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航海类专业教学指导委员会推荐  
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中华人民共和国海事局认可



高等  
专科  
学校  
统编  
教材

# 航海英语阅读

王平洲 编  
雷海 审



大连海事大学出版社

高等专科学校统编教材

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## 内容提要

STCW 公约对船员的书面英语适任标准做了明确规定：“能使高级船员使用海图和其他航海出版物，了解气象资料及有关船舶安全和操作的信息，……”。本教材据此编排了如下内容：

气象报告、航海通告、海图图例、航路指南、进港指南、避碰规则、航海日志、船舶修理单、海上运输合同的一般知识和各种航海业务函件。

本教材主要供航海专科院校驾驶专业学员使用，也可供在职高级船员学习和参考。

# 前 言

《航海学》、《船舶货运》、《船舶操纵》、《航海专业英语阅读》、《航海专业口语》是为全面履行 STCW78/95 公约和中华人民共和国海事局的 97 规则,经全国高校航海类专业教学指导委员会推荐,交通部科技教育司批准、中华人民共和国海事局认可的航海技术专业专科(三年制)五本通用教材。是根据全国高校航海类专业教学指导委员会所审定的《航海技术专业专科(三年制)教学指导计划》及中华人民共和国海事局下发的《海船船员适任考试和评估大纲》的内容要求而编写的。

这套教材在编写中注重了理论知识的应用和实践动手能力的培养,理论知识以应用为目的,实践动手能力强调实用性和针对性,深广度适宜,具有较好的适用性和系统性,并注意了教学方法和内容的改革与更新。其内容包括了《海船船员适任考试和评估大纲》中操作级和管理级的要求。

本套教材适用于航海技术专业的专科教材。还适用于船员的考证与培训。既可作为自学读本,又可作为考试发证机关的命题参考依据。

编者

1998 年 12 月

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# Chapter 1

## Radio Weather Messages

### Introduction

It is well known that ships are closely and inseparably related with the weather. Weather observation has developed in parallel with navigation, and weather forecasting was started for the sake of safety of ships

Under arrangements made by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO), each member nation is requested to assign vessels to be engaged in the international maritime meteorological reporting service. The vessels assigned are requested to conduct meteorological observations every day and transmit them in code to specific shore stations. In return for these observations, the various meteorological services throughout the world issue radio weather bulletins for the benefit of shipping. All these arrangements are in accordance with the International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea (SOLAS) (1974).

Radio weather messages, commonly known as weather reports, are broadcast at regular intervals in open English. Nowadays these are transmitted by radio telex services, and ships within range receive them with NAVTEX. Their forms and contents, however, vary somewhat from one region to another.

In studying weather reports, it is of first importance to have a better understanding of the following terms commonly used in marine meteorology:

- 1) **Backing**-- A change in the direction of the wind, in an anti-clockwise direction.
- 2) **Veering**-- A change in the direction of the wind, in a clockwise direction.
- 3) **Front**-- The line of separation at the earth's surface between cold and warm air masses.
- 4) **Cold front**-- The boundary line between the advancing cold air at the rear of a depression and the warm air.
- 5) **Warm front**-- Most depressions in their earlier stages have an area of warm air on the side nearest the equator, known as the warm sector. The warm front is the boundary between the front of the warm sector, as the depression advances, and the cold air in front of it.
- 6) **Occlusion**-- When the whole of the warm sector of a depression has been lifted up from the earth's surface by the advance of the cold front behind it, this is known as an occlusion, and the depression in which it occurs is called an occluded depression.
- 7) **Pressure systems**-- Pressure systems include depressions, anticyclones, fronts, ridge, trough, shear line, etc.
- 8) **Depressions**-- Depressions (known for synoptic purpose as **lows**) usually have two or more fronts extending from their centres, each front representing a belt of bad weather. During its

existence a depression has a warm front and a cold front, the area between the two being known as the warm sector. The cold front moves faster than the warm front and gradually overtakes it, causing the warm to be lifted up from the surface. When this happens the depression is said to be occluded, and the fronts have merged into one single front, known as occlusion. Once occluded, the depression becomes less active, slows down and starts to fill.

