



交通航海职业技术教育教材

符合 STCW 公约要求
交通职业技术学校教学指导委员会
航海类学科委员会推荐
交通部科技教育司审定
中华人民共和国海事局认可

ENGLISH FOR NAVIGATORS

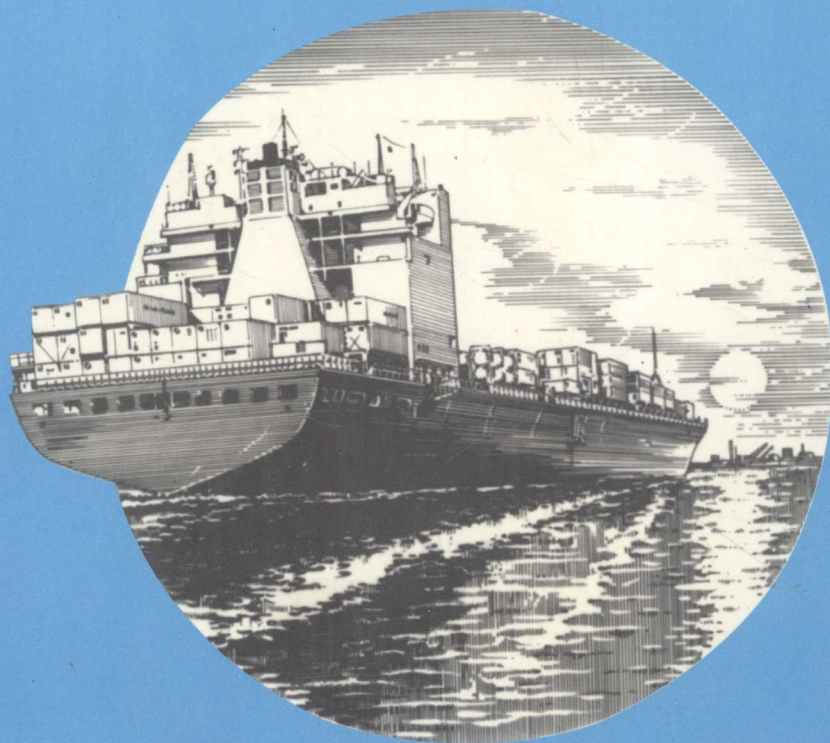
(INTERMEDIATE)

航海英语

(中级)

顾维勇 主编

吴钟琪 主审



大连海事大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是根据交通职业技术学校教学指导委员会规划要求编写,适应《STCW78/95公约》和海事局颁布《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试评估和发证规则》。本书为中级航海英语,可供航海类学校海船驾驶专业及培训人员使用,亦可供海船加强人员自习之用。

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前 言

航海职业教育系列教材是交通部科教司为适应《STCW78/95公约》和我国海事局颁发的《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试、评估和发证规则》而组织编写的。编审人员是由交通职业技术学校教学指导委员会航海类学科委员会组织遴选的,具有较丰富的教学经验和实践经验。教材编写依据是交通部科教司颁发的“航海职业教育教学计划和教学大纲”(高职教育),也融入了中等职业教育“教学计划和教学大纲”。本系列教材是针对三年高职教育和五年高职教育编写的,对于四年中等职业教育可根据考试大纲在满足操作级的要求上选用,也适用于海船驾驶员和轮机员考证培训和船员自学。

本系列教材包括职能理论和职能实践两个部分,在内容上有严格的分割,但又相互补充。

这套系列教材的特点:

1. 全面体现了《STCW78/95公约》和《中华人民共和国海船船员适任考试、评估和发证规则》中强调的:教育必须遵守知识更新的原则,强调技能,培养能适应现代化船舶管理复合型人才要求的精神。

2. 始终贯穿“职业能力”作为培养目标的主线,根据“驾通合一”、“机电合一”及课程内容不能跨功能块的原则,打破原有学科体系,按功能块的要求对课程内容进行了全面的调整、删减,抓住基本要素重新组合。各课衔接紧凑,避免重复教学,并跟踪了现代科学技术,有较强的科学性和先进性。

