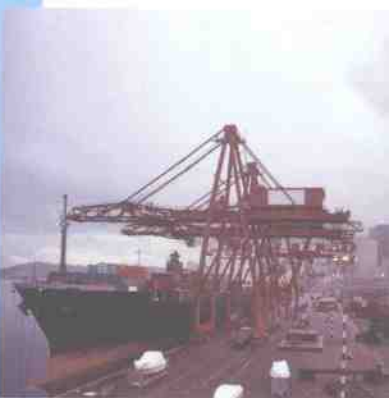


大学生行业英语阅读教程系列丛书

港口与港市文化

●毛立群 黎 凡 编著

Gangkou yu Gangshi Wenhua



复旦大学出版社

大学生行业英语阅读教程系列丛书

港口与港市文化

Ports and Their Panoramas

毛立群 黎凡 编著

復旦大學出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

港口与港市文化/毛立群,黎凡编著. —上海:复旦大学出版社,2009.6
(大学生行业英语阅读教程系列丛书)
ISBN 978-7-309-06639-5

I. 港… II. ①毛…②黎… III. ①英语-语言读物②港口-简介-世界
IV. H319.4;U

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 073140 号

港口与港市文化

毛立群 黎 凡 编著

出版发行 复旦大学出版社 上海市国权路 579 号 邮编 200433
86-21-65642857(门市零售)
86-21-65100562(团体订购) 86-21-65109143(外埠邮购)
fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

责任编辑 查 莉

出品人 贺圣遂

印 刷 上海崇明南海印刷厂
开 本 787×960 1/16
印 张 17.75
字 数 319 千
版 次 2009 年 6 月第一版第一次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-309-06639-5/H·1335
定 价 30.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社发行部调换。

版权所有 侵权必究

前 言

世界上 75% 的国家和地区濒临海洋,拥有自己的海港。就我国而言,年吞吐量过百万集装箱的大港就有十来个,全世界范围内这样的大港更是数以千计。港口的重要性不言而喻,随着全球经济一体化进程的加快,它们对于推动各国的航运事业与经济贸易的发展具有举足轻重的作用。

港口英语的重要性也是不言而喻的,但由于其专业性强,港口英语大都词汇量大,术语多,句子结构复杂,人文地理内容丰富,与大学英语有一定的差别。为适应上海国际航运中心的建设和我国航运事业的发展,我们编写了《港口与港市文化》这本阅读教材,旨在为大量培养外语水平高、实践能力强、敬业精神好的航运事业栋梁之才尽绵薄之力。本教程可作为海事院校各专业二三年级本科生的精读课程使用,也可以作为其他高校本科生的泛读教材使用。具有同等英语程度的人也可以使用本书进行自学,以便了解和掌握港口英语的特点。

《港口与港市文化》由 16 个单元构成,分别介绍了世界上 16 个主要港口以及港口所在城市的情况,其中亚洲 6 个,欧洲 5 个,美洲 2 个,非洲 2 个,澳洲 1 个。教程可供一学期使用,具体内容可根据情况做适当的调整或删除,不会影响授课。各单元的结构基本相同,都由三大部分构成,围绕同一个主题展开,具体编排如下:

第一部分为中文导读,简略介绍各个港口的概况,附有港口城市的图片。

第二部分包含阅读课文、阅读理解题、词汇填空、段落填空 4 个项目。阅读课文长度约 1 000 至 1 500 词,全面介绍港口的情况,包括地理位置、历史沿革、码头布局、设备设施、发展规划等内容。课文采用正文与注释并列排版,左右对应,一目了然。课文之后是 8 道阅读理解题,用来检测阅读理解的情况。词汇填空共 15 题,介绍港口英语主要词汇的用法。段落填空为一篇 500 字的文章,有 10 个填空题,主要检查英语阅读的综合能力。所有练习的材料都同课文介绍的港口和城市相关,做到内容上的连贯和一致。

第三部分介绍港口城市,由阅读课文和练习两个部分组成。课文介绍了城市的历史、文化、习惯、风景名胜等内容,有些课文是游客的感想和印象。课文配有详细的生词表,对于了解港口城市有很大帮助。练习围绕课文内容,包括篇章改错和段落翻译两种形式,具有一定难度,反映了英语考试的趋势。

