

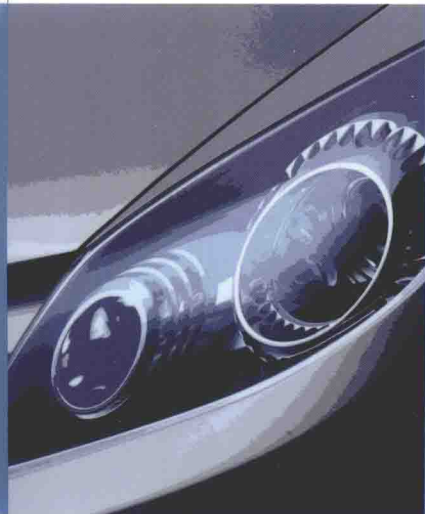
职业院校

汽车类“十三五”规划教材



工业和信息化

人才培养规划教材



汽车 专业英语

Automotive
Professional English

◎ 王风丽 主编

◎ 唐翌曦 康志伟 曹向红 副主编

内容系统、全面

紧跟专业的新发展、新技术

紧贴实际就业岗位的需求，实践性强



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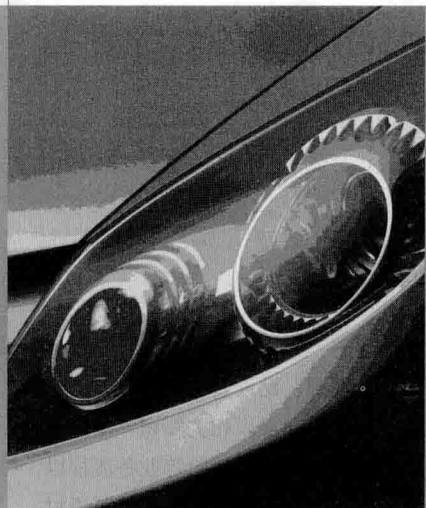
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内 容 提 要

本书以培养学生汽车专业英语阅读能力为主要目标, 内容编排以实用为原则, 贴近企业实际。体例编排上图文并茂, 便于识读、理解、记忆和灵活运用, 帮助学生更清晰明了地学习和掌握相关知识。本书不但对汽车文化、汽车构造等典型汽车英文资料以语篇的形式进行介绍, 还将汽车营销、保险等业务流程以模拟实战情景对话的形式呈现。内容选材新颖, 题材广泛, 无论是课文还是练习都注重选择最新的英语材料。课文短小实用、生动活泼, 努力使英语学习寓于趣味性、娱乐性之中, 使学生在课堂学习和课后自学都不会觉得枯燥乏味。

本书可作为高等院校汽车专业及其相关专业的教材, 也可作为高职高专、成人教育等汽车工程类专业教材及其相关专业的教材, 并可供相关工程技术人员和汽车服务业、维修业人员阅读参考。

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前言

近年来,随着汽车技术日新月异的变化及我国汽车行业的迅速发展,我国急需大批熟悉国外汽车技术特点、可以熟练阅读英文技术资料、掌握扎实的专业英语知识的应用型人才。本书有助于学生了解当今汽车领域的前沿技术和最新动态,更好地从国外技术资料中获取准确的知识和信息,从而提高阅读和翻译英语专业资料的能力,为学生在专业领域的可持续发展奠定坚实的基础。

本书设计本着素养、知识、技能三者相结合的原则,在编写过程中注重以学生为中心,充分利用学生的个性差异,在内容设定上注重层次、分级编写。

一、本书特色

(一) 编写基础深厚

该书编者全部都是来自“汽车英语”课程教学一线。在编写过程中,编者广泛听取来自德国、日本及国内多位汽车专家以及甘肃交通职业技术学院同仁的意见及建议,在正式出版前已经过了三年校本教材教学的实验,具有深厚的编写基础。

(二) 与时代相结合

本书编写力求知识新颖,内容紧跟时代新技术的发展,将新工艺、新技术等编入教材(例如,在 Module 1 文化篇中有涉及新能源汽车方面的知识),使学生毕业后能够尽快适应行业的飞速发展,具备直接从事生产第一线技术工作和管理工作的能力。