- 9) **Anticyclones**--The movement of anticyclones (known as **highs**) is generally slow and irregular (or uncertain). The pressure gradient usually slight, the wind is light and the weather is often fine or partly cloudy, but winter overcast skies are common, producing gloomy conditions. Precipitation is, however, rare except on the outskirts of an anticyclone.
- 10) **Synoptic**-- An adjective derived from the noun "synopsis", a brief statement presenting a general view of something. Thus a synoptic chart shows the weather condition over a large area at a given instant of time.
- 11) **Typhoon**-- A name given to the tropical cyclone of the China Sea and the west part of the north Pacific Ocean.
- 12) **Hurricane**-- A name given to the tropical cyclone of the West Indian region. Also applied to force 12 in the Beaufort scale, whatever its cause.
- 13) **Cyclone**-- A name given to the tropical cyclone of the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea. Sometimes used as a general term for tropical cyclones of all oceans, or in the form "Tropical Cyclone". Depressions of the Temperate Zones were formerly often referred to as cyclones, but "depression" or "low" is now used to distinguish them from the tropical storms. The term "cyclonic depression" is still sometimes used for a depression.
- 14) **Squall**-- A strong wind that rises suddenly, lasts for some minutes, and dies away comparatively rapidly. It is frequently, but not necessarily, associated with a temporary change of direction.
- 15) **Monsoons**-- Seasonal winds, esp. in the rainy summer season blowing from April to October in the Indian Ocean, Southern Asia, China Sea, and off the west coast of Africa.

A complete weather radio message normally includes the following three parts:

#### **Part One: Warnings**

- 1) **Gale Warnings**—Gale warnings are issued when winds of Beaufort force 8 ~ 9 are experienced. The term "strong" implies winds of force 9.
- 2) **Storm Warnings**—Storm warnings are usually issued when winds of force 10 ~ 11 are expected.
- 3) **Hurricane Warnings**—Hurricane warnings are issued in some parts of the world when winds of force 12 or above are expected. The term "imminent" implies within 6 hours of the time of issue; "soon" implies between 6 and 12 hours; "later" implies more than 12 hours.

#### **Part Two: Synopses**

An analysis message gives the result of a synoptic analysis in terms of pressure systems



(anticyclones or “highs”, depressions or “lows”, etc.) and fronts and their direction and speed of movement, as determined by the Weather Centre which issues the message.

An analysis message may be transmitted in code. It includes the corrected barometric pressure, barometric tendency and movement of front.

By plotting the analysis messages on weather charts, we are able to prepare a reasonably accurate forecast of the wind and weather. This section of the weather message is variously transmitted under the heading of “*General Situation*”, “*Synoptic Situation*”, “*Synopsis*”, “*Summary*” or such other similar expressions.

### Part three: Forecasts

These messages give a statement of expected condition in a certain area over a period of 12 or 24 hours. They include direction and speed of wind, the weather, temperature, visibility and state of the sky and sea.

## Words & Expressions

- |  |  |     |   |
|--|--|-----|---|
| 1. meteorological                          | [ˌmi: tjəɹə'lədʒɪkəl]  | a.  | of meteorology, the study of the processes in the earth's atmosphere that cause weather condition<br>气象的    |
| World Meteorological Organization<br>(WMO) |  |     | 世界气象组织  |
| meteorological service                     |  |     | 气象服务中心  |
| meteorological observation(s)              |  |     | 气象观测(资料)  |
| 2. transmit                                | [trænz'mɪt]  | vt. | to send out (electric signals, messages, news, etc.) by telegraphic wire or radio; broadcast<br>发射; 播送      |
| 3. code                                    | [kəʊd]   | n.  | a system of signals used in a message to be broadcast, telegraphed, etc. 电码                                 |
| in code                                    |  |     | 以电码(发布)   |
| 4. specific                                | [spi'sɪfɪk]  | a.  | particular; certain; fixed, determined, or named<br>特定的; 具体的; 明确的   |
| 5. issue                                   | ['ɪʃu:]  | vt. | to bring out (esp. sth. printed and/or official) for the notice of the public<br>发行; 发布                     |
| 6. bulletin                                | ['bʊlɪtɪn]   | n.  | a short public usu. official notice; a short news report intended to be made public without delay<br>公报, 公告 |
| 7. SOLAS                                   | International Convention for Safety of Life at Sea<br>国际海上人命安全公约 |     |   |
| 8. interval                                | ['ɪntəvəl]   | n.  | a stretch of time between events  |

