



# ESP

## 汽车英语

*English for Automobile*

《汽车英语》教材编写组 编



高等教育出版社  
Higher Education Press



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## 内 容 提 要

专门用途英语系列教材是教育部规划的高等学校(包括本科院校、高等专科院校和高等职业院校)专业英语阶段的英语教材,也可供电大、各类成人院校以及广大专业人员学习专业英语、提高涉外业务交际能力使用。

《汽车英语》是该系列教材之一,本书从专业人员的实际工作需要出发进行设计和编写。选材新颖、结构合理、内容丰富、语言规范;练习兼具实用性和针对性。

全书由10个单元组成,每单元包括专业文献阅读与翻译、涉外业务应用文模拟套写和专业会话3部分。书后附有练习参考答案和课文参考译文。

本书书后附MP3。

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# 前 言

专门用途英语系列教材是教育部规划的高等学校专业阶段的英语教材。本系列教材从高等技术应用型人才培养的总体目标出发,结合学生毕业后的工作实际,力求向学生提供其未来工作岗位所需要的专业英语知识和技能,培养学生使用涉外业务英语的能力。

本教材主要供高等院校(包括本科院校、高等专科院校和高等职业院校)专业英语教学使用,也可供电大、各类成人院校及广大专业人员学习专业英语使用。

《汽车英语》系专门用途英语系列教材的一种。随着我国汽车工业的发展和汽车保有量的迅猛增长,汽车品质(设计与制造)、汽车使用与维修、汽车贸易和售后服务、汽车行驶安全和保险理赔已经成为现代社会生活的重要组成部分。这些领域中,中外汽车技术和国际合作不断扩大和增强,中国已成为展示世界汽车工业发展成果和水平的大舞台,世界几大汽车公司的品牌汽车在中国随处可见。这些使得社会对汽车专业知识能力强、英语应用能力又好的新型专门人才的需求急剧增加。《汽车英语》的编写旨在满足社会对这方面人才的需求,着力培养学生汽车英语方面的阅读能力、听说能力和应用写作能力,最终实现提高学生的英语综合运用能力。

《汽车英语》共10个单元,每个单元设计为一个主题,主要包括“应用阅读”(Practical Reading)、“实用写作”(Practical Writing)和“听与说”(Listening and Speaking)3个部分:

“应用阅读”(Practical Reading)旨在培养学生阅读汽车英语的能力。精选了A、B两篇文章,所选材料既有汽车通识知识,也有展示当今汽车最新技术的文章。其中内容主要有:汽车发展史、世界主要汽车制造商简介、汽车常识、汽车种类、汽车发动机、发动机工作原理、汽车传动机构、变速器、车架和悬挂系统、转向与刹车系统、汽车电器、点火系统、电动汽车、混合动力(双动力)汽车、汽车维护、汽车市场营销、网上卖车、机动车保险和如何购买车险等,基本囊括了有关汽车的基本知识。

“实用写作”(Practical Writing)旨在给学生提供范文,让学生参照范例拟写和套写应用文体。内容涉及名片和贺卡、便条、启事、公证书、电子邮件、奖学金申请信、备忘录、英文摘要、简历和求职信,最终提高学生英语应用文写作能力。

“听与说”(Listening and Speaking)旨在培养学生在实际语言环境下进行有关汽车英语的听说训练,以提高学生听力与表达能力。内容涉及到租车、搭便车、汽车加油、问路、修车、汽车抛锚、买车和驾车违章等情景对话。

本教材打破传统汽车英语编写体例,增加了实用写作和听说部分,构思独特、实用性强,突出了汽车英语的涉外业务实际需要,选材新颖、知识体系完善、内容丰富、语言规范、专业性强。每单元附有注释,注有生词和短语并配有适量练习,练习的设计具有实用性和针对性。