(三) 与就业岗位相结合

本书内容具有实用性强、与企业实际岗位能力需求紧密结合的特点。例如,汽修专业的学生毕业后多从事一线维修与检测工作,他们接触最多的是汽车说明书、车主手册、维修代码等相关知识,能够理解这些英文材料就能让他们在工作中更加得心应手。在附录有 Introduction to Owner's Manual(车主使用说明简介)、汽车专业术语等内容,便于学生及时查询。

二、使用建议

根据各院校实际情况提供以下教学建议:

(一) Module 1 文化篇:本模块体现英语为专业服务的功能。建议本模块

在专业英语教学环节不单独开设教学单元。可以在汽车专业第一、第二学期公共英语教学中渗透、穿插该模块的某些内容，使学生提前了解行业背景、为后续专业英语学习做铺垫；也可以充分利用第二课堂将本模块中的理论知识与相关的英语纪录片、电影相结合，以达到激发学生兴趣、促进专业英语教学的目的。

（二）Module 2 通识篇：本模块体现分级服务的功能。

本模块中的课文建议采取“任务型学习”的策略，引导学生通过独立或小组合作的形式完成任务，使学生通过轻松有趣的活动掌握学习的重点和难点。本模块中的补充阅读可以作为选学内容，建议采取“攀岩”的策略，为不同英语水平的学生设立不同的学习目标，利用形式多样的听、说、读、写、译等活动，巩固拓展学生所学的语言知识和技能，增强学习的成就感。

（三）Module 3 业务篇：本模块体现实用服务功能，通过提供汽车不同岗位业务所涉及的相关素材内容，供学生在今后工作中有选择地参考使用。

本书由天津交通职业学院王风丽担任主编，顾瑄担任主审，唐昱曦、康志伟、曹向红担任副主编，以下教师参与了编写工作（排名不分先后）：左薇、齐睿文、张捷、刘微、金文、姚学颖。特此对该教材提供编写意见的各位专家及兄弟院校同仁表示衷心的感谢。

由于编者水平和经验有限，书中难免有欠妥和错误之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编者

2015年5月

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1

Module

Culture of Automobile

Chapter 1 Automobile Culture Overview



Objectives

- To be familiar with the automobile and classification.
- To understand the procedure of automobile industry development.
- To learn about the famous contribution of the automobile.
- To realize the impact of the automobile on people's life.



Focus On

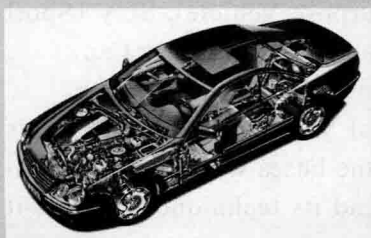
- Landmarks of Automotive Engineering Process.
- Different Auto Culture and Famous Auto City.
- Great Contributors.
- Auto Fashion.



Text

Lead In

It is already over one hundred years since the first **automobile** was invented in the world. In 1886, Karl Benz from Germany designed and built the first machine driven by an internal **combustion** engine at Mannheim. From then on, the transportation on land shifted from the age of coaches to the age of automobiles. The automobile is one of the most significant vehicles, which **transforms** people's living style, expands people's activity radius, shortens the distance between



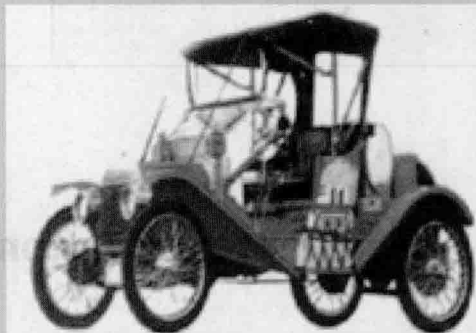
urban and suburb. Until now, none of vehicle can replace the automobiles.

1.1 Development of Automobile

1.1.1 Definition and Classification

The Definition of Automobile

The automobile is **originated** from the west. In English, the word “automobile” is composed by “auto” and “mobile”, which means the car can move by itself. In Cihai, it is a kind of vehicle without rails which can be driven by itself for transportation. The definition of automobile varies from country to country. In America, it is considered as a kind of vehicle with driving operation devices, which can be driven by its power and carry passengers and goods or drag



other vehicles on the road without fixed rails. In Japan, it can be defined that it is a kind of vehicle without fixed rails or overhead lines, which owns driving operation devices, runs on the land. In German viewpoints, the automobile, with 3 (or more) wheels, **driven** by the internal combustion engine, is to use liquid fuel and carry passengers or goods. In China, the automobile is a kind of vehicle with four (or more) wheels, driven by its own power plant equipment, runs on land without rails or overhead lines.

