



民航英语

学 生 用 书

# 口语与阅读

教 程

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CIVIL AVIATION ENGLISH SPEAKING AND READING COURSE

# 前 言

随着我国民用航空业的迅速发展，国际、国内业务的不断增加，越来越多的民航工作人员提出了学习民航专业英语的迫切愿望。民航系统各院校也在努力规范民航专业英语教学，但是如何从基础英语向专业英语过渡一直是令人十分困惑的问题。为此，我们特编写《民航英语口语与阅读教程》(Civil Aviation English Speaking and Reading Course)一书。

《民航英语口语与阅读教程》是一本用英语对民航系统各部门作常识性介绍的书。书中民航专业英语词汇十分丰富，语言通俗易懂，所介绍的内容全面实用，编写的练习针对性强。本书属大专实用教材，凡具有一定英语基础的人均可使用，尤其适用于我国从事民用航空业的人员学习。通过学习本书，不但可学到大量常用的民航专业英语词汇和提高英语阅读及翻译能力，而且还可以了解民航各部门的运作情况及增长不少民航业务知识。同时它可以作为中国民航出国人员英语水平考试应试者的一本重要参考书。

《民航英语口语与阅读教程》共二十八课，书后编有五种附录材料和总词汇表。为教学需要，我们还同时编写《教师用书》，供同行参考，亦给自学者提供方便。

本书是由广州民航职业技术学院教师刘菁菁和中国南方航空公司飞行部翻译梁解放共同编写。主要参考书有《B-777 Flight Operations Manual》、《In-flight Service》、《Sky Talk》及《民航英语》等。

由于水平有限，经验不足，书中仍有不足之处，衷心希望同行及读者们不吝批评指正。

编 者

二〇〇〇年六月于广州

## Civil Aviation English Speaking and Reading Course

### 民航英语口语与阅读教程

Unit	Content
1.	Airport ( 机场 ) .....1
2.	Airlines ( 航空公司 ) .....8
3.	Air Ticket ( 航空客票 ) .....16
4.	Aircraft ( 飞行器 ) .....23
5.	Airplanes and How They Fly ( 飞机及其如何飞行 ) .....30
6.	Takeoff and Landing ( 起飞与着陆 ) .....35
7.	Flight Controls ( 飞行操纵 ) .....42
8.	Power Plant ( 动力装置 ) .....48
9.	Weather and Flying ( 天气与飞行 ) .....54
10.	Flight Crew ( 飞行机组 ) .....59
11.	Cabin Crew ( 乘务组 ) .....65
12.	ICAO and IATA ( 国际民航组织与国际航空运输协会 ) ...71
13.	Aviation Fuel ( 航空油料 ) .....75
14.	Airport Vehicles ( 机场车辆 ) .....82
15.	Airport Terminal ( 机场候机楼 ) .....91
16.	Passenger Operations ( 航空客运 ) .....98
17.	Cargo Operations ( 航空货运 ) .....106
18.	Immigration and Customs ( 移民与海关 ) .....114
19.	Airport Security Check ( 机场安全检查 ) .....119
20.	Airport Announcements to Passengers ( 机场广播 ) .....126

21. Cabin Layout (客舱布局).....	131
Cabin Servicing (客舱服务).....	136
22. The Flight Deck (驾驶舱).....	140
23. Maintenance and Servicing (维护与维修).....	150
24. Runway (跑道).....	156
25. Runway Lighting (跑道灯光).....	163
26. Air Traffic Controllers at Work (工作中的空中交通管制员) ..	170
27. ATC Standard Phraseology (空中交通管制标准通话术语).....	176
 Appendix A: The Major International Air-routes in the World .....	184
(世界主要国际航线分布)	
 Appendix B: The Coding of the Major Cities in China .....	189
(中国主要城市代码)	
 Appendix C: The Coding of the Major Cities in the World .....	194
(世界主要城市代码)	
 Appendix D: The Decoding of the Major Cities in China .....	202
(中国主要城市全称)	
 Appendix E: The Decoding of the Major Cities in the World .....	207
(世界主要城市全称)	
 Vocabulary (词汇表).....	214
 Abbreviations in This Course-book (本书中出现的缩略语).....	249

## Unit 1. Airport

Very few people are indifferent to airports. For the business traveller, they are a potential cause for delay and frustration. For the holiday-maker, they often represent the start of break from workaday cares for a few weeks, while to some who live near them, airports can be a source of nuisance.

