·高职高专汽车专业系列教材·

汽车专业英语

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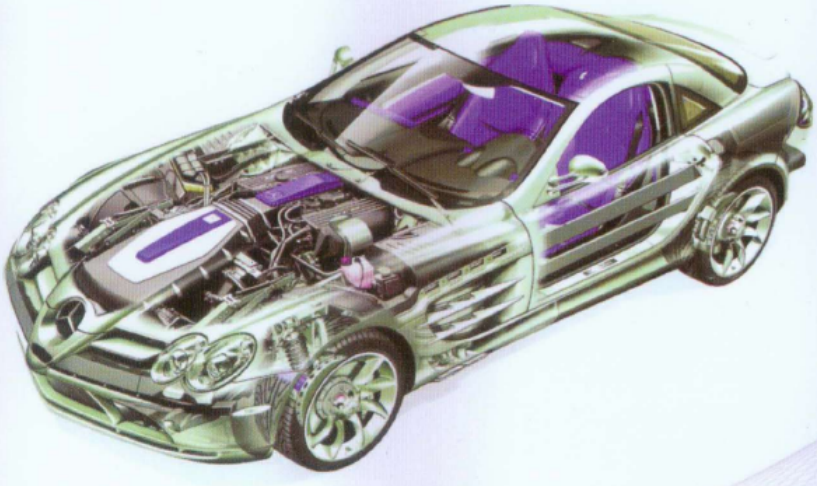

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QICHE ZHUANYE YINGYU

内容提要

本书教材是编者在长期从事汽车专业英语课程教学研究与实践的基础上，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。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。内容上通过 14 个英语任务单元深入浅出地介绍了汽车的品牌和历史，汽车四大部分的主要系统的构造和原理，还包括汽车市场营销、汽车维护保养等业务。每个任务包括有课前阅读、课文、词汇、习题、实践训练等多个环节，并在书后附有汽车专业英语常用词汇。其中课前阅读图文并茂、通俗易懂；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，使学生在愉快的氛围中较系统地掌握汽车方面的专业知识和英语知识。

本书内容安排合理、条理清晰，符合高职教育要求和岗位工作需要，适合高职高专院校汽车类的专业英语教材，也可作为相关企业人员培训用书或相关技术人员自学参考书。

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前言

本书根据对高等职业院校提出的培养发展性、复合型和创新型的技术技能型人才的培养模式要求，结合汽车专业实际需要和教学经验编写而成。旨在帮助学生较系统的学习汽车专业英语知识，使学生熟练掌握本专业的英语词汇和用法，了解汽车领域科技文章结构和体裁，能够阅读和翻译汽车英语使用说明书和有关技术手册，能运用 Internet 查询有关专业英语资料，能从外文资料中获取先进的汽车科技信息和知识，能与外籍客户用英语进行一般交流。

本书共分为 14 个任务单元，每个单元的课文为专业技术性英文文章，内容上兼顾了汽车制造与装配专业、汽车维修专业、汽车电子技术专业对汽车中各部件组成、结构和原理的要求，同时兼顾了汽车营销专业既要求有结构和原理知识又需要相关的市场营销知识的相关英语。考虑到课时限制，本教材篇章上力求精而专，在每个任务单元均采用大量中英文词汇对照的图片和照片，要求通过图片的展示结合汽车实物，熟悉各部件组成、结构、工作原理的英文表达，并给出模拟场景进行实际英语应用，以提高学生英语表达和阅读汽车专业英文资料的能力。书后还附有常用汽车英语词汇，便于学生查阅和学习。

本书由重庆电子工程职业学院张晓旭和甘肃交通职业技术学院逯海燕担任主编，重庆电子工程职业学院陈双霜老师担任副主编。编写分工如下：张晓旭编写任务一、二、三、四、五、六、七，逯海燕编写任务八、九、十、十一，重庆电子工程职业学院冯利编写了任务十二，陈双霜编写任务十三、十四，长安汽车国际销售服务有限公司非洲及中东大区销售总监李之兴对全书进行了审读和修改。重庆电子工程职业学院副教授罗永前担任本书主审。

本书在编写过程中，参考和借鉴了大量的资料和书籍，在此致以衷心的谢意。由于编者水平和经验有限，书中难免有错误和不足之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编　者

2018 年 1 月

CONTENTS

Task 1

Brands and History of Automobiles
任务一　汽车品牌和历史介绍

Lead in

With the fast development of automobile industry in the recent one hundred years, automobile already becomes a part of human being's daily life and acts as a necessany tool in our life. Currently, all the vehicles in the world are produced by different automobile brands with different models and variety of colors to satisfy customers' requirement and market demand, which makes people feel more difficult to choose from the endless pool of probabilities. According to the following objectives, we will show you the histroy of automobile industry and how the brands work.