考虑到本教材专业性比较强,为了方便教学,本教材书后附有课文参考译文和练习答案。

《汽车英语》的总主编为大连理工大学孔庆炎教授,主编为山东交通学院柳青军教授和杨敏副教授,副主编为山东交通学院吴芷红、刘素媛和隋志娟3位副教授。上海交通大学刘鸿章教授对全书进行了审阅。

《汽车英语》在编写过程中得到了高等教育出版社外语出版中心领导和编辑的关心和指导,并由专家审读了本书全部内容,提出了许多有益的建议。在此一并表示谢意。

编 者  
2008年6月

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UNIT

# The History of Automobile Development

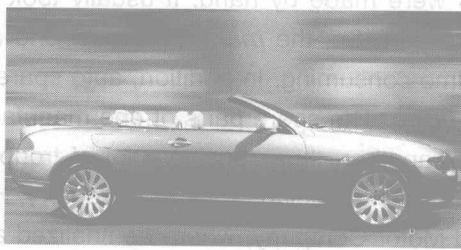
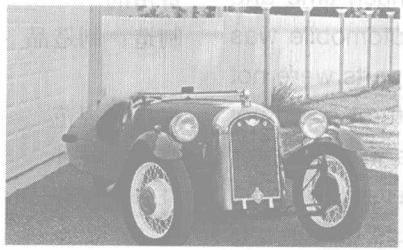
## Part One Practical Reading

### ■ Passage A

### The History and Development of the Automobile

The **automobile** as we know was not invented in a single day by a single inventor. The history of the automobile reflects an evolution that took place worldwide. It is estimated that over 100 000 patents created the modern automobile. However, we can point to the many firsts that occurred along the way.

汽车, 小汽车



Steam **engines** powered cars by burning **fuel** that heated water in a **boiler**, creating steam that expanded and pushed pistons that turned the **crankshaft**, which then turned the wheels. Steam engines added so much weight to a **vehicle** that they proved a poor design for road vehicles; however, steam engines were very successfully used in **locomotives**. Historians, who accept that early steam-powered road vehicles were automobiles, feel that Nicolas Cugnot was the **inventor** of the first automobile.

发动机/燃料  
锅炉/曲轴, 曲柄轴  
运载工具; 车辆  
火车头, 机车  
发明者, 发明家

Steam engines were not the only engines used in early automobiles. Vehicles with **electrical** engines were also invented. Between 1832 and 1839 (the exact year is uncertain), Robert Anderson of Scotland invented the first **electric** carriage. Electric cars used **rechargeable batteries** that powered a small electric **motor**. The vehicles were heavy, slow, expensive, and needed to stop for recharging frequently. Both steam and electric road vehicles were abandoned in

电的, 电动的  
电的, 发电的  
可再充电的/电池,  
蓄电池/电动机,  
马达



favor of gas-powered vehicles. **Electricity** found greater success in **tramways** and streetcars, where a constant supply of electricity was possible.

An **internal combustion** engine is any engine that uses the explosive combustion of fuel to push a **piston** within a cylinder — the piston's movement turns a crankshaft that then turns the car **wheels** via a chain or a drive shaft. The different types of fuel commonly used for car combustion engines are gasoline (or petrol), **diesel**, and **kerosene**.

Engine design and car design were integral activities, almost all of the engine designers designed cars, and a few went on to become major **manufacturers** of automobiles. All of these inventors made notable improvements in the evolution of the internal combustion automobiles.

Soon after the invention of the internal combustion automobiles, the industrialists from countries like France, Britain and America immediately made great investments in auto design and production. Since then, each auto manufacturer has tried to win the competition on the world markets and therefore never stopped making research for new **models**. Consequently the world auto industry has been developed very rapidly. For example, in 1900, there were about 10 000 automobiles in the world, but now there are over 400 million automobiles running on earth.