Love them or hate them, airports are now an essential part of the man-made environment, providing an interface between land and air. But having said that, all an aircraft needs to land on is a strip of ground long enough and strong enough for it to brake along, so why is a modern airport the size of a town? A lot of activity is there for all to see, for instance, the ubiquitous shops and cafes, but there is far more going on, and often far from the public gaze.

As aviation has developed, the small grass fields have expanded enormously, acquired concrete runways and terminal buildings, and changed into the propagators of noise and upset in the communities that have grown around them. Now, fortunately, the widespread introduction of quieter aircraft is beginning to reduce noise levels under the flight paths.

Although individual aircraft are now quieter, the number of air traffic movements is ever increasing, so the aggregate nuisance remains. For this reason, all airports have a statutory duty to do all in their power to lessen the impact of noise upon their surrounding areas. The government places restrictions on such activities as night flying and determines arrival and departure routes so as to avoid populated areas. This results in the famous "noise abatement procedures" which necessitate a steep initial climb on full power followed by a reduction in power --- and noise --- when traversing areas of housing.

While a modern airport must coexist as harmoniously as possible with the local community and simultaneously look after the interests of air travellers, airlines and its own population of workers, the authorities who plan and run it must concern themselves primarily with providing safe, convenient and regular flights. The airport

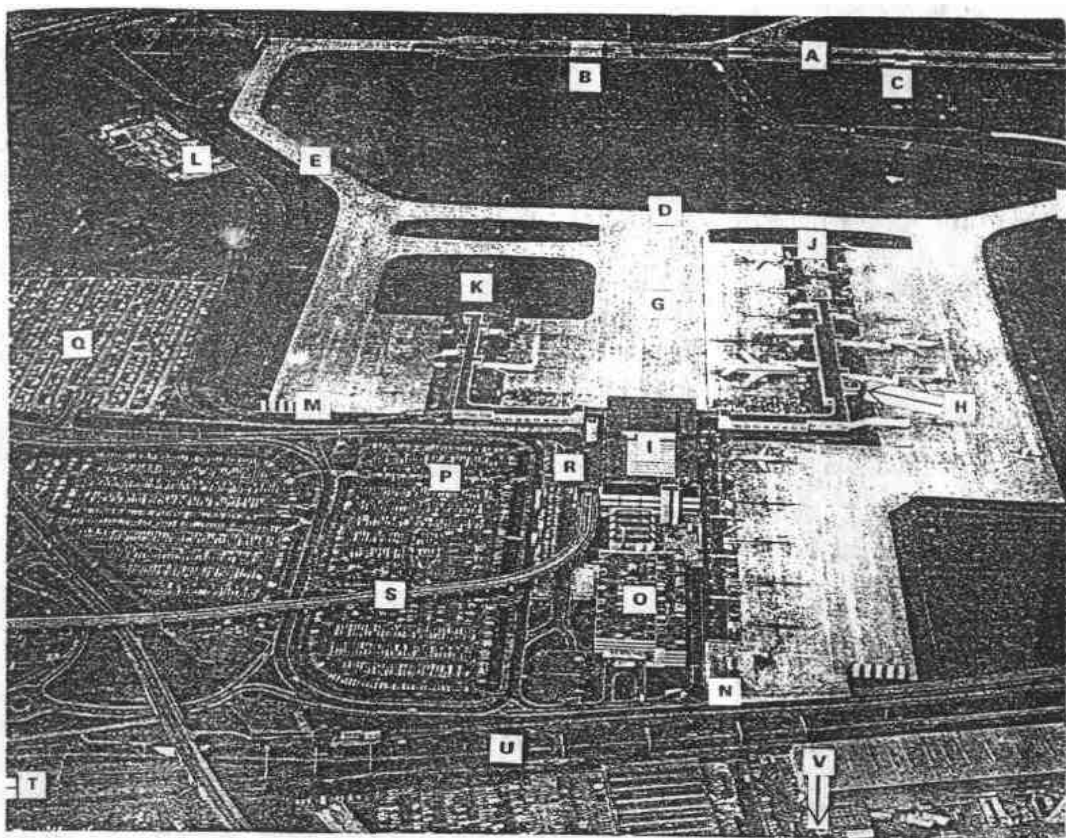
must, therefore, be so located that the approach and takeoff paths are clear of obstacles and hazards, that the runways are of adequate length and strength, properly lighted and equipped with the essential radio and radar aids, and that taxiways of necessary width lead to the ample parking areas close to the terminal buildings.

