

职业院校

汽车类“十二五”规划教材



工业和信息化高职高专

“十二五”规划教材立项项目



汽车 英语 (第2版)

Specialized English
of Automobile (2nd Edition)

- ◎ 黄星 黄汽驰 主编
- ◎ 王应喜 陈静 副主编
- ◎ 田杰 主审



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介绍汽车英语知识

提供汽车专业阅读材料

提高英文阅读、写作会话能力



人民邮电出版社
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内 容 提 要

本书内容编排以实用为原则, 贴近企业实际, 尤其是课文以外的“练习”内容, 着重突出专业英语的特色, 使读者既能学到英语, 又能学到汽车方面的各类小知识。

本书包括 10 个单元, 每个单元包括 4 部分内容: 两篇与汽车紧密结合的实用英语阅读材料、专业术语、故障检修指南及汽车英语实用对话。通过以上内容设置, 读者可轻松掌握汽车英语的相关知识, 具备阅读汽车专业英语材料、进行简单专业会话的能力。

本书既可作为高职高专院校汽车类专业的英语教材, 又可作为企业培训、上岗实训的教材, 也可供相关技术人员学习参考。

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Forward

第2版 前言



近年来,由于汽车技术发展日新月异,汽车门类更新,样式更是五花八门。本教材无论是在内容的搭配,练习的编排,相关的配图,以及跟踪汽车术的发展都有些落伍,因而,有必要对本教材进行一次补充、修改及完善。

《汽车英语(第2版)》将继承《汽车专业英语》的精髓,以实用为主,突出动口动手的原则,保留其精华部分,并对所有章节的练习、图片进行修订,注重下列特性。

1. 认知练习,真实有趣。第2版教材对每个单元中的练习部分进行了替换,增加了2005~2011年所生产的最新车型,使得本练习更加新颖别致,内容更引人入胜。

2. 更新选图,内容新颖。针对各类层次的学生、读者,以及相关学习者,第2版教材对汽车以结构、零部件图为主的认知部分进行了新的修订,以结构为主,工作原理为辅,雅俗共赏,简单实用,同时又不失为当今最为先进,技术含量非常高的汽车技术。

3. 精细调整,内容适度。依照教学反馈,第2版教材对几个单元进行部分修订和删减,以便能更加简洁明了,满足学生的快速认知需求。因此,教学内拉近了与企业岗位的距离,学生学完后,能直接实际应用于工作岗位上。

本书由长春汽车工业高等专科学校黄星、黄汽驰任主编,山东外贸职业学院王应喜、南京机电职业技术学院陈静任副主编。参加本书编写工作得还有王黎、魏巍、姜玉英。黄星对全书进行了最后的校对与修订。

我们还聘请了中国第一汽车集团公司人事部培训室主任田杰高级工程师为本书的主审;她有着二十多年的相关技术经验;她对专业部分进行了认真的审核,在此深表感谢。

由于编者的水平与能力有限,书中的错误、疏漏在所难免,恳请广大读者、学者及专家批评与指正,编者在此深表谢意。

编者

2012年6月

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Unit 1

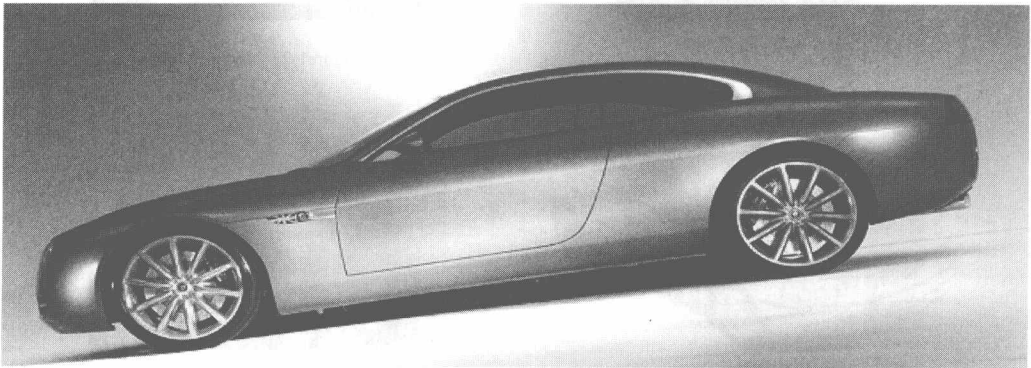
| Introduction to Cars |

Part I

Technical and Practical Reading

● Passage A

| Kinds of Cars |



Cars of today have developed into many different body styles befitting their varied uses. Some of these styles are listed below:

Three-door hatchback sedan, four-door sedan, five-door hatchback sedan, two-door hardtop, four-door

hardtop, station wagon, pickup, van and off-road sport cars.

The best style for you depends on the use to which you'll put the car, where you live, the amount of driving you do, your financial resources, and your personal tastes. The most common of these styles — the family automobiles — come in many forms and are available in four basic sizes: subcompact, compact, intermediate, and full-size.

Subcompacts

Cars of this size often have the lowest original cost and deliver the best fuel economy. Subcompacts generally provide the best handling and easiest maneuvering and parking. In addition, due to their shorter wheelbase (distance from center of front wheel to center of rear wheel) and their lighter weight, subcompacts give a somewhat firmer ride, which some people prefer. Subcompacts have three, four or five doors and are designed to seat four passengers comfortably. Current subcompact hatchbacks are approximately 3900 mm long. However, many people find themselves crowded inside a subcompact, especially sometimes in the minuscule back seats.

Despite their impressive gas mileage figures, however, subcompact overall maintenance cost can sometimes run higher than their larger counterparts. This is due partly to the often cramped quarters in which engine parts are installed. Repairing parts cost more, too, particularly for the imported cars.

Examples of subcompact cars: Figure 1-1 Ford: Fiesta; Figure 1-2 Nissan: Micra; Figure 1-3 Volkswagen: Gol; Figure 1-4 Chery: QQ.



Figure1-1 Ford: Fiesta



Figure1-2 Nissan: Micra



Figure 1-3 Volkswagen: Gol



Figure 1-4 Chery: QQ

Compacts

These models are a little larger than subcompacts. They give additional room in the front and rear seats

as well as added crash-protection for passengers. Original cost is somewhat higher than that for the subcompacts. Fuel economy is comparable and maintenance access easier. Their somewhat roomier nature and better ride often make compacts the choice of the economy-minded driver. Compacts are approximately 4250 mm long in case of hatchbacks and 4 500 mm in the case of saloons and estate cars. Compacts have room for five adults and usually have 4-cylinder engine. These are the most popular vehicles in our country.

Examples of compact cars: Figure 1-5 Ford: Focus; Figure 1-6 Toyota: Corolla; Figure 1-7 Volkswagen: Sagetta; Figure 1-8 Volkswagen: Bora.



Figure 1-5 Ford: Focus



Figure 1-6 Toyota: Corolla



Figure 1-7 Volkswagen: Sagitar



Figure 1-8 Volkswagen: Bora

Intermediates

Also called mid-sized cars, intermediates provide what many consider to be the best trade-off between economy and comfort. Parking maneuverability and fuel economy are superior to the full-size models, while maintenance access, roominess and long-trip comfort are better than those of the compacts and subcompacts. Intermediates have room for five adults and a large trunk (boot). Engines are more powerful than compact cars and 6-cylinder engines are more common than in smaller cars. Car sizes vary from region to region; in Europe, large family cars are rarely over 4700 mm long, while in North America they may be well over 4800 mm.

Examples of intermediate cars: Figure 1-9 Toyota: Camery; Figure 1-10 FAW: Besturn; Figure 1-11 Volkswagen: Magotan and Figure 1-12 Passat.

Full-sizes

A full-size is typically a four-door car. These cars are the most powerful, with eight and twelve-cylinder engines, so-called gas guzzlers and have more facilities than smaller models. Interior roominess makes them the most comfortable cars for long trips. They're still readily available in the new car marketplace. Full-size cars may be well over 5000 mm long and are the roomiest vehicles.



