

Basic Maritime English

(第一册)

主编 高 嵩 刘肖沛
主审 王平洲

基础海事英语阅读



大连海事大学出版社

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内容提要

本书是《基础海事英语阅读》教材中的第一册。内容丰富,选材新颖,图文并茂。本书共 13 个单元,每单元分三大模块:课文、综合练习和阅读材料。内容选材突出远洋船员工作性质的科普知识,包括大洲和大洋、海浪和海流、海运和外贸、海船历史、商船运营、船舶构造、船舶分类、郑和下西洋等内容。

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前 言

海事英语是一门非常专业的英语,仅一门驾驶专业英语就涉及几乎航海业务的各个方面:从天文、地文、气象,到海上船舶操纵、驾驶值班;从 VHF、电报通信,到海上安全、救助;从船体结构部位,到装卸设备部件;从货物的配载、装卸,到货运的各种契约、文件;从港口规章、指南,到 IMO 国际规则、公约等。海事英语语言文字大都是十分规范的国际文本,其语言的广度和深度,不亚于其他任何一门专业英语,语言学习的起点高、难度很大。因此,一旦从与专业英语毫不搭界的《大学英语》进入涵盖远洋业务的专业英语,即使基础英语较好的学生也一时无法适应,难以接受。我们认为:作为航海院校的学生,应该从一开始就从海事英语的基础知识入手,尽量多地接触专业英语知识,在航海英语中学习和掌握英语。

为此目的,经过多年的探索与实践,我们组织编写了《基础海事英语阅读》。该书内容涉及广泛、选材新颖、图文并茂;语言简明实用、循序渐进。其使用对象是国内航海院校海上和陆上相关专业的学生,既可用作精读、泛读,也可作为口语教材使用。本书共三册,每册 12~13 个单元,每单元分三大模块:课文、综合练习和阅读材料。语言通俗易懂,趣味性强。本书最大的特点是:在学生学习大学英语阶段,就能在本丛书学习中初步了解海事英语专业知识,待正式进入专业英语学习阶段,便解决了专业词汇生疏和相关知识不懂的问题,起到了很好的衔接和过渡作用。

本书为丛书的第一册。内容包括:大洲和大洋、海浪和洋流、海运和外贸、海船历史、商船运营、船舶构造、船舶分类、郑和下西洋等。在编写本书的过程中针对课文中船舶分类、船舶构造以及著名的航运地点插入了较多的切题的精美图片,以期学生在学习第一册的时候就能对这些重要知识有一个直观和感性的认识,同时也增加了学习的生动和趣味性。

在编写本套教材的过程中,编者得到了王平洲老师和加拿大籍专家 Gerrit 的指导及中远集团、青岛远洋船员学院、各大远洋公司、大连海事大学出版社的大力支持和帮助,谨在此一并表示衷心感谢。

本书也适合于远洋船员的英语进修和自学。对从事国际航运、物流管理和相关专业的学生,也是一本很好的专业英语参考书。

本书虽已经过多次修改校对,但由于时间紧迫,编写力量有限,书中错误在所难免。希望广大读者谅解并提出宝贵意见,以便再版时改正。

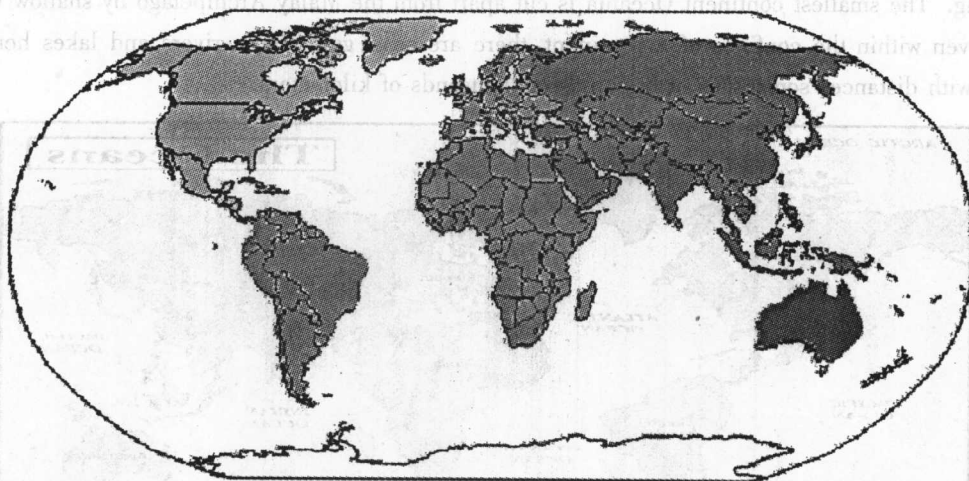
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Unit One Continents and Oceans