	at regular intervals		(时间的) 间隔
			happening regularly after equal periods of time or appearing at equal distances
			每隔一定时间(距离)
9.	open English		英文明语
10.	NAVTEX		navigation warning broadcasts by radio telex service
			航用电传(机)
11.	vary ['vɛəri] v.		to be different 不同; 变化
12.	term(s) [tɜ:m] n.		a word or expression with a special meaning or used in a particular activity, job, profession, etc.
			术语
	in terms of		using a particular type of words
			以……术语(措词)表达
13.	veer [viə] v.		change direction clockwise
			(风的顺时针) 转向
14.	front n.		the line where a mass of cold air meets a mass of warm air
	cold front		锋面(冷热空气团的分界处)
	warm front		冷锋
			暖锋
15.	occlusion [ə'klu:ʒən] n.		(气旋) 锢囚
	occlude [ə'klu:d] v.		(气旋) 锢囚
16.	pressure ['preʃə] n.		the weight of the air 气压
	pressure system		气压系统
17.	anticyclone ['ænti'saɪkləun] n.		a high pressure weather mass 反气旋(高压)
18.	ridge [ridʒ] n.		A narrow area of relatively high pressure between 2 low pressure areas, extending outward from an anticyclone. Weather is usually fine, but of shorter duration than that in a high pressure.
			高压脊
19.	trough [trɔ:(:)f] n.		a long area (of fairly low pressure) between 2 areas of high pressure
			(低压) 槽
20.	shear line		切变线
21.	depression [di'preʃən] n.		(area of) low atmospheric pressure 低气压
22.	merge [mɜ:dʒ] v.		change gradually into
			逐渐消失而变成
23.	gradient ['greɪdiənt] n.		the rate at which one set of amounts changes in relation to another 梯度

	pressure gradient		气压梯度
24.	gloomy ['glu:mi]	adj.	dark; with dark clouds 阴沉的
25.	precipitation [pri:sipi'teifən]	n.	amount of rain, snow, etc. (雨/雪等) 降量
26.	synoptic [si'nɒptik]	a.	of weather 天气的
	synoptic chart		天气分析图
	synoptic analysis		天气分析
	synoptic situation		天气形势
27.	analysis [ə'nælisɪs]	n.	careful study or examination 分析
28.	typhoon [tai'fu:n]	n.	台风
29.	hurricane ['hʌrikən]	n.	飓风
30.	cyclone ['saɪkləʊn]	n.	气旋
	tropical cyclone		热带气旋
31.	temperate ['tempərɪt]	a.	(of climatic regions) having a mild temperature without extremes of heat or cold 温和的
	temperate zone		温带
32.	squall [skwɔ:l]	n.	狂风 (常带有雨、雪等)
33.	monsoon [mɒn'su:n]	n.	季风
34.	Beaufort ['bəʊfət]		蒲福
	Beaufort Wind Scale		a universally adopted wind velocity scale 蒲氏风级
35.	barometric [bæərə'metrik]	a.	of barometer 气压计的
36.	tendency ['tendənsi]	n.	a natural likelihood of developing, acting, or moving in a particular way 趋势
37.	plot [plɒt]	vt.	to mark on a map or chart 绘划; 标绘
38.	reasonably ['ri:zənəbli]	ad.	fairly; rather; sensibly 相当地, 合理地
39.	variously ['vɛəriəsli]	ad.	differently; by various names 种种不同地
40.	heading ['hedɪŋ]	n.	a title of a piece of writing 标题
41.	synopsis [si'nɒpsɪs]	n.	a short account of sth.; summary
	(复数:synopses [si'nɒpsɪ:z])		大纲; 提要
			a brief statement giving the outline of the weather situation at a particular time 大势

42. summary	['sʌməri]	n.	a short account giving the main points 总结; 摘要; 大势
43. similar	['similə]	a.	like or alike; of the same kind; partly or almost the same 相似的

## Reproductions of Weather Reports

Reproduced hereunder are radio weather messages received from some of the major coast radio stations.

(1)

### Weather Report

MARINE WEATHER BULLETIN ON METAREA 2 (NAVTEX ZONE) ISSUED BY METEO FRANCE

TOULOUSE, WEDNESDAY 15 OCTOBER 1997 AT 2100 UTC

WIND SPEED IN BEAUFORT SCALE

PART 1: STORM WARNING: NR 203

PART 2: GENERAL SYNOPSIS, WEDNESDAY 15 OCTOBER 1997 AT 1200 UTC

LOW 987 60N27W MOVING SOUTH THEN SOUTHEAST 20KT, EXPECTED 987 50N26W AT 16/12UTC THEN 982 48N20W AT 17/00UTC.

HIGH 1028 40N20W DRIFTING SOUTHWEST AND WEAKENING. RIDGE 1022 EXTENDING FROM HIGH CENTER TO SOUTHERN BAY OF BISCAY, WEAKENING.