The world's auto industry has experienced several stages of development. Initially, auto **spare** parts were made by hand. It usually took much time and money to make one spare part. So, the **manufacture** of one automobile was not only costly, but also time-consuming. In addition, auto spare parts were not standardized in **specifications**. The spare parts of one manufacturer could not be substituted by those of another, thus causing a lot of trouble in car **repair** and **maintenance**. Then, in the beginning of the 20th century, Henry Ford from America established Ford Motor Company, where he finalized auto design and standardized auto **components**. All these laid the foundations for Ford's fast and cost-effective way to manufacture cars on the **assembly** line. Up until the late 1920s, Ford had the largest annual output of vehicles in the world, and Ford cars were also very popular on markets. Then, General Motors, another American auto manufacturer, was established and developed by leaps and bounds. From 1930 to 1979, General Motors took the place of Ford in auto output and became the market leader. In the 1980s, the auto industry in Japan started to rise rapidly. Toyota and Nissan, the two largest auto manufacturers in Japan, soon became powerful competitors with Americans. For example, the annual output of Toyota in 1980 was more than that of Ford, and Nissan also surpassed Ford in annual output in 1981. Now, it is generally considered that General Motors, Toyota, Nissan and Ford are the four largest and most competitive auto manufacturers in the world.

Compared with Europe, America and Japan, China, in the early 1900s,

电; 电力/有轨电车

内部的; 在内部的/  
燃烧/活塞  
车轮, 轮子

柴油/煤油

制造者, 制造商

样式; 型

备用的  
制造; 制品

规格, 规范  
修理, 修补  
维修, 保养

组件, 部件  
装配, 组装



was totally an agricultural country with almost no industries, not to speak of manufacturing automobiles. It was not until the 1900s that the first automobiles were introduced to China. In 1913, the first **highway** in China was built between Changsha and Xiangtan and the year 1918 witnessed the official issue of the first driving licenses in China. Then, between the 1930s and the 1940s, auto transportation was somewhat developed, but the vehicles **driven** then were all made in other developed countries. After liberation in 1949, there were only 50 000 automobiles of multinational makers in the whole of China.

公路, 大路

驱动

The auto industry in China did not start until the 1950s. In 1956, the No. 1 Auto Plant was established in Changchun, and turned out the first batch of Liberation automobiles for our country. After that, several other auto plants were set up one after another in Nanjing, Beijing, Jinan and Sichuan. All these auto plants laid the solid foundations for our auto industry. In the early 1980s, the No. 2 Auto Plant designed and equipped by ourselves was put into massive production. Then, in the late 1980s and the late 1990s, the Shanghai Auto Industry Corporation established joint ventures with German Volkswagen and American General Motors, marking a new stage in the development of the auto industry in China.