Pre-reading Discussion

1. How many continents and oceans are there in the world? What are they?
2. According to the author, our planet should not be called Earth but Ocean. What do you think of it?
3. Somebody thinks that the water on the earth is sufficient. What do you think about it?
4. How do you think about the environment protection?
5. What do you say about the slogan "safer shipping, cleaner oceans" advocated by IMO? Will the marine transportation bring pollution to the ocean? What international regulations or conventions have been adopted in order to keep the ocean clean?

Preface

On April twenty-second, millions of Americans and people around the world will observe the thirty-third anniversary of Earth Day. Now people around the world are getting more and more aware of the importance of protecting our planet. So please read the following text to learn as much as possible about the Earth.

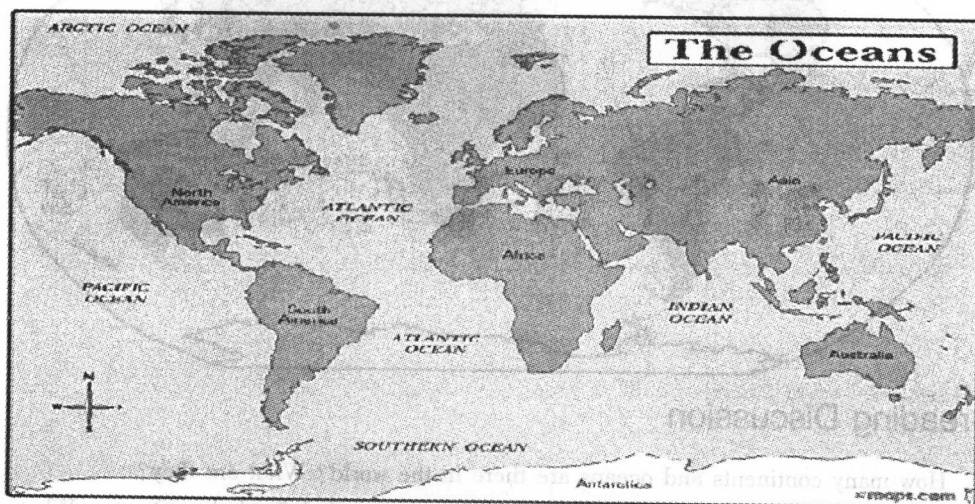
Text Continents and Oceans

We always talk about the planet Earth. Our planet should not be called Earth but Ocean, for at least seven tenths are covered with water¹. Landmasses or continents, as they are often called, are

surrounded by the immense water.

With only rare exceptions, continents are divided by great expanses of water. Asia, the largest continent, is separated from North America by the Pacific Ocean over a span of several thousand miles. Antarctica is about 600 miles from the tip of South America. From Antarctica, three immense "gulfs" extend northward. These three "gulfs" are referred to as the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans². Africa, the second largest continent, is connected with Asia at the spot where the Suez Canal was dug. The smallest continent Oceania is cut apart from the Malay Archipelago by shallow water.

Even within the confines of a continent, there are seas, gulfs, bays, rivers and lakes here and there, with distances sometimes of hundreds or thousands of kilometers.



The oceans are deeper than the continents are high. Their depth is remarkable. The deepest place yet discovered⁴, the Marianas Trench in the Pacific is over 36,000 feet deep. Jolmo Lungma (Mount Everest⁵), the world's highest mountain, is 29,028 feet high. From the top of the highest mountain to the bottom of the deepest ocean is a distance of just over 12 miles. But compared with the earth's diameter, this is only a small amount. On a globe, the depth of the oceans can usually be represented by the thickness of a sheet of paper.

