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民航英语

MINHANG YINGYU

职业院校航空服务类专业人才培养特色教材

民航英语

主编 李桂苓 李雅楠 祁姝一

上海交通大学出版社

X-A

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SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

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参编 邱景翎



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内容提要

本书根据高等职业院校学生的特点,结合民航服务相关岗位对英语的要求编写而成。内容围绕中外民航服务的基本常识及知识展开,共分为8个单元,内容涉及电话订座、值机服务、登机服务、机上餐饮服务、机上免税品、紧急情况处置、安检海关以及行李提取等内容。学生通过对本书的学习可以了解整个民航服务的概况。

本书适合民航类相关专业学生使用,也可作为民航从业人员自学参考用书。

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前言

近年来，在国家大力发展职业教育的方针指引下，我国高等职业教育蓬勃发展。高等职业教育的办学方针是“以服务为宗旨，以就业为导向”，采用“工学结合”的培养模式，实现培养集技术、生产、管理和服务于一身的一线高级技能型人才的目标。为贯彻国家大力发展职业教育、培养高素质技能型人才的精神，顺应高等职业教育英语课程改革的方向，编者通过广泛调研与充分论证，在深入了解企事业单位用人要求和各学校教学需求的基础上，精心策划编写了本教材。本教材是针对高等职业院校非英语专业学生开发的全新英语教材，以培养学生在将来工作中所需要的英语应用能力为目标，在帮助学生打好语言基础的同时，重点提高听、说、读、写等应用能力，特别是工作过程中的英语交际能力，真正体现高职英语教学的职业性、实践性和实用性。同时在教材中加入双语学习党的二十大报告金句专题，用英汉双语的形式学习党的二十大精神。将中国式现代化、共同富裕、人类命运共同体等重要内容编写入教材，向学生讲述党的二十大报告中所蕴含的新观点、新论断、新思想，将思政教育和英语学习紧密结合，带领学生更好地学习领悟党的二十大精神。

教材特色

一、创新的教学理念

本书将语言学习与职业技能有机融合，确保教学内容与教学过程真正体现职业性与实用性，旨在提高学生的英语交际能力与综合职业素质，从而提升他们的就业能力。

二、职业的教学设计

本书在对高等职业院校及行业、企业广泛调研的基础上确定编写方案，针对行业和企业对高职高专毕业生英语技能的要求，根据企业的工作流程、典型工作任务和场景设计教学内容，每单元浓缩一个典型工作环节，学习任务与工作任务协调，实现“教、学、做”一体化。

三、实用的选材内容

本书专门选择各行业和职业活动中的真实语料作为教学材料，注重时代性、信息性与实用性，既有利于提高学生的语言能力，又有利于培养学生的职业素养与技能。

四、立体化的教学资源

本书根据各教学环节的需要，配备电子教案、教学课件、教学音频、教学微课与互动学习平台等，提供合理的教学建议与丰富的辅助资源，方便教师备课与授课，促进教师与学生之间的互动与交流。

编写说明

在中国航空业日趋国际化的大背景下，空中乘务人员的专业知识、服务技能及英语会话交际能力成为职业素养的综合体现，也直接影响到航空公司的服务质量和企业形象。因此，对从业人员的英语能力和服务规范提出了更高的要求。

本教材以空乘岗位工作为主线，突出职业教育特色，将专业知识、专业词汇、常用句式融入工作场景中，遵循技术技能人才培养规律，实现知识传授与技能培养并重。通过大量的实际工作案例和阅读材料，训练学生的听、说、读、写、译技能。通过对话、角色扮演等形式激发学生的学习兴趣，以达到传输专业知识的目的。案例分析和阅读材料的选取紧跟行业发展，强调真实性和实践性，让学生在情景中学习专业知识，掌握专业词汇，提高综合运用语言的能力。