3. 编写始终围绕着职业教育的特点,内容以“必需和够用”为原则,紧扣大纲,深广度适中,不但体现了理论和实践的结合,也体现了加强能力教育和强化技能训练的力度。

4. 编写过程中还把品格素质、知识素质、能力素质和身心素质等素质教育的内容交融并贯彻其中,体现了对海员素质及能力培养的力度。

本系列教材在编审过程中尽管对“编写大纲和教材”都经过了集体或专家会审,也得到海事局和航运单位的大力支持,但可能还有不足之处,希望多提宝贵意见,以利再版时修改并进一步完善。

交通职业技术学校教学指导委员会航海类学科委员会

1999.8

编者的话

本书为中级航海英语,由18个单元组成。内容包括:船舶营运,船舶类型,船舶结构,人员配备,航海日志,船艺,货物配载,货物作业,集装箱,维修保养,气象信息,航标,安全,海事组织,海上通信,海洋环保,港口国管理,主机辅机等。选材注意跟踪航海技术的最新发展,材料大多出自英文原版书籍,语言地道流畅,配之以插图,直观生动,易于教学。学完本书后,学生为以后的专业英语学习打下了坚实的语言基础并了解了不少专业基础知识。课文后的附录为学习者提供了各种有用的资料,可帮助学生了解和掌握更多的专业基础知识。

本教材可供航海类学校海船驾驶专业及培训人员使用,亦可供海船驾驶人员自习之用。

参加本册教材编写的有王晓锐老师(第七单元),沈大力老师(第十七单元),其余单元由顾维勇老师编写。全书由主编顾维勇老师统稿,吴钟琪老师主审。上海海运学院王根兴教授在百忙中审阅了书稿,并提出了审阅意见,在此向他表示衷心的感谢!

编者

1999年10月28日

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UNIT 1 SHIPPING

TEXT HOW MERCHANT SHIPS OPERATE

SUPPLEMENTS TERMS RELATING TO SHAPES & MEASUREMENT

READING FACTORS TO BE CONSIDERED IN SEA TRANSPORT

TEXT HOW MERCHANT SHIPS OPERATE

Questions for Comprehension

1. What are the three basic ways merchant ships can operate?
2. What is each kind of vessels designed to carry?

Merchant ships are designed to carry cargo. Some are also designed to carry passengers. Nowadays, most merchant ships are built to carry cargo, but a few still carry passengers. Merchant vessels can operate in the following three basic ways.

They can operate as liners. These are employed on regular routes on a fixed timetable. A list of their arrival and departure dates is published in advance and they sail whether full or not.^① Liners can be classed as either deep-sea liners or short-sea liners. The former carry mainly containerized cargo across the oceans of the world; the latter carry containerized or conventional cargo on shorter routes. Ferries are also classed as liners. These offer a daily or weekly service for passengers and vehicles across channels and narrow seas. A few ships are still employed as passenger liners. They carry not only passengers but also some cargoes on routes from Europe to North America and to the Far East. Nowadays the passenger trade is very small and passenger liners usually operate as cruise ships for part of the year.

Merchant ships also operate as tramps. These vessels do not sail on regular routes or keep on a fixed timetable, but are employed where there is cargo for them to carry.^② Tramps can be classed as deep-sea tramps or short-sea tramps. A number are classed as coasters. These ply on coastal routes and up rivers to inland ports. The traditional tramp cargoes are dry bulk cargoes, but some are designed to carry general cargoes.

A large number of merchant ships operate as specialized vessels. These are designed to carry

a particular type of cargo. There are several types of specialized vessels. The most common are oil tankers. They are owned by the major oil companies or by independent operators. Two other types of liquid bulk carrier of growing importance are chemical carriers and liquefied natural gas (LNG) carriers.

