

21 世纪大学实用行业英语系列



汽车应用英语

Automobile English

梁华蓉 主编



Development of the Automobile
Auto Sports
Car Culture
Automobiles and the Environment
Service
Automotive Safety
Auto Structure
Engine Construction
Chassis
Electronic Fuel Injection



复旦大学出版社

21世纪大学实用行业英语

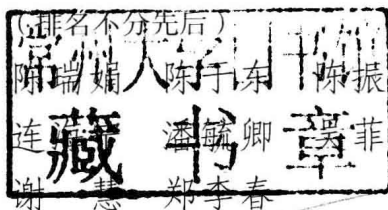
汽车应用英语

Automobile English

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

汽车应用英语/梁华蓉主编. —上海:复旦大学出版社,2012.8
(21 世纪大学实用行业英语系列)
ISBN 978-7-309-08699-7

I. 汽… II. 梁… III. 汽车工程-英语-高等职业教育-教材 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2012)第 014293 号

汽车应用英语

梁华蓉 主编

责任编辑/曹珍芬

复旦大学出版社有限公司出版发行

上海市国权路 579 号 邮编:200433

网址:fupnet@fudanpress.com <http://www.fudanpress.com>

门市零售:86-21-65642857 团体订购:86-21-65118853

外埠邮购:86-21-65109143

上海春秋印刷厂

开本 787×960 1/16 印张 9.75 字数 270 千

2012 年 8 月第 1 版第 1 次印刷

ISBN 978-7-309-08699-7/H·1823

定价:28.00 元

如有印装质量问题,请向复旦大学出版社有限公司发行部调换。

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内 容 提 要

本教程为《21世纪大学实用行业英语》系列教材的一种,根据高职汽车专业人才培养的要求以及汽车专业学生的实际需要和未来职业需求编写而成。本教材分10个单元,涵盖汽车史话、汽车运动、汽车文化、汽车环保、汽车服务、汽车安全、汽车构造、发动机、底盘和发动机电控技术等内容。本教程是一本起着衔接作用的教材,它有效地把基础英语与专业英语衔接起来,从一般性的汽车知识入手,渐入浅显的汽车行业知识,帮助高职汽车专业学生顺利地基础英语转入专业英语的学习,既能够实现一般程度的普通英语交流,又能进行一定水平的专业英语交流。

前言

高职英语课程教学以培养学生熟练的英语语言技能和实际语言应用能力为目标,使学生具有在职场环境下能用英语进行交际、处理实际相关业务的能力,为提升学生的就业竞争力及未来的可持续发展打下坚实的基础。新时期,随着福建船政交通职业学院成为国家级首批示范性高职院校,国家级重点专业的人才培养模式的创新和改革不断深化,对高职英语课程教学提出了更高的要求——把基础英语课程与行业英语有机结合,以学生为本,开发满足行业岗位(群)需求的教学内容与资源等要求。为了适应形势的发展,外语专业带头人梁华蓉副教授在多年致力于高职基础英语课程教学改革的成功经验基础上深入研究和分析,创新理念,深化改革;她主持的“高职实用英语课程教学改革与建设”项目获得了学院示范性建设项目的立项,本教材《汽车应用英语》是该项目的研究成果之一。

2008年,为了满足国家级示范性重点专业——汽车类——对人才培养的新要求,福建船政交通职业学院外语系成立了《汽车应用英语》教材编写组,与汽车系一起开展基础英语教学内容改革。在编写本教材期间,编写组成员(由英语教师和从事专业英语教学的汽车专业教师)密切合作,认真研讨,定计划、定范围,广泛收集资料,进行筛选、整理和编写,最后完成了这本适合汽车专业人才培养目标的《汽车应用英语》教材。

本教材的特色在于:把高职基础英语教学内容和汽车专业英语课程内容进行科学合理的整合,将常用和实用的专业知识渗透到基础英语中,让学生在完成两学期的基础英语学习后,在第三学期基础英语学习阶段就能接触和学会常见的、实用性强的专业基础英语,激发对专业英语学习的兴趣,解决基础与专业英语课程长期不能很好衔接的难题,并为后续难度较大的专业英语学习奠定良好的基础。

本教材在选材方面力求涉及面广,既涉及汽车的发展、文化、环保和安全等方面的科普知识,又涵盖了汽车发动机、底盘等汽车专业知识。此外,本教材还收集了常用的汽车专业术语以及主要品牌车的车标图案,整理编排后附在