### NEW WORDS AND USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

assembly /ə'sembli/ *n.*

automobile /'ɔ:təməbi:l/ *n.*

battery /'bætəri/ *n.*

boiler /'bɔɪlə/ *n.*

combustion /kəm'bastʃən/ *n.*

component /kəm'pəʊnənt/ *n.*

crankshaft /'kræŋkʃɑ:ft/ *n.*

cylinder /'sɪlɪndə/ *n.*

diesel /'di:zəl/ *n.*

drive /draɪv/ *n.*

electric /ɪ'lektrɪk/ *adj.*

electrical /ɪ'lektrɪkəl/ *adj.*

electricity /ɪlek'trɪsɪti/ *n.*

engine /'endʒɪn/ *n.*

fuel /fjuəl/ *n.*

gasoline /'gæsəli:n/ *n.*

highway /'haɪweɪ/ *n.*

装配, 组装

汽车, 小汽车

电池, 蓄电池

锅炉

燃烧

组件, 部件

曲轴, 曲柄轴

汽缸

柴油

驱动

电的, 发电的

电的, 电动的; 有关电的

电; 电力

发动机

燃料

汽油

公路, 大路





internal /ɪn'tɜːnəl/ <i>adj.</i>	内部的; 在内部的
inventor /ɪn'ventə/ <i>n.</i>	发明者, 发明家
kerosene /'kerəsiːn/ <i>n.</i>	煤油
license /'laɪsəns/ <i>n.</i>	执照; 许可证
locomotive /'ləʊkə,məʊtɪv/ <i>n.</i>	火车头, 机车
maintenance /'meɪntɪnəns/ <i>n.</i>	维修, 保养
manufacture /,mænjʊ'fæktʃə/ <i>n.</i>	制造; 制造品
	<i>vt.</i> 制造, 加工
manufacturer /,mænjʊ'fæktʃərə/ <i>n.</i>	制造者, 制造商
model /'mɒdəl/ <i>n.</i>	样式; 型
motor /'məʊtə/ <i>n.</i>	电动机, 马达
patent /'peɪtənt/ <i>n.</i>	专利权, 专利品, 专利证书
piston /'pɪstən/ <i>n.</i>	活塞
rechargeable /,rɪ:'tʃɑːdʒəbl/ <i>adj.</i>	可再充电的
repair /rɪ'peə/ <i>vt.</i>	修理, 修补
shaft /ʃɑːft/ <i>n.</i>	轴, 杆状物
spare /speə/ <i>adj.</i>	备用的
specification /,spesɪfɪ'keɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	(复数) 规格, 规范
streetcar /'stri:tkaː/ <i>n.</i>	路面电车
tramway /'træmweɪ/ <i>n.</i>	有轨电车
transportation /,træns'pɔː'teɪʃən/ <i>n.</i>	运输, 运送
vehicle /'viːkl/ <i>n.</i>	运载工具; 车辆
wheel /hwi:l/ <i>n.</i>	车轮, 轮子
take place	发生; 出现
in favor of	有利于
try to	设法
in addition	另外; 加之
lay the foundation for	为...打下基础
by leaps and bounds	非常迅速地
take the place of	代替; 取代
for example	例如
compared with	与...相比
not to speak of	更不用说
turn out	生产, 制造
set up	设立, 开业, 创办, 创立
joint venture	合资企业

## NOTES

- 1 Steam engines powered cars by burning fuel that heated water in a boiler, creating steam that expanded and pushed pistons that turned the crankshaft, which then turned the wheels.

蒸汽机是通过燃烧燃料来加热锅炉内的水，从而产生蒸汽来驱动汽车，蒸汽经过膨胀推动活塞并带动曲轴旋转来转动车轮。

本句包含三个 that 从句和一个 which 从句，其中 that 从句分别作 fuel、steam 和 pistons 的限制性定语从句，而 which 从句是非限制性定语从句，起补充说明作用。

- 2 Electricity found greater success in tramways and streetcars, where a constant supply of electricity was possible.

电较为成功地应用于有轨电车和路面电车中，因为电车能够得到源源不断的供电。

where a constant supply of electricity was possible 是由关系副词 where 引导的非限制性定语从句。

- 3 An internal combustion engine is any engine that uses the explosive combustion of fuel to push a piston within a cylinder — the piston's movement turns a crankshaft that then turns the car wheels via a chain or a drive shaft.

内燃机是通过燃料的爆燃推动气缸内的活塞而工作的发动机——活塞的（往复）运动带动曲轴旋转从而通过链条或者驱动轴转动车轮。

本句中，破折号后面的部分是主句的连带成分，在句中起补充说明作用。

- 4 Then, in the beginning of the 20th century, Henry Ford from America established Ford Motor Company, where he finalized auto design and standardized auto components.

后来，20世纪初，美国的亨利·福特建立了福特汽车公司，在这里，他完善了汽车设计并使汽车部件标准化。

where he finalized auto design and standardized auto components 为非限制性定语从句，修饰 Ford Motor company。

- 5 Then, General Motors, another American auto manufacturer, was established and developed by leaps and bounds.