考虑到港口英语的特点,我们对本教程所涉及的材料都进行了精心挑选、改编和增减,在注释和练习编写上下了工夫。我们相信,通过本书的学习,学习者基本上可以掌握阅读港口材料的基本词汇和句型,为阅读难度更大的航运方面的文章打下良好的基础;同时,也见识了海港所在城市的社会与历史、经济与文化、人文与地理、风土与人情等方面的内容与知识。

书中的课文大都选自各港口和城市的主页,除个别注明具体出处外,我们在书后的附录里列出了参考的主要港口和港市的网页,并在此就使用它们的文章表示衷心的感谢。为了便于自学,我们提供了练习的参考答案,附在书后。同时还列出了世界主要的港口名称,按字母顺序和国别顺序排列,查找方便,可供学习者了解参考之用。

最后,我们要感谢复旦大学出版社对这套系列丛书编写工作的关心和支持。由于水平有限,本书难免会出现专业和英语方面的错误,敬请广大的读者提出意见和建议,以便改进。

编者
2009年2月

Table of Contents

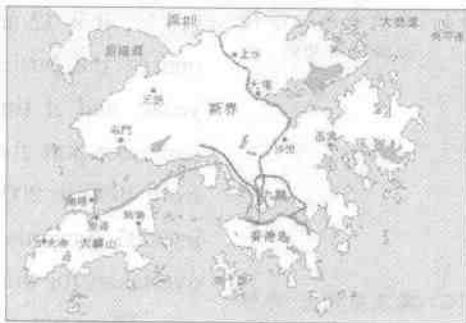
Unit One	The Port of Hong Kong	1
Text 1	The Port of Hong Kong	1
Text 2	Hong Kong: an Innovative City	10
Unit Two	The Port of Shanghai	17
Text 1	The Port of Shanghai	17
Text 2	Shanghai: a City in Motion	26
Unit Three	The Port of Osaka	33
Text 1	The Port of Osaka	33
Text 2	Osaka: Japan's "Kitchen"	42
Unit Four	The Port of Busan	50
Text 1	The Port of Busan	50
Text 2	Busan: City of Beaches	59
Unit Five	The Port of Singapore	65
Text 1	The Port of Singapore	65
Text 2	Singapore: Garden City of the East	74
Unit Six	The Port of Mumbai	80
Text 1	The Port of Mumbai	80
Text 2	Mumbai: a City of Contrasts	88
Unit Seven	The Port of Rotterdam	96
Text 1	The Port of Rotterdam	96
Text 2	Rotterdam: a City of Architecture	104

Unit Eight	The Port of Antwerp	110
Text 1	The Port of Antwerp	110
Text 2	Antwerp: the Rubens' City	118
Unit Nine	The Port of Hamburg	126
Text 1	The Port of Hamburg	126
Text 2	Hamburg: a City of Sports	134
Unit Ten	The Port of Liverpool	140
Text 1	The Port of Liverpool	141
Text 2	Liverpool: a City of Heritage	149
Unit Eleven	The Port of St. Petersburg	156
Text 1	The Port of St. Petersburg	156
Text 2	St. Petersburg: a City of Hospitality	165
Unit Twelve	The Port of New York	171
Text 1	The Port of New York	171
Text 2	New York: a City of Immigrants	179
Unit Thirteen	The Port of Vancouver	186
Text 1	The Port of Vancouver	186
Text 2	Vancouver: a City of Creativity	194
Unit Fourteen	The Port of Alexandria	200
Text 1	The Port of Alexandria	200
Text 2	Alexandria: a City of Memory	208
Unit Fifteen	The Port of Cape Town	215
Text 1	The Port of Cape Town	215
Text 2	Cape Town: the Mother City	223

Unit Sixteen	The Port of Sydney	231
Text 1	The Port of Sydney	231
Text 2	Sydney: the Harbor City	239
Appendix 1	Keys for Reference	245
Appendix 2	List of Major Ports in the World	264
	A. List of Major Ports by Alphabetic Order	264
	B. List of Major Ports by Country	269
Appendix 3	Major Websites Consulted	275