教材结构

为体现理论与实践相结合的原则，便于学生学习和教师教学，本册书共设置了 8 个单元。每个单元分为 10 个部分，即 Warming-up、Reading、Listening、Speaking、Announcement、Project、New Words and Expressions、Vocabulary and Structure、Grammar、Keywords of the Report to 20th CPC National Congress。每个单元均配有丰富的练习，包括阅读理解练习、词汇练习及翻译练习。以上内容全部针对文章设计，形式丰富多样，旨在帮助学生充分理解文章内容并熟练使用文章中出现的词汇。

每单元建议安排 4~6 个学时，全书共 32~48 个学时，可供民航英语教学阶段 1~2 学期使用。本教材对全书的生词率、复现率、难度、梯度均进行了合理控制。

1. Warming-up

单元导入部分，共设计两个任务，和单元主题对应，帮助学生熟悉行业术语，并掌握相关的民航专业知识和语言表达方式。任务形式包括填空、信息匹配、翻译等。

2. Reading

阅读部分，共包括两篇阅读，围绕阅读材料展开一系列的活动。每单元根据不同职业岗位或工作活动所涉及的知识选材，提供相关行业信息，强调阅读理解和语言知识的输入。任务形式包括填空、信息匹配、翻译等。

3. Listening

听力部分，围绕单元主题共设计三个听力任务。任务形式包括判断、填空等。

4. Speaking

对话部分，包括三个任务，学生能够通过小组活动、角色扮演、个人陈述等形式学习新单词和表达方式。设置口语练习训练，以期提高学生的口语表达能力。

5. Announcement

飞机上广播词部分，针对单元主题完成相应广播词的翻译和填空等任务，旨在帮助学生熟悉该



工作情景下飞机上广播的规范表达和广播要领。

6. Project

单元内容的应用部分，以项目的形式让学生实践单元的语言技能和职业技能。

7. New Words and Expressions

生词和短语部分，提供音标、词性和词义。本部分可让学生课外自学，也可根据需要在课堂上讲解。

8. Vocabulary and Structure

词汇和结构部分，针对每个单元的内容设计词汇、填空、翻译等练习，帮助学生巩固所学知识，提高实际应用能力。

9. Grammar

语法部分，针对本阶段学生遇到的语法重点或难点，侧重介绍语法知识在交际活动中的应用，并帮助学生通过应用领悟语法规则。通过对语法现象提纲挈领地讲解，帮助学生熟知该语法在交际活动中的应用。本部分自成体系，不一定和单元挂钩，其中的练习任务可在课堂上完成，也可以留给学生课外完成。

10. Keywords of the Report to 20th CPC National Congress

此部分加入双语学习党的二十大报告金句专题，用英汉双语的形式学习党的二十大精神。将中国式现代化、共同富裕、人类命运共同体等重要内容编写入教材，向学生讲述党的二十大报告中所蕴含的新观点、新论断、新思想，将思政教育和英语学习紧密结合，带领学生更好地学习领悟党的二十大精神。

本教材由中国民航大学李桂苓、天津交通职业学院李雅楠和天津现代职业技术学院祁姝一任主编，天津交通职业学院邱景翎参与编写。在编写过程中，编者参考了国内外出版的一些教材和专著，借鉴了相关网站内容，获益良多，在此对相关文献作者一并表示感谢！

由于编者水平有限，加之编写时间仓促，书中存在的不当和疏漏之处敬请读者批评指正，以便本书再版时更正和改进。

编 者

CONTENTS

Unit 1

Reservation and Ticketing 1

Warming-up	2
Reading A Reservation and Ticketing	2
Listening	4
Speaking	5
Reading B Reservation Skills	6
Announcement	7
Project	8
New Words and Expressions	8
Vocabulary and Structure	9
Grammar Noun	10
Keywords of <i>the Report to 20th CPC National Congress</i>	15

Unit 2

Check-in 17

Warming-up	18
Reading A Check-in	18
Listening	21
Speaking	21
Reading B How to Get to the Airport on Time	22
Announcement	23
Project	24
New Words and Expressions	24
Vocabulary and Structure	25
Grammar Adjective and Adverb	26
Keywords of <i>the Report to 20th CPC National Congress</i>	33