再后来，另一家汽车制造商通用汽车公司问世，并迅速发展起来。

by leaps and bounds 为短语，意为“非常迅速地”。

- 6 Toyota and Nissan, the two largest auto manufacturers in Japan, soon became powerful competitors with Americans.

日本的两大汽车制造商丰田和尼桑公司不久成了美国人强有力的竞争者。

- 7 Compared with Europe, America and Japan, China, in the early 1900s, was totally an agricultural country with almost no industries, not to speak of manufacturing automobiles.

与欧洲、美国和日本相比，20世纪初期的中国完全是个农业国，几乎没有工业，更不用说制造汽车了。

not to speak of 为短语，意为“更不用说”。



- 8 In 1913, the first highway in China was built between Changsha and Xiangtan and the year 1918 witnessed the official issue of the first driving licenses in China.  
1913年, 中国修建了第一条公路, 从长沙至湘潭; 1918年, 中国颁发了第一张汽车驾照。
- 9 In 1956, the No. 1 Auto Plant was established in Changchun, and turned out the first batch of Liberation automobiles for our country.  
1956年, 中国第一汽车制造厂在长春建立, 并且生产了我国第一批“解放牌”汽车。
- 10 the No. 2 Auto Plant 第二汽车制造厂 (中国武汉)
- 11 the Shanghai Auto Industry Corporation 上海汽车工业总公司
- 12 German Volkswagen 德国大众汽车公司

### Exercises

#### I. Give brief answers to the following questions according to the passage.

1. According to the passage, who was the inventor of the first automobile?
2. Do you know what an internal combustion engine is?
3. According to the passage, there are four largest automobile manufacturers in the world. What are their names?
4. In the early 1900s, how was the automobile industry like in China?
5. Give a brief introduction to the development of the automobile industry in China since 1950s.

#### II. Choose the best answer to each of the following questions according to the passage.

1. Steam engines were not successfully used in road vehicles because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. they were good when used in locomotives  
B. they were too heavy with a poor design  
C. they were not safe and easy to drive  
D. vehicles with electrical engines were invented
2. The features of electric road vehicles are not described as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. heavy                      B. slow                      C. expensive                      D. chargeable
3. After the invention of the internal combustion automobiles, what happened to automobiles?  
A. Automobile manufacturers cooperated with each other to produce low cost cars.  
B. The world's automobile industry was developed slowly.  
C. Many car manufacturers began to design and produce automobiles.  
D. Only a few automobile manufacturers won the competition on the world markets.
4. In the beginning of the 1900s, which company made standards for automobile design and spare parts?  
A. General Motors.                      B. Toyota.                      C. Nissan.                      D. Ford.
5. Before liberation in 1949, how was the situation of the automobile industry in China?  
A. There was no automobile industries in China.

- B. The first home-made automobiles were manufactured.  
 C. The automobile industry was well developed in China.  
 D. China already manufactured 50 000 automobiles.

### III. Fill in the following chart with Chinese or English equivalents.

Chinese	English
电动公路用车	rechargeable battery
内燃汽车	gas-powered vehicle
装配流水线	auto spare part
汽车工业	annual output
合资企业	driving license

### IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. It is estimated that over 100 000 patents created the modern automobile.
2. The different types of fuel commonly used for car combustion engines are gasoline, diesel, and kerosene.
3. Soon after the invention of the internal combustion automobiles, the industrialists from countries like France, Britain and America immediately made great investments in auto design and production.
4. It is generally considered that General Motors, Toyota, Nissan and Ford are the four largest and most competitive auto manufacturers in the world.
5. In the late 1980s and the late 1990s, the Shanghai Auto Industry Corporation established joint ventures with German Volkswagen and American General Motors, marking a new stage in the development of auto industry in China.