In catering for the comfort and convenience of increasing numbers of people who use airports, the airport must be accessible not only by road and rail, but also by subway and even helicopter. France's Charles de Gaulle Airport, for example, is sited on the main Paris-Brussels highway, Frankfurt Main Airport in Germany has its own railway station below ground, and London's Heathrow has a subway link.

Not only passenger but also air freight traffic has grown immensely in recent years. It is, therefore, essential for airports to provide good cargo-handling facilities and adequate warehouse space for Customs and other formalities.

An airport is a business and should function efficiently and economically. Airport authorities derive revenue from many sources such as landing and parking charges, specialized charges for services such as providing electric power and apron services, renting of office space, shops, bars and restaurants. To render these services and facilities, airports provide excellent opportunities for employment. Large modern airports have a large working population, from air traffic controllers, customs and immigration officers, administrators to ground service personnel, aircraft maintenance personnel, etc.

The large airports cannot be moved. It is inconceivable that they will be closed, for the trade, prosperity and leisure activities of the modern world depend upon the services they offer. It is essential, therefore, that the airports are made acceptable to those who live near them. As technology advances, the impact of noise upon the surrounding area is lessening.



Above:

Birmingham International Airport from the air. *Birmingham International Airport*

**Key**

- A Runway 15/33
- B Threshold, runway 33
- C Touchdown Zone, runway 33
- D Taxiway 3
- E Taxiway 4
- F Taxiway 5
- G Apron
- H Control Tower
- I Passenger Terminal
- J International Pier
- K Domestic Pier
- L Fuel Tank Farm
- M Blast Fences
- N Security Control Gate, restricting access to airside areas
- O Multi-Storey Car Park
- P Short-Term Car Park
- Q Long-Term Car Park
- R Main Entrance to Terminal
- S MAGLEV elevated railway linking British Rail station to passenger terminal
- T Birmingham International railway station
- U British Rail (London Midland Region) London-Birmingham main line
- V National Exhibition Centre

## New Words and Expressions:

1. indifferent	(adj.)	漠不关心的, 冷淡的
2. frustration	(n.)	挫折, 受挫
3. holiday maker		度假者
4. represent	(vt.)	代表, 表示
5. workaday	(adj.)	工作日的, 日常的
6. nuisance	(n.)	讨厌的人(或东西、事情)
7. environment	(n.)	环境, 外界
8. interface	(n.)	接口, 交汇处
9. ubiquitous	(adj.)	普遍存在的, 无处不在的
10. gaze	(n.)	凝视, 注视
11. enormously	(adv.)	巨大地
12. acquire	(vt.)	获得, 采用
13. concrete runway		混凝土跑道
14. terminal building		候机楼
15. propagator	(n.)	传播者
16. widespread	(adj.)	普遍的, 广泛的
17. introduction	(n.)	引进, 采用
18. noise level		噪音级, 噪音水平
19. flight path		航道
20. aggregate	(adj.)	合计的, 聚集的
21. statutory	(adj.)	法令的, 法定的
22. lessen	(vt.)	减少, 减轻
23. surrounding	(adj.)	周围的
24. populated	(adj.)	人口聚居的