书末,为教与学提供参考。

本教材共有10个单元,每单元含三项内容:第一项为对话部分,第二项为Passage I(精读部分),第三项为Passage II(泛读部分)。每个单元有一个主题,对话是围绕主题话题展开的;Passage I(精读部分)内容是与主题相关的较简单的专业英语内容;Passage II(泛读部分)内容为与主题相关的且篇幅较长的专业英语阅读内容。本教材所涉及的汽车专业常用词汇(不包括附加的专业词汇表)不超过800个,符合教育部高职高专英语类教学工作指导委员会制定的新的《高职高专基础英语课程教学要求》所规定的专业词汇范围。

为了便于教与学,每课之后附有生词、疑难语句的注释和形式多样的练习,目的在于帮助使用者更好地掌握课文中重要的语言资料。

本书由梁华蓉副教授担任主编,负责组织教学内容的研讨、教材框架的设计、定题、各个单元对话和课文的修订和审稿、撰写前言、编制词汇附表和车标图案等工作。陈瑞娟、邓辉明担任副主编。陈瑞娟协助主编完成本教材的定题、资料收集、沟通联络、部分单元的编写和初稿的审定以及后续编排整理工作;邓辉明负责确定基础汽车专业知识范围、提供汽车专业资料和相关英语素材并协助定题。各个单元参编人员如下:第一单元(陈振臣),第二单元(陈瑞娟),第三单元(潘毓卿),第四单元(肖鸣、陈瑞娟),第五单元(洪淑铃),第六单元(连海宁),第七单元(谢慧),第八单元(陈于东),第九单元(郑李春),第十单元(吴菲菲)。这里要特别感谢汽车系陈建宏主任、林平副教授及其他给过我们支持的汽车系的老师们,是他们为本教材的编写提供宝贵意见,帮助我们最终定稿,使得本教材真正符合作为国家级示范性重点专业——汽车专业——的人才培养目标的高要求。

本书若有差错或不当之处,敬请读者指正。

编 者

2012年7月

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Unit 1

Development of the Automobile

Section I Talking Face to Face

Dialogue 1 At the 4S Store

Assistant (A): Good morning, sir. Can I help you?

Customer (C): I'd like to buy a car. Recommend one for me?

A: Is it for personal or business use?

C: It's for personal use. Would you tell me some more details?

A: With pleasure. Why not go to the showroom? I'll show you around. We have many models displayed there.

C: Great! Let's go!

...

A: Look! All our new models are on show here. I think there is one type that suits you.

C: I hope so.

A: Sir, how about this one? This car has excellent safety features, like the dual air bags and ABS brakes. Compared to the old types, this type has got improved in exterior design and tint. It offers high level of comfort and eye-catching styling. And some optional equipment is also offered.

C: It looks really nice! But I'm afraid I can't afford that.

A: Oh, how about that yellow one? It has the characteristics of small volume, stable

property, safety and reliability, low fuel consumption, long life in service. Besides, the price is moderate.

C: It's quite good. But I prefer the white color.

A: Oh, the white ones of this type are out of stock. Can you wait?

C: OK, if not waiting for a long time.

A: It wouldn't keep you waiting for more than one week. Please fill in this form, and I'll call you as soon as possible.

C: All right! Thank you for your help.

A: My pleasure.

Task: Recommend some Chinese handicrafts to a foreign visitor.

Dialogue 2 At the 4S Store

Customer (C): I want to buy this car. Can you give me a discount for it?

Assistant (A): Here are our latest price sheets. Our price is without further discounts.

C: Come on. Bring down the price just a little. You know, I can buy this car in another store, but I prefer to buy it with you if you will lower the price a little for me.

A: Well, I do have to meet a quota in order to get my commission. OK. I will take off 500 *yuan*. How does that sound?

C: Oh, no. I was thinking maybe more than that? Something like 2,000?

A: Please. That's too much. Reducing 1,000 *yuan* is our bottom line. This quota has minimized our room for profits.

C: OK. I can settle for that.

Task: You want to buy a computer and ask for a discount.

Section II Maintaining a Sharp Eye

Passage 1

Automobile History

The automobile as we know it 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. Starting with the first theoretical plans for a motor vehicle that had been drawn up by both Leonardo da Vinci and Isaac Newton.