Unit 3

Boarding 35

Warming-up	36
------------	----



Reading A	How to Board a Plane	36
Listening		38
Speaking		38
Reading B	How to Get a Window Seat on a Plane	39
Announcement		41
Project		41
New Words and Expressions		42
Vocabulary and Structure		43
Grammar	Numeral	44
Keywords of <i>the Report to</i> <i>20th CPC National Congress</i>		49

Unit 4

Food and Beverage 51

Warming-up		52
Reading A	Air Berlin Economy Class for Short and Medium-haul	52
Listening		54
Speaking		55
Reading B	How to Order a Special Meal When Traveling Internationally	55
Announcement		57
Project		57
New Words and Expressions		58
Vocabulary and Structure		59
Grammar	Verb	60
Keywords of <i>the Report to</i> <i>20th CPC National Congress</i>		65

Unit 5

Duty-free Sales 67

Warming-up		68
Reading A	The Sale of Duty-free Items	68
Listening		71
Speaking		71

Reading B Duty-free Sales	72
Announcement	73
Project	74
New Words and Expressions	75
Vocabulary and Structure	75
Grammar Article	76
Keywords of <i>the Report to</i> <i>20th CPC National Congress</i>	83

Unit 6

Emergency Situation 85

Warming-up	86
Reading A Medical Emergencies	86
Listening	88
Speaking	89
Reading B Emergency Decompression	89
Announcement	92
Project	92
New Words and Expressions	93
Vocabulary and Structure	94
Grammar Passive Voice	95
Keywords of <i>the Report to</i> <i>20th CPC National Congress</i>	101

Unit 7

Customs, Immigration and Quarantine 103

Warming-up	104
Reading A The Points You Must Pay Attention to When Arriving into Australia	104
Listening	106
Speaking	107
Reading B Tips for Travellers	108
Announcement	109
Project	110
New Words and Expressions	111

Vocabulary and Structure	112
Grammar Subjunctive Mood	113
Keywords of <i>the Report to</i> <i>20th CPC National Congress</i>	118

Unit 8

Baggage Claim 119

Warming-up	120
Reading A Lost Luggage Claim	120
Listening	122
Speaking	123
Reading B Delayed or Damaged Bags	123
Announcement	125
Project	125
New Words and Expressions	126
Vocabulary and Structure	126
Grammar Clause	127
Keywords of <i>the Report to</i> <i>20th CPC National Congress</i>	135

Glossary

136

Unit 1



Reservation and Ticketing

Unit Objectives

After studying this unit, you are able to:

- understand the procedures of how an air ticket is booked;
- know how to use the terms and expressions when making a reservation;
- know what online booking is and how it works.



Warming-up

Task 1 Fill in the missing words according to the Chinese meanings. The first letters are already given.

1. 预定 r _____

2. 出票 t _____

3. 机票价格 a _____

4. 航班时刻表 t _____

5. 折扣 d _____

6. 离开 d _____

7. 到达 a _____

8. 指定 a _____

9. 航空公司 a _____

10. 路线 r _____

Task 2 Match.

1. ANA

A. 中国国际航空公司

2. MU

B. 中国南方航空公司

3. AA

C. 中国东方航空公司

4. CA

D. 大韩航空公司

5. OZ

E. 韩亚航空公司

6. JL

F. 马来西亚航空公司

7. KE

G. 日本航空公司

8. MH

H. 全日空航空公司

9. CZ

I. 德国汉莎航空

10. LH

J. 美国航空

Reading A



Reservation and Ticketing

The Smith family have a good friend who lives in Guiyang, China. They have thought about visiting him and now their travel plan has been finalized. Mrs. Smith activates the plan by calling the airline. A clerk from Air China takes the call and converses with Mrs. Smith on the phone.

C: The clerk **M:** Mrs. Smith

C: Good morning, Air China. This is Grace. May I help you?

M: Good morning, Grace. I'm Mary Smith. I'd like to book some tickets, please.

C: Yes, Mrs. Smith. Where are you going?

M: We plan to visit Guiyang, China. I'd like some information about flights from San Francisco to Guiyang. We plan to leave for China on May 10th and return in 2 weeks.