25. abatement	( n. )	减轻, 消除
26. necessitate	( vt. )	使成为必要
27. traverse	( vt. )	横穿, 横越
28. coexist	( vi. )	和平共处
29. harmoniously	( adv. )	和睦地
30. community	( n. )	社团, 团体
31. simultaneously	( adv. )	同时
32. to concern oneself with		关心
33. locate	( vt. )	确定...的地点, 把...设置在
34. approach and takeoff paths		进近与起飞航道
35. to be clear of		清除了, 无阻的
36. obstacle	( n. )	障碍(物)
37. hazard	( n. )	危险
38. equip	( vt. )	装备
39. radio and radar aids		无线电与雷达设备
40. taxiway	( n. )	滑行道
41. ample	( adj. )	宽敞的
42. park	( vi. )	停放
43. to cater for		迎合( 需要 )
44. accessible	( adj. )	易于达到的, 能去的
45. rail	( n. )	铁路
46. subway	( n. )	地铁
47. helicopter	( n. )	直升机
48. Charles de Gaulle Airport		巴黎戴高乐机场 ( 法国 )
49. Brussels		布鲁塞尔 ( 比利时 )
50. Frankfurt Main Airport		法兰克福梅因机场 ( 德国 )

51. London Heathrow Airport	伦敦希思罗机场 ( 英国 )
52. air freight	航空货运
53. cargo handling facilities	货物装卸设备
54. warehouse ( n. )	仓库
55. customs formality	海关手续
56. derive ( vt. )	取得, 得到
57. revenue ( n. )	收入, 收益
58. render ( vt. )	提供
59. administrator ( n. )	管理人, 行政官员
60. inconceivable ( adj. )	不可思议的, 难以相信的
61. prosperity ( n. )	繁荣
62. leisure ( n. )	娱乐

### Exercise

#### 1. Answer the following questions :

- 1) How has the airport developed ?
- 2) What's the famous noise abatement procedure ?
- 3) What must the authorities who run and plan the airport concern ?
- 4) What requirements must the airport meet ?
- 5) What convenience does the airport provide for the airport users ?
- 6) What facilities must be offered to meet the rapid growth of freight traffic ?
- 7) Why do you think that the large airports can not be moved ?

#### 2. Find a word or a phrase in the text according to the definition:

- 1) an action or state of affairs which causes trouble or unpleasantness     A.

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| 2) which is too strange to be thought real                         | B. |
| 3) easy to get to  | C. |
| 4) a group of people living together in an area                    | D. |
| 5) happening or done at the same moment                            | E. |
| 6) a danger  | F. |
| 7) to make or become less  | G. |
| 8) found or known in many places                                   | H. |
| 9) something which stands in the way and prevents action, movement | I. |
| 10) to exist together at the same time                             | J. |

3. Put the following sentences into English orally:

- 1) 机场是地面运输和空中运输的接口处，不但有公路和铁路连接，甚至还有地铁连接。
- 2) 新一代飞机的引进，大大地减少了噪音对周围居民区的影响。
- 3) 跑道周围区域必须无障碍物，而且安装有适当的照明设备和必要的无线电与雷达设备。
- 4) 当今世界的贸易、繁荣和娱乐活动在很大程度上要依赖于航空服务。
- 5) 近年来，新机场的客、货运量都有了很大的提高。

4. Listen to the following statements and put them into Chinese:

## Unit 2. Airlines

An airline is a company which offers air transportation between two or more points. It includes all the support activities, such as aircraft, airports, ticket offices, and so on, that are necessary for providing the air transportation.