In 1769, the very first self-propelled road vehicle was a military tractor invented by French engineer and mechanic, Nicolas Joseph Cugnot (1725-1804)^[1]. Cugnot used a steam engine to power his vehicle, built under his instructions at the Paris Arsenal by mechanic Brezin. It was used by the French Army to haul artillery at a whopping speed of 2½ mph on only three wheels. The vehicle had to stop every ten to fifteen minutes to build up steam power. The steam engine and boiler were separate from the rest of the vehicle and placed in the front. The following year (1770), Cugnot built a steam-powered tricycle that carried four passengers.

The Importance of Nicolaus Otto^[2]

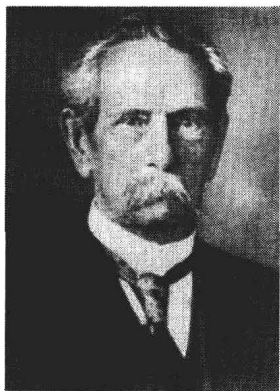
One of the most important landmarks in engine design comes from Nicolaus August Otto who in 1876 invented an effective gas motor engine^[3]. Otto built the first practical four-stroke internal combustion engine called the "Otto Cycle Engine", and as soon as he had completed his engine, he built it into a motorcycle. Otto's contributions were very historically significant, and it was his four-stroke engine that was universally adopted for all liquid-fueled automobiles^[4].

The Importance of Gottlieb Daimler

In 1885, Gottlieb Daimler (together with his design partner Wilhelm Maybach) took Otto's internal



combustion engine a step further and patented what is generally recognized as the prototype of the modern gas engine^[5]. Daimler's connection to Otto was a direct one; Daimler worked as technical director of a company, which Nicolaus Otto owned in 1872. There is some controversy as to who built the first motorcycle — Otto or Daimler.



The Importance of Karl Benz^[6]

In 1885, German mechanical engineer, Karl Benz designed and built the world's first practical automobile powered by an internal-combustion engine. On January 29, 1886, Benz received the first patent (DRP No. 37435) for a gas-fueled car. It was a three-wheeler. Benz built his first four-wheeled car in 1891. Benz & Cie., the company started by the inventor, became the world's largest manufacturer of automobiles by 1900. Benz was the first inventor to integrate an internal combustion engine with a chassis — designing both together^[7].

New Words and Expressions

reflect /rɪ'flekt/ v.	反映, 反射
estimate /'estimeɪt/ v.	估计, 估价, 评估
patent /'pætənt/ n.	专利, 专利权; 许可证
	取得……的专利
evolution /i:və'lu:ʃən/ n.	进化, 演化; 发展
vehicle /'vi:ɪkl/ n.	交通工具, 车辆
propel /prə'pel/ v.	推进, 使前进
power /'paʊə/ v.	使……有力量, 供给动力
haul /hɔ:l/ v.	拉, 曳, 拖
artillery /ɑ:'tɪləri/ n.	[总称] 大炮; [the~] 炮兵 (部队)
whopping /'hwɒpɪŋ/ a.	巨大的; 非常的

Notes

[1] Nicolas Joseph Cugnot: 尼古拉斯·约瑟夫·古诺 (1725—1804), 法国发明家。

[2] Nicolaus August Otto: 尼古拉斯·奥古斯特·奥托 (1832—1891), 德国工程师, 研制成第一台能代替蒸汽机的4冲程循环内燃机。

- [3] One of the most important landmarks in engine design comes from Nicolaus August Otto who in 1876 invented an effective gas motor engine.

句意：发动机设计方面的一次重大里程碑就是尼古拉斯·奥古斯特·奥拓在1876年发明了一种高效的汽油机。

重点：本句主语较长，即 One of the most important landmarks in engine design，谓语是 comes from，宾语中使用了 who 引导的定语从句，修饰先行词 Nicolaus August Otto。

- [4] Otto's contributions were very historically significant, and it was his four-stroke engine that was universally adopted for all liquid-fueled automobiles.

句意：奥拓的贡献具有历史意义，在所有燃烧液体的汽车中，他的四冲程发动机被广泛采用。

重点：liquid-fueled 是名词+过去分词的结构，类似的还有 mass-produced 大量生产的，self-educated 自学成才的，battery-powered 用电池供电的等。

- [5] In 1885, Gottlieb Daimler (together with his design partner Wilhelm Maybach) took Otto's internal combustion engine a step further and patented what is generally recognized as the prototype of the modern gas engine.

