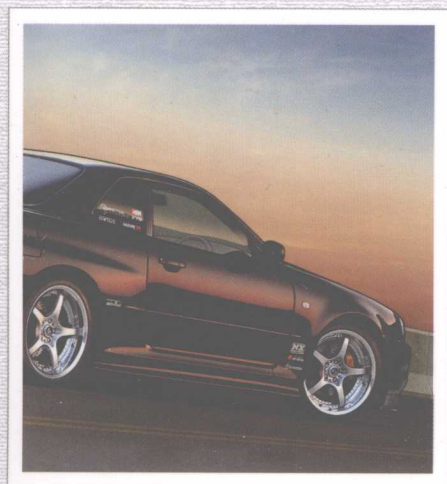


中国职业技术教育学会科研项目优秀成果

The Excellent Achievements in Scientific Research Project of Chinese Society of Technical and Vocational Education

高等职业教育汽车专业“双证课程”培养方案规划教材



汽车 专业英语

高等职业技术教育研究会 审定

黄星 刘春波 黄汽驰 主编

Specialized English of Automobile

- ◆ 介绍汽车专业英语知识
- ◆ 提供汽车专业阅读材料
- ◆ 提高英文阅读、写作会话能力

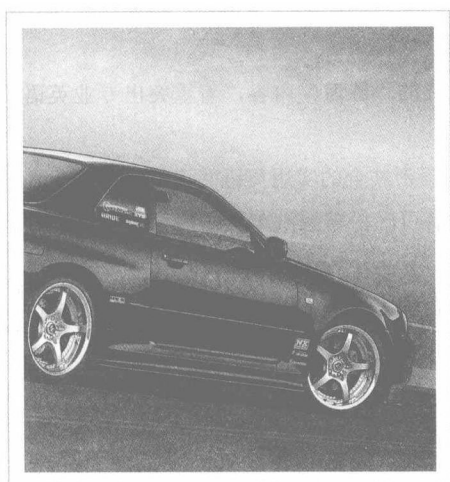


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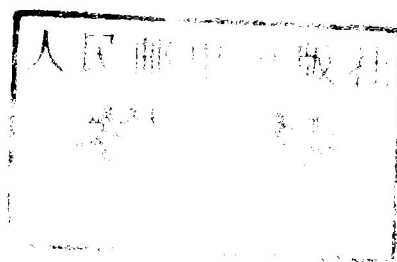
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内 容 提 要

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。

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

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高等职业教育汽车专业“双证课程”培养方案规划教材

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丛书出版前言

职业教育是现代国民教育体系的重要组成部分,在实施科教兴国战略和人才强国战略中具有特殊的重要地位。党中央、国务院高度重视发展职业教育,提出要全面贯彻党的教育方针,以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向,走产学结合的发展道路,为社会主义现代化建设培养千百万高素质技能型专门人才。因此,以就业为导向是我国职业教育今后发展的主旋律。推行“双证制度”是落实职业教育“就业导向”的一个重要措施,教育部《关于全面提高高等职业教育教学质量的若干意见》(教高[2006]16号)中也明确提出,要推行“双证书”制度,强化学生职业能力的培养,使有职业资格证书专业的毕业生取得“双证书”。但是,由于基于双证书的专业解决方案、课程资源匮乏,双证书课程不能融入教学计划,或者现有的教学计划还不能按照职业能力形成系统化的课程,因此,“双证书”制度的推行遇到了一定的困难。

为配合各高职院校积极实施双证书制度工作,推进示范校建设,中国高等职业技术教育研究会和人民邮电出版社在广泛调研的基础上,联合向中国职业技术教育学会申报了《职业教育与职业资格证书推进策略与“双证课程”的研究与实践》课题(中国职业技术教育学会科研规划项目,立项编号 225753)。此课题拟将职业教育的专业人才培养方案与职业资格认证紧密结合起来,使每个专业课程设置嵌入一个对应的证书,拟为一般高职院校提供一个可以参照的“双证课程”专业人才培养方案。该课题研究的对象包括数控加工操作、数控设备维修、模具设计与制造、机电一体化技术、汽车制造与装配技术、汽车检测与维修技术等多个专业。