PART 3: AREA FORECASTS TO FRIDAY 17 OCTOBER AT 0000UTC

WEST BRITTANY, NORTH BISCAY:

NORTHWEST 4 OR 5 GRADUALLY BACKING SOUTHWEST, INCREASING AGAIN 4 OR 5 IN THE AFTERNOON, BACKING SOUTH IN THE EVENING WHILE INCREASING 5 OR 6 IN WEST. MODERATE RAIN OR DRIZZLE. MODERATE OR POOR VIS WITH FOG PATCHES.

SOUTH BISCAY:

WEST OR NORTHWEST 4 OR 5 BACKING SOUTHWESTERLY 2 TO 4 IN DAY-TIME, THEN SOUTHWESTERLY IN THE AFTERNOON, INCREASING 5 OR 6 IN FAR WEST AT END. MODERATE RAIN OR DRIZZLE IN NORTH. MODERATE OR POOR VIS IN DRIZZLE, OCCASIONAL FOG PATCHES.

SMALL SOLE, GALICIA:

NORTHWESTERLY BACKING SOUTHWESTERLY 3 OR 4, INCREASING 5 TO 7 FROM NORTHWEST AFTER 09UTC, BACKING SOUTH LATER AND INCREASING 7 OR 8 AFTER 21UTC EXCEPT IN FAR EAST OF GALICIA. BECOMING ROUGH. WEST SWELL INCREASING 3 M. RAIN OR DRIZZLE INCREASING LATER IN WEST. MODERATE OR POOR VIS WITH FOG PATCHES.

ROMEO:

SOUTHWESTERLY INCREASING 6 OR 7 OCCASIONALLY 8, THEN 7 OR 8 AFTER 15UTC. BECOMING ROUGH OR VERY ROUGH, WEST SWELL INCREASING 3 M. RAIN SQUALLS LATER. MODERATE OR POOR VIS IN RAINS.

PART 4: FURTHER OUTLOOK

ATLANTIC LOW, 982 48N20W AT 17/00UTC, EXPECTED LOW, 982 48N16W AT 17/12UTC THEN SLIGHTLY FILLING 49N15W AT 18/00UTC. SOUTHERLY GALE 8 PERSISTING FROM LOW TO APPROX. 6W, DECREASING AT END IN EAST ROMEO. IN WEST ROMEO, NORTHWESTERLY GALE 8 DECREASING IN EAST OF 6W, SOUTH OR SOUTHEAST NEAR GALICIA.

(2)

**Weather Report**

Received from HONGKONG Date 12/7 Time 1318 Sign Chiu

no warning

general situation low pressure area is entering the east china sea from the mainland a trough extends southwestward from this low to southwest china the south west monsoon is strong over the south china sea and bashi channel

marine forecast for 24 hours from 121300 gmt

hongkong sw force 4 oncl afternoon gusts force 5 cloudy with isolated heavy showers temp 27 to 32 de c

kwangtung parts sw force 4 to 5 cloudy with isolated heavy showers

.....

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL SERVICE PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING WARNING/ INFORMATION FOR THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

WARNINGS

NIL.

SYNOPSIS (290000 GMT) AND 24-HOUR FORECAST

DISTURBED WEATHER ASSOCIATED WITH A BROAD TROUGH OF LOW PRESSURE PERSISTS OVER THE CENTRAL PART OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

SWELL/HIGH SEAS

SWELL SW UP TO 3 M OVER THE CENTRAL PART OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

THUNDERSTORMS/SEVERE WEATHER

SCATTERED SQUALLY SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS OVER THE CENTRAL PART OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA.

ISOLATED SQUALLY SHOWERS AND THUNDERSTORMS OVER THE NORTHWESTERN PART OF THE SOUTH CHINA SEA, SEAS NEAR PHILIPPINES, THE GULF OF THAILAND AND SEAS NEAR NORTHERN BORNED.

SEA FOG/REDUCED VISIBILITY

VISIBILITY DOWN TO 2000 M.

(3)

**Weather Report**

Received from MAURITIUS Date 1/8 Time 0600G Sign TAN  
warning nil

general situation monsoon moderate to strong arabia sea moderate bay of Bengal  
low 1002 mb near 07s 83e high 1028 mb near 31s 59e high 1030 mb near 30s 105e cold  
front lies along 20s 80e 30s 83e and 40s 82e cold front lies along 25s 27e 30s 40e 35s  
41e and 40s 40e

D55 scattered showers wind moderate to fresh southeasterly sea rather rough

D65 scattered showers wind moderate east southeasterly to east north easterly sea  
moderate

.....

