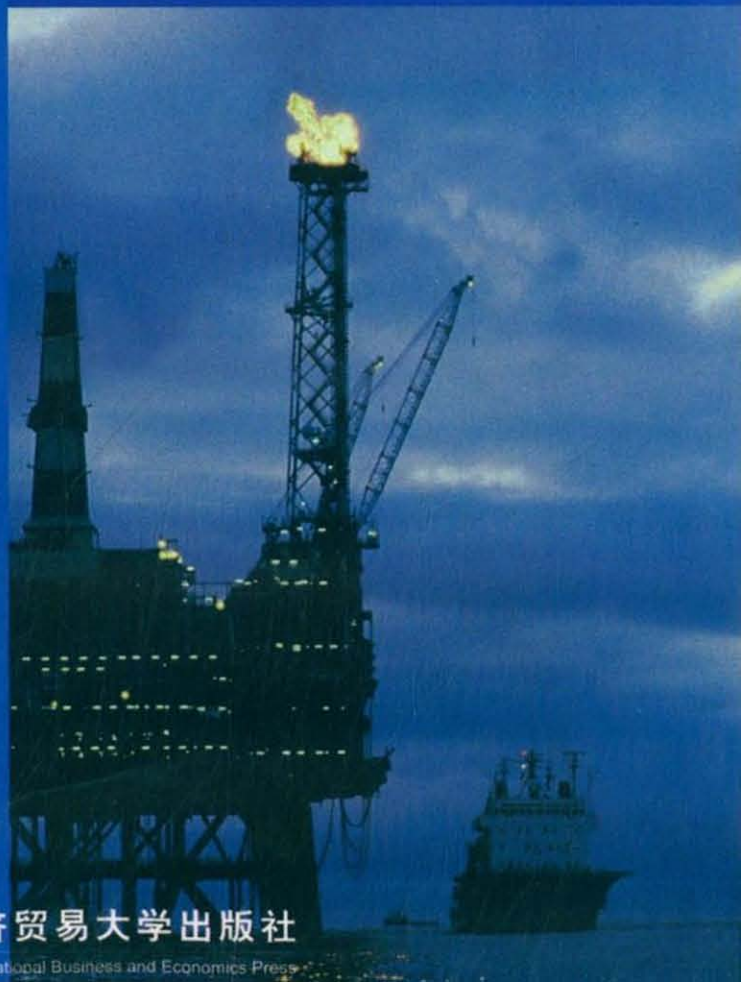




[海事公共英语系列教材]



# 海事基础英语综合教程 2

Basic Maritime English Integrated Course Student's Book 2



总主编 何明珠  
主 编 赵志刚



对外经济贸易大学出版社

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海事公共英语系列教材

总主编 何明珠

# 海事基础英语综合教程 2

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# 编写体例

《海事基础英语综合教程》第一、二册各有八个单元，每个单元由三个模块组成：说读（Speaking & Reading）、听说读（Listening, Speaking & Reading）、写读（Writing & Reading）。其中，说读模块包括看图说话和 Text A，听说读模块内含听力训练和 Text B，写读模块由写作和 Text C 组成。翻译训练在说读模块中的练习部分进行。

第一模块首先提供四幅关于同一主题的图画。图画右边有文字解释，图画下面有相关讨论题目。学生可根据图片内容和文字解释，通过小组讨论进行图文匹配练习。这部分主要锻炼学生看图说话与口头表达能力。课文 A 是精读训练材料，需要重点讲解、细心研读，包括生词、词组与专用名词的学习，词汇、语法与翻译练习等内容。

第二模块首先是听力训练，然后是课文 B 的学习。课文 B 是泛读材料。教师可根据教学进度和实际情况作有针对性的讲解与训练。

第三模块首先是写作训练，然后是课文 C 的学习。课文 C 是课后阅读材料，主要目的是增加学生的阅读量和提高阅读速度。教师只需针对阅读中可能出现的问题进行难点提示。

三个模块组成一个单元，各模块有不同侧重点。分布在不同模块中的语言训练要围绕不同主题进行，使语言练习具有真实性。在每个单元中，学生的“听、说、读、写、译”能力都应得到循序渐进的锻炼。经过 16 个单元的训练，学生的语言基础将得到巩固，语言能力将得到提高。