Words & Expressions

- | | | |
|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. planet | ['plænɪt] | n. 行星 |
| 2. landmass | | n. 大片陆地, 陆块 |
| 3. immense | [i'mens] | a. 广大的, 巨大的 |
| 4. rare | [rɛə] | a. 罕见的, 不常发生的 |
| 5. exception | [ik'sepʃən] | n. 例外, 除外 |
| with exception | | 例外, 除外 |
| 6. expanse | [iks'pæns] | n. 广阔的区域 |
| 7. span | [spæn] | n. 距离, 全长 |

8. tip	[tip]	<i>n.</i> 尖, 尖端
9. gulf	[gʌlf]	<i>n.</i> 海湾(比 bay 大)
10. extend	[iks'tend]	<i>vi. vt.</i> 伸展, 延长, 伸出
11. refer (referred, referring) be referred to as		<i>vt.</i> 把……归诸 称作
12. connect	[kə'nekt]	<i>vt.</i> 连接, 联结
13. spot	[spɒt]	<i>n.</i> 地点, 场所
14. Malay	[mə'lei]	<i>a.</i> 马来亚的, 马来西亚的
15. archipelago	[ˌɑ:kɪ'peligəʊ]	<i>n.</i> 群岛
16. shallow	[ʃæləʊ]	<i>a.</i> 浅的
17. confine	[ˈkɒnfain]	<i>n.</i> (常用复数) 区域, 范围
18. bay	[bei]	<i>n.</i> 海湾
19. depth	[depθ]	<i>n.</i> 深度
20. remarkable	[ri'mɑ:kəbl]	<i>a.</i> 显著的, 值得注意的
21. diameter	[dai'æmitə]	<i>n.</i> 直径
22. amount	[ə'maunt]	<i>n.</i> 总数, 数量, 数额
23. globe	[gləʊb]	<i>n.</i> 地球, 地球仪
24. Marianas	[ˈmɛəri'ænə]	<i>n.</i> 马里亚纳
25. trench	[trentʃ]	<i>n.</i> 深沟
26. represent	[repri'zent]	<i>vt.</i> 代表, 体现; 相当于
27. thickness	[ˈθɪknɪs]	<i>n.</i> 厚(度)
28. sheet a sheet of paper	[ʃi:t]	<i>n.</i> 纸张, 一张(纸) 一张纸

Proper names

Asia	亚洲
Africa	非洲
Antarctica	南极洲
North America	北美洲
South America	南美洲
Oceania	大洋洲
Europe	欧洲
the Pacific Ocean	太平洋
the Atlantic Ocean	大西洋
the Indian Ocean	印度洋
the Arctic Ocean	北冰洋
the Marianas Trench	马里亚纳海沟
the Malay Archipelago	马来群岛

Mount Everest
the Suez Canal

珠穆朗玛峰
苏伊士运河

Notes

1. ——at least seven tenths are covered with water. 至少十分之七由水覆盖。

英语分数的表示法:

基数词表示分子,序数词表示分母,如:

one third (1/3) one fourth (1/4)

one fifth (1/5) one eighth (1/8)

大于几分之一,则要在序数词后加“s”,如:

two thirds (2/3) three fifths (3/5)

four sevenths (4/7) seven tenths (7/10)

但 1/2 可以说 one half

3/4 可以说 three quarters

2. These three “gulfs” are referred to as... 这三个海湾称作……

注意“refer to”的用法:

Please confirm this word by referring to an English-English dictionary.

请参照一本英英词典,将这个词弄确切。

The regulations refer to all vessels. 这些规则适合所有船只。

We'll refer the matter to the Port Authorities. 我们将把这一问题提交港务局。

The landmasses are generally referred to as continents. 这些陆地指的就是大洲。

3. Africa, the second largest continent, is connected with Asia at the spot where the Suez Canal was dug. 第二大洲非洲在开凿苏伊士运河的地方与亚洲相连。where 从句是定语从句,修饰 spot。
4. The deepest place yet discovered ... 到目前为止发现的最深处……
yet discovered 是过去分词短语作定语,修饰 place。
5. Mount Everest 珠穆朗玛峰,珠穆朗玛峰 2005 年最新精确测量高度为:8 844.43 米。

Study & Practice

I. Read aloud the following paragraph:

With only rare exceptions, continents are divided by great expanses of water. Asia, the largest continent, is separated from North America by the Pacific Ocean over a span of several thousand miles. Antarctica is about 600 miles from the tip of South America. From Antarctica, three immense “gulfs” extend northward.

