



Chapter 33

The Story of Transport



Objectives

Objectives

- A.** To gain an understanding of transport
- B.** To find out how transport developed
- C.** To get familiar with the factors one should take into account when arranging transportation
- D.** To learn relevant words, expressions and structures



Introduction

Introduction

Transport allows goods to be conveyed from one place to another, without transport international trade would be impossible. With the new method of large-scale production, transport developed in the 18th and 19th centuries. From then on, transport has gone a long way towards facilitating economic development.



参考译文

国际货物运输是国际贸易的一个重要组成部分，它随着国际贸易的发展而发展。在一笔具体的进出口交易中，在合同签订以后，按照合同规定的时间、地点和运输方式向买方交付货物是卖方应承担的基本责任。





Main points of the text

Main points of the text

A

- 1.** Transport is the carriage of passengers and merchandise by road, rail, air and water.
- 2.** Good transport is vitally important in commerce.
- 3.** Transport costs are always increasing

Main points of the text

B Transport developed with new methods of large-scale production, and with technology



Main points of the text

C

1. Today the new sailing routes and large-sized containers or super-tankers are used to save the costs.
2. Foreign trade gains a tremendous impetus from the development of transport.

Main points of the text

D The main factors shippers consider when arranging cargo freights are the nature of the goods to be shipped, the convenience of handling methods, the time factor and the reliability of the carrier, and the sea carriage risks involved.



Background & terminology

Background and terminology

1) transport: 运输



Transport or transportation is the movement of people and goods from one place to another. The term is derived from the Latin trans ("across") and portare ("to carry").

Background and terminology


2) carriage: 运输



The moving of persons or goods from one place to another

Background and terminology


3) tax: 税



Rate or sum of money assessed on a citizen's person, property, or activity, levied upon assets or real property, upon income, or upon the sale or purchase of goods, that is enforced by a level of government in order to finance government activities.

Background and terminology

4) insurance: 保險




System whereby individuals and companies concerned about potential hazards pay premiums to an insurance company, which reimburses (in whole or part) them in the event of loss. The insurer profits by investing the premiums it receives.

Background and terminology

Some common forms of insurance cover business risks, automobiles, homes, boats, worker's compensation, and health. Life insurance guarantees payment to the beneficiaries when the insured person dies. In a broad economic sense, insurance transfers risk from individuals to a larger group, which is better able to pay for losses.

Background and terminology

5) the Suez Canal: 苏伊士运河



In 1854 the French diplomat and engineer Vicomte Ferdinand Marie de Lesseps succeeded in enlisting the interest of the Egyptian viceroy (总督) Said Pasha in the project. In 1858 La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez (Universal Company of the Maritime Suez Canal) was formed with authority to cut a canal and to operate it for 99 years, after which ownership would return to the Egyptian government.

Background and terminology

The company was originally a private Egyptian concern, its stock owned chiefly by French and Egyptian interests. Excavation of the canal was begun on April 25, 1859, and the canal was opened to navigation on November 17, 1869. In 1875 the British government purchased Egypt's shares.

Background and terminology




Left: Egypt's Suez Canal, which is 195 km (121 mi) long, and connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Gulf of Suez, an arm of the Red Sea. It runs north to south across the Isthmus of Suez in northeastern Egypt.

Right: A United States naval ship passes through the Suez Canal which links the Mediterranean Sea and the Red Sea. [Microsoft ® Encarta ® Reference Library 2005.]

Background and terminology

6) the Cape: 好望角



Here it means Cape of Good Hope (好望角), which is a headland located near Cape Town (开普敦) in South Africa. Southeast of the Cape of Good Hope is Cape Agulhas (厄加勒斯角), the southernmost point of Africa.

Background and terminology


7) Far East: 远东



The countries and regions of eastern and southeast Asia, especially China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, and Mongolia. 远东指东亚和东南亚的国家和地区，特指中国、日本、朝鲜、韩国和蒙古。

Background and terminology


8) steamer or steamship: (蒸) 汽船



steam-driven vessel, in common use during the 19th and early 20th centuries to carry passengers and goods across bodies of water The term steamship usually refers to larger, ocean-going, propeller-driven vessels, such as the cruise ships of the mid-20th century

Background and terminology

9) sailing ship



a ship with masts and sails that is propelled by the wind, formerly used for transporting passengers and goods

帆船

Background and terminology

10) container ship



ship carrying freight in sealed, standard-size containers that can be loaded and unloaded promptly and efficiently.

集装箱船

Background and terminology

11) supertanker




an extremely large ship which can carry large quantities of gas or liquid, esp. oil

超级油轮

Background and terminology

12) the Arab-Israeli War of 1967: 1967 年的阿以战争



also called **Six-Day War**, armed conflict in June 1967 between Israel and the Arab states of Egypt, Jordan, and Syria. In six days, Israel conquered the **Sinai Peninsula** (西奈半岛), **Gaza Strip** (加沙地带), **West Bank** (西岸), and **Golan Heights** (戈兰高地), which became collectively known as the **Occupied Territories** (被占领土).



Language points

Language points

1) inland



in the middle of a country, away from the sea 内陆的，内地的

The Black Sea is a large inland sea.