SHIPPING BULLETIN FOR METAREA VIII (SOUTH) ISSUED BY METEOROLOGICAL  
SERVICES MAURITIUS ON SUNDAY 03 AUGUST 1997 AT 0600 UTC.

SPEED IN KNOTS.

PART 1 : WARNING NIL

PART 2 : GENERAL SITUATION

TROUGH AXIS ALONG 30S 34E 40S 38E 45S 48E

WEAK COLD FRONT ALONG 23S 87E 30S 101E 40S 111E

HIGH 1039HPA NEAR 38S 71E

PART 3 : FORECAST FOR NEXT 24 HOURS

WEST 8/1 : EAST NORTH EASTERLY 15-20 GUSTY SEA ROUGH SCATTERED SHOWERS  
ALONG TROUGH AXIS

EAST 8/1 : EASTERLY 15-20 GUSTY SEA ROUGH SCATTERED SHOWERS

8/2 : EAST SOUTH EASTERLY 15-20 SEA RATHER ROUGH TO ROUGH SCATTERED  
SHOWERS

8/3, 8/4 : EAST SOUTH EASTERLY 15-20 SEA RATHER ROUGH SCATTERED SHOWERS

8/4, 8/5 : EAST SOUTH EASTERLY 15 IN SOUTH AND SOUTH EASTERLY TO SOUTHERLY  
10-15 IN NORTH SEA MODERATE TO RATHER ROUGH SCATTERED SHOWERS WITH  
ISOLATED THUNDERSTORMS IN NORTH

OUTLOOK: LITTLE CHANGE

(4)

**Weather Report**

Received from CAPE TOWN Date 31/7 Time 0930 Sign Li  
gale warning

gale force northwest winds reaching 35 to 40 kts west of 50 east in cape east and  
marion forties sector

high 1032 mbs 28s 4w low 995 mbs 49s 2e low 986 mbs 43s 33e

high 1029 mbs 33s 60e cold front 32s 29e 40s 39e 45s 39e stop  
Ascension = wind southeast to east 5 to 15 kts wx cloudy vis good  
St Helena = wind southeast to northeast 10 to 20 kts wx cloudy vis good  
Tristan = wind southeast to northeast 10 to 20 kts wx partly cloudy vis good  
Trades = wind southeast to northeast 10 to 20 kts wx coastal fog in evening vis good  
comma moderate to poor  
Cape west = wind northeast to southeast 15 to 25 kts but southeast to southwest 10 to 20  
kts along coast at first wx showers in south vis good to moderate  
Cape east = wind northeast to southeast 10 to 20 kts in east but southwest to northwest  
30 to 40 kts in west wx showers west of 55 east vis good in east but moderate to  
poor in west  
Durban east = wind southeast to northeast 10 to 20 kts in extreme west but northeast to  
northwest 5 to 15 kts in east wx showers in west vis moderate but good in east  
stop

(5)

#### **Weather Report**

**MARINE WEATHER BULLETIN ON METAREA 2, ISSUED BY METEO  
FRANCE**

**TOULOUSE, THURSDAY 21 AUGUST 1997 AT 2100 UTC**

**WIND SPEED IN BEAUFORT SCALE**

**PART 1: STORM WARNING NIL**

**PART 2: GENERAL SYNOPSIS, THURSDAY 21 AUGUST 1997 AT 12 UTC**

**HIGH 1025 FROM AZORES TO 30N50W EXTENDED WITH A RIDGE 1020  
TOWARDS FRENCH COASTS. LOW 984 IN 62N20W MOVING NORTHEAST  
10KT. WAVING FRONT FROM SCOTLAND TO FARADAY WITH LOW  
DEEPENING 1018 47N12W BY 221200Z THEN FILLING. LOW DEEPENING 1019  
45N35W BY 220000Z THEN MOVING EAST/ NORTHEAST 15/20KT AND  
SLOWLY DEEPENING. TROPICAL WAVE ALONG 21W SOUTH OF 17N  
MOVING WEST 10/15KT.**

**PART 3: AREA FORECASTS TO SATURDAY 23 AUGUST AT 00UTC**

**WEST BRITTANY, NORTH BISCAY**

**WESTERLY 2 TO 4 LOCALLY NORTHWESTERLY IN EAST OF NORTH  
BISCAY. SLIGHT OR MODERATE. RAIN OR DRIZZLE IN WEST BRITANNY  
MAINLY. MODERATE OR POOR VIS WITH FOG PATCHES**

**SOUTH BISCAY:**

**EAST OR NORTHEAST 2 OR 3, LOCALLY 4 NEAR APANISH COASTS.  
SMOOTH OR SLIGHT. ISOLATED THUNDERSTORMS IN SOUTH. LOCALLY  
POOR VIS WITH MIST PATCHES.**

### SMALL SOLE:

VARIABLE 2 OR 3 IN FAR SOUTHEAST, SOUTHWEST 3 OR 4 ELSEWHERE. SLIGHT OR MODERATE. OCCASIONAL RAIN OR DRIZZLE. MODERATE OR POOR VIS WITH MIST PATCHES.