每单元之后还附有 Time to Relax（休闲一刻）。该部分主要是与海洋相关的歌词。教师可根据教学情况灵活选用，因为学生在欣赏音乐的同时，还能进行听力训练，既可熏陶情操，又可了解海洋文化，还能提高语言应用能力。

主 编  
2013 年 9 月

# 使用说明

“海事公共英语系列教材”根据《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》以及我国高职高专人才培养特点和行业英语特色编写而成。本教材突出教学内容的实用性和针对性，将语言能力的培养与实际涉外交际能力的训练以及行业知识的介绍有机地结合起来，旨在满足全球化背景下经济社会（尤其是沿海地区经济社会）发展对航海类高职高专人才的需求。

本教材包括《海事基础英语综合教程》一、二册；《海事基础英语综合练习册》一、二册；《海事基础英语教学参考》（电子版）一、二册以及配套光盘、多媒体课件、电子教案等。本教材主要供航海类高职高专院校大学英语教学使用。

《海事基础英语综合练习册》一、二册各有八个单元，每个单元由三个部分组成。第一部分是与课文相关的练习、第二部分是高职高专英语应用能力考试历年A或B级真题、第三部分是课外补充练习。与课文相关的练习主要包括综合教程各相应单元中的重要词汇，还有与相应单元主题相关的阅读文章四篇，目的是巩固和扩充语言知识。历年真题的选择坚持循序渐进的原则，第一册的真题为B级，第二册为A级。课外补充练习从语言学习的趣味性着手，从幽默故事到猜谜语到看图测试，主要目的是提高学生学习的兴趣。

《海事基础英语综合练习册》一、二册是《海事基础英语综合教程》一、二册的配套补充教材。

主 编  
2013年9月

# 前 言

我国不仅拥有 960 万平方公里的陆地，还有 300 多万平方公里的管辖海域，18 000 公里长的海岸线，6 500 多个岛屿。海洋蕴藏着丰富的资源，是未来的粮仓、能量的源泉、水资源的宝库。海洋对一个国家的未来发展起着举足轻重的作用。“世界上百分之九十的商业运输通过海洋”，人类未来系于海洋。

过去很长一段时间的各类竞争主要在陆地上进行，21 世纪的竞争则主要集中在海洋。“欲国家富强，不可置海洋于不顾，财富取之于海，危险亦来自于海上。”放弃海洋的“闭关锁国”政策使我国近代不断面临来自海上外敌的入侵。“重陆轻海”的传统民族意识阻碍了中华民族跨越海洋，谋求海洋权益的步伐。淡薄的海洋意识，使我们丧失了原有的海上优势。清末王朝的屈辱成为了历史的必然。得海权者，兴；失海权者，危。海权兴，则国家盛！

航母的发展，国家沿海战略的制订，体现我们国家和政府意识到了海洋的重要性。这还不够。海洋权益的保护需要全民意识的提高，这是国家走向复兴之路的必然选择。在新一代海员中，在所有从事与海相关的行业中，在我们青年一代中，在全体国民中进行海洋观教育，以便转换海洋观，提高海权意识是刻不容缓的事情，是每个航海院校、每个海员培训机构以及每个航海人的义务和职责。

“海事公共英语系列教材”是从行业的视角，立足于基础英语教学，面向全体航海院校学生和船员编写的教材。本教材注重在语言训练的同时，灌输海洋和航运科普知识，从海洋观教育的角度，提高学生和学员的海权意识，使我们的青年一代能够积极投身于祖国的海洋事业。

海洋是我们的第二故乡。祖国的复兴，民族的兴旺，都将系于海洋。海洋关系民生、关系国家兴衰。随着人们海洋意识的加强，海洋观念的变化，海洋知识的普及，我们有理由相信，我们国家的复兴指日可待。

“海事公共英语系列教材”是全体编写成员历时三年，经过大家共同不懈努力才完稿的。朱常英、马琳、赵志刚、吴雪红、戴丽红、黄叶青、陈文江与梁伟等分别负责了两册综合教程共 16 个单元的课文素材收集、改编和课后习题的编写工作。赵志刚、戴丽红、陈文江、马琳、梁伟等还负责了听力材料的收集与改编，英语歌曲的收集，口语材料的收集、口语训练题的编写等工作。谢谢他们的辛勤劳动和无私奉献。还有许多同事和专家对本教材的素材选取、编写原则与编排模式等提出了很好的建议，在此一并致谢。