There are several hundred airlines in the world. Among those in Asia are Japan Air Lines, Cathay Pacific Airways, Singapore Airlines, and so on. In America, there are Air Canada, Pan American World Airways, Aeromexico and many others. In Europe, there are Air France, British Airways and so on. In Africa, there are Egyptair, Ethiopian Airlines and others. In Oceania, there are Australian Airlines, Air New Zealand and some others.

CAAC is the abbreviation for Civil Aviation Administration of China. Under the CAAC's supervision are six trunk airlines and some local airlines. The six key airlines are Beijing-based Air China, Shanghai-based China Eastern Airlines, Guangzhou-based China Southern Airlines, Chengdu-based China Southwest Airlines, Shenyang-based China Northern Airlines, and Xi'an-based China Northwest Airlines. Shanghai Airlines, Xiamen Airline Ltd, Xinjiang Airlines are some examples of local airlines in China.

Normally a two-letter code is used to designate an airline ( or carrier, as the ticket says ). For instance, AF, for Air France; CA, for Air China, etc. These designators are used in reservations, timetables, ticketing, airline telecommunications, and so on.

The airlines of the world offer many varieties of services in many different kinds of aircraft. An efficient airline exists to transport passengers and freight on schedule with safety. The flights operated by the airline may be scheduled or non-scheduled.

A scheduled flight will depart according to the schedule published in the airline timetable so that the passengers can make a reservation in advance for it. Since the flight will leave at a certain time and go to a certain place regardless of the number of passengers who have tickets for it, many scheduled flight often carry only a small

number of passengers.

On the other hand, the non-scheduled flights are not in the published schedule. Charter flights and positioning flights are two examples of non-scheduled flights. Charter flights are arranged by the airline for large groups of passengers who wish to depart to a destination at a time more convenient for them. The positioning flight may be arranged to replace an airplane which cannot proceed on schedule due to a mechanical malfunction which cannot be repaired in time for the airplane to meet the schedule.

Today the airlines are still growing rapidly. They play an important part in the economy of many countries. They employ thousands of people to work for them. Many of these people work in various technical jobs where they have little or no direct contact with the public --- in aircraft maintenance or air traffic control, for example. Thousands of others, however, contact with the traveling public daily. They include reservations and ticket agents, ground service personnel, customs officers, stewardesses and other flight personnel, and many others.

The hallmark of a well-run airline is its concern for the safety of all the people connected with it: the passengers and the company employees.

### **New Words and Expressions:**

- |  |               |              |
|--|---------------|--------------|
| 1. airline   | ( n. )        | 航空公司         |
| 2. ticket office                                   |               | 售票处          |
| 3. abbreviation                                    | ( n. )        | 缩写           |
| 4. Civil Aviation Administration of China ( CAAC ) |               | 中国民航         |
| 5. under the supervision of                        |               | 在...监督下      |
| 6. trunk airline                                   |               | 主要航空公司       |
| 7. local airline                                   |               | 地方航空公司       |
| 8. key   | ( n. & adj. ) | 主要(的), 关键(的) |

9. -based	( adj. )	以... 为基地
10. designate	( vt. )	标明, 标记
11. carrier	( n. )	承运人
12. designator	( n. )	代号, 符号
13. reservation	( n. )	定座
14. timetable	( n. )	时刻表
15. ticketing	( n. )	售票
16. telecommunication	( n. )	航空电信
17. variety	( n. )	种类
18. scheduled	( adj. )	按时刻表的
19. non-scheduled	( adj. )	不按时刻表的
20. regardless of		不管, 无论
21. charter	( n. )	包机
22. destination	( n. )	目的地
23. positioning flight		调机
24. malfunction	( n. )	故障, 失效
25. employ	( vt. )	雇用
26. maintenance	( n. )	维护, 维修
27. air traffic control ( ATC )		空中交通管制
28. reservations and ticket agents		定座与售票代理
29. ground service personnel		地面服务人员
30. customs officer		海关人员
31. stewardess	( n. )	女乘务员
32. hallmark	( n. )	标志
33. well-run	( adj. )	办得好的, 管理得好的
34. concern	( n. )	关心, 关注