C: One moment please. Let me check the availabilities on these dates. Great! There are still seats

on the flight to Beijing on May 10th. The flight between Beijing and Guiyang is still open for the time being. How many seats would you like to reserve?

M: We are a family of four. We have a one-year-old girl, a four-year-old boy, my husband and I. How much does each ticket cost for economy class?

C: An adult round-trip ticket is 960 dollars. For kids between 2–12, the fare is 75% of an adult's. For infants under two, the fare is 10% of an adult's if the infant does not take a seat. The fare for an infant is the same as that of a child if the infant takes a seat.

M: OK. Can you reserve four seats for us?

C: May I have the passengers' names please?

M: Smith is the surname for all of us. The first names are Iris, Alex, John and Mary. Iris is the baby girl and Alex is my son. Can you book us in a row where there is a bassinet? Also my son likes to look through the windows, so please assign him a window seat.

C: All right, that's also done. Anything else?

M: That's all. Thank you very much.

C: You're welcome. Thank you for calling Air China. Have a nice day.

Task 1 Please answer the following questions based on the dialogue.

1. What is the purpose of the Smith family's trip to China?

2. Can you write down a detailed flight itinerary for the Smiths according to the dialogue?

3. What kind of seats does Mrs. Smith ask for?

Task 2 Multiple choice questions.

1. I would like to make a _____ please.

- A. book B. reservation C. reserve D. ticketing

2. Please go to the _____ level and find the check-in counters.

- A. car B. shop C. duty D. departure

3. What is the _____ from Beijing to Shanghai?

- A. reservation B. air C. airfare D. ticketing

4. There is not even one _____ seat on this flight. It's full booked.

- A. enough B. vacant C. empty D. plenty

5. A person who does not eat meat is called a _____.
A. eater B. baby C. vegetarian D. beggar
6. What is the _____ on tomorrow's flight to Guangzhou?
A. availability B. seats C. seating D. tickets
7. Where is the city _____ office?
A. ticket B. shopping C. aircraft D. ticketing
8. All international passengers need to go through CIQ formalities on _____ in Beijing.
A. get B. getting C. arrived D. arrival
9. The market has many products with heavy _____.
A. fare B. goods C. discounted D. discount
10. Some airlines provide baby _____ on their international routes.
A. seats B. TVs C. bassinets D. beds

Task 3 Questions to be discussed.

1. How would you greet an in-coming call?
2. How do you answer a call for general information?
3. What would you suggest if the call is for another department?
4. Why do people need to make a reservation before traveling?
5. How do you deal with a call for ticketing requirement?



Listening

Task 1 Listen to the passage, and then fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Air travel starts with air ticket ____ 1 _____. Normally, passengers book airline tickets by ____ 2 _____ the airline's call center, going through a ____ 3 _____ or making bookings on the Internet. Airline service agents should be ____ 4 _____ with the types of questions that customers may ask, such as different flights, departure and arrival time, airfare, discounts, ____ 5 _____, special meals, etc.

Task 2 Listen to the announcement and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

Ladies and gentlemen,

____ 1 _____ aboard China Southern Airlines, a SkyTeam member. Your seat number is on the edge of the overhead bin.

Please put your ____ 2 _____ baggage in the ____ 3 _____ bin or under the seat in front of you. For the ____ 4 _____ of others, please step aside while arranging your personal belongings. Please ____ 5 _____ your seat belts, ____ 6 _____ your tray table, and put your seat back to the ____ 7 _____ position. Please help us by opening the sunshades.

Task 3 Listen to the passage and then fill in the blanks with the missing words.

Airline ticket 1 has become an art. If you 2 a date over the other, or choose the wrong 3, you may pay hundreds of dollars more than you need to. It takes a lot of 4 and a bit of 5 to get the seat you want, the 6 you need and the dates you prefer.

Speaking**Task 1** Work by yourself. Read the following expressions for agreement and disagreement and learn them by heart.

Agreement

Yes, I agree.
I do agree with you.
You're right there.

Disagreement

No, I don't agree.
I don't think so.
Well, I'm not sure about that.