本教材的原始素材主要来源于百度网、维基百科网、国际海事组织网等网站，其他纸质出版物，如马建军主编的《希腊罗马神话教程》等，也是本教材编写的重要参考资料。

料。由于材料来源太广，加之篇幅有限，恕不一一致谢，敬请谅解。感谢所有原始素材作者为转播海洋文化与普及航海知识所做的贡献。

总主编  
2013年9月



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Unit

1

# Ocean in Our Eyes

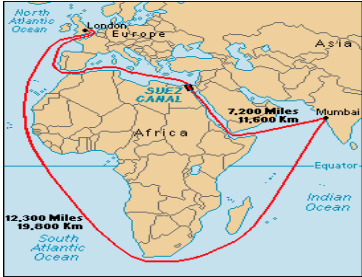

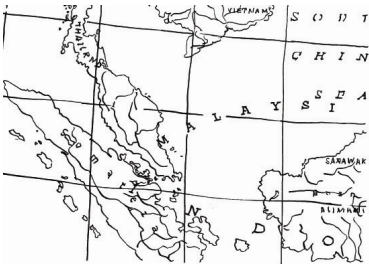
## Preview

In this unit, you will learn about the seven continents and four oceans of the world in Text A. Text B deals with the relationship between ocean and its climate. Text C is about the battle at Hampton Roads between the Virginia and the Monitor during the American Civil War.

## Part I Speaking & Reading

### Warming-up Activities

I. Match the pictures on the left with the relevant captions on the right. Check and discuss your choices with your partners.

<p>A</p> 	<p><b>1. The Panama Canal</b></p> <p>The Panama Canal connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. Before it was built, ships often had to spend several weeks traveling around Cape Horn at the end of South America.</p>
<p>B</p> 	<p><b>2. The Cape of Good Hope</b></p> <p>The Cape of Good Hope is a rocky headland on the Atlantic coast of South Africa. The rounding of the Cape of Good Hope in 1498 was a major psychological and geographic milestone in the attempts by the Portuguese to establish a sea route to the Far East.</p>
<p>C</p> 	<p><b>3. The Suez Canal</b></p> <p>The Suez Canal is an artificial sea-level waterway running from north to south in Egypt to connect the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. The canal separates the African continent from Asia, and it provides the shortest maritime route between Europe and the lands lying around the Indian and Western Pacific Oceans.</p>

**D**



#### **4. The Strait of Malacca**

The Strait of Malacca is the main shipping channel between the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean, linking major Asian economies such as India, China, Japan and South Korea. Over 50,000 vessels pass through the strait per year, carrying about one-quarter of the world's traded goods including oil, Chinese manufactures, and Indonesian coffee.

## **II. Questions for Further Discussion**

1. Do you know other man-made canals? Why did people want to make these canals?
2. What is the difference between a strait and a canal?

## **Text A**

### **Oceans and Continents**

**1** The earth is made up of seven continents and four oceans. The continents include North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Antarctica. The oceans include the Arctic, the Atlantic, the Indian, and the Pacific.

#### **Oceans of the World**

**2** All of the oceans of the world are part of one vast body of water. Approximately 71% of the earth's surface is water. There are no dividing lines between the oceans of the world. Each ocean is connected to at least one of the others.

#### **Continents of the World**

**3** Scientists now know, however, that the surface of the earth is not as permanent as had been thought. Scientists explain that the surface of our planet is always in motion. Continents move about on the earth like huge ships at sea. They float on pieces of the earth's outer skin, or crust. New crust is created as melted rock pushes up from inside the planet. Old crust is destroyed as it rolls down into the hot area and melts again.

#### **Hemispheres**

**4** The earth is also divided into four hemispheres. A hemisphere is half of a globe. Two imaginary lines are used to create these hemispheres. These imaginary lines are the equator and the prime meridian. The equator is a line around the middle of the earth that divides the globe into the northern and southern hemispheres. The prime meridian is a line around the

middle of the earth that divides the globe into the eastern and western hemispheres.