该课题由教育部的权威专家牵头,邀请了中国职教界、人力资源和社会保障部及有关行业的专家,以及全国 50 多所高职高专机电类专业教学改革领先的学校,一起进行课题研究,目前已召开多次研讨会,将课题涉及的每个专业的人才培养方案按照“专业人才定位——对应职业资格证书——职业标准解读与工作过程分析——专业核心技能——专业人才培养方案——课程开发方案”的过程开发。即首先对各专业的工作岗位进行分析和分类,按照相应岗位职业资格证书的要求提取典型工作任务、典型产品或服务,进而分析得出专业核心技能、岗位核心技能,再将这些核心技能进行分解,进而推出各专业的专业核心课程与双证课程,最后开发出各专业的人才培养方案。

根据以上研究成果,课题组对专业课程对应的教材也做了全面系统的研究,拟开发的教材具有以下鲜明特色。

1. 注重专业整体策划。本套教材是根据课题的研究成果——专业人才培养方案开发的,每个专业各门课程的教材内容既相互独立又有机衔接,整套教材具有一定的系统性与完整性。
2. 融通学历证书与职业资格证书。本套教材将各专业对应的职业资格证书的知识和能力要求都嵌入到各双证教材中,使学生在获得学历文凭的同时获得相关的国家职业资格证书。
3. 紧密结合当前教学改革趋势。本套教材紧扣教学改革的最新趋势,专业核心课程、双证

课程按照工作过程导向及项目教学的思路编写，较好地满足了当前各高职高专院校的需求。

为方便教学，我们免费为选用本套教材的老师提供相关专业的整体教学方案及相关教学资源。

经过近两年的课题研究与探索，本套教材终于正式出版了，我们希望通过本套教材，为各高职高专院校提供一个可实施的基于双证书的专业教学方案，也热切盼望各位关心高等职业教育的读者能够对本套教材的不当之处给予批评指正，提出修改意见，并积极与我们联系，共同探讨教学改革和教材编写等相关问题。来信请发至 panchunyan@ptpress.com.cn。

为了帮助汽车类专业学生进一步提升英语能力,并使他们掌握专业英语阅读、写作会话的能力,全国各高职高专院校纷纷开设了“汽车专业英语”课程。为了帮助高职高专院校的教師能够比较全面、系统地讲授这门课程,我们几位长期在高职高专院校从事专业英语教学的教师,共同编写了这本《汽车专业英语》。

本书依照《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求(试行)》的标准,从培养高级应用型人才的目标以及教学的实际情况出发,结合企业工作实际,力求向学生提供未来工作岗位所需要的专业英语知识,培养学生在实际工作岗位上运用汽车专业英语的能力。

本书每个单元均按照以下内容进行编排,特色鲜明。

- 第一部分为“专业阅读”(Technical and Practical Reading),包括两篇文章,内容力求反映汽车专业方面的最新知识。所收录的文章能展示当今汽车专业方面的最新技术,同时书中附带一些真实的现场照片。

- 第二部分为“了解专业术语”(Glance at the Structure of the Automobile),可以帮助学生了解汽车各零部件的功能及应用,是学生进入企业后应用较多的必学内容。

- 第三部分为“试试您的动手能力”(Have a Try),以汽车故障诊断为主,列举了大量贴近企业工作实际的实例。

- 第四部分为“交际会话”(Listening and Speaking),选用贴近实际,贴近企业,贴近岗位的常用专业英语会话。

本书由长春汽车工业高等专科学校黄星、长春职业技术学院刘春波和长春汽车工业高等专科学校黄汽驰主编。其中,刘春波编写了第1、第2单元,孙丽敏编写了第3、第4、第10单元,曹杨编写了第5、第6单元,杨健编写了第7单元,孟思聪编写了第8单元,黄蕊编写了第9单元,黄汽驰整理了文字资料并进行了译文校对。