According to the above definitions, two-wheeled motorcycle and three-wheeled automotive vehicle do not belong to the automobiles in China. However, the range of automobile among other countries, such as in America, Japan or Germany, etc., is much wider than that in China.

The Classification of Automobile

Based on the development state of auto industry in China, it can be classified into Passenger Car and Commercial Vehicle.

1. Passenger Car

The purpose of the passenger car is to carry the passengers and their personal luggage or belongings. The maximum number of its passengers is 9, including the driver. It is permitted to



carry a trailer. Cars, mini-bus and light-bus (no more than 9 passengers) belong to passenger cars, which can be classified in to basic car, MPV (Multi-purpose Vehicle), SUV (Sport Utility Vehicle) and Cross Passenger Car.

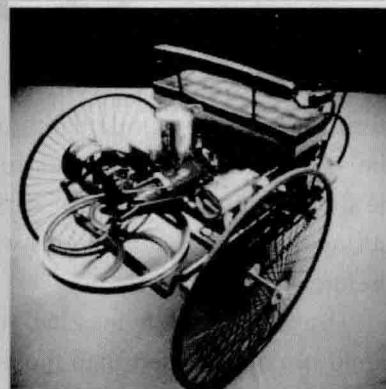
2. Commercial Vehicle

Commercial Vehicle includes all kinds of **lorries** and the buses with above 9 seats. In the design and its technique features, it

refers to the vehicle which could carry persons and goods, and drag **trailers**. Those we often can see are coaches, vans, semi-trailer towing vehicle, **Nonholonomic** vehicle bus and Van nonholonomic vehicles.

1.1.2 Development Process of the Automobile

The modern automobile, as you know, evolved from the horse-drawn carriage which was gradually replaced in the early part of last century, early automobiles even looked like carriages. As the automobile made a place for itself in our daily lives, it also became more and more expensive purchase, use and maintain. Automobile expenses now **account for** a substantial portion of most family budgets. In fact, one quarter of family expense is for an automotive-related purchase. It is apparent that the automobile has entered our daily life, and become related to us closely. Looking back to the history of the automobile, from the first three-wheeled car to the current super sports car, it can be said that the developing speed of the automobile is incredible.

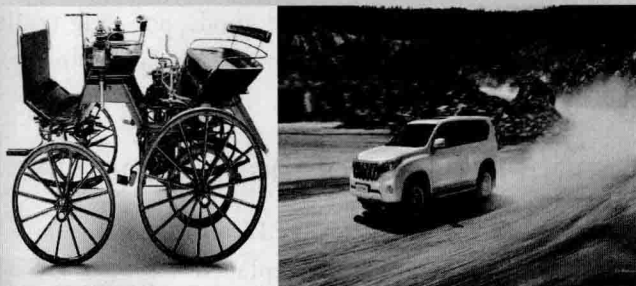


The Birth of the Automobile

The long history of automobile was just beginning from about 200 years ago. If you **are familiar with** the world modern history, you will find that 200 years ago, there was a famous event occurred in Europe—Industrial Revolution. The Great Britain and Germany were developing fast. Industry and mine needed power. The history of the automobile begins as early as 1769, the creation of steam-powered automobile raises the ability of transport. At that time, steam engines and **internal-combustion engines** were invented one after another. At first, steam engines were located in vehicles. But a steam engine was so huge that it was very heavy. So those vehicles wouldn't run fast. This kind of vehicles is the origin of modern cars.

The Improvement of the Automobile

In 1886, the first cars powered by internal combustion engines running on fuel gas appeared, which led to the introduction in 1885 of the **ubiquitous** modern gasoline-or petrol-fueled internal combustion engine. Modern automobile was accelerated by using the internal combustion engine. Probably the first vehicle of this type, the three-wheeled car, was built in 1885 by the engineer Karl Benz in Germany. Another German engineer, Gottlieb Daimler, built an **improved** internal-combustion engine in the same year. That's the Benz brand and the Daimler Company comes from. In the United States, modern cars were manufactured in the 1890s by a few engineers. One of them is familiar to us—Henry Ford. Many of the early engines had only one **cylinder**, with a chain-and-sprocket drive on wooden carriage wheels. The cars generally were open, accommodated two passengers, and were steered by a lever.