### Geographic Grids

**5** These two imaginary lines help us to create a grid system on the surface of our globe. This grid system helps us identify the exact location of any place on earth. A grid system has lines that are similar to the lines on a sheet of graph paper. Letters of the alphabet are placed on the left hand edge of the grid and numbers are placed on the bottom edge. When you put a number and a letter together you call it a coordinate. Coordinates tell us the exact locations of things on the surface of the earth. Weathermen use this grid system to tell us the location of hurricanes and tropical storms. Ship captains and airplane pilots use it to locate where they are and where they are going.

(Words: 383)

### New Words

continent	['kɒntinənt] <i>n.</i>	洲, 大陆
Antarctica	[ænt'ɑ:kktɪkə, -'ɑ:tɪ-] <i>n.</i>	南极洲
Arctic	['ɑ:kktɪk, 'ɑ:tɪk] <i>n. &amp; adj.</i>	北极圈, 北极的
Atlantic	[æt'læntɪk, ə'læntɪk] <i>n. &amp; adj.</i>	大西洋, 大西洋的
Pacific	[pə'sɪfɪk] <i>n. &amp; adj.</i>	太平洋, 太平洋的
approximately	[ə'prɒksɪmɪtli] <i>adv.</i>	近似地, 大约,
divide	[dɪ'vaɪd] <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	划分, 分离
permanent	['pɜ:mənənt] <i>adj.</i>	永久(性)的, 稳定的
planet	['plænɪt] <i>n.</i>	行星, 地球
crust	[krʌst] <i>n.</i>	壳, 地壳, 外皮
melt	[mɛlt] <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	(使)融(溶, 熔)化, 溶解
roll	[rɒl] <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	(使)打滚, (使)转动, 滚动
hemisphere	['hɛmɪ'sfɪə, 'hɛmɪsfɪə (r), -sfɪr] <i>n.</i>	半球
globe	[gləʊb] <i>n.</i>	地球, 世界, 球体
imaginary	[ɪ'mædʒɪnəri] <i>adj.</i>	想像中的, 虚构的
equator	[i'kweɪtə] <i>n.</i>	赤道
meridian	[mɜ'rɪdi:ən] <i>n.</i>	子午圈, 子午线
geographic	[ˌdʒɪ: ə'græfɪk] <i>adj.</i>	地理学的; 地理的
grid	[grɪd] <i>adj.</i>	坐标方格, 格子
identify	[aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] <i>vt.</i>	认出, 识别, 找到
location	[ləu'keɪʃən] <i>n.</i>	位置, 场所
graph	[grɑ:f] <i>n.</i>	图表, 曲线图
alphabet	['ælfəbɪt] <i>n.</i>	字母表, 全部字母

coordinate	[kəu'ɔ:dɪnɪt] <i>n.</i> [kəu'ɔ:dɪneɪt] <i>vt. &amp; vi.</i>	坐标 (使)协调; (使)调和
hurricane	['hʌrɪkən] <i>n.</i>	飓风, 旋风
tropical	['trɒpɪkəl] <i>adj.</i>	热带的, 来自热带的
captain	['kæptɪn] <i>n.</i>	船长, 机长, 上尉,
pilot	['pɑɪlət] <i>n.</i>	飞行员, 宇航员, 舵手

## Phrases and Expressions

---

make up of	构成, 组成
dividing line	分界线, 界限
connect to	使与……连接, 使与……接通电话
at least	至少
move about	不停地走动; 到处旅行, 到处活动
in motion	在开动中, 在运转中
push up	推上去; 增高, 提高
roll down	滚下
divide into	分成; 分为
prime meridian	本初子午线, 本初子午圈
similar to	跟……类似的, 与……同样的

## Proper Names

---

Antarctica	南极洲
Arctic	北极圈, 北极的
Atlantic	大西洋, 大西洋的
Pacific	太平洋, 太平洋的

## Notes

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1. The Prime Meridian is the meridian (line of longitude) at which the longitude is defined to be 0°. The Prime Meridian and its opposite the 180th meridian (at 180° longitude), which the International Date Line generally follows, form a great circle that divides the Earth into the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. An international conference in 1884 decided the modern Prime Meridian passes through the Royal Observatory, Greenwich in southeast London, United Kingdom, known as the International Meridian or Greenwich Meridian.

本初子午线 (亦称子午线), 即 0 度经线, 本初子午线与地球对面的 180 度经线, 即国际日期变更线相交, 组成一个大圈把地球分为东半球和西半球。在 1884 年举行的国

际本初子午线大会上正式把英国伦敦东南部的格林威治皇家天文台定为经度的起点，称为国际子午线或格林威治子午线。

2. When latitude and longitude are used, these shall be expressed in degrees and minutes (and decimals of a minute if necessary), North or South of the Equator and East or West of Greenwich.

当使用纬度、经度表示船位时，应以度、分（如果需要，可以用分的小数）来表示，并应标出北纬或南纬；东经或西经。

Example: "WARNING. Dangerous wreck in position 15 degrees 34 minutes North 061 degrees 29 minutes West."

“警告：在北纬 15°34' 西经 61°29' 处有危险沉船。”

3. Numbers are to be spoken in separate digits: "one-five-zero" for 150, "two decimal five" or "two point five" for 2.5.

数字逐位读出：150 应读作“一五零”，2.5 应读作“二点五”。

Note: Attention! When rudder angles e.g. in wheel orders are given, say: "fifteen" for 15 or "twenty" for 20.

注意！当读舵角及舵令时，应按以下示例：15 读作“十五”，20 读作“二十”。

## Exercises



### I. Comprehension

Answer the following questions.

1. What names are given to the seven continents and four oceans on the earth?
2. What is the percentage of water on the earth's surface?
3. What are the two imaginary lines for the two hemispheres?
4. What is the grid system created for?
5. How do ship captains and airplane pilots use the coordinate?



### II. Vocabulary

1. Fill in each of the following blanks with the proper forms of the words given.

similar to	captain	melt	coordinate	approximately
permanent	roll	identify	at least	location

- 1) Lifeboat equipment shall be examined \_\_\_\_\_ once each month to insure that it is complete.



- 2) The remarks are not \_\_\_\_\_ those on the shipping orders.
- 3) Fifty bags \_\_\_\_\_ due to nature of the cargo.
- 4) On the fully containerized ship, \_\_\_\_\_ one-third or more of the cargo is on deck above the rolling center. Top stowed containers are subject to accelerations greater than on conventional vessels.
- 5) When the system determines that a collision situation exists, the target causing the alarm condition \_\_\_\_\_ on PPI (plan position indicator) by a bright T adjacent thereto.
- 6) The \_\_\_\_\_ dunnage (支撑板) attached to the frames of the ship that aids in ventilation are the sweat battens.
- 7) In the horizon system of \_\_\_\_\_, horizon is equivalent to the equator on the earth.
- 8) Since the fire is increasing on board the vessel, the \_\_\_\_\_ orders that the ship be scuttled.
- 9) Can we change the \_\_\_\_\_ for the tung-oil with that for the gum rosin?
- 10) Seasickness is caused by \_\_\_\_\_ or rocking motions which affect fluids in the inner ear.

**2. Match the words and phrases in Column A with their explanations in Column B.**

**Column A**

- 1) equator
- 2) hurricane
- 3) grid
- 4) the prime meridian
- 5) Antarctica
- 6) Atlantic
- 7) alphabet
- 8) hemisphere

**Column B**

- a. its longitude is defined to be 0°
- b. a continent round the South Pole
- c. dividing the earth into northern and southern hemispheres
- d. a network of regularly spaced lines on a map
- e. a half of the earth
- f. a set of letters or symbols used to represent the basic set of speech sounds of a language
- g. of or adjoining the Atlantic Ocean
- h. a storm with a violent wind

**3. The suffixes *-n*, *-an* and *-ese* are used after the names of countries or continents to form nouns or adjectives, meaning “the person from, of or relating to, or the language of”. For example:**

Africa → African      Japan → Japanese

Now complete the following table.

Nouns	Nouns/Adjectives	Nouns	Nouns/Adjectives
Africa			Australian
	American	Europe	