黑海是个很大的内海。

inland water 内陆水域； inland port 内地港口

Language points

2) turbine



an engine in which the pressure of a liquid or gas moves a special wheel around

涡轮

Language points

3) impetus



something which encourages a particular activity or makes that activity more energetic or effective:

推动力

Language points

1.The treaty will give an **impetus** to trade between the two countries.
这条约将促进两国间的贸易。

2.His enthusiasm is an **impetus** for the team.
他的热情对全队是一股推动力。

Language points

4) commerce



the buying and selling of goods and services 商业

1. Our country has been trying to broaden its commerce with other nations.

我国一直在努力扩大与其他国家的商贸往来。

Language points

5) commodity

a product that is bought and sold

商品

1. **Commodity** prices fell sharply.

商品价格大幅下跌。

2. Air conditioners are one of the many

commodities that Japan sells abroad.

空调是日本许多出口商品中的一种。

Language points

6) navigation



the act or task of moving through a place or along a route, for example, along a river

航运

Language points

1. There has been an increase in **navigation** through the Panama Canal.
通过巴拿马运河的航运有所增加。

2. **Navigation** becomes more difficult further up the river.
航运愈是往河的上游去愈是困难。

Language points

7) cargo



the goods that are being carried in a ship or plane

(船、飞机所载的) 货物

Language points

1. We sailed from Perth with a cargo of raw iron.

我们装着一船生铁从佩思启航。

2. A ship carrying a cargo of oil has run aground.

一艘载着油的货轮搁浅了。

Language points

8) freight



the system of transporting goods from one place to another

货运

Language points

1. Will the goods be sent by air or sea freight?

这批货是走空运还是走海运？

2. This aircraft company deals with freight only; it has no passenger service.

这家航空公司只办理货运业务,没有客运服务。

Language points

8) freight



the money paid for transporting goods

运费

Language points

1. The **freight** is included in the account.

运费包括在帐内。

2. The basic model is listed at US\$16,298 plus US\$500 **freight**.

基本型的标价是一万六千二百九十八美元，另加五百美元的运费。

Language points

9) lead to



to cause something to happen or
cause someone to do something

导致, 引起

Language points

1. A degree in mother tongue can **lead to** a career in journalism.

在母语上获得学位可以为在新闻业上发展事业铺平道路。

2. It is this business that has brought about all the trouble and **led to** our having to reject your request for another order.

正是这笔业务引起了麻烦，使我们不得不拒绝你方另一笔订货的请求。

Difficult sentences



Language points

- 1) It is unlikely, however, that these ships would have been developed if the Canal had not been enclosed as a result of the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.



这句中，it做形式主语，真正的主语是that从句。

Language points

该从句中的谓语采用的是虚拟语气，和if引导的假设条件一起，表示与（过去）的实际情况相反的事，即，苏伊士运河因为**1967**年的阿以战争而被关闭，可能因此开发了这些大型集装箱船和超级油轮。



Language points

表示与（过去）情况相反的虚拟语气的句型是：**If + 主语+ 过去完成时态， 主语+ would + （不带to）动词不定式的完成式have done**，例如：

If I had seen him at the party, I would have told him the news.

假如我在晚会上见到他的话，我会把这个消息告诉他的。

Language points

2) Another big step forward in mercantile navigation came towards the end of the nineteenth century with the introduction of the refrigeration vessels and containers on regular runs from the most developed countries at that time like the UK and the USA to Argentina, New Zealand and Australia.

这个句子主要部分为Another big step ... came, 其中forward 和in mercantile navigation是主语step的后置定语;

Language points

towards the end of the 19th century 是动词 came 的时间状语； with 引导的直到句尾的短语是动词 came 的方式状语，其中 of the refrigeration vessels and containers 和 on regular runs ... Australia 分别是 introduction 的后置定语。

Language points

- 3) The main considerations of shippers when arranging cargo freights are the nature of the goods to be shipped, the convenience of handling methods, the time factor and the reliability of the carrier, and the sea carriage risks involved.

该句的主要结构是：The main considerations of shippers are + 表语

Language points

该句的表语较为复杂，共有四个名词词组，分别为：①the nature of the goods to be shipped, ②the convenience of handling methods, ③the time factor and reliability of the carrier, ④the sea carriage risks involved.

本句中，由when引导的是个省略了主语we和助动词are的时间状语从句“when they are arranging cargo freights”，说明谓语动词发生的时间。



Summary

Summary

Transport is the carriage of passengers and merchandise by road, rail, air and water. Owing to the requirement of international trade and with its development, and thanks to the development of science and technology, transportation, especially marine transport has developed rapidly, from sailing ships, steamships, to container ships and supertankers. With different modes of transport to choose from, the shippers, when arranging freight, should consider the factors like the nature of the goods, handling methods, time factor, risks involved, etc.





Comprehension questions

Comprehension questions

1. What is your idea of transport?
2. Is good transport important in commerce, why?
3. Why did transport develop?
4. What's the contribution of the opening of the Suez Canal? And what was the impact of the close of Suez Canal on transport?
5. Why were sailing ships replaced by steamers?
6. What will the shippers consider when they arrange cargo freights?



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