**Chinese Airlines****中国航空公司**

CA	Air China	中国国际航空公司
WH	China Northwest Airlines	中国西北航空公司
CZ	China Southern Airlines	中国南方航空公司
SZ	China Southwest Airlines	中国西南航空公司
MU	China Eastern Airlines	中国东方航空公司
CJ	China Northern Airlines	中国北方航空公司
MF	Xiamen Airline Ltd.	厦门航空有限公司
SF	Shanghai Airlines	上海航空公司
XO	Xinjiang Airlines	新疆航空公司
WU	Wuhan Airlines	武汉航空公司
ZY	Zhong Yuan Airlines ( Zhengzhou )	中原航空公司 (郑州)
SP	China General Aviation Corporation ( Taiyuan )	中国通用航空公司(太原)
3U	Sichuan Airlines	四川航空公司
3Q	Yunnan Airlines	云南航空公司

**In Hongkong and Taiwan****香港与台湾**

CX	Cathay Pacific Airways	国泰航空公司
KA	Dragonair	港龙航空公司
CI	China Airlines ( Taiwan )	中华航空公司

**The Major Foreign Airlines****外国的主要航空公司****In Asia****亚洲**

JL	Japan Air Lines	日本航空公司
JS	Chosonminhang Korean Airways ( DPR of Korea )	朝鲜民航
KE	Korean Air ( South Korea )	南朝鲜航空公司
TG	Thai Airways International	泰国航空公司
MH	Malaysian Airline System	马来西亚航空公司
SQ	Singapore Airlines	新加坡航空公司
GA	Garuda Indonesian Airways	印度尼西亚航空公司
PR	Philippine Airlines	菲律宾航空公司
AI	Air India	印度航空公司
PK	Pakistan International Airlines	巴基斯坦航空公司
IR	Iran Air	伊朗航空公司
SV	Saudi Arabian Airlines	沙特阿拉伯航空公司

#### **In Oceania**

#### **大洋洲**

TN	Australian Airlines	澳大利亚航空公司
QF	Qantas Airways ( Australia )	快达航空公司 ( 澳大利亚 )
NZ	Air New Zealand	新西兰航空公司

#### **In Europe**

#### **欧洲**

SK	Scandinavian Airlines System	北欧航空公司
SU	Aeroflot Soviet Airlines	苏联民航
AY	Finnair	芬兰航空公司
BA	British Airways	英国航空公司
AF	Air France	法国航空公司
LH	Lufthansa ( German Airlines )	汉莎航空公司 ( 德国 )

SR	Swissair	瑞士航空公司
IB	Iberia ( Spanish Airlines )	西班牙航空公司
KL	KLM Royal Dutch Airlines	荷兰航空公司
SN	Sabena ( Belgian Airlines )	比利时航空公司
AZ	Alitalia ( Italian Airlines )	意大利航空公司

### **In Africa**

### **非洲**

MS	Egyptair	埃及航空公司
ET	Ethiopian Airlines	埃塞俄比亚航空公司

### **In America**

### **美洲**

AC	Air Canada	加拿大航空公司
PA	Pan American World Airways ( USA )	泛美航空公司 ( 美国 )
TW	Trans World Airlines ( USA )	环球航空公司 ( 美国 )
NW	Northwest Orient Airlines ( USA )	西北航空公司 ( 美国 )
AM	Aeromexico	墨西哥航空公司
VA	Viasa ( Venezuelan Airlines )	委内瑞拉航空公司
AV	Avianca ( Colombian Airlines )	哥伦比亚航空公司
BG	Varig ( Brazilian Airlines )	巴西航空公司

### **Exercise:**

1. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What is an airline ?