句意：1885年，戈特利布·戴姆勒和他的设计伙伴威廉·迈巴赫将奥拓设计的内燃机进一步发展，并取得专利，新的设计被广泛认为是现代汽油机的原型。

重点：take... a step further “将进一步发展”；be recognized as ... “被认为是”。

- [6] Karl Benz : 卡尔·本茨 (1844—1929)，德国著名的戴姆勒—奔驰汽车公司的创始人之一，现代汽车工业的先驱者之一，人称“汽车之父”。

- [7] Benz was the first inventor to integrate an internal combustion engine with a chassis — designing both together.

句意：本茨是第一个将内燃机与底盘设计集合在一起的发明人。

Exercises

I Complete the following sentences according to the text.

1. The history of the automobile reflects an _____ that took place worldwide.
2. It is estimated that over 100,000 _____ created the modern automobile.

3. In 1769, the very first _____ road vehicle was a military tractor _____ by French engineer.
4. It was used by the French _____ to haul _____ at a whopping speed of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mph on only three wheels.
5. Otto built the first _____ four-stroke internal _____ engine called the "Otto Cycle Engine".
6. Daimler worked as _____ director of a company.
7. It was his _____ engine that was universally adopted for all liquid-fueled automobiles.

II Fill in the blanks with the proper words and expressions given below, changing the forms if necessary.

reflect	take place	estimate	power	invent
draw up	haul	create	separate	occur

1. The book _____ the author's own thoughts on the matter.
2. I asked the building company to _____ the costs of the repairs to the roof.
3. They agreed to establish a working party to _____ a formal agreement.
4. Mr. Smith, a very imaginative writer, _____ many enduring characters in his novels.
5. We have never discovered what _____ between them that night.
6. Mr. Booth _____ several devices for making daily chores easier.
7. We have to sift through the application forms very carefully to _____ the wheat from the chaff.
8. Cugnot used a steam engine to _____ his vehicle.
9. Raised for its milk, meat and hide, the reindeer is also used to _____ things from place to place.
10. Within a given year, a maximum of seven eclipses can _____, either four solar and three lunar, or five solar and two lunar.

III Translate the following names of cars into Chinese.

1. Benz _____

2. Volkswagen _____

3. Golf _____

4. BMW _____

5. Grace _____

6. Porsche _____

7. Audi _____

8. Opel _____

IV Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The automobile was not invented in a single day by a single inventor. The history of the automobile reflects an evolution that took place worldwide.

2. The vehicle had to stop every ten to fifteen minutes to build up steam power. The steam engine and boiler were separate from the rest of the vehicle and placed in the front.

3. Otto built the first practical four-stroke internal combustion engine called the "Otto Cycle Engine".

4. German mechanical engineer, Karl Benz designed and built the world's first practical automobile powered by an internal-combustion engine in 1885.

5. Benz received the first patent (DRP No. 37435) for a gas-fueled car. It was a three-wheeler.

V Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 对每一个汽车专业学生来说，了解发动机的历史是很重要的。

-
2. 蒸汽发动机给车辆增加了太大的重量，对于陆上交通工具来说，是个不理想的设计。
-
3. 电动汽车使用可充电的蓄电池，蓄电池给一个小的电动机提供动力。
-
4. 如果您能支付得起，选择三年期的贷款会更好。
-
5. 没有适当的运转温度，发动机就不能正常工作。
-

Passage 2

Transport by Road-Automobiles

The automobile is an important means of personal transportation for millions of people all over the world. It is the main form of transportation in America. In the mid-1990s, the United States had a production capacity of some 13 million cars and trucks each year. Motor vehicles affect American life so much that the average American household owns about two cars, and one in every seven American jobs is related to the automobile.

The gasoline automobile first appeared in Germany, and automotive production on a commercial scale began in France towards the end of the 19th century. During the first half of the 20th century, the United States established the leadership position in automobile production, in part because Henry Ford introduced the assembly line of mass production in the automobile industry, and General Motor Corp., founded by William C. Durant, provided the organizational pattern for producing large-scale motor vehicles. In the 1980s, however, Japan surpassed the United States to take the first place among motor vehicle manufacturers.