Objectives

- To recognize the automobile brand logos.
- To learn the culture of some automobile brands.
- To learn the history of some automobile logos.
- To learn about some famous automakers.

Reading

Text A　Car Logos(汽车标志)

Pre-reading: Look at the logos of automakers and make a match (see Figure 1-1).


A


B


C


D


E


F


G


H


I

J

Figure 1-1　Car logos

(　　) 1. Volkswagen　　(　　) 2. Ferrari

(　　) 3. Chevrolet　　(　　) 4. Mercedes-Benz

(　　) 5. Peugeot　　(　　) 6. Mazda

(　　) 7. Mitsubishi　　(　　) 8. Cadillac

(　　) 9. Dongfeng　　(　　) 10. Geely

Passage A

The BMW logo

The logo for the German made BMW started with a very similar design to the one that we see today (see Figure 1-2). On today's BMW logo we see a silver lined circle with silver lettering, and in the original design it was gold lined with gold lettering. The logo's design was created by Ottmar Rapp, who was Karl Rapp's brother. Karl Rapp was the founder of Rapp Motorenwerke GmbH, which later became BMW AG.

Figure 1-2　BMW Logo

According to BMW, their round blue and white logo is the movement of an aircraft propeller, showing white blades cutting through the blue sky—an explanation that BMW adopted for convenience in 1929, twelve

years after the logo was created. In fact the emblem developed from the round Rapp Motorenwerke company logo, from which the BMW Company grew, combined with the white and blue colors of the flag of Bavaria, reversed to produce the BMW logo. However, the origin of the logo is in dispute. To quote an article recently posted by the *New York Times*: At the BMW museum in Munich, Anne Schmidt-Possiwal explained that the blue and white company logo did not represent a spinning propeller, but was meant to show the colors of the Free State of Bavaria.

The Geely Logo

The new logo (see Figure 1-3) is the result of a global design contest lasting over 300 days. The winning logo was decided by online public voting and by 66 professional adjudicators. The total prize money for the contest was RMB3.6 million.

For Geely, the change in logo demonstrates its fast development in the global arena. It signals not only a significant milestone for Geely's brand building, but also the maturity of China's self-owned and corporate brands. Geely spokesperson, Wang Ziliang said, China's self-owned brands have come to realize the importance behind having the right auto brand and auto culture when trying to succeed overseas.

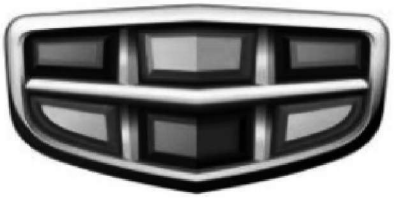


Figure 1-3 Geely Logo

Text B History of Automobiles(汽车历史)

Pre-reading: Look at the pictures (see Figure 1-4). Discuss the differences between the six cars with your team members.

(a) The carriage

(b) The first Benz

(c) The "Daimler 1"

(d) The Ford Model T

(e) Super car

(f) The future automobile

Figure 1-4 Automobiles

Passage B

To truly appreciate how far automobiles have progressed, it helps to have knowledge of their history. Non-traditional automobiles such as the first steam powered automobile (see Figure 1-5), capable of human transportation, have debuted in the late eighteenth century.

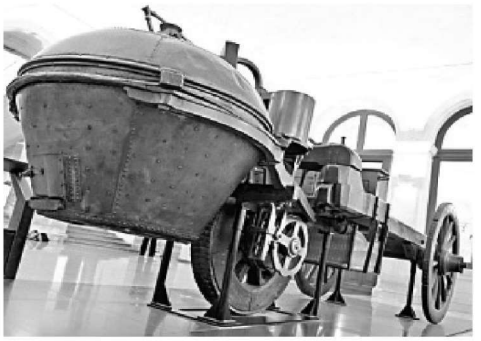


Figure 1-5 The first steam powered automobile

The automobile industry has gone through several eras of progression to provide us with the modern day multi-capable powerhouse machines, which we now encounter and rely on daily.