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

merchant	/ 'mɜ:tʃənt / ship	商船
operate	/ 'ɒpəreit /	v. 营运; 作业
design	/ di'zain /	v. 设计
liner	/ 'lainə(r) /	n. 定期船 / 飞机; 班轮 / 机
employ	/ im'plɔi /	vt. 使/(雇)用
regular route	/ ru:t /	定期航线
fixed timetable	/ 'taim ,teibl /	固定时间表
in advance		预先; 提前
deep-sea liner		远洋班轮
short-sea liner		近海班轮
containerized cargo		箱装货
conventional	/ kən'venʃənl / cargo	普通货
ferry	/ 'feri /	n. 渡船; 轮渡
vehicle	/ 'vi:ikl /	n. 车辆; 交通工具
cruise	/ kru:z / ship	游船
tramp	/ træmp /	n. 不定期船
coaster	/ 'kəustə /	n. 沿海商船
ply	/ plai /	v. (船车)定期地来回、往返; 从事; 经营
coastal route		沿海航线
up		prep. 往/在……的上游/内地
inland	/ 'ɪnlənd / port	内陆港口
traditional	/ trə'diʃənəl /	a. 传统的; 惯例的
dry bulk	/ draʊl / cargo	干散装货
general cargo		杂货
specialized	/ speʃəlaɪzd / vessel	专用船
particular	/ pə'tɪkjələ(r) /	a. 特别 / 殊的
independent	/ 'ɪndɪ'pendənt /	n. 细节
chemical carrier		a. 独立的; 单独的; 自治的
liquefied	/ 'likwɪfaɪd / natural gas (LNG)	化学品运输船
		液化天然气

NOTES













- ① A list of their arrival and departure dates is published in advance and they sail whether full or not. 这些船的离港、到港日期是事先公布的,无论装满与否它们都要按时开航。
whether 引导的是一个让步状语从句,其中省掉了“they are”.
- ② These vessels do not sail on regular routes or keep to a fixed timetable, but are employed where there is cargo for them to carry. 这些船舶没有固定航线,也不按固定的船期表航行,而是哪里有货,就去哪里装运。

SUPPLEMENTS

A. Terms Relating to Shapes

The shapes of objects can be referred to by using a number of methods.

1. By using the names of geometric figures:

Two-dimensional figures	Noun	Adjective	Three-dimensional figures	Noun	Adjective
	square	square		cube	cubic
	rectangle	rectangular		cylinder	cylindrical
	triangle	triangular		pyramid	pyramidal
	circle	circular		sphere	spherical
	semicircle	semicircular		hemisphere	hemispherical
	ellipse/oval	elliptical/oval		cone	conical

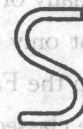
2. By using letters of the alphabet:

These are used to describe shapes in the following ways:

a beam shaped like the letter I = an I-beam



a pipe shaped like the letter S = an S-shaped pipe



3. By using well-known shapes:

- a eye a mushroom a needle
 a heart a kidney a finge

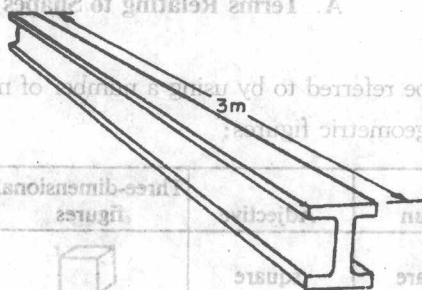
B. Measurement (General Dimensions)

We can describe the length of an object using four different patterns:

1. The beam is three metres in length.
2. The beam has a length of three metres.
3. The length of the beam is three metres.

or by using the adjective:

4. The beam is three metres long.



Adjective	Noun	Three-dimensional figures	Object	Noun	Two-dimensional figures
cubic	cube			square	
				triangle	
				circle	
				semicircle	
				ellipse	

Width / breadth, height, depth and thickness are described using the same patterns.

Radius, diameter, circumference are described using pattern 1,2,3.

EXERCISES

I. Put the following phrases into English.

1. 商船
2. 定期航线
3. 遵守船期
4. 抵 / 离港日期
5. 远洋班轮
6. 近海不定期船
7. 普通货、大宗货
8. 狭窄海域
9. 用作游船
10. 专用船只

II. Put these sentences into Chinese.

1. These vessels are employed on regular routes on a fixed timetable.
2. These offer a daily or weekly service for passengers and vehicles across channels.
3. They carry not only passengers but also some cargoes on routes from Europe to North America and to the Far East.
4. Tramps can be classed as deep-sea tramps or short-sea tramps.

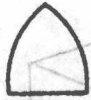
III. Describe the shape of these objects using both patterns as shown in the example.

V. Describe the dimensions of these objects in as many ways as you can. It is shaped like a circle.

It is circular in shape.



(a)



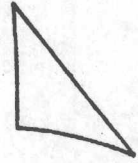
Starboard hand buoy

(b)



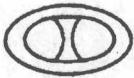
Funnel

(c)



Sail

(d)



Cable link

(e)



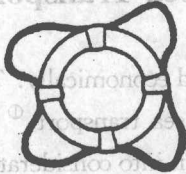
Special mark buoy

(f)



Rudder

(g)



Lifebuoy

(h)



Faceplate

(i)

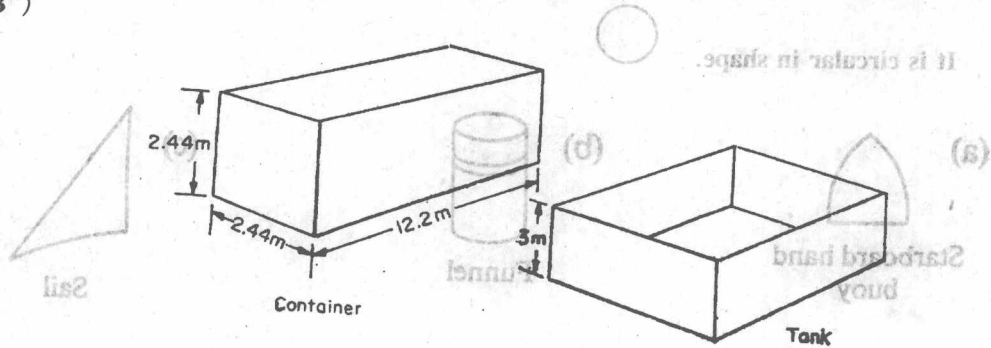


Flag

IV. Complete this table.

Noun	Adjective
width	
breadth	
height	
depth	
thickness	

V. Describe the dimensions of these objects in as many ways as possible. (Refer to "Supplement B")



VI. Put the following into English.

1. 商船可以三种基本方式营运。
2. 班轮通常按固定船期表和固定的航线航行。
3. 专用船是专门为装运特种货如原油、天然液化气等而设计的。
4. 一些油轮由大石油公司或独立的营运者直接经营。

Reading Factors To Be Considered In Sea Transport

It is of vital importance for a ship to be operated both quickly and economically. To this end, some factors have to be considered as regards the ship operation in sea transport. ^① Speed, frequency, reliability and cost are four main factors what are always taken into consideration by those who plan and those who carry out the operation.