Figure 1-9 Toyota: Camry



Figure 1-10 FAW: Besturn



Figure 1-11 Volkswagen: Magotan



Figure 1-12 Volkswagen: Passat

Examples of full-size cars: Figure 1-13 FAW: HQ3; Figure 1-14 Volkswagen: AudiA8; Figure 1-15 BMW 7 Series; Figure 1-16 Mercedes Benz S-Class.



Figure 1-13 FAW: HQ3



Figure 1-14 Volkswagen: AudiA8



Figure 1-15 BMW 7 Series



Figure 1-16 Mercedes Benz S-Class

Notes:

1. The best style for you depends on the use to which you'll put the car, where you live, the amount of driving you do, your financial resources, and your personal tastes. 最适合自己的款式取决于车的用途、居住地、用车次数、经济实力以及个人品位。

2. Their somewhat roomier nature and better ride often make compacts the choice of the economy-minded driver. 紧凑型汽车比较宽敞, 行驶性能较佳, 常常是具有经济头脑的驾车人员的选择。

3. Parking maneuvering, and fuel economy are superior to the full-size models, while maintenance access, roominess and long-trip comfort are better than those of the compacts and subcompacts. 停车操控性以及燃油经济性要优于大型汽车, 而维修的便利性、车内宽敞度和长途旅行舒适性要好于紧凑型汽车和微型汽车。

4. These cars are the most powerful, with eight and twelve-cylinder engines, so-called gas guzzlers and have more facilities than smaller models. 这些汽车装有被称为“油老虎”的 8 缸和 12 缸发动机, 动力最强劲, 并且配置要比小型汽车更齐全。

New Words

befit [bi'fit] v. 适合, 适宜

varied ['vɛəriəd] a. 各种各样的

hatchback ['hætʃ'bæk] n. 有仓门式后背的汽车, 掀背车, 揭背式

sedan [si'dæn] n. (美) 轿车

hardtop [hɑ:dtɒp] n. 有金属顶盖的汽车

pickup ['pikʌp] n. 皮卡, 小卡车

financial [fai'nænʃəl] a. 金融的, 财政的

subcompact ['sʌb'kɒmpækt] n. 超小型汽车

compact ['kɒmpækt] a. 紧凑的, 紧密的, 简洁的

n. 紧凑型汽车

intermediate [ˌɪntə'mi:diət] a. 中级的, 中间的

n. 中型汽车

full-size ['ful'saiz] a. 全长的

n. 大型汽车

maneuvering [mə'nu:vəriŋ] n. 操纵

wheelbase ['wi:lbeis] n. 前后轮之车轮轴距离, 轴距

minuscule [mi'nʌskju:l] a. 微小的, 小写字的

counterpart ['kauntəpɑ:t] n. 相似之物

cramped [kræmpt] a. 狭窄的, 拥挤的

crash-protection [kræʃprə'tekʃən] n. 防撞击装置

trade-off [treɪdɔ:f] n. 交易, 交换

comparable ['kɒmpərəbl] a. 可比较的, 比得上的

roominess ['ru:minis] n. 宽敞, 广阔

trunk [trʌŋk] n. (汽车后部) 行李箱

boot [bu:t] n. [英] 汽车行李箱

choice [tʃɔɪs] a. 上等的, 精选的

n. 选择

guzzler ['gʌzlə] n. 油老虎

interior [in'tiəriə] a. 内部的

readily ['redili] ad. 迅速地, 轻易地

Phrases and Expressions

station wagon 小旅行车, 旅行轿车

original cost 原始成本, 原价, 原值

fuel economy 节约燃料

gas mileage 一加仑汽油所行驶的里程

maintenance cost 维修费用, 维修成本, 保养费

be superior to 比更优越, 优于, 胜过

maintenance access 维修的便利性

4-cylinder engine 4缸引擎

Chery 奇瑞, 奇瑞汽车

Toyota 丰田, 丰田汽车

FAW 一汽

Ford 福特, 福特公司, 福特汽车

Nissan 尼桑, 日产汽车, 日产

Volkswagen 大众, 大众汽车, 大众汽车公司

EXERCISE 1

Mark the following statements with T (True) or F (False) according to the passage.

1. Subcompacts often have the highest original cost and deliver the best fuel economy.
2. Compacts have space for four adults and usually have 8-cylinder engine.
3. Engines of intermediates are usually more powerful than compact cars.
4. Car sizes vary from region to region in Europe and North America according to the passage.
5. Full-size cars are the most powerful with eight and twelve-cylinder engines and have more facilities.

EXERCISE 2

Translate the following phrases into Chinese or English.

1. station wagon

2. _____







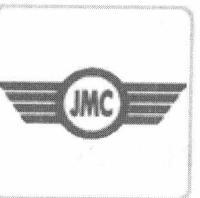

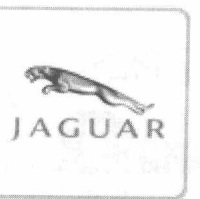

3. mid-sized cars

维修空间










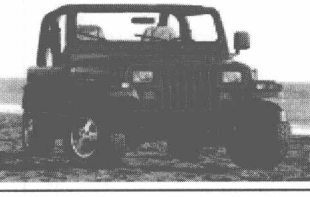
4. _____ 一加仑汽油所行驶的里程
 5. original cost _____
 6. _____ 节约燃料
 7. a four-door car _____
 8. _____ 4 缸引擎

EXERCISE 3

The following are some expressions for the famous brands. Match the following brands in Column A with their Chinese equivalents in Column B.

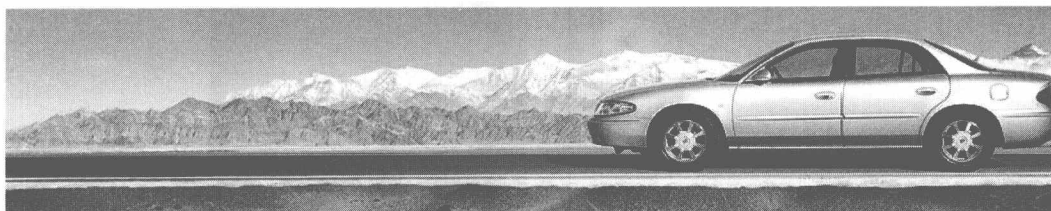
A	B
1. 	A.  Infiniti
2. 	B.  Jaguar
3. 	C.  Kia
4. 	D.  Lada
5. 	E.  Hummer

续表

A	B
6. 	F.  Hyundai
7. 	G.  Lamborghini
8. 	H.  JMC
9. 	I.  Lancia
10. 	J.  Jeep

● Passage B

| Types and Recurrence of Maintenance Operations |



Maintenance is nothing more than cleaning and washing, troubleshooting, mounting-part tightening,

lubricating, filling, adjusting and other operations which are carried out, as a rule, without disassembling parts and taking them down.

Regulations divide maintenance into a number of types depending on their recurrence, scope of work and labour requirements involved in each particular case. See figure 1-17. These types are:

Daily maintenance, level 1 maintenance, level 2 maintenance and seasonal maintenance.

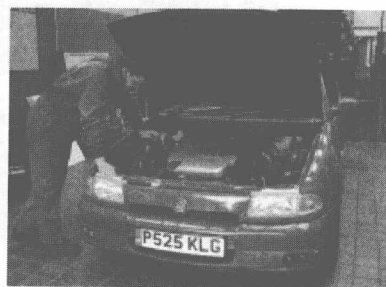


Figure 1-17

Daily maintenance consists of cleaning and washing operations and checking the overall condition of the car so as to ensure its safe operation and appropriate appearance. The car is cleaned and washed, inspected, filled with fuel, oil and coolant. Daily maintenance is timed with the beginning or end of a shift.

Level 1 maintenance calls for the repeating of all daily maintenance operations followed by a number of additional operations involving the tightening of mounting parts, lubricating, inspecting and adjusting of units and parts which are all carried out without dismounting and disassembling them.

Level 2 maintenance stipulates a repetition of level 1 maintenance in wake of which more inspections and adjustments follow which are extended in scope and require partial disassembling of units. Some of them are taken down from the car and tested on the test stands.

Seasonal maintenance is timed to be carried out twice a year, and involved in this case are operations associated with the seasonal changeover. Seasonal maintenance often coincides with level 2 maintenance. Specified for seasonal maintenance are commonly the following operations: washing the cooling system, changing the lubricant in the engine crankcase and in the oil baths of other units (fresh oil of a grade appropriate for the coming season should be used), checking the fuel system and washing the fuel tank. The cold-starting aid and the cab heater are tested for performance at the beginning of operation. See figure 1-18.

The recurrence of maintenance is decided by the kilometers logged by every car under given service conditions.

Diagnostics During Maintenance

Diagnostics of various kinds of cars aimed at assessing the technical condition of vehicles finds wide-spread application at garages. It is a systematic checkup of a vehicle's performance without taking its units apart, which is carried out with the aid of special equipment and furnishes unbiased evidence of the vehicle's fitness for further service. Distinction is made between general diagnostics and piecemeal diagnostics. See figure 1-19.

The former serves to assess the condition of the units which are critical from the standpoint of safe driving. The latter is intended to gauge the condition of the units with the aim of finding out the causes of various troubles and determine the scope of maintenance and repair work to be done.



Figure 1-18

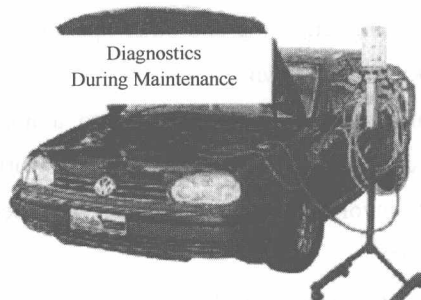


Figure 1-19

Notes:

1. Maintenance is nothing more than cleaning and washing, troubleshooting, mounting-part tightening, lubricating, filling, adjusting and other operations which are carried out, as a rule, without disassembling parts and taking them down. 汽车保养只不过是通常的车辆清洗、故障检修、零部件紧固、润滑、注油、调整以及其他工序，这些操作都是在不拆卸和分解零部件的条件下进行的。

2. Daily maintenance is timed with the beginning or end of a shift. 日常保养定在出车时或收车时进行。

3. Level 1 maintenance calls for the repeating of all daily maintenance operations followed by a number of additional operations involving the tightening of mounting parts, lubricating, inspecting and adjusting of units and parts which are all carried out without dismounting and disassembling them. 一级保养在重复所有日常保养的工作后还要进行若干其他的工作，包括零部件紧固、润滑、检查以及调整汽车装置和部件，这些都是在拆卸零部件情况下进行的。

4. Level 2 maintenance stipulates a repetition of Level 1 maintenance in wake of which more inspections and adjustments follow which are extended in scope and require partial disassembling of units. 二级保养规定在重复一级保养工作后扩大范围进行更多的检查和调整，需要拆卸部分装置。

5. Specified for seasonal maintenance are commonly the following operations: washing the cooling system, changing the lubricant in the engine crankcase and in the oil baths of other units (fresh oil of a grade appropriate for the coming season should be used), checking the fuel system and washing the fuel tank. 季节性保养通常包括如下工作：洗刷冷却系统，更换发动机曲轴箱润滑油和其他装置油槽的机油（应该使用适合于下个季节的机油），检查燃油系统，洗刷燃油箱。

6. The recurrence of maintenance is decided by the kilometers logged by every car under given service conditions. 汽车保养周期由每辆车在特定行驶状况下行驶里程数而定。

New Words

maintenance ['meɪntɪnəns] n. 维护，保持，维修

tightening ['taɪtnɪŋ] n. 上紧，固定