There was the Brass era, as known as the Edwardian era, which began in 1905 and continued through until World War Ⅰ. During the Brass era, automobile technology was rapidly advancing due to a great number of manufacturers and their competition for recognition.

After this era there was the Vintage era. The Vintage era began at the end of World War Ⅰ and lasted to Wall Street Crash of 1929. This era was predominantly known for the front-engine and

closed body design. Internal combustion engine designs were quickly developing, creating V8, V12, and V16 engines. During this era, Malcolm Loughead, the co-founder of Lockheed (now known as Lockheed Martin) invented hydraulic brakes. The first automatic transmission and tempered glass were also invented during the Vintage era.

Following the Vintage era was the Pre-World War Ⅱ era. This Pre-World War Ⅱ era was the first part of the Classic era of cars, and began with the Great Depression in 1930 and ended around 1946. This era integrated fenders, running boards, headlights, and fully closed bodies into the design. Front-wheel drive and independent suspension was re-invented for automobile during this era.

The second part of the Classic era was the Post-War era. This era started after the end of World War Ⅱ and continued throughout the 1970s. The Post-War era revolutionized the body style of cars to the Ponton style. During this era, car speeds increased as well as their engine power. Many automobile brands began marketing internationally, causing a boost in car importing and exporting.

The last era is the current Modern era. This era picks up where the Classic era left off and begins us to today's cars. This era added new technology and style designs to what we now see today for automobiles.

The Modern era has given us all-wheel drive, computer-aided design, SUVs, hatchbacks, better fuel efficiency just to name a few things.

Check Your Understanding

Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The blue and white sections of the BMW logo were originally created to symbolize the Bavarian national flag which has a white and blue pattern.

2. The automobile has gone through several eras of progression to provide us with the modern day multi-capable powerhouse machines, which we now encounter and rely on daily.

任务实施　Put theory into practice

任务目标与要求

- On the basis of the task, team members make work plans.
- Recognize the car logos.
- Learn about the history of cars.

实施步骤　The implementation steps

☞ 准备工作

小组接受工作任务,查阅相关手册或指导书,合理分工,制订任务计划,并检查计划的有效性。

☞ 学习相关句型和单词。

☞ 请学生利用课外时间使用互联网搜集更多关于汽车品牌和历史的信息,在课堂上进行相互交流。

☞ 评估总结

- 回答指导教师提问并接受指导教师相关考核;
- 对本次任务完成过程及效果进行自我评价和小组互评,完成本次任务;
- 最后,学生再对本课程的学习进行评估总结并实践,深化理性认识。

Vocabulary

New words

brand [brænd] *n.* [商]商标,牌子; *vt.* 铭刻于; 加商标于;

automotive [ˌɔːtəˈməʊtɪv] *adj.* 汽车的;自动的;

commodity [kəˈmɒdɪtɪ] *n.* 商品,货物;日用品;

appreciate [əˈpriːʃɪeɪt; -sɪ-] *vt.* 欣赏;领会;

automaker [ˈɔːtəuˌmeɪkə] *n.* 汽车制造商;

logo [ˈlɒgəʊ; ˈləʊgəʊ] *n.* 商标,徽标;

silver [ˈsɪlvə(r)] *n.*银币;银色;*adj.* 银制的;银色的;

lettering [ˈletərɪŋ] *n.* (印刷或手写的)字体; 刻字;

gold [gəʊld] *n.* 金,黄金; 金色; *adj.* 金(制)的,含金的;

aircraft [ˈeəkrɑːft] *n.* 飞机,航空器;

propeller [prəˈpelə(r)] *n.* 螺旋桨,推进器;