本书由中国第一汽车集团公司汽车研究所付春辉工程师主审,他对本书提出了许多独到的见解,并对全书的专业内容进行了认真审核。本书在编写过程中得到了赵晓宛、张军等专业老师和一汽汽车研究所部分专家的大力支持,他们提出了许多宝贵意见,提供许多最新汽车图片资料,使得本书内容更加完善,在此深表谢意。

由于编者水平有限和编写时间仓促,书中难免存在错误和不足之处,恳请广大读者批评指正。

编者

2009年2月

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Unit 1

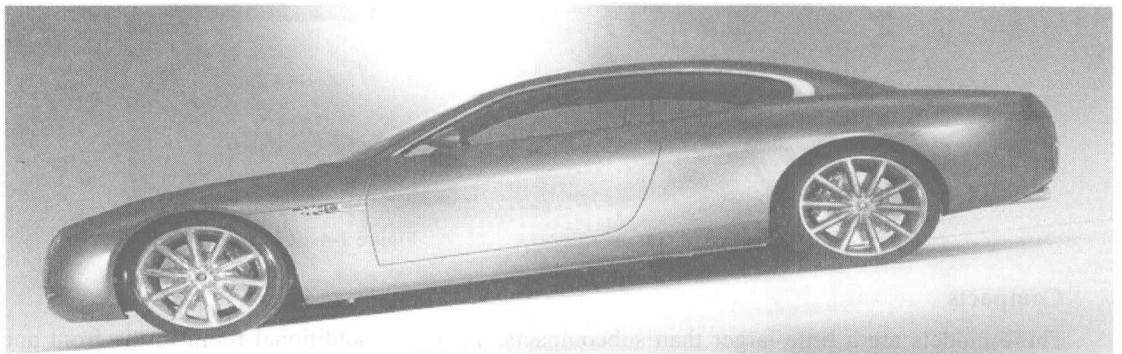
Introduction to Cars

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. However, 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. In addition, 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.



Figure 1-9 Toyota: Camery



Figure 1-10 FAW: Besturn



Figure 1-11 Volkswagen: Magotan



Figure 1-12 Volkswagen: 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.

Examples of full-size cars: Figure 1-13 FAW: HQ3; Figure 1-14 Volkswagen: AudiA8; Figure 1-15 BMW7Series; Figure 1-16 Mercedes Benz S-Class.



Figure 1-13 FAW: HQ3



Figure 1-14 Volkswagen: AudiA8



Figure 1-15 BMW7Series



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、经济实力、用车次数以及个人品味。

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、宽敞度和长途旅行舒适性要好于紧凑型汽车和超小型汽车。

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，合式

- varied ['vɛərɪd] 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 ['pɪkʌp] n. 皮卡, 小卡车
- financial [faɪ'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 [ɪntə'mi:diət] a. 中级的, 中间的
n. 中型汽车
- full-size ['ful'saɪz] a. 全长的
n. 大型汽车
- maneuvering [mə'nu:vəriŋ] n. 操纵
- wheelbase ['wi:lbeɪs] 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 [treɪ dɔ:f] n. 交易, 交换
- comparable ['kɒmpərəbl] a. 可比较的, 比得上的
- roominess ['ru:minɪs] 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 [ɪn'tɪəriə] a. 内部的
- readily ['redɪli] 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
- 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 维修空间
- 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. _____ | 原始成本 |
| 3. mid-sized cars | _____ |
| 4. _____ | 一加仑汽油所行驶的里程 |
| 5. maintenance cost | _____ |
| 6. _____ | 维修空间 |
| 7. a four-door car | _____ |

EXERCISE 3

Fill in the blanks with the suitable words or phrases given below, changing the form where necessary.

approximately	back seats	economy-minded	financial
crash-protection	compact	wheelbase	trade-off
trunk	powerful		

1. The best style for you depends on the use to which you'll put the car, the amount of driving you do, your _____ resources, and your personal tastes.
2. The most common of these styles are available in four basic sizes: subcompact, _____, intermediate, and full-size.
3. Due to their shorter _____ and their lighter weight, subcompacts give a somewhat firmer ride, which some people prefer.
4. Current subcompact hatchbacks are _____ 3,900 mm long.
5. In addition, many people find themselves crowded inside a subcompact, especially sometimes