Unit One The Port of Hong Kong

香港港(东经 114 度 20 分, 北纬 22 度 30 分)位于华南珠江口东侧, 香港岛和九龙半岛之间, 为中国天然良港, 远东的航运中心, 世界级大港。港口水域由香港岛、九龙半岛、新界和大濠州岛等围成, 共有 15 个港区, 港宽 1.6 ~ 9.6 千米, 面积 5 200 公顷, 可停泊长 305 米的大型船舶。位于香港岛和九龙半岛之间的维多利亚港港阔水深, 被誉为“世界三大天然良港”之一。葵涌集装箱码头位于维多利亚港区西北部, 面积 85 公顷, 10 个泊位, 码头线总长 4 374 米, 水深 12 米, 是香港重要的集装箱装卸码头。香港港是全球最繁忙和作业效率最高的国际集装箱港口之一, 也是全球供应链上的主要枢纽港。目前有 80 多条国际班轮每周提供约 500 班集装箱班轮服务, 连接香港港至世界各地 500 多个目的地。香港港集装箱吞吐量一直居全球首位, 但自 2005 年起, 其世界第一集装箱港的地位被新加坡港和上海港取代。面对激烈的竞争, 香港港决心面对挑战, 力争成为新世纪的超级大港。



Text 1 The Port of Hong Kong

The Port of Hong Kong, located by the South China Sea^[1], is a deepwater seaport dominated by trade in containerized manufactured products, and to a lesser extent raw materials and passengers. A key factor in the economic development of Hong Kong, the natural shelter and deep wa-

[1] 南中国海, 即南海, 中国最大的外海, 面积约为 350 万平方千米, 南部是加里曼丹岛和苏门答腊岛, 西面是中南半岛, 东面是菲律宾群岛。

- [2] 维多利亚港,位于香港的香港岛和九龙半岛之间。

- [3] 周转时间,停靠时间。

- [4] 停泊于系泊浮标处或碇泊处的。

- [5] 集装箱码头,货柜码头。

- [6] 葵涌,位于新界南面。

- [7] 昂船洲,香港地名,位于九龙半岛的西面。

- [8] 青衣,位于香港18区之中的葵青区。

- [9] 屯门区,香港18个行政区域之一。

- [10] 葵青区,同上。

- [11] 门面,面街的店铺。

- [12] 中流作业。

- [13] 海上驳船。

- [14] 机动货艇。

- [15] 堆置场。

ters of *Victoria Harbor*^[2] provide ideal conditions for berthing and handling all types of vessels. It is one of the busiest ports in the world, in the three categories of shipping movements, cargo handled and passengers carried.

Hong Kong is one of several hub ports serving the South-East and East Asia region, and is an economic gateway to mainland China. Every year tens of thousands of sea-going vessels arrive at Hong Kong. The average *turnaround time*^[3] for container vessels is about 10 hours. For conventional vessels working in mid-stream at *buoys or anchorages*^[4], it is 42 and 52 hours respectively. The port has been one of the busiest container ports in the world for many years, and at times the busiest. It was the world's busiest container port from 1987 to 1989, from 1992 to 1997, and from 1999 to 2004, until overtaken by the Port of Singapore in 2005 onwards. In the first quarter of 2007, it was also overtaken for the first time by the Port of Shanghai.

There are currently nine *container terminals*^[5] situated at *Kwai Chung*^[6], *Stonecutters Island*^[7] and *Tsing Yi*^[8]. Substantial TEU throughput is handled by the River Trade Terminal at *Tuen Mun*^[9] and by mid-stream. The *Kwai Tsing*^[10] Container Terminals has nine container terminals with 24 berths of about 8,500 meters of *frontage*^[11]. These terminals handle about 60% of total container traffic handled in Hong Kong.

Mid-stream operation^[12] involves loading and unloading containers to and from ships while at sea, with *barges*^[13] or *dumb steel lighters*^[14] performing the transfer, and then distributing or landing the containers to piers nearby. Due to high handling fees at the container terminals, Hong Kong has become the only place in the world with at-sea loading and unloading operations.

Currently, there are 11 different *yard sites*^[15] solely for

mid-stream operations, occupying a total land area of 27.5 hectares^[16] and water frontage of 3,197 metres. There are also centralized ferry services to Macau^[17] and 24 ports on mainland China. About 100 vessels, mostly high-speed passenger craft such as *jetfoils*^[18], *catamarans*^[19] and *hoverferries*^[20], operate from these terminals. The government has a large fleet of vessels of different types and sizes. The *Government Dockyard*^[21] is responsible for the design, *procurement*^[22] and maintenance of all vessels owned by the Government. The port has extensive facilities for repairing, maintaining, *drydocking*^[23] and *slipping*^[24] of all types of vessels. There are also a large number of smaller shipyards, which carry out repairs to vessels and build specialized craft, including sophisticated *patrol craft*^[25] and *pleasure vessels*^[26] for overseas markets.