blade [bleɪd] *n.* 刀片;(壳、草等的)叶片; 桨叶;
adopt [ə'dɒpt] *vt.* 采取,采纳;接受; 批准;
emblem ['embləm] *n.* 象征,标记;
dispute [dɪ'spjuːt] *n.* 争议,标记;
quote [kwəʊt] *vt.& vi.* 引述,引用;
spin [spɪn] *vi.* 快速旋转;
professional [prə'feʃənl] *adj.* 专业的; 专业性的; 职业的;
adjudicator [ə'dʒuːdɪkeɪtə(r)] *n.* 裁判员; 判决者,裁定者;
demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] *vt.* 证明,证实;说明;
arena [ə'riːnə] *n.* 表演场地,舞台; 竞技场;
milestone ['maɪlstəʊn] *n.* 里程碑; 划时代事件;
maturity [mə'tʃʊərəti] *n.* 成熟; 完备;
non-traditional [ˌnɒntrə'dɪʃənəl] *adj.* 非传统的;非惯例的;
automobile ['ɔːtəməbiːl] *n.* 汽车;
steam [stiːm] *n.* 蒸汽;
encounter [ɪn'kaʊntə(r)] *vt.* 不期而遇;
brass [brɑːs] *n.* 黄铜;
competition [ˌkɒmpə'tɪʃn] *n.* 竞争;比赛;
manufacture [ˌmænju'fæktʃə(r)] *n.* 制造;产品;
vintage ['vɪntɪdʒ] *adj.* 老式的;古老的;
predominantly [prɪ'dɒmɪnəntli] *adv.* 显著地;
combustion [kəm'bʌstʃən] *n.* 燃烧;
brake [breɪk] *n.* 制动器;刹车;
automatic [ˌɔːtə'mætɪk] *adj.* 自动的;
transmission [træns'mɪʃn] *n.*传送;传动装置;
depression [dɪ'preʃn] *n.* 萎靡不振,沮丧; 衰弱;减缓;
integrate ['ɪntɪgreɪt] *vt. & vi.* 使一体化; *adj.* 整体的;
fender ['fendə(r)] *n.* (车辆的)挡泥板;
revolutionize [revə'luːʃənaɪz] *v.* 彻底变革;
boost [buːst] *vt.* 促进,提高;*vi.* 宣扬;*n.* 提高,增加;加速[助推]器;
hatchback ['hætʃbæk] *n.* 装有向上开的后车门的小轿车。

Phrases and expressions

internal combustion engine 内燃机;
tempered glass 淬火玻璃,钢化玻璃;

Vintage era 复古时代;

Pre-World War Ⅱ era 第二次世界大战前;

independent suspension 独立悬架。

Proper nouns

Edwardian [edˈwɔːdiən] 爱德华七世时代的(人);

Ponton [人名] 庞顿;

Volkswagen 大众汽车;

Ferrari 法拉利(意大利著名跑车品牌);

Chevrolet (美国)雪佛兰牌汽车;

Mercedes-Benz 梅塞德斯·奔驰;

Peugeot 法国标致;

Mazda 马自达汽车;

Mitsubishi (日)三菱;

Cadillac 卡迪拉克;

Dongfeng 东风;

Geely 吉利;

Rapp Motorenwerke GmbH 德国人 Karl Friedrich Rapp 在 1913 年创建了汽车公司 Rapp Motorenwerke GmbH,四年后,正式更名为众所周知的 BMW;

Rapp Motorenwerke company 拉普引擎制造公司;

Munich [ˈmjuːnɪk] 慕尼黑;

New York Times《纽约时报》。

Lockheed 洛克希德·马丁空间系统公司(Lockheed Martin Space Systems Company)的前身是洛克西德公司(Lockheed Corporation),创建于 1912 年,阿伦·洛克西德和马尔科姆·洛克西德(Loughead)兄弟在加利福尼亚州圣塔巴巴拉市创建了 Alco 水上飞机公司,后该公司更名为洛克西德(Loughhead)飞行器制造公司。公司在 1995 年与马丁·玛丽埃塔合并,并更名为洛克希德·马丁公司。

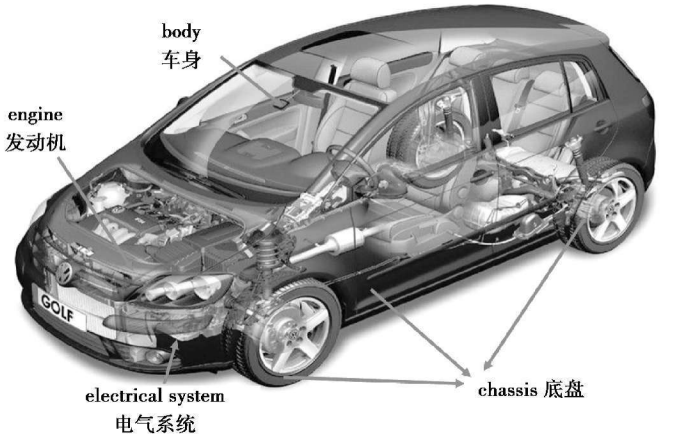
Task 2

Overview of the Engines
任务二　汽车发动机概述

Lead in

Look at the picture (see Figure 2-1), then answer the following questions.