Cars powered by electricity briefly appeared at the turn of the 20th century but largely disappeared from commonality until the turn of 21st century, when interest in low and zero-emissions transportation was reignited. As such, the early history of the automobile can be divided into a number of eras based on the prevalent method of automotive propulsion during that time. Later periods were defined by trends in exterior styling and size and utility preference.

But now, our engines had 4 or 6 cylinders, some may have 8, so today's automobiles could run much faster than those old cars. And our drive trains are more advanced. Besides MT, you may have heard AT/CVT/DSG, and so on. Our tyres are changed, as also. Wooden has been replaced by rubber, so passengers feel more comfortable. In summer, we could use the air conditioner and enjoy the cool environment; in winter, we could enjoy the warm air. That's because our room is not open as before. So we can decorate our cars more convenient.

The Future of the Automobile

Creating Future was the topic of 2011 Shanghai International Automobile Exhibition, which means the developing direction of the future automobile, energy-saving and intelligent technology.

Generally speaking, HEVs have lower **emissions** than conventional vehicles of the same class because the electric motor offsets how much the internal combustion engine is used. In addition, HEVs have the potential to operate in electric-only mode. In this mode, the vehicle operates with no emissions, which is optional in **congested** areas and where emissions are not tolerated.

In the future car, we will have the switch on/off automated driving. ABS is the first system in the car that can do the opposite as the driver commands. ABS reduces the brake power on one wheel against the will of the driver. The result is a safer car by electronic decision-making. The airbag decide to inflate by electronic decision-making.

Computers will take over tasks where a simple decision has to be made fast in running. Today we have the knowledge to get a 3D picture interpreted by a computer: We can measure the distance electronically. The highway can be overseen by a computer. The basic tools are available for automated driving on the Highway. The problem is that a compute-guided car does not have the right to make mistakes. The manufacture would be responsible. So full automated driving will not be for the near future.

Safety systems likes ABS will come first. Gradually comfort systems like cruise control that considers external factors like weather, road marks and traffic around us and GPS will

enter the car.

Automated driving is much more complex although we would be happy with a system helping us avoid driving into the stopping vehicle before us.

1.1.3 Landmarks of Automotive Engineering Process

The human being entered industrial society in 20 century. Being the leading industry, manufacturing influenced the industrialized process. Among them, the automotive industry is the largest one which influenced people's life. Some certain unique designs, which play important roles in automobile history, affect even guide the automotive evolution.

Mercedes Era At the end of 19 century, Panal System, a completely new **drive train**, was produced by Panal Lewasuo Company in France. At the same time, Emil•Jell Inek, an outstanding car salesman, loved racing very much. After continuous efforts, designer Maybach improved the **mechanical** properties and shape. In 1901, Emil•Jell Inek named his racing car as his daughter's name, Mercedes, to participate in Nizar Racing Week. In that event, the car defeated all the opponents, and made a great coup.

Ford T-car Era Oct.1st, 1908, Ford T-car had been produced in Detroit, the Auto City in America. It succeeded in not only changing into assembly line production, but creating advanced and applied technology.

Citroen Robber-car Era Andre Citroen, an French enterpriser, achieved assembly line production firstly in the Europe. Citroen succeeded in producing a front drive car. Due to the **liable** performance, it was often chosen to be the favorite by the robbers on their escaping way, appearing in the cope movies at that time. So it was called the well-known robber-car.

Beetle, the Automobile Myth In 1933, Pro. Prosche designed an automobile shaped like a beetle. The firm and distinctive automobile is the originator of the Beetle.

Japan, the Automotive Kingdom Era With the development of the automotive industry, more and more problems emerged, such as energy consumptions, traffic accidents, emission pollution, etc. To **occupy** the market, all the automobile manufacturers did more work in energy-saving, security and emission of automobile. Meanwhile, Japan succeeded in doing much research on safe, solid and gas-saving and cheap automobiles in small size, which was far more beyond the European and American countries. As the result, Japan sat on the throne of the Automobile Kingdom.

Intelligent and Network-centered Era While entering 1990s, energy-saving, security, and environment protection is still an issue thought highly of. However, automotive technology is transferring into intelligent and network-centered.

1.1.4 Development of Auto Industry

After gasoline powered internal combustion engines were developed for automobiles, the industry took off and automobile manufacturers sprung up around the world. Continuing technological advances have given rise to increasing efficient and complex vehicles. There are fast facts about automobile:

Nocolas Joseph Cugnot invented a steam powered three wheeled flatbed in 1771.

Daimler invented the first four-wheeled vehicle in 1885.

First automobile patent in the United States was granted to Oliver Evans in 1789.

The first mass produced cars were sold in America in 1901.

Since the transportation on land shifted from the age of coaches to the age of automobiles, the history of the automobile reflects an **evolution** that took place worldwide.

At the beginning, auto components were all made by hand. So, it was not easy to make a car. Then, Henry Ford **standardized** auto components. This laid the foundations for manufacturing autos on an assembly line. The industrialists from other countries like France, Britain and America immediately made great investments in auto design and production. 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 fast.

Germany was the birthplace, in 1886, of the automobile with Karl Benz and Gottlieb Diamler sharing the credit for their **respective** vehicles which appeared in that year. They established their own car companies which, in 1926, **merged** to form Diamler-Benz. Today this cooperation enjoys an enviable reputation as the maker of Mercedes-Benz cars. Its undisputed German competitor is BMW (Babarian Motor Works), a firm with very different origins. BMW, formed in 1916, began by producing aero engines, and switched to motor cars in 1928.

Across the Atlantic, the massive American market was **dominated** by the Big Three Motor Manufactures. By the 1930s, the Big Three were headed by American General Motors with its batch of makes which included the Chevrolet, Buick, Oldsmobile and Cadillac names. Up until the 1920s Ford has been the market leader and also owned the **prestigious** Lincoln marquee. Chrysler, the last of the Big Three to be established, and Plymouth as its high volume, low cost arm.

The early 1950s witnessed some development of a motor industry in Japan. Before the war Japan's car makers consisted, in essence, of Toyota and Nissan, which produced the Datsun. From 1960, the Nissan named appeared on some models sold on the home market. Those built for export were called Datsun, but this practice only lasted until 1983. Since then the company has only manufactured Nissan cars. With a great export drive first targeted at America and then Europe, Japan has emerged as the international community's major manufacturing force. Not only are Japan's products seen on almost every road on the globe, but its car makers have also taught the rest of the motoring world how to build its automobiles more cost-effectively.

China was totally an agricultural country with almost no industries before liberation. 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 1919 witnessed the official issue of the first driving licenses in China. Then, between the 1930s and the 1940s, the auto transportation was somewhat developed, but the vehicles driven then were all made in other developed countries. 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 Province. In the early 1980s, the No.2 Auto Plant designed and equipped by ourselves was put into massive production. In

the late 1980s and the late 1990s, the Shanghai Auto Industry Corporation established joint venture with German Volkswagen and American General Motors, marking a new stage in the development of auto industry in China.

1.2 Auto Culture

1.2.1 Definition and Major Manifestation of Auto Culture

Culture is the spiritual and material wealth created in the human society development, and the spiritual connotation of human behaviors. Automobiles are the **crystallization** of wisdom, and they not only met the need of driving instead of walking, but also completely changed the style and quality of life. During the process of making and using automobiles, a special auto culture was formed—Auto Culture. Auto Culture in a general sense is the big culture reflecting “automobiles changed the world” and “the world changed automobiles”.

Endowed With much auto culture, automobiles are not only cold metals. Looking back at the one-hundred-year history, auto brands are shining as gems. Development, technical breakthrough, production, sale, and even automobiles environmental protection all reflect the connotation of auto culture.

Brand Culture Brand reflects the **orientation** of products, antecedents of entrepreneurs culture, and stands for the social image.

Materialized Culture Materialized carrier of auto culture, i.e., Automobile Structure, and automobile design.

Marginal Culture Marginal culture combined with other culture, auto culture formed various Rinds of auto cultures. Auto exhibition, auto races, auto magazines, auto theaters embody auto culture from different angles.