These three “gulfs” are referred to as the Atlantic, Pacific and Indian oceans. Africa, the second largest continent, is connected with Asia at the spot where the Suez Canal was dug. The smallest continent Oceania is cut apart from the Malay Archipelago by shallow water.

II. Comprehension of the text**1. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why should our planet be called Ocean but not the Earth?
2. What are the Continents divided by?
3. What are the three immense "gulfs" extending northward From Antarctica?
4. Where is Africa connected with Asia?
5. What is the deepest place discovered on the Earth?

2. Choose the best answer for each of the following:

- 1) Continents are separated by _____.
A. seas B. oceans C. lakes D. gulfs
- 2) The smallest ocean is _____.
A. the Atlantic Ocean B. the Pacific Ocean
C. the Arctic Ocean D. the Indian Ocean
- 3) The distance from the top of the highest mountain to the bottom of the deepest ocean is _____.
A. over 36,000 feet
B. 29,028 feet
C. over 12 miles
D. just the thickness of a sheet of paper
- 4) _____ is the diameter of the earth?
A. What B. How much C. How many D. How big
- 5) Two thirds of the world's surface _____ with water.
A. is covered B. are covered C. cover D. covers
- 6) Oceania is _____ from the Malay Archipelago by shallow water.
A. separated B. separate C. dividing D. extended
- 7) Which of the following statements is true?
A. There is one world ocean.
B. World oceans are connected.
C. Oceans and Continents make up the earth's surface.
D. All the continents are cut apart from each other without exceptions.

3. Match the following by referring to a map of the world:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| 1) Asia is separated from North America by | 1) the Suez Canal |
| 2) Asia is divided from Europe by | 2) the Torres Strait |
| 3) Antarctica is _____ of South America | 3) the Pacific |
| 4) Oceania is cut apart from the Malay Archipelago by | 4) the Ural Mountains |
| 5) Africa is connected with Asia by | 5. About 600 miles |
| 6) Africa is separated from Europe by | 6) the Atlantic |

7. Africa and Europe are
separated from America by

7) the Mediterranean

III. Translation

1. Translate the following into English:

- 1) 地球的直径是多少?
- 2) 从最高山的山峰到最深的海洋洋底的距离是多少?
- 3) 苏伊士运河的长度是多少?
- 4) 中国和日本由东海所隔。
- 5) 与那条小渔船相比,我轮的宽度比它的长度还要长。
- 6) 在地图上,海的深度一般用蓝色表示。

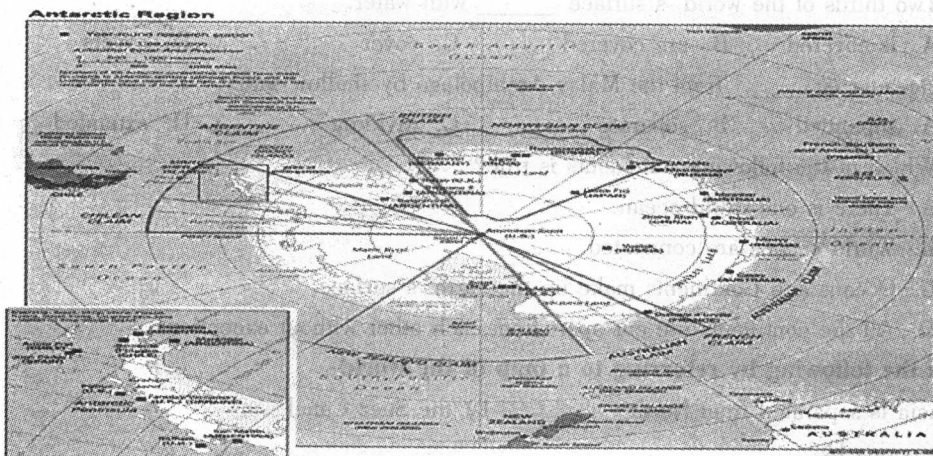
2. Translate the following passage into Chinese:

Tidal streams are a direct result of tidal undulation, but the shape of the land and the varying depth of the surrounding water introduce so many complications that the turning of the tidal stream rarely coincides with high or low water. To use the terms "ebb" and "flood" when speaking of streams is erroneous and misleading. The stream should be named by its general direction irrespective of the rise or fall of the water.

(From "Brown's Nautical Almanac")

IV. Reading Practice

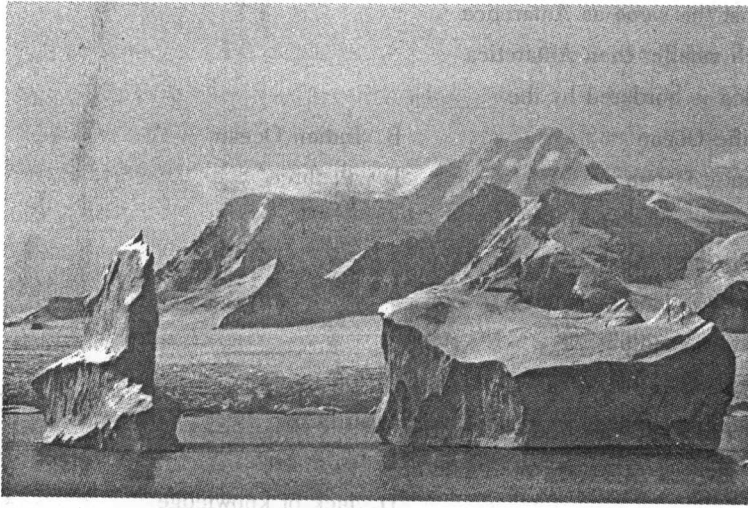
1



Antarctic Region

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man. It is a great land mass crisscrossed by mountain ranges whose extent and elevation are still uncertain. Much of the continent is a complete blank in our maps. A 1,000-mile stretch of the coastline has never been reached by any ship. Man has explored, on foot, less than one

per cent of its area.



Antarctic Region

Antarctica differs fundamentally from the arctic regions. The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting packed ice and surrounded by the landmasses of Europe, Asia, and North America. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined, centered roughly on the South Pole and bordered by the most unobstructed water areas of the world—the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high in its center; thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air cascades off the land with such force that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unlivable those regions whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited. Thus, more than a million persons live within 2,000 miles of the North Pole in an area that includes most of Alaska, Siberia, and Scandinavia—a region rich in forest and mining industries. Apart from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

- 1) Antarctica is _____.
 - A. at the top of the world
 - B. a continent
 - C. fully explored
 - D. a mountain
- 2) At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was _____.
 - A. very limited
 - B. vast
 - C. suppressed
 - D. nonexistent
- 3) The differences between Antarctica and the Arctic are _____.
 - A. superficial
 - B. nonexistent
 - C. fundamental
 - D. fictional
- 4) In size Europe is _____.
 - A. twice as large as Antarctica

- B. larger than Antarctica
 C. almost the same as Antarctica
 D. much smaller than Antarctica
- 5) Antarctica is bordered by the _____.
 A. Pacific Ocean B. Indian Ocean
 C. Atlantic Ocean D. all three
- 6) The ice covering the Antarctic is _____.
 A. consistently two miles high
 B. over two miles high in the center
 C. 1,000 feet thick
 D. 1,000 miles long
- 7) The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by _____.
 A. cold air B. calm sea
 C. ice D. lack of knowledge
- 8) According to this article _____.
 A. 2,000 people live in Antarctica
 B. a million people live within 2,000 miles of the South Pole
 C. weather conditions within a 2,000-mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical
 D. only penguins inhabit Antarctica
- 9) When this article was written, the only human inhabitants in Antarctica were _____.
 A. miners B. meteorologists
 C. Scandinavians D. Siberians
- 10) The best title for this selection would be _____.
 A. Iceland B. Land of Opportunity
 C. The Unknown Continent D. Utopia at Last

Glossary

the Ice Age: time when many parts of the world were covered with glaciers; glacial period 冰河时代

packed ice: crushed or crowded ice 拥挤在一起的积冰块

cascade: v. fall from one level to another in a continuous series 跌落, 如瀑布落下

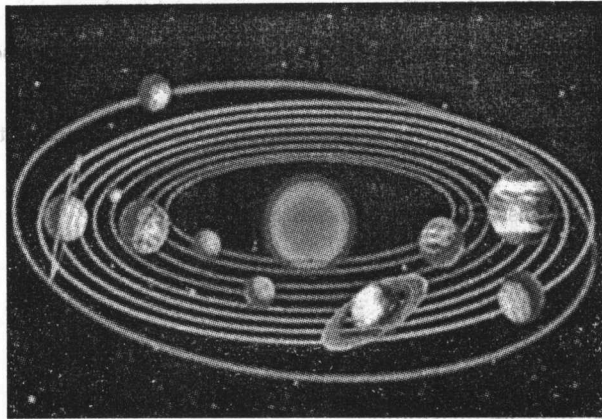
Scandinavia: 斯堪的那维亚

penguin: n. seabird of the Antarctic with wings used for swimming 企鹅

crisscross: v. 交叉, 以十字线标示

The planets of the solar system, in order of their mean distance from the sun, are Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune and Pluto. Both Uranus and Neptune are visible through good field glasses, but Pluto is so distant and so small that only large telescopes or long

exposure photographs can make it visible.



Since Mercury and Venus are nearer to the sun than is the earth, their motions about the sun are seen from the earth as wide swings first to one side of the sun and then to the other, although they are both passing continuously around the sun in orbits that are almost circular. When their passage takes them either between the earth and the sun, or beyond the sun as seen from the earth, they are invisible to us. Because of the laws which govern the motions of the planets about the sun, both Mercury and Venus require much less time to pass between the earth and the sun than around the far side of the sun, so their periods of visibility and invisibility are unequal.

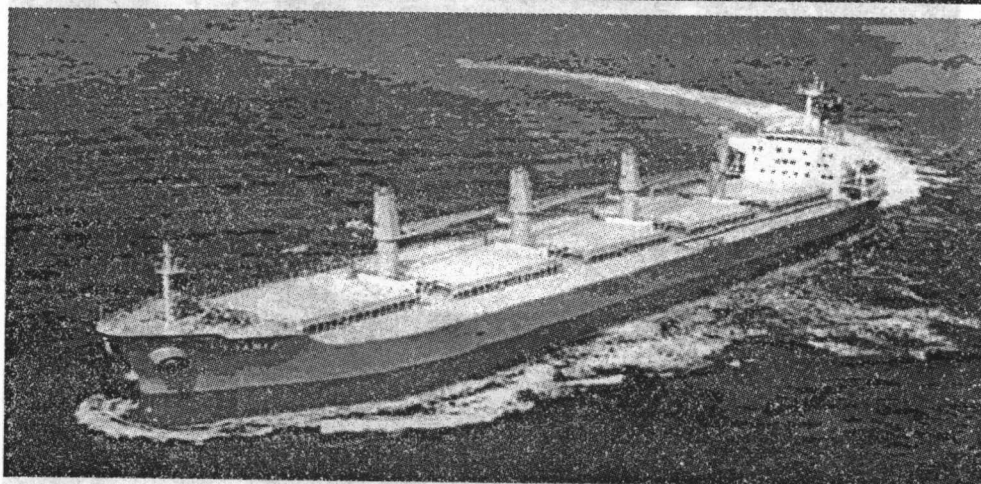
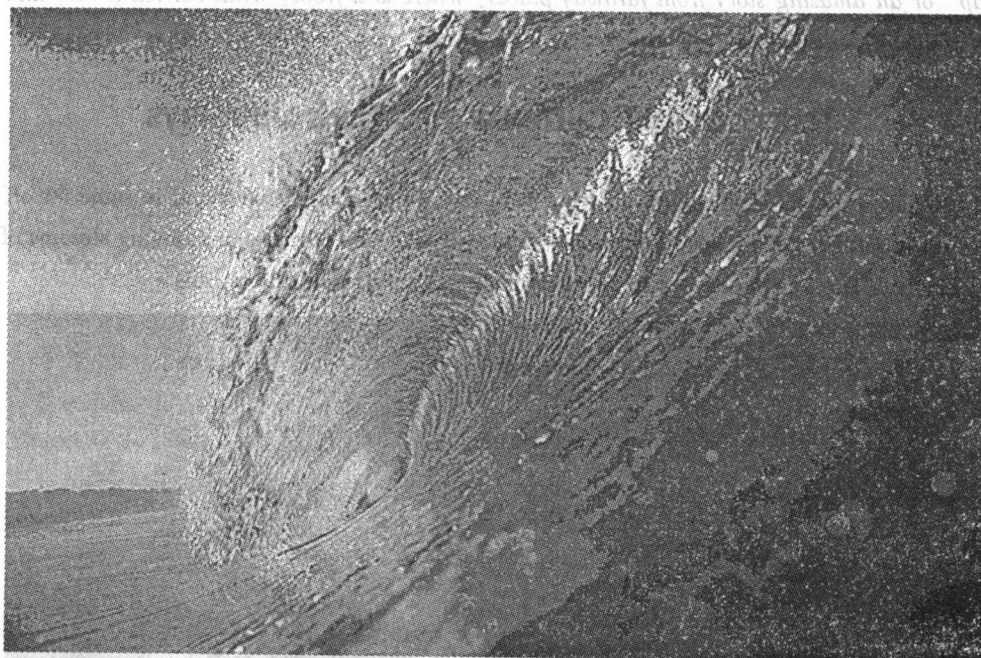
The planets that lie farther from the sun than does the earth may be seen for longer periods of time and are invisible only when they are so located in our sky that they rise and set about the same time as the sun when, of course, they are overwhelmed by the sun's great brilliance. None of the planets has any light of its own, but each shines only by reflecting sunlight from its surface. Mercury and Venus, because they are between the earth and the sun, show phases very much as the moon does. The planets farther from the sun are always seen as full, although Mars does occasionally present a slightly gibbous phase-like the moon when not quite full.

The planets move rapidly among the stars because they are very much nearer to us. The Stars are also in motion, some of them at tremendous speeds, but they are so far away that their motion does not change their apparent positions in the heavens sufficiently for anyone to perceive that change in a single lifetime. The very nearest star is about 7,000 times as far as the most distant planets.

- 1) The earth lies _____ the sun than Mercury and Venus.
 - A. nearer to
 - B. farther from
 - C. four times farther from
 - D. none of the above
- 2) The earth has _____.
 - A. no light of its own
 - B. little light of its own

- C. strong light of its own
D. less light than other planets
- 3) The periods of visibility and invisibility of Venus are unequal because the laws governing its motion around the sun require _____.
A. much less time to pass between the earth and the sun than about the far side of the sun
B. much more time to pass between the earth and the sun
C. a lot of time to pass between the earth and the sun
D. none of the above.
- 4) The period of visibility of Venus is _____.
A. as long as its invisibility
B. much shorter than its invisibility
C. much longer than its invisibility
D. as long as the Earth's
- 5) The planets lying farther from the sun _____ when they rise and set about the same time as the sun.
A. can be seen only
B. can hardly be seen
C. cannot be seen
D. can be seen often
- 6) The distance of the farthest planet is _____ as great as that of the very nearest star.
A. about 7,000 times
B. more than 7,000 times
C. approximately one 7,000th
D. more than one 7,000th
- 7) The phrase "in order of their mean distance from the sun" in the first line of the first paragraph signifies _____.
A. "arranged according to their average distance from the sun"
B. "according to their middle position to the sun"
C. "in sequence of their midways to the sun"
D. all of the above.
- 8) The word "when" in line 4 of paragraph 3 means _____.
A. "at that time"
B. "at what time"
C. "although"
D. "though"

Unit Two Ocean Currents and Their Journeys



Pre-reading Discussion

1. How long is the coastline of China?
2. Which ocean is the Bermuda Triangle located?