1. What are the 4 major parts of automobiles? Which is called the "heart" of automobile?
2. What is the importance of the automobile engine?
3. Are there different types of automobile engines?



• Figure 2-1　Basic structure of automobile

Objectives

- To be familiar with the automobile engine and its classification.
- To learn the basic components of the internal combustion engine.
- To learn the different types of internal combustion engine.
- To learn the basic operating principle of the internal combustion engine.

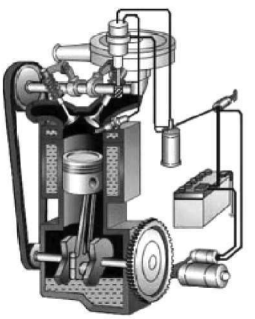
Reading

Text A Classification of the Engines (发动机的分类)

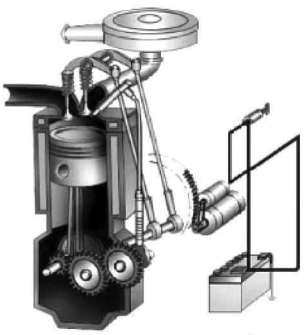
Pre-reading: classification of the engines

Look the pictures (see Figure 2-2). The engines can be classified in the following several ways. Discuss the differences between the engines with your team members.

①By fuel

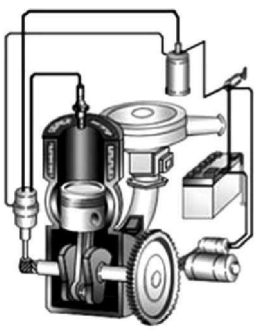


(a) Gasoline engine



(b) Diesel engine

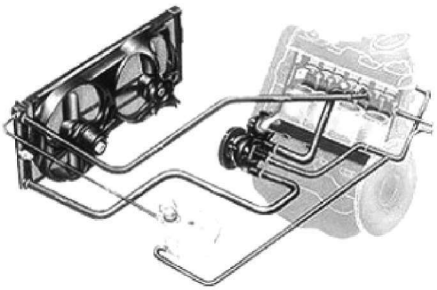
②By working progress



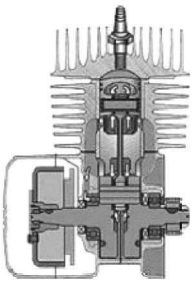
(c) Two-stroke-cycle engine

(d) Four-stroke-cycle engine

③By the cooled ways



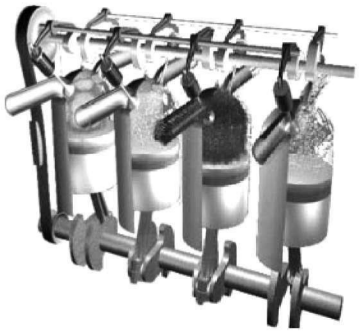
(e) Water cooled engine



(f) Air cooled engine

④By the number of cylinder

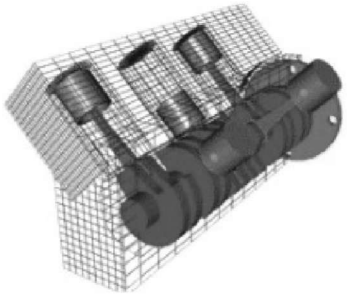
(g) Single-cylinder engine



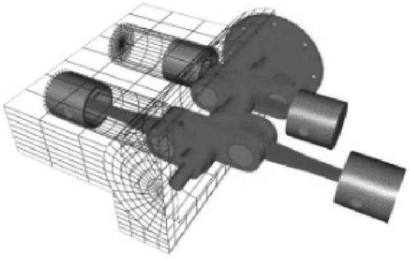
(h) Multi-cylinder engine

⑤By the arrange of the cylinder

(i) In-line engine



(j) V-type engine



(k) Flat engine

Figure 2-2 Kinds of engines

Passage A

Before you study the detailed construction of the engine parts, you should know something about three common types of engines: diesel, dual-fuel and gas engines.

We can classify the engines in several ways: