?
 - a) ——He may be sick. (生病的可能性较大)
 - b) He might be sick. (生病的可能性较小一些)

3. must, have to 和 ought to

- (1) must 表示"必须"、"应该"。否定式 must not (mustn't)表示"不应该"、"不允许"、"不 准"、"禁止"等。
 - 1) Everybody must obey the rules.
 - You mustn't lend it to others.
 - 3) You mustn't speak like that to your mother.

在回答带有"must"的问句时, 否定式常用 need not (needn't)或 don't have to,表示 "不必",而不用 must not.因为 must not 表示"不可以"。如

Must I be home before dark?

Yes, you must.

No, you needn't. 或 No, you don't have to.

- (2) must 表示推测("一定"、"必定"), 只用在肯定句中。
 - 1) You must be tired after the hard work.
 - 2) The Chinese language must have the largest number of speakers.
 - 3) "must+have+过去分词"表示对过去事情的推测。如: Her father thought that she *must have met* a fairy.
- (3) have to 表示"必须"、"不得不",在这个意义上与 must 很接近,但 must 表示说话人的 主观看法,而 have to 表示的却是客观的需要。have to 比 must 有更多的形式。
 - 1) I must go now. (主观看法)

I have to go pow. (客观需要)

- 2) You don't have to worry about that.
- 3) The students of today will have to know how to use the computer of tomorrow.
- (4) ought to 表示应该做的事情(和 should 差不多,只是语气稍重一些) 或非常可能发生的事。
 - 1) You ought to follow the doctor's advice.
 - 2) Ought he to go? Yes, I think he ought (to).
 - 3) He oughtn't to have said that (but he did).

DIALOGUES

On a Bus

(I)

- A: Does this bus go to the station?
- B: No, you'll have to get off at the bank, and take a 185.
- A: Can you tell me where to get off?
- B: It's the third stop after this one.
- A: Will you tell me when we get there?
- B: All right. I'll remind you.

(II)

- A: Am I OK for the town center?
- B: No, we only go as far as the park, but you can walk from there.
- A. How much further is it?
- B: It's quite a way yet, but I'll tell you in good time.
- A: Thanks.
- B: It's a pleasure.

NOTES

- 1. No, you'll have to get off at the bank, and take bus 185. 不,你得在银行站下车,换乘 185 路公共汽车。
- 2. It's the third stop after this one. 过了这一站还有 3 站。(也可以说成:It's three stops after this one.)
- 3. I'll remind you. (到站)我会提醒你的。
- 4. Am I OK for the town center? 到市中心乘这车对吗? (OK 也可写作 O. K.)
- 5. No, we only go as far as the park, but you can walk from there. 不,我们(最远)只到公园,不过你可以从那儿走过去。
 - 6. It's quite a way yet, but I'll tell you in good time. 还远着呢,我会及时告诉你的。

EXERCISES

- 根据课文回答下列问题:
 - 1. Where have the three college students from Asia just arrived?

	5. Whom did the students talk to ? And	why?		
	6. Why do most people take a bus instea	d of taxis?		
	7. Could the students walk from the terr	minal to the Midtown Hotel? Why or why not?		
II. 词义配对 在 A 栏中找出与 B 栏中意思相当或相近的词语:				
	A	В		
	1. attend	a. exactly, straight		
	2. acquaint	b. (cause to) live in a place		
	3. passenger	c. end of a railway line or a bus line		
	4. terminal	d. costing little		
	5. block	e. to get to know		
	6. cheap	f. to go to		
	7. right	g. area of buildings bounded by four streets		
	8. settle	h. a person going from one place to another		
		by bus, train, taxi, etc.		
III.	将下列句子译成汉语,并说出斜体词的词	生和词义:		
	1. The story took place right after the C	ctober Revolution.		
	2. Which is the right side of the cloth?			
	 You'll be all right again. 			
	4. The watch is ten minutes slow. Pleas	e set it right.		
	5. You should tell the difference between	n right and wrong.		
	Take the first turning on the right.			
	7. We dashed to the station right away.			
	8. He is my right arm.			
V.	V. 用所给情态动词填空 (can, could, may, might, must, ought to):			
	1. The teacher is free now. You	talk to him.		
	2. You obey your parents when the	-		
	3. I thought you like something to	o read, so I've brought you some story-books.		
	4. We start now, or we'll be late	for school.		
	5. You(not) make so much noise	in the reading-room.		
	6. A: There's no light in the room. He	have gone out.		
		now. I think he have gone to bed.		
	7. A: When I go to the hotel?			
	B: You go there at seven o'clo	ck.		
	8. He said he drive a car.	•		
	9 you show me the way to the ra			
	10. She be right, but I'm not sure	ž.		
٠.	用适当的动词形式选择填空:			
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2. What are they going to do?

3. Why have they come two weeks earlier?
4. Is it easy to get settled in New York?