



“十二五”职业教育国家规划教材
经全国职业教育教材审定委员会审定

新核心 高职行业英语

TRANSPORTATION ENGLISH

总主编 丁国声

交通英语

主 编 魏 宏 詹洪华



上海交通大学出版社
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编者说明

随着我国高等职业教育的深化改革,高职英语教育也在向着“工学结合”的方向发展,基于工作过程、以岗位分析和实际需求为基础、具有明确实用性、体现新技术、新情况的职业英语课程教学,受到学生和企业单位的欢迎。为此我们编写了《交通英语》,通过对国内外交通行业发展情况、环境设施的介绍说明和基本工作过程的分析展示,提炼典型工作过程,呈现主要工作任务,根据各种交通工作所需要的英语知识和技能设计英语教学训练项目,供交通类职业院校职业英语教学和相关企业职工培训使用,帮助交通类专业学生和员工拓宽视野、触类旁通,形成和提高用英语阅读、理解交通类专业资料、处理涉外交通服务工作的能力。

教材特色:

1. 教材内容主要包括各种交通方式的历史与发展现状,轨道与航空交通、汽车交通服务背景下的语言运用。选文注重语感,不刻意强调语法和句型分析,突出“主题+项目”教学训练设计和过程展示,通过逐层递进的任务驱动练习,强化单元话题输入、习得,师生可在共同完成项目任务的全部过程中切实体验总结英语的职场应用。

2. 教材编制体例新颖,便于课堂内外综合实践;增加师生互动和开放讨论,可操作性强,有拓展空间;由浅入深的阅读、听力、口语和写作训练素材有助于学生建立信心,逐渐融入并不断巩固和提高,也有助于培养学生积极创新、独立思考 and 团队合作的精神以及沟通交流的能力,更好地适应市场和岗位要求。

3. 教学设计兼顾语用知识和跨文化意识培养,体现国际化交通服务理念,创编团队将结合传统教学优势,积极利用网络多媒体技术开发多媒体教学课件和配套资源包,建设交通行业英语资源库、素材库。旨在使学生掌握相关英语知识和英语技能同时,能够形成一些语用意识、跨文化交际意识并最终形成比较完善的职业英语综合能力;

编写框架:

《交通英语》以各种交通形式为背景,以交通英语应用为主线,内容涉及十个方面。通过本教材学习,学生初步接触各种交通实践活动,并获得将英语技能运用到交通服务实践中的直接经验,为学生将来从事交通服务工作打下必要的基础。

全书共八个单元,每个单元围绕一个交通主题展开。每个单元分为七个部分。

I . Focus on the Topic 话题讨论

这部分内容由若干启发性问题组成,旨在帮助学生尽快熟悉交通专业主题,对本单元所涉及的话题形成认识导入和初步思考。

II . Vocabulary Study 词汇训练

这部分内容为词汇练习,所列单词均为后续阅读材料中出现的生词和高频词,旨在通过练习,帮助学生掌握一定的交通术语和相关词汇。

III . Reading One 阅读材料 1

这部分内容包含了一篇长约500字的交通主题阅读材料,配备了与文章相关的主旨题、细节题和开放式讨论题共三组练习,旨在帮助学生理解文章内容,拓展话题。

IV . Task-driven Practice 任务训练

这部分内容由若干紧密关联单元主题的听力和口语训练任务组成,引导学生进一步接触交通英语的实际应用情境,培养形成语言在工作岗位的应用技能,听说训练的综合性较强,难度逐步提高。

V . Reading Two 阅读材料 2

这部分内容为一篇400字左右的交通题材的阅读材料,可作为拓展补充阅读。

VI . Writing 写作练习

这部分内容是在阅读材料2的基础上进行的读写应用练习,帮助学生各种体裁、题材的句、段与篇章写法,培养英语写作能力。

VII . Achievement Test 学习检测

这部分可由教师结合教学情况综合设计,归纳每个单元的重点学习内容,帮助学生自我检测是否完成各项学习目标。

编写队伍:

本教材由魏宏教授、詹洪华副教授担任主编,张森、王娜、夏广晴担任副主编。魏宏教授负责策划组织和统稿、精编,詹洪华副教授编写了全书各单元阅读课文及相关练习,张森老师负责编写 Focus on the Topic、Vocabulary Study、Reading Comprehension、Task-driven Practices 部分,王娜负责编写 Writing 和 Achievement Test 部分,夏广晴负责课文翻译、词汇与注释部分。本书编写过程中得到教育部外语教学指导委员会的指导和帮助以及北京交通大学、辽宁政法职业学院、黑龙江交通职业学院的大力支持,借鉴了北京铁路局、厦门航空公司、青岛地铁等企业的培训经验,选用了一些电子出版物和网络资料作为参考,在此无法详细列出,一并表示真诚谢意。

教材中难免存在纰漏之处,敬请同行批评指正!

编 者

2014年10月

Contents

Unit 1	Means of Transportation	1
Reading One	Transport — Vehicle and Modes	2
Reading Two	History of Transportation.....	8
Unit 2	Urban Rail Transportation	12
Reading One	Urban Rail Transit	13
Reading Two	China's Rapidly Modernizing Rail Transit Systems.....	20
Unit 3	Railway Transportation	26
Reading One	Railway Transportation	27
Reading Two	China Train Network	34
Unit 4	Air Transportation	38
Reading One	Travel by Air	39
Reading Two	Fly to America	46
Unit 5	Tickets and Schedule	51
Reading One	Spring Travel Season	52
Reading Two	How to Buy Flight and Train Tickets in China	60
Unit 6	Passenger Service	64
Reading One	Beijing Capital International Airport	65
Reading Two	Railway Stations in Shanghai	71

Unit 7	Security Controlment	76
Reading One	Have a Safe Journey	77
Reading Two	Road Traffic Safety	83
Unit 8	Regulations and Duties	87
Reading One	Regulations on Chinese Railway	88
Reading Two	Duties of a Conductor in the US	94
New Words and Expressions		99
Script		117
Answer keys and Translation of Texts		126

Unit 1

Means of Transportation

Focus on the Topic

Work in pairs. Discuss with your partner about the following questions.

1. How do you come to college?

I come to college ...

- ☐ by air
- ☐ by train
- ☐ by subway
- ☐ by bus
- ☐ by ship
- ☐ on foot
- ☐ by taxi
- ☐ by bike

My partner comes ...

- ☐ by plane
- ☐ by train
- ☐ by subway
- ☐ by bus
- ☐ by ship
- ☐ on foot
- ☐ by taxi
- ☐ by bike

2. Why do you choose this means of transport?

3. What means of transportation do you prefer when you travel around?

Vocabulary Study

Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.

1. Only teamwork will _____ us to make the job finished on time.

- A. enable B. available C. able D. ability
2. Our country has _____ the diplomatic relations with many other countries in the world.
- A. essential B. estimate C. established D. especial
3. He has the ambition to _____ this small and competitive company.
- A. dominant B. dominate C. domestic D. domain
4. Nowadays, a more _____ foreign policy is just needed to our country.
- A. flexible B. flexibility C. flesh D. flee
5. To tighten the _____ policy is necessary for our country in the current stage.
- A. implement B. immigration C. impact D. immediate

Reading One

Transport — Vehicle and Modes

Transport, or transportation, is the movement of people, animals and goods from one location to another. It enables trade between people, which **in turn establishes** civilizations.

Transportation infrastructure **consists of** the fixed **installations** necessary for transport, including roads, railways, airways, waterways, canals and pipelines and terminals such as airports, railway stations, subway stations, bus stations, warehouses, trucking terminals and seaports. Terminals may be used both for interchange of passengers and cargo and for maintenance.

A **vehicle** is any non-living device that is used to move people and goods. It moves **along with** the cargo and riders. Unless being pulled by a cable or muscle-power, the vehicle must provide its own **propulsion**; this is most commonly done through a steam engine, **combustion** engine, electric motor, a **jet engine** or a rocket, though other means of propulsion also exist. Vehicles also need a system of **converting** the energy into movement; this is most commonly done through wheels, **propellers** and pressure. Vehicles are most commonly staffed by a driver. Simple vehicles such as automobiles, bicycles or simple aircraft, may have one of the passengers as a driver. Passenger transport vehicle must have a compartment for the

passengers.

A mode of transportation is a solution that makes use of a particular type of vehicle, infrastructure and operation. Modes of transport include air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline and space. Vehicles traveling on these networks may include aircraft, trains, automobiles, buses and bicycles. The transport of a person or of cargo may involve one mode or several of the modes. Each mode has its own advantages and disadvantages, and will be chosen for a trip on the basis of cost, capability, route and speed.

Passenger transport, or travel, **is divided into** public and private transport. Public transport is scheduled services on fixed routes, while private is vehicles that provide ad hoc services at the riders' desire. The latter offers better flexibility, but has lower capacity, and a higher environmental impact. Travel may be as part of daily commuting, for business, leisure or **migration**. Short-haul transport **is dominated by** the automobile and mass transit, which consists of buses in **rural** and small cities, supplemented with commuter rail, subway, trams and rapid transit in larger cities. Long-haul transport involves the use of the automobiles, trains, coaches and aircraft, the last of which have become **predominantly** used for the longest, including intercontinental travel. Public transport may also involve the **intermediate** change of vehicle, within or across modes, at a transport hub, such as a bus, subway or railway station. Taxis and buses can be found on both ends of public transport **spectrum**, **whereas** buses remain the cheaper mode of transport but are not necessarily **flexible**, and taxis being very flexible but more expensive. In the middle is demand responsive transport offering flexibility whilst remaining affordable. (476 words)

Note

Demand Responsive Transport, DRT, 又称“定制公交”或“门到门”运输,是一种先进的公共运输模式。DRT的显著特点是公交车辆的运营时间、路径由DRT的出行调度中心(Travel Dispatch Center, TDC)根据乘客预定的需求来优化决定,利用它,乘客可以“拼车”或共同实现“门到门”出行。这种模式没有固定的运营路线或没有固定的运营时间,故也称作非定线、准定线或柔性公共交通。

► Read For Main Ideas

Choose the correct answer to complete the following statements.

- 1) According to the reading, a vehicle is any non-living device that is used to move people and _____.
A. good B. goods C. food D. rider
- 2) Modes of transport include air, rail, _____, water, cable, pipeline and space.
A. street B. lord C. road D. bridge
- 3) Passenger transport, or travel, is divided into _____ and private transport.
A. general B. common C. ordinary D. public
- 4) A mode of transportation is a solution that _____ a particular type of vehicle, infrastructure and operation.
A. makes up B. makes use of C. makes for D. makes in
- 5) _____ offers better flexibility, but has lower capacity, and a higher environmental impact.
A. Private transport B. Public transport C. Train D. Plane

► Read For Details

Complete the sentences with the correct words from the reading.

- 1) Transportation infrastructure consists of the _____ installations necessary for transport.
- 2) Airports, railway stations, subway stations, bus stations, warehouses and seaports are all transport _____.
- 3) Vehicles need a system of converting the energy into _____.
- 4) Passenger transport vehicle must have a _____ for the passengers.
- 5) _____ remain the cheaper mode of transport but are not necessarily flexible.
- 6) Transport, or transportation, is the _____ of people, animals and goods from one location to another.
- 7) _____ may be used both for interchange of passengers and cargo and for maintenance.
- 8) Unless being pulled by a _____ or muscle-power, the vehicle must provide its own propulsion.

► Make Inferences

Work with a partner. Read each statement and decide whether it's T (True) or F (False). Then share your answers with the class.

- 1) The transport of a person or of cargo must involve several of the modes. ☐
- 2) Short-haul transport is dominated by the automobile and mass transit. ☐
- 3) Private transport offers better flexibility, but has lower capacity, and a higher environmental impact. ☐
- 4) Few vehicles are commonly staffed by a driver. ☐
- 5) Modes of transport include air, rail, road, water, cable, pipeline and space. ☐
- 6) Vehicles do not need a system of converting the energy into movement. ☐
- 7) Public transport may also involve the intermediate change of vehicle, within or across modes, at a transport hub, such as a bus, subway or railway station. ☐

► Express Opinions

Do you like to travel by train? Check (✓) your answer. Then choose a reason or add your ideas. Share your answer with a partner.

- ☐ Yes, I do.
- It's safe and convenient.
 - The train ticket is affordable.
 - I can move around and meet friends on the train.
 - _____
- ☐ No, I don't.
- It's slower than the plane.
 - High-speed train ticket is expensive.
 - Some direct trains are crowded and uncomfortable.
 - _____

Task-driven Practice

Listening Comprehension

Listen to the announcements and complete the paragraphs with suitable words. Then retell them.

Task 1

On Bus

Welcome to Bus 106 for Dongzhimen. Please let the departing passengers get off _____ (first, fast) and board in order. Passengers using IC cards please _____ (sweep, swipe) your cards. The next stop is Tianqiao. Please have your tickets ready for inspection. We hope young people _____ (often, offer) your seats to the seniors, children, pregnant women, the sick and the disabled. Thank you.

Task 2

On the Subway

The next station is Sihui, the terminus of the line. Please get ready for your _____ (arrival, arrive) and make sure you have all your belongings with you. The door on the _____ (left, right) side will open. Please keep _____ (clear, near) of the door. Passengers transferring to Line 1 please go through the Transfer Hall. Welcome to take Beijing subway on your next trip. Have a nice day.

Task 3

At the Waiting Hall

Good morning, everyone. Attention, please. Train T209 to Hangzhou will _____ (go out, depart) at 9:15. The train is now _____ (standing, lying) at Platform 2. Passengers who will take train T209 are requested to check in at _____ (entrance, enter) No.3 and board the train.

Oral Communication

Listen to the dialogues. Read them loudly and practice them in pairs with your partner.

Task 1

Taking Buses

- A:** Hey, young man, have you ever taken the bus before?
- B:** Of course I have. I was waiting in line but everyone pushes now.
- A:** Anyway you should let old people and ladies on first.
- B:** Sorry, madam. Have a seat here.
- A:** It's all right. Well, thanks. Where are you going?
- B:** I am going to see the Yuyuan Garden.
- A:** Oh, you are on the wrong bus. It goes to the opposite direction.
- B:** Really? Oh, no.
- A:** Don't worry. Just get off at the next stop and cross the street. There is a bus stop over there. Take another Bus 930 towards Shanghai Railway Station and get off at Xinbeimen stop.
- B:** Well, thank you very much.
- A:** You're welcome.

Task 2

Taxis

- A:** I am afraid we're going to be late for the train.
- B:** We'd better get a taxi. It's faster than taking the bus or the subway.
- A:** If there are no traffic jams. And how much will it cost to get to the railway station?
- B:** Around eight or nine dollars. It will be more expensive than the bus or the subway, but more convenient.
- A:** All right. Taxi!
- B:** To the railway station, please. Do you know the way?
- Driver:** Which railway station, please? There are five railway stations in Shanghai, now.
- A:** The nearest one.
- B:** No! The one on your train ticket.
- Driver:** Let me have a look. That's Shanghai West.

Task 3

By Bike

- A:** Hi. Susan. Do you come to work by bike every day?

- B:** Yes. It helps keep me fit and helps the environment.
- A:** One less car on the road means less pollution.
- B:** Right. My house is near the lake, it's really a nice ride, too.
- A:** How far is it?
- B:** About 5 kilograms. It takes me about half an hour.
- A:** That sounds good. I wish I could do it, but my home is far in the suburb. So I take the metro.
- B:** You're doing your part for the environment by using public transportation, too.
- A:** True. Well, see you then.
- B:** See you.

Reading Two

History of Transportation

Humans' first means of transport were walking and swimming. The domestication of animals introduces a new way to **lay** the burden of transport **on** more powerful creatures, allowing heavier loads to be **hauled**, or humans to ride the animals for higher speed and **duration**. Inventions such as the wheel and **sled** helped make animal transport more efficient through the introduction of vehicles. Before the Industrial Revolution, water transport, including rowed and sailed vessels, was the only efficient way to transport large quantities or over large distances.

The first forms of road transport were horses, oxen or even humans carrying goods over dirt tracks. The first water craft were **canoes** cut out from tree trunks. Early water transport was accomplished with ships that were either rowed or used the wind for propulsion, or a combination of the two. The importance of water has **led to** most cities that grew up as sites for trading, being located on rivers or at sea, often at the intersection of two bodies of water. Until the Industrial Revolution, transport remained slow and costly.

The Industrial Revolution in the 19th century saw a number of inventions fundamentally change transport. The first highways were constructed during the 19th century with **macadam**. The invention of the steam engine, closely followed by its application in rail transport, made the speed and **capacity** of land transport

increased rapidly. This century also saw the development of the steam ship that **sped up** global transport.

At the turn into the 20th century, with the development of the combustion engine and the automobile, road transport became more **viable**, allowing the introduction of mechanical private transport. In 1903, the first controllable airplane was invented, and after World War I, it became a fast way to transport people and express goods over long distances. After World War II, the automobile and airlines **took** higher **shares** of transport, reducing rail and water to freight and short-haul passenger. Spaceflight was launched in the 1950s, with rapid growth until the 1970s, when interest **dwindled**. In the 1950s, the introduction of **containerization** gave massive efficiency gains in freight transport, permitting globalization. International air travel became much more **accessible** in the 1960s, with the commercialization of the jet engine. Along with the growth in automobiles and motorways, this introduced a **decline** for rail and water transport. After the introduction of the Shinkansen in 1964, high-speed rail in Asia and Europe started taking passengers on long-haul routes from airlines. (410 words)

Writing

Sentences

Complete the sentences with the words given below and change the word forms where necessary.

haul	containerization	accessible	vehicle	viable
capacity	dwindle	domesticate	decline	propulsion

1. The _____ would not have the capacity to make the journey on one tank of fuel.
这辆车单靠一箱燃料无法跑完整趟旅程。
2. She was late for the interview after being _____ up for speeding.
由于超速驾车被拦下，她面试迟到了。
3. We _____ the dog to help us with hunting.