### GIBRALTAR:

IN STRAIT AND VICINITY: VARIABLE 2 TO 4 BECOMING EASTERLY 3 TO 5 IN STRAIT IN THE MORNING, INCREASING 6 AT TIMES LATTER. SLIGHT BECOMING MODERATE. POOR VIS WITH OCCASIONAL FOG PATCHES IN STRAIT.

ELSEWHERE: NORTHERLY 3 TO 5 VEERING NORTHEASTERLY 2 TO 4 IN NORTH LATER. SLIGHT OR MODERATE. IN WHOLE AREA, ISOLATED THUNDERSTORMS.

## Words & Expressions

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. utc = universal coordinated time<br>= coordinated universal time | 协调世界时   |
| 2. drizzle ['drɪzəl] n.   | Very small droplets of rain with a diameter of under 0.5mm, which often reduces visibility and occurs after the passage of a warm front.<br>毛毛雨; 细雨   |
| 3. patch [pætʃ] n.  | A portion of land which has distinctive characteristics, e.g. drying patch (of land, ground, sand, etc.), shoal patch (of water), and discoloured patch (of water, rock, etc.)<br>一块陆地; 一块波面<br>小片地区有(薄)雾               |
| 4. occasional [ə'keɪʒnəl] a.  | happening from time to time; not regular<br>偶然的, 非经常的   |
| 5. swell [swel] n.  | Long regular wind-generated waves that do not break, may be the precursor of a new wind blowing some distance away, or remain after a wind has dropped. Local winds may generate breaking seas on an existing swell. 涌浪 |
| 6. outlook ['aʊtlʊk] n.   | the weather forecast for the next day<br>气象预报 (当天 24 小时以后的预报)   |
| outlook little change   | 趋势少变  |
| 7. fill [fɪl] v.  | to make or become full<br>(低气压) 填塞  |



8. persist	[pə'sist]	vi.	to continue to exist 持续
9. gust	[gʌst]	n.	a sudden, brief increase in wind velocity 阵风
10. isolated	['aisəleitid]	a.	the only one of its type 孤立的; 局部的
11. nil	[nil]	n.	nothing; zero 无; 零
12. scattered	['skætəd]	a.	widely and irregularly separated 稀疏的, 零星的
13. extreme	[ik'stri:m]	a.	at the very beginning or very end 极端
14. deepen	['di:pən]	v.	to (cause to) become deep or deeper 加深
15. vrb = variable	['vɛəriəbl]	a.	changeable; not steady 易变的; 反复不定的

### Names of Weather Forecast Areas 气象预报区名称

1. Brittany	['britəni]	布列塔尼
2. Biscay	['biskei]	比斯开
3. Gibraltar	[dʒi'brɔ:ltə]	直布罗陀
4. Hongkong	['hɒŋ 'kɒŋ]	香港
5. Bashi Channel		巴士海峡
6. Mauritius	[mə'ri:ʃəs]	毛里求斯
7. Cape Town	['keiptaun]	开普敦
8. Ascension	[ə'senʃən]	阿森松
9. St Helena	[sənt'helin]	圣赫勒拿
10. Tristan	['tristən]	特里斯坦
11. Trades		特来斯
12. Cape West		好望角西
13. Durban	['də:bən]	德班
14. Natal coast	['neɪtl]	纳塔尔海岸
15. Amsterdam	['æmstə'dæm]	阿姆斯特丹
16. Kagoshima	[kɑ:gɔ:'ʃi:mə]	鹿儿岛
17. Ryukyu	['rju:'kju]	琉球
18. Tokyo	['təukjəu]	东京
19. Saipan	[sai'pɑ:n]	塞班
20. Nagasaki	[nɑ:gə'sɑ:ki]	长崎
21. Puket	['pu:ket]	普吉
22. Dongsha		东沙
23. Cheju	['tʃei'dʒu:]	济州