Speed is important to the shipper if he wants to market his goods against an accurate arrival date. ^② It is most desired for in long-distance trades. The importance of frequency of service lies where goods can only be sold in small quantities at frequent intervals. The liner operator often phases his sailing to meet the shipper' demands. Reliability is essential to the shipper engaged in the liner service, whose goods are sold against expiry dates on letters of credit and import license. Though freight costs are rather stable and are controlled in liner trades, the shipowner must hold the rate at fair level, or the goods will be likely priced out of market. ^③

WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

factor	/'fæktə(r) /	n. 因 /要素
vital	/'vaitəl /	a. 极其重要的; 生死攸关的
economically	/i:kə'nɒmɪkəli /	ad. 经济地; 节约地
as regards		关 /至于; 就……而言
frequency	/'fri:kwənsi /	n. 次数; 重复发生率; 频率
reliability	/'rɪləiə'bɪləti /	n. 可靠性

take into consideration		考虑到;顾及
market	/'mɑ:kɪt /	vt. (尤指有组织地、大规模地)销 / 出售
accurate	/'ækjʊrət /	a. 准 / 精确的
phase	/feɪz /	vt. 使一致;调整
expiry	/'ɪk'spaɪəri; ek- /	date 到期日;截止期
letter of credit		信用证
import license	/'laɪsəns /	进口许可证
freight	/ freɪt /	cost 运费
price out of		漫天提高(货物或服务的)价格致使失去(市场等)

NOTES

① To this end, some factors have to be considered as regards the ship operation in sea transport.
为了达到此目的,就海上运输中的船舶营运而言,有些因素不得不予以考虑。

② Speed is important to the shipper if he wants to market his goods against an accurate arrival date. 如果发货人想要依据精确的抵港日期销售其货物的话,运输的速度对他来说是至关重要的。

against 为介词,意为:“以……为标准”,又如:

I checked my watch against the steeple clock.

我根据教堂尖塔的大钟对了表。

③ Though freight costs are rather stable and are controlled in liner trades, the shipowner must hold the rate at fair level, or the goods will be likely priced out of market. 在班轮贸易中,尽管运费相当稳定并受到控制,但船东必须使运费保持在合理的水平,不然的话,货物可能会因定价过高而失去市场。

price out of 为一习语,其意为:1) 漫天讨价(或收费)致使(自己或他人)失去(市场等);2) 向(顾客等)漫天要价(或收费)致使失去;3) 漫天提高(货物或服务)的价格致使失去。又如:

Earlier support plans have simply priced cotton out of the world market.

早些时候的支持性计划只不过漫天提高了棉花的价格,以致失去了国际市场。

More and more youths are being priced out of college.

越来越多的年青人因学校收费太高而被关在大学校门之外。

UNIT II SHIP TYPES

TEXT TYPES OF MERCHANT SHIP

SUPPLEMENTS TERMS RELATING TO SHIPS

READING SPECIAL DUTY VESSELS

TEXT TYPES OF MERCHANT SHIP

Questions for Comprehension

1. How many types can cargo ships be divided into?
2. What are the two types of liquid bulk carrier of growing importance?
3. How many types of passenger ship are described in the passage?

Merchant ships can be classified according to what they carry.^① Most are designed to carry cargo, but a few still carry passengers.

Cargo ships can be divided into two basic types. One type carries dry cargo, the other carries liquid cargo; however, an OBO ship is designed to carry both. A traditional dry cargo ship is the multi-deck vessel. Her holds are divided horizontally by one or two 'tween decks, because these make stowage of individual packages easier. Dry bulk cargo is carried in bulk carriers. These do not have 'tween decks as cargo is carried loose. The most modern type of dry cargo carrier is the container ship. They carry containers of standard dimensions, consequently stowage is easier. Fruit, meat and dairy produce are carried in refrigerated ships. Oil tankers are the most common type of liquid cargo carrier. They are often very large, because huge quantities of oil need to be transported and one large vessel is more economical to operate than two smaller ones. Two other types of liquid bulk carrier of growing importance are the liquefied natural gas (LNG) carrier and the chemical carrier,^② although chemicals can also be carried in general cargo ships.

In comparison with cargo vessels, passenger ships are fewer in number and type. The traditional passenger ship is the passenger liner; however, many carry cargo as well. Nowadays their number has been greatly reduced, because of competition from air transport. Another type of passenger vessel is the cruise ship. These are similar in appearance to passenger liners. The most