1.2.2 Variety Auto Culture

Automobiles from different parts of the world carry cultural characteristics of their nations. Auto cultures from different nations are **distinctive**, and they can feature customs and wisdoms of a nation.

Germany Auto Culture: Germany auto culture is an important part of Germany culture. Germany character of **meticulousness**, endless **peruses** of quality and performance make the Germany automobiles, which stand for high quality and technology.

American Auto Culture: As “a nation on the wheels”, USA has the most of cars in the world. For Americans, automobiles are as important as water and bread. Motels are most common, and located at the main roads leading to scenic spots. USA is also the cradle of drive-in cinemas, which are basically built at open spaces with wide screens.

Japanese Auto Culture: Japanese automobile is a myth of modern auto industry. In 1988, Japanese total output surpassed that of USA, and became No. 1 in the world. The Japanese automobiles characteristic is thoughtfulness and excellence in electronic system and motor development technology.

British Auto Culture: The spreading the industrial civilization and deep cultural

heritage formed the unique cultural connotation of British automobiles—graceful like a diamond. “Black cab” can be found in corners. Luxury, serious, and elegant, they give a feeling of turning back in time.

French Auto Culture: France has top auto technology in the world, and auto industry is one of the economic mainstays of the country. French are famous for their romantic. Romantic and fearlessness under their skins successfully make the French auto culture. Among the 13 auto producing companies, French ones are dominant.

Italian Auto Culture: Italy is an ancient nation with several thousand years’ civilization. Fiat, Ferrari, Lamborghini became the leading brands of the auto kingdom. After the end of World War II, Italian bodywork research design company has become the leading role of the world-famous “Italian design style”. They combined originality and producing talent perfectly, and supply beautifully-designed bodyworks to the auto industry around the world.

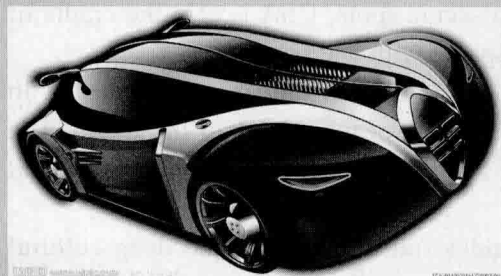
1.2.3 Automobile Show

The automobile carry too much people’s dreams, and automobile shows is the nearest distance to people’s dream. Through the exhibitions, we could not only get to know, be acquainted with the cars, but see the **perspective** and future direction to the development of global auto industry. In addition, auto shows are the best sites to the automobile enterprises to highlight their brand culture, to show their new technology and to launch new models. All the auto manufacturers in the world will hold great-scale auto shows in the **metropolis** to launch their new models, to show their latest achievement in auto field.

The Function of Automobile Exhibition

Originally, Automobile exhibition plays a role to popularize auto knowledge and promote the development of auto industry. Now it is not only an event which people could appreciate global new mode, but a gathering for the whole automobile industry experts. Through it, we could feel the increasing competition among automobile manufacturers, and vigor and vitality which the competition brings to automobile industry. There are 3 focuses on the auto exhibitions. Focus 1 is the new models. Auto shows are the excellent chances to manifest auto manufacturers’ power and launch their new models. Focus 2 is concept cars. On the exhibitions, what people pay most close attention is the **variable** concept cars which often expose the secrets and reveal the future. Focus 3 is the auto models. Nice Cars with beautiful women is gradually becoming a fashion, a completely-new promotion method.

Beautiful auto girls and many famous cars build up perfect exhibition booth.



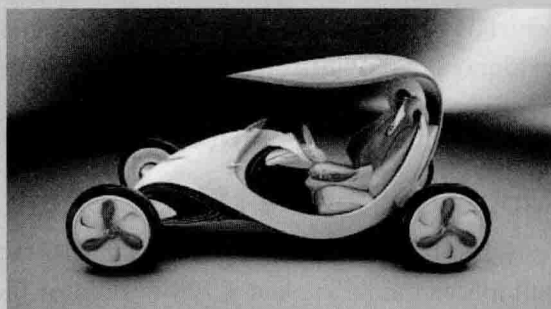
Seven Famous International Auto Shows

Each year, many auto shows will be held all over the world. According to the influence and scale, the following seven major shows are

on the top.