### V. Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 德国的卡尔·本茨于1886年制造出第一辆用内燃发动机驱动的汽车。
2. 世界上第一辆汽车发明至今已有百年。
3. 自20世纪70年代中期始，燃油价格的上涨增加了这些小型汽车的需求量。
4. 汽车零部件标准化为汽车的大规模流水生产打下了坚实的基础。
5. 戴姆勒被认为是世界上第一个制造出能实际运行的内燃发动机的人。



## ■ Passage B

### A Brief Introduction to Major Auto Manufacturers in the World



#### Mercedes Benz Motor Company (Germany)

Mercedes-Benz (sometimes shortened to just Mercedes or Benz) is a German brand name of automobiles, buses, **coaches**, and trucks created for Daimler-Benz AG and now owned by Daimler Chrysler AG. The Daimler-Benz company **originated** on June 28, 1926 when two companies, Benz & Cie. and Daimler Motoren Gesellschaft (DMG), the inventors of the automobile, **merged**. Famous models: Mercedes-Benz, Daimler-Benz truck, Chrysler, Dodge, Plymouth, Jeep, MCC, AMG.

长途公共汽车

起源, 发生  
兼并, 合并



#### BMW AG (Germany)

Bayerische Motoren Werke (or Bavarian Motor Work) was established in 1913 as an aircraft engine maker although the name was not **adopted** until 1917. In the whole prewar **era** its business was mainly concentrated on aircraft engines and **motorcycles**, which is now the biggest in Europe. Undoubtedly, BMW has been one of the most desirable mass production **marque** since the 1960s. It has a proud record for being the only car maker recording a profit every year after World War II. Shortly after, the Imperial Patent Office approved the company's trade mark, a stylized rotating **propeller** against a blue-and-white sky and with the letters "B. M. W." in the outer border. The BMW Group is the only manufacturer of automobiles and motorcycles worldwide that concentrates entirely on **premium** standards and outstanding quality for all its brands and across all **relevant segments**. Famous models are Mini, Rolls-Royce, Triumph. Today, the BMW automobile continues in the tradition of **performance**, style and **technology**.

采用, 采纳  
年代, 时代

摩托车  
(汽车的) 型号, 牌子

螺旋桨; 推进器

特佳的, 特级的  
有关的, 相应的/部  
分/性能, 特性  
技术, 工艺



#### Volkswagen (Germany)

The Volkswagen Group (VW) is the largest automobile manufacturer in Europe and **ranks** four in the world. Its name is German translation, "The people's car". Volkswagen has been the largest European car maker since the 1970s. Under the leadership of Ferdinand Piech, it expanded **aggressively** during the 1990s. The global market share of the group is estimated at 12%. It consists of nine independent brands. The company is a global player, with 42 products on facilities in 12 different European countries and 7 in America, Asia and Africa. Vehicle sales accounted for 81% of 99 revenues. In 2000, the group **employed** more than

排列, 把...分等;  
列为

干劲很大地; 积极  
进取地

雇用, 使用

324 000 people. Employees in Germany represent 52% of the total workforce. Along with Golf and the New Beetle, VW's **annual** production of 5 million cars, trucks, and vans include such models as Passat, Jetta, Rabbit, and Fox. Famous models are Beetle — best selling car ever made and Golf MK1 — the first popular front-wheel-drive family hatch. 每年的; 一年一次的

### General Motors Corporation (America)

General Motors is the worldwide leader in car manufacture, with a 17% share in the world auto market. Its products are sold in over 170 countries, and its manufacturing base is spread across 43 countries and its annual production is roughly 83 **lakh** vehicles. It manufactures a variety of vehicles. At the forefront of technological **innovations** in the automotive sector, General Motors, since its inception in 1908, has always stood a shade above the rest. Famous models include the Chevrolet, Pontiac, Cadillac, Oldsmobile, Opel, Saturn, Geo, Vauxhall, Holden, and so on. 十万 创新, 革新

### Ford Motor Company (America)

The Ford automobile is the result of one man's dream to produce products that would meet the ever-changing needs of the global community. Henry Ford began **assembly-line** techniques and standardized interchangeable parts in the production of the Ford automobile. The moving assembly line was one of the biggest contributions to the **automotive** industry. From 1908, when the first Ford automobile Model T was **initiated**, to the 1930s, the company led the US in the production and sale of automobiles. In 1925, Ford Motor Company acquired the Lincoln Motor Company and began **diversifying** into luxury cars. 1930 saw the creation of the Mercury division to focus on mid-priced Ford automobile. In 1950, with the introduction of the Thunderbird Ford automobile, the company went public. The Volvo automobile and Land Rover have been added to the Ford automobile stable. The leading Ford automobile models are now: Escape (SUV), Mustang (Motor Car), ZX2 (stylish and sleek Ford automobile), F-150, F-250, F-350 (Trucks), Expedition (9-seater Ford automobile SUV), Explorer, Excursion, Windstar, Taurus, Focus, etc. 装配线 汽车的 开始, 创始; 发动 使多样化, 使不同

### Chrysler Motor Company (America)

The first Chrysler automobile was produced in 1924. Walter Chrysler founded this automobile company. The leading Chrysler automobile models at that time were Plymouth, Four and DeSoto Six. In 1998, Chrysler automobile company merged with Daimler-Benz forming Daimler-Chrysler. The merger of Daimler with the Chrysler automobile range led to the production of new models. At present,





Chrysler automobile models are Crossfire, PT Cruiser, Sebring Sedan, Sebring Convertible, Sebring Coupe, Concorde, Pacifica, Town and Country, etc.



### Toyota Motor Corporation (Japan)

The Toyota automobile company was established in 1937. Production systems in the Toyota automobile company were improved in the late 1950s and resulted in the establishment of the "Toyota Production System". This system developed by the Toyota automobile group was based on the principles of Just-In-Time and **Kaizen**. **Implementation** of this system resulted in reduced inventories and **defects** in the Toyota automobile plants worldwide. Toyota Motor Corporation was Japan's largest car company and the world's third largest manufacturer of automobile models ranging from mini vehicles to large trucks.

改善/执行, 履行  
缺陷, 缺点



### Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. (Japan)

Nissan Motor Co., Ltd., often called Nissan Motors or simply Nissan, is a Japanese automobile manufacturer which formerly **marketed** vehicles under the Datsun brand name until 1983. The company's main offices are located in the Ginza area of Chuo-ku, Tokyo but Nissan plans to move their headquarters to Yokohama, Kanagawa by 2010, with construction starting in 2007. Nissan Motor Co., Ltd. is Japan's second largest car company after Toyota and is among the top three Asian rivals of the "big three" in the US. The new Nissan automobile models are Maxima, Pathfinder Armada, Quest, Sentra, Titan Crew Cab, Z Roadster, etc.

在市场出售, 交易



### Honda Motor Company (Japan)

Honda Motor Co. is a Japanese manufacturer of motorcycles and automobiles. Founded as a maker of small, efficient engines by the engineer Honda Soichiro in 1946, the company was **incorporated** as Honda Motor Co. in 1948. The Honda C-100, a small-engine motorcycle, was introduced in 1953 and by 1959 was the largest-selling motorcycle in the world. In 1959 the company established a US **subsidiary**. The company's sales now come largely from automobiles, which it began manufacturing in 1963. Especially known for **lightweight, fuel-efficient** passenger cars such as the Civic and Accord, it is today one of the largest automobile companies in the world. Its headquarters are in Tokyo. The company's car models include the Accord, CR-V, Civic, Element, and Ridgeline as well as gasoline-electric **hybrid** versions of the Civic and Accord.

使合并, 并入

子公司

重量轻的  
节能的

混合的



### Mazda Motor Corporation (Japan)

Mazda Motor Corporation is a Japanese automotive manufacturer based in Hiroshima, Japan. The name for the Mazda automobile came from Ahura Mazda,