The *Marine Department*^[27] operates and maintains 58 mooring buoys^[28] for sea-going vessels. There are 44 special typhoon mooring buoys to which ships can remain secured during typhoons. This improves efficiency and reduces operational costs of vessels through *elimination of unnecessary movements*^[29]. In addition to the three *Immigration and Quarantine Anchorages*^[30] designated for visiting vessels to complete port *formalities*^[31], there are eight dangerous goods and eight *general-purpose anchorages*^[32] providing temporary berthing spaces for vessels. The areas and water depths of the anchorages are diversified to accommodate different sizes and *draughts*^[33] of ships calling at Hong Kong. There are over 460 modern marine *aids to navigation*^[34] scattered throughout Hong Kong waters to guide mariners to and from their berths.

A comprehensive *Vessel Traffic Service*^[35] (VTS), with radar surveillance and tracking capabilities as well as a *fully integrated data*^[36] handling sub-system, covers 95%

[16] 公顷(1公顷=1万平方米)。

[17] 澳门。

[18] 水翼喷射船,喷射船。

[19] 排水型双体船,双体游艇。

[20] 气垫渡船。

[21] 政府船坞。

[22] 采购。

[23] 入干船坞,干坞。

[24] 船只上排,下水滑道。

[25] 巡逻船,巡逻艇。

[26] 游艇,画舫。

[27] 香港海事处。

[28] 系泊浮泡。

[29] 取消船只不必要的移动。

[30] 检疫及入境船只碇泊处。

[31] 手续。

[32] 通用碇泊处。

[33] (船的)吃水(深度)。

[34] 航标。

[35] 船舶交通管理系统,指由主管机关设置的对船舶实施监督、管理和控制并提供咨询服务。

[36] 完全集成化数据。

[37] 分区的,局域的。

[38] 静止的目标。

[39] 实时地。

[40] 船载自动识别系统。

[41] 电子海图显示与信息系统。

[42] 闭路电视监控系统。

[43] 甚高频定向仪。

[44] 海港巡逻水警轮。

[45] 分道航行制。

[46] 马湾,香港新界的一个岛屿。

[47] 葵涌货柜码头,位于香港九龙半岛西北部。

[48] 海道测量组。

[49] 海图。

[50] 国际海道测量组织,成立于1921年6月,旨在保障航行安全和保护航海环境的政府间技术协作。

[51] 公布,发表。

[52] 差分全球定位系统。

[53] 千赫(kilohertz的缩写)。

[54] 潮流。

[55] 领港,领航,引航。

[56] 燃气运输船。

of Hong Kong waters used by sea-going vessels and ferries. The VTS offers advice on the activities of other vessels and gives navigational information to mariners through a *sectorized*^[37] VHF network. This ensures the safety standard and traffic efficiency of the port. An upgraded VTS system, which can track 4,000 moving vessels plus 1,000 *stationary targets*^[38] *in real time*^[39], has been in operation since early 2002. It provides the latest VTS technology such as AIS^[40], ECDIS^[41], CCTV^[42], new VHF-direction finders^[43] and modern communications systems to further improve navigation safety and operation efficiency. Marine Department *patrol launches*^[44] maintain a watch on shipping, *traffic separation schemes*^[45], fairways, navigational channels, typhoon shelters and cargo-working areas. They provide on-scene support to the Vessel Traffic Centre (VTC) and are in continuous radio contact with the VTC and local marine traffic control stations located at Ma Wan^[46] and Kwai Chung Container Port^[47]. The VTC is thus able to promptly initiate and co-ordinate actions required to facilitate safe navigation in the port.

The Hydrographic Office^[48] of the Marine Department surveys Hong Kong waters and produces *nautical charts*^[49] to facilitate safe navigation within the port. It functions with reference to the standards laid down by the *International Hydrographic Organization* (IHO)^[50]. Notices to Mariners are *promulgated*^[51] fortnightly to update bilingual nautical charts. A *Differential Global Positioning System*^[52] correction signal is broadcast continuously on 289 kHz^[53] to assist mariners using GPS navigation to position-fix their vessels more accurately. *Tidal stream*^[54] predictions and real-time tidal information are provided on the department's website. *Pilotage*^[55] is compulsory for ships of 3,000 gross tonnes and above and *gas carriers*^[56] of any tonnage. Quarantine

and immigration facilities are available on a 24 hour basis. *Advance immigration clearance*^[57] and *radio pratique*^[58] may be obtained by certain vessels on application.

Dangerous goods are moved in the waters of Hong Kong strictly in accordance with the *International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code*^[59]. Their movements must be recorded in Marine Department's Dangerous Goods Information System. Fire-fighting vessels operated by the *Fire Services Department*^[60] are kept in a state of readiness^[61] at all times. The Marine Department's pollution control vessels are on 24-hour standby^[62] to deal with oil spills^[63].

To facilitate transfer of cargo between vessels and the shore, and cargo to and from *Pearl River*^[64] ports, the Marine Department provides and manages 7,756 meters of public cargo-working sea frontage in various parts of Hong Kong. *Bulk handling facilities*^[65] for coal and oil are provided at the power generating stations at *Tap Shek Kok*^[66] in *Castle Peak*^[67] and at *Po Lo Tsui*^[68] on *Lamma Island*^[69].

Hong Kong is a major centre of ship ownership and management. Ships owned or managed in Hong Kong amount to 34 million gross tonnes. Hong Kong has been recognized by the international shipping sector as a first-rate ship registration center, where registration of ships is entirely voluntary. At the end of 2001, 653 ships were registered in Hong Kong, with a total gross tonnage of 13.7 million tonnes — a 32 per cent growth over the previous year. *The Hong Kong Shipping Register*^[70] operates independently in its maritime policy and administration. *The HKSAR Government*^[71] issues related certificates under its own legislation in the name of 'Hong Kong, China'. As a quality shipping register, Hong Kong adopts all major international conventions promulgated by the *International Maritime Organization*^[72] (IMO). As an associate member^[73] of the IMO,

[57] 预办入境手续。

[58] 电讯检疫。

[59] 《国际海运危险货物规则》。

[60] 消防处。

[61] 保持充分准备的状态。

[62] 处于24小时待命状态。

[63] 溢油事故。

[64] 珠江, 中国南方最大河系。

[65] 散货装卸设备。

[66] 踏石角发电厂。

[67] 青山, 又称屯门山, 位于香港屯门区的一座山峰, 海拔583米。

[68] 波萝咀电力厂码头。

[69] 南丫岛, 位于香港岛的西南面, 旧称为博寮洲, 面积约13.55平方公里, 是全香港第三大岛屿。

[70] 香港船舶注册处。

[71] 香港特别行政区政府。

[72] 国际海事组织, 联合国负责海上航行安全和防止船舶造成海洋污染的一个专门机构, 总部设在伦敦。

[73] 准会员。

the Government ensures that ships registered in Hong Kong are maintained to the highest international safety and marine environmental protection standards.

Comprehension Check: Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the text.

1. The business conducted at the Port of Hong Kong includes _____.
[A] the handling of raw materials
[B] carrying of passengers
[C] trade in containerized manufactured products
[D] all of the above
2. Which of the following statements is TRUE about the Port of Hong Kong today?
[A] It is still the busiest container port in the world.
[B] The average turnaround time for container vessels is about 42 hours.
[C] It has been one of the busiest container ports in the world for many years.
[D] It was overtaken by the Port of Singapore and the Port of Shanghai in 2005.
3. According to the passage, at-sea loading and unloading operations seems to be a more _____ alternative to the handling operations at the container terminals.
[A] difficult
[B] convenient
[C] economical
[D] expensive
4. In case of a typhoon, a ship can use _____ to avoid unnecessary movement.
[A] one of the special terminals
[B] one of the special mooring buoys
[C] one of the anchorages for immigration and quarantine purposes
[D] one of the general-purpose berthing spaces for dangerous goods
5. To ensure the safety standard and traffic efficiency of the port, it is imperative to _____.

- [A] build modern terminals for specific purposes
[B] use hi-tech surveillance and tracking facilities
[C] launch educational campaigns against corruption
[D] punish severely those who have violated the regulations
6. To facilitate safe navigation within the port, _____ have to be produced with reference to the standards laid down by the International Hydrographic Organization.
- [A] patrol launches [B] aids of navigation
[C] nautical charts and graphs [D] mooring buoys
7. Which of the following ships do not need to apply for pilotage according to the passage?
- [A] A gas carrier of 5,000 tonnes.
[B] A gas carrier of less than 3,000 gross tonnes.
[C] An oil tanker of less than 50,000 tonnes.
[D] A cargo ship of less than 1,000 gross tonnes.
8. Which of the following is a correct observation about ships registered in Hong Kong?
- [A] They must employ Chinese seafarers as deck officers.
[B] They will be subjected to inspections for deficiencies.
[C] They can avoid otherwise very strict environmental protection standards.
[D] They cannot be detained by other port authorities except that of Hong Kong.

Vocabulary Building: Complete the following sentences by selecting from the given list a word in its proper form.

concentration	exchange	autonomy	meeting	leading
consist	awareness	panoramic	border	ahead
skyline	export	import	cede	serve

1. Hong Kong _____ primarily of Hong Kong Island, Lantau Island, Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories as well as some 260 other

islands.

2. Hong Kong lies on the eastern side of the Pearl River Delta, _____ Guangdong province in the north and facing the South China Sea in the east, west and south.
3. Beginning as a trading port in the 19th century, Hong Kong has developed into a _____ financial and shipping center of the world.
4. Much of Hong Kong's _____ consists of re-exports, which are products made outside of the territory, especially in mainland China, and distributed through Hong Kong.
5. Despite the territory's extensive wooded and ocean setting, environmental _____ is growing as Hong Kong's air ranks as one of the most polluted.
6. Hong Kong has little arable land and few natural resources within its borders, and must therefore _____ most of its food and raw materials.
7. In 2006, Hong Kong's per-capita GDP ranked as the 6th highest in the world at US \$38,127, _____ of countries such as Switzerland, Denmark, and Japan.
8. Hong Kong is an important center for international finance and trade, with the greatest _____ of corporate headquarters in the Asia-Pacific region.
9. The Hong Kong Stock _____ is the fifth largest in the world, with a market capitalization of about US \$2.28 trillion as of August 2007.
10. Hong Kong Island was first occupied by British forces in 1841, and then formally _____ from China under the Treaty of Nanjing at the end of the Opium War.
11. Hong Kong International Airport _____ as a transport hub for Southeast Asia, and as the hub for many famous airliners such as Air Hong Kong and Hong Kong Airlines.
12. Hong Kong is frequently described as a place where East meets West, a _____ reflected in its economic infrastructure, education and street culture.
13. Dense commercial skyscrapers between Central and Causeway Bay lining the coast of Victoria Harbor are one of Hong Kong's most famous tourist attractions and ranked the best _____ in the world.
14. The Sino-British Joint Declaration and the Basic Law of Hong Kong stipulate

that Hong Kong operates with a high degree of _____ until at least 2047, fifty years after the transfer.

15. Popular with tourists desiring a _____ view of Hong Kong's skyline and harbor, many Hong Kong residents consider the Star Ferry as one of the city's most treasured cultural icons.

Blank-filling: Fill in each of the following blanks with a proper word. The first letter of the word is given.

Hong Kong is an international city which b _____ (1) the best from the East and West, creating a unique personality. Strategically located at the heart of Asia, it is the world's seventh largest m _____ (2) trading economy. More than 2,000 multinational companies have regional headquarters or offices in Hong Kong. Its p _____ (3) GDP is one of the highest in Asia. It is one of the world's top 10 exporters of services e _____ (4) a wide spectrum of activities — finance and banking, accounting and legal, tourism, telecommunications and media, importing and exporting to n _____ (5) a few. Hong Kong is the world's fifth largest foreign exchange market. The Hong Kong Stock Exchange is the second largest in Asia and the seventh largest in the world. The gold market is in the top four of the world and Hong Kong is also a regional l _____ (6) in loan syndication and investment management business. In addition, Hong Kong is also one of the world's most prolific film and entertainment production centers.

In communications and information technology, Hong Kong is the leader in the region. It is an important satellite and fiber-optic communications h _____ (7) in the Pacific, providing links for instant, efficient and cheap communications around the globe. Hong Kong also has one of the world's first completely digitized telephone systems, and the density of fax lines ranks second in the world. The Internet community in Hong Kong has grown rapidly with some 100 licensed Internet service providers in operation.

Hong Kong is the most popular tourist d _____ (8) in Asia. Tourism receipts are Hong Kong's second largest earner of foreign exchange. Hong Kong