Task 2 Work in pairs. Perform a role-play between a passenger and a clerk based on the following situations.

1. Mr. Smith calls to make a reservation for the flight from Beijing to Kunming. How would you handle it?
2. There is no meal service on this short-haul flight. How would you explain it to Mr. Smith?

Task 3 Work in pairs. You want to be a flight attendant. You are asked to tell about yourself in an interview. Please have an interview role-play with your partner.

1. Do you have any hobbies or special skills?

2. What kind of music do you like?

3. Would you like to tell us something more about yourself?

4. What do you usually do in your spare time?

5. What kind of books do you like reading?

Reading B



Reservation Skills

Airline ticket booking has become an art. If you choose one date over the other or choose the wrong layover, you may pay hundreds of dollars more than you need to. The following section describes how to get to point B from point A.

1. Start your search at least 21 days ahead of time to take advantage of advance-booking fares. Travel midweek and stay over a Saturday night whenever possible. Stay on your toes: The cheap seats always sell out first.

2. Look for flights on your frequent flyer carrier first and compare its cheapest rate to those on sites such as *ctrip.com*, *elong.com* and *aoyou.com*. Also check out consolidators such as *cits.com* and auction sites. Many airline websites offer lower Internet-only fares.

3. Consider flying through a secondary airport. Tianjin and Shenyang are alternatives to Beijing. You may have to drive further, but if flights are impossible to get or the fare is very high, you might be surprised by the ease of use and friendlier prices of smaller airports.

4. Request your seat preference (aisle or window) when buying your ticket. You could find yourself in a middle seat if you wait until check-in. *Feeyo.com* has detailed maps of the best and worst seats on specific planes, so you can avoid seats that don't recline and keep an eye out for those with extra leg room.

5. Request any special assistance or equipment for a disabled traveller, such as a wheelchair, prior to arriving at the airport.

6. Place special meal orders at no extra charge if they are offered on your flight. For example, United offers diabetic low fat and low cholesterol, low-calorie, high-fiber, low-protein, low-sodium, kosher and vegan meals. There are also meals for children. These special meals are often tastier than the regular fare.

7. Find out whether tickets are refundable, transferable or changeable before you buy. Get e-tickets when possible. Having paper tickets mailed usually involves an extra fee, and they're like cash. If you lose them, they're gone.

Task 1 Match the following terms with their Chinese meanings.

1. one way ticket
2. round ticket
3. return ticket
4. open ticket
5. cancel

- A. 国内航班
- B. 航班号
- C. 预计到达时间
- D. 单程机票
- E. 国际航班

6. flight number
7. domestic flight
8. international flight
9. estimated time of arrival
10. ahead of schedule

- F. 双程机票
- G. 回程机票
- H. 不定期机票
- I. 比预计时间早
- J. 取消

Task 2 Read the passage again and decide whether the following sentences are true (T) or false (F).

- () 1. The business class seats always sell out first.
- () 2. You cannot request your seat preference when booking your ticket.
- () 3. If you lose your paper ticket, you can ask the airline to send you another ticket free of charge.

Task 3 Translate the following passage into Chinese.

Air travel starts with air ticket reservations. Normally, passengers book airline tickets by contacting the airline's call center, going through a travel agency or making bookings on the Internet.

Announcement

Practice 1

When you call an airline, you may first listen to some taped recordings as follows:

Thank you for _____ × × × airline. All agents are currently _____. Please hold _____ till the next _____ agent takes your call.

Practice 2

Ladies and gentlemen,

This is your _____ (乘务员) Wang Li. _____ (代表) Air China Airlines, I'd like to welcome you aboard our flight from Beijing to Shanghai.

Our _____ (机长) today is Mr. Liu and cabin crew in charge is Miss Wang. The flight time is 2 hours and 10 minutes.

Thank you for choosing Air China Airlines and we _____ (预祝您旅途愉快)!

Project

Project guidelines:

This project aims to make the students understand the procedures of how an air ticket is booked.