Germany Frankfurt International Auto Show It is the world's largest auto show and is held every two years (September). It will take at least 3 days to finish the show.

North American International Auto Show (NAIAS) The United States is the world's largest car import market. As more and more participants, the influence of NAIAS is increasing. Since it was held by Detroit's agencies originally, it was also called as Detroit Auto Show. NAIAS, "Frankfurt" and "Tokyo Motor Show", recently are called the world's three major auto shows.



Japan Tokyo Motor Show (TMS) It began in the 1940s, and is held in October of odd years, which is the largest one in Asia and honored as Asian Auto Vane. Since 1989, the 28th Motor Show, the exhibition moved from the Ginza to Makuhari. The new museum is the world's newest large-scale exhibition center with best condition.

France Paris Auto Show It is held between September and October. The exhibition center is in Paris urban, 250,000 square meters, which is divided into eight exhibition halls, such as small passenger cars, commercial vehicles, special vehicles, and antique cars, etc.

Switzerland Geneva Auto Show It is held in March each year. The exhibition is more personalized. It is an international auto show indoors. High-tech luxury cars and concept cars are the biggest spotlight.

Italy Turin Auto Show The show is not big, but with great influence and high value of appreciation. Most exhibits are famous automotive designs' works, mostly concept cars. Italy's leading international automotive vehicle exterior design trends.

U.K. Birmingham Motor Show It is held every two years in middle September. The show is in Birmingham International Exhibition Center. There are eight halls exhibiting small passenger cars, commercial vehicles, trailers, **conversion vehicles**, etc.

China's Three Major Auto Shows

In the recent years, more and more Auto Shows haven been held in our country. And in nearly every province, a certain scale auto shows have been held every year. Among them, the followings are the most **influential**.

Beijing International Auto Show (Auto China) It began in 1990, and is held every two years. Beijing International Auto Show, the Shanghai International Show and the Guangzhou Motor Show are known as the three domestic largest car shows. From the scale, the popularity and other aspects, Beijing Auto Show is the best.



Shanghai International Motor Show It began in 1985, and is held every odd year (April). In June, 2004, it succeeded in being approved by UFI (Union of International Fairs). And it became the first Motor Show approved by UFI in China.

Guangzhou International Show Since 2003, Guangzhou International Auto Show, which is held every November, is the domestic auto show event. As the increasing number of exhibitors, it provides great platform for promoting and purchasing.

1.2.4 Famous Motor Cities

Motor City of the US — Detroit

The USA is the biggest automobile producing and consuming nation. There are 4,000 million automobiles, and 1,500 million of them are in the US. American automobiles are monopolized by General Motors (GM), Ford, and Chrysler. Coincidentally, headquarters of the three motor companies located at Detroit. A quarter of all the American automobiles are produced in Detroit, and 90% of all the 4.4 million people live by auto industry. As a result, Detroit was named “the automotive capital of the world”. Detroit is the fifth biggest city in the US with a population of about 5 million.

Henry Ford founded the first American automobile company in 1903. Less than 10 years later, it became the king of the automobiles. GM was founded in 1908, and originally was located in New Jersey. In order to compete with Ford, it moved to Detroit.

As GM engaged in a lot of works, regarding iron & steel, rubber, and glass, etc., it beat Ford and became the biggest automobile companies in the world. Detroit is a typical motor city which lives on the auto industry. It can be said that automobile is everything of the city.

Motor City of Japan — Toyota

In Japan, Toyota automobile factory grew out of automatic loom factory. Toyota automobile company was founded until 1937. The current Toyota city was an unknown town before 1951. Because of the Korean War and the World War, Toyota Company made a fortune. The town was changed to Toyota, with a nickname “Japan Detroit”. More than 60% of the people in Toyota engage in auto industry or jobs related to automobiles. Nearly every family has a Toyota car, and a more than 20-year old adult can be given a Toyota car.

Motor City of Italy – Turin

Turin lies in the northern part of Italy with a population of 1.2 million. More than half of the people in Torino engage in auto industry or jobs related to automobiles. Every year 75% of the Italian total automobile outputs were produced there.



The first Italian automobile company, Fiat was founded in Turin in 1899. Now it has become the 7th largest automobiles producer in the world and 2nd largest in Europe with an annual output of 2 million. Characteristics of Fiat are advanced