Case scenario:

On March 10, 2021, Mr. Wang called the airline reservation desk and booked an economy class ticket from Shanghai to New York. The departure date was March 25. On March 20, Mr. Wang went to the airline ticket office to purchase the ticket. He was told his booking had been cancelled because he did not reconfirm or purchase the ticket seven days before departure. The airline said they had tried to contact him but could not get in touch with him. The fact is that the flight was full. Mr. Wang stated that the airline reservation agent did not tell him that he had to pay for the ticket seven days in advance. He wanted to travel as planned.

Suggested solution:

1. The reservation agent needs to handle the situation calmly. He or she should inquire about the situation and comfort the customer.
2. Work with the customer to solve the problem rather than argue about who should take the responsibility.
3. Give professional suggestions and provide information on other flights.
4. Put the passenger on the waiting list as well as confirming seats on alternative flights.
5. Obtain the customer's contact information to keep him updated.

New Words and Expressions

New Words

reservation	[ˌrezə'veɪʃn]	n. 预订, 保留
ticketing	['tɪkɪtɪŋ]	n. 出票, 售票
layover	['leɪəʊvə(r)]	n. 临时滞留; 中途下车
advantage	[əd'vɑ:ntɪdʒ]	n. 优势; 有利条件; 益处
auction	['ɔ:kʃn]	n. 拍卖; 竞卖
alternative	[ɔ:l'tɜ:nətv]	n. 可供选择的事物; 备选
refundable	[rɪ'fʌndəbl]	adj. 可退还的; 可偿还的
transferable	[træns'fɜ:rəbl]	adj. 可转让的; 可转移的

Phrases & Expressions

take advantage of 利用

sell out	卖完, 售罄
extra charge	额外费用

Vocabulary and Structure

Task 1 Complete the words according to the Chinese meanings. Some letters are already given.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------|
| 1. a _ _ f _ _ | 机票价格 |
| 2. d _ _ p _ _ t _ _ | 离开 |
| 3. c _ _ s _ _ r _ _ | 周到的, 细致的 |
| 4. a _ _ s _ _ | 指定 |
| 5. t _ _ k _ _ | 出票, 售票 |
| 6. a _ _ r _ _ | 到达 |
| 7. b _ _ n _ _ | 摇篮 |
| 8. p _ _ d _ _ | 程序 |
| 9. c _ _ l | 取消 |
| 10. t _ _ t _ _ | 航班时刻表 |

Task 2 Match.

1. timetable
2. seat configuration
3. non-stop flight
4. regular fare
5. excursion fare
6. vacant seat
7. travel agency
8. sightseeing
9. frequent flyer
10. terminal building

- a. 飞行常客; 常旅客
- b. 优惠票价
- c. 空位
- d. 航站楼
- e. 正常票价
- f. 座位数
- g. 观光
- h. 旅行社
- i. 直飞航班
- j. 航班时刻表

Task 3 Fill in each blank with the appropriate form of the words given in the brackets.

1. He is coughing badly these days. I'm really _____ (concern) about his health.
2. The reservation agent _____ (assign) a window seat for him on the flight just now.
3. Have you _____ (final) your plan yet?

4. The airline said they _____ (try) to contact her but failed.
5. The hand baggage _____ (stow) in the overhead compartment by Tom just now.

Task 4 Translate the following announcement into Chinese.

Ladies and gentlemen,

Welcome aboard Air China, a Star Alliance member. All your hand luggage should be securely stowed in the overhead compartment or under the seat in front of you. Please take your assigned seat and leave the aisles clear for other passengers to be seated.

Thank you.

Grammar

Noun

一、名词的分类

名词分为专有名词和普通名词两大类。

表示具体的人、事物、地点、团体、机构、星期等的词叫作**专有名词**。专有名词一般为不可数名词，且首字母必须大写。其中，含有普通名词的专有名词、姓氏复数和表示江河、湖海、山脉、群岛等的专有名词需在名词前加定冠词 the。

表示某类人或事物的词叫作普通名词。

1. 表示单个人或物的名词——**个体名词**

个体名词前面可以加不定冠词和数词，后面可以加复数形式。例如：

• I am a **student**.

我是学生。

• There are 60 **students** in the class.

班里有 60 名学生。

• I love **apples**.

我喜欢苹果。

2. 表示一群人或事物的名词——**集体名词**

(1) family (家庭)、team (团队)、class (班级) 等集体名词在句中作主语时，将其看作一个整体，谓语动词用单数形式；强调集体中的成员时，谓语动词用复数形式。例如：

• Her **family** has moved to Beijing.

她家搬到北京了。

- Her **family** are watching TV together.

她的家人正在一起看电视。

(2) 集体名词如 police (警察), 常加定冠词 the, 当其作主语时, 谓语动词用复数形式。例如:

- The **police** search the area to look for the lost child.

警方搜遍这个地区寻找走失的孩子。

3. 表示无法分为个体实物的名词——物质名词

例如:

- The fresh **air** in the morning made me feel glad.

早晨的新鲜空气使我觉得愉快。

- The rain **water** drops from the roof.

雨水从屋顶滴下来。

4. 表示动作、品质、状态或其他抽象概念的名词——抽象名词

例如:

- Smoking is harmful to your **health**.

吸烟对你的健康有害。

- I prefer country life to city **life**.

我喜爱乡村生活胜过城市生活。

二、可数名词和不可数名词

不能以数目来计算, 不可以分成个体的概念、状态、品质、感情或表示物质材料的名词称为不可数名词。

1. 常见的不可数名词

water 水	air 空气	food 食物
information 信息	advice 建议	knowledge 知识

2. 不可数名词的转化

(1) 可转化为可数名词的物质名词 (有些物质名词在表达具体的可数的概念时, 可以转化为可数名词, 前面可以加不定冠词)。例如:

- coffee 咖啡 → a **coffee** 一杯咖啡

- beer 啤酒 → a **beer** 一杯啤酒

(2) 可转化为可数名词的抽象名词 (抽象名词表示具体的事物时, 可以转化为可数名词, 表示“某种人或物”)。例如:

- success 成功 → a **success** 成功的人或事物

- failure 失败 → a **failure** 失败的人或事物

- honor 荣耀 → an **honor** 令人感到荣耀的人或事物

- pity 遗憾 → a **pity** 令人感到遗憾的人或事物

可以用数目来计算, 可以分成个体的名词称为可数名词。

3. 可数名词的规则变化

形 式	说 明	举 例
规则变化	一般情况下, 在名词词尾直接加 -s	coat → coats 外套
	以 -s、-x、-ch、-sh 结尾的名词, 加 -es	bus → buses 公共汽车
	以 o 结尾的名词, 一般在词尾加 -s	piano → pianos 钢琴
	以 o 结尾的有生命的名词, 一般在词尾加 -es	tomato → tomatoes 西红柿
	以 f 或 fe 结尾的名词, 一般要先变 f 或 fe 为 v 再加 -es	leaf → leaves 叶子
	以辅音字母 +y 结尾的名词, 先变 y 为 i 再加 -es	family → families 家庭
	以元音字母 +y 结尾的名词, 直接在词尾加 -s	boy → boys 男孩

4. 可数名词的不规则变化

deer → deer	sheep → sheep	fish → fish 鱼 (鱼的条数)
man → men	woman → women	child → children
foot → feet	tooth → teeth	goose → geese
mouse → mice 老鼠	ox → oxen	grown-up → grown-ups

三、名词所有格

名词所有格表示所属关系, 共四种: 's 所有格、of 所有格、双重所有格、特殊所有格。

1. 's 所有格

(1) 通常情况下, 在名词词尾直接加 's。例如:

- my daughter's homework 我女儿的作业
- Marx's works 马克思的著作

(2) 以 s 结尾的复数名词, 在词尾直接加 '。例如:

- teachers' office 教师办公室
- students' books 学生们的书

(3) 不以 s 结尾的复数名词, 在词尾直接加 's。例如:

- the Children's Palace 少年宫
- the People's Square 人民广场

2. of 所有格

(1) 表示无生命的名词常用“of+名词”结构构成。例如:

- a map of the world 一张世界地图
- the capital of Jilin province 吉林省的省会

(2) 既可以用 's 所有格, 也可以用 of 所有格的情况。例如:

- China's economy → the economy of China 中国经济
- today's homework → the homework of today 今日作业

3. 双重所有格

由“of + 's 所有格”或“of + 名词性物主代词”构成的所有格称为双重所有格。例如：

- a friend of Mike's 麦克的一个朋友
- a play of Shakespeare's 莎士比亚的一部戏剧
- a friend of hers 她的一个朋友

4. 特殊所有格

若一样东西为两人或多人共有时，只在最后一个名词后用 's 所有格；若为各自所有，则各个名词的后面都用 's 所有格，且其后名词应为复数。例如：

- The woman dressed in red is Ann and Alice's mother.

那个穿红色衣服的女人是安和爱丽丝的母亲。

- You should find what the difference is between Nick's and Sam's rooms.

你应该发现尼克的房间和山姆的房间有何不同。

Grammar Practice

A. Compare the different meanings of the singular form and the plural form.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. work _____ | works _____ |
| 2. glass _____ | glasses _____ |
| 3. compass _____ | compasses _____ |
| 4. wood _____ | woods _____ |
| 5. cloth _____ | clothes _____ |

B. Choose the best item to complete each sentence.

- Will you please make _____ for the woman with a baby?
A. rooms B. the rooms C. room D. some room
- Please give me two _____ milk.
A. glass B. glass of C. glasses D. glasses of
- I've read _____ sports news about the F1 race today.
A. two B. pieces C. two pieces D. two pieces of
- Shall we go out for a walk?
—Sorry. This is not the right _____ to invite me. I am too tired to walk.
A. plan B. chance C. moment D. situation
- It is no _____ arguing with Bob because he will never change his mind.
A. time B. use C. need D. way
- _____ is standing at the corner of the street.
A. A police B. The police C. Police D. A policeman
- An ant has two _____.
A. stomachs B. stomachs C. stomakes D. stomacks

8. Can you imagine what life will be like in _____ time?
A. 5 years' B. 5 year's C. 5-years' D. 5-year's
9. Bill said he was going to help _____ with _____ English.
A. a friend of Lucy's; hers B. a friend of Lucy's; her
C. a friend of Lucy; hers D. a friend of Lucy; her
10. There _____ some _____ in the field.
A. is; deer B. are; deers
C. are; deer D. is; deers
11. What's your _____ for being late again?
A. idea B. key C. excuse D. news
12. —You are always full of _____. Can you tell me the secret?
—Taking plenty of exercise every day.
A. power B. strength C. force D. energy
13. Of the seven days in a week, Saturday is said to be the most popular _____ for a wedding in some countries.
A. way B. situation C. event D. choice
14. He and his wife are of the same _____: they both want their son to go to college.
A. soul B. spirit C. heart D. mind
15. We've missed the last bus. I am afraid we have no _____ but to take a taxi.
A. way B. choice C. selection D. method
16. —If you like I can do some shopping for you.
—That's a very kind _____.
A. offer B. service C. point D. suggestion
17. _____ engineers and workers are helping to rebuild the damaged bridge.
A. Much B. A lot C. A little D. Many
18. School children must be taught how to deal with dangerous _____.
A. states B. conditions
C. situations D. positions
19. She went to the bookstore and bought _____.
A. dozen books B. dozens books
C. dozen of books D. dozens of books
20. _____ car broke down on the way, but luckily they knew how to fix it.
A. Tom's and Jane's B. Tom's and Jane'
C. Tom and Jane's D. Tom and Jane

Keywords of the Report to 20th CPC National Congress

中国共产党第二十次全国代表大会，是在全党全国各族人民迈上全面建设社会主义现代化国家新征程、向第二个百年奋斗目标进军的关键时刻召开的一次十分重要的大会。

The 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China is a meeting of great importance. It takes place at a critical time as the entire Party and the Chinese people of all ethnic groups embark on a new journey to build China into a modern socialist country in all respects and advance toward the Second Centenary Goal.