

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



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汽车应用英语

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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从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

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Unit 1

Development of the Automobile

Section I Talking Face to Face

The topic area of Talking Face to Face in this unit is to recommend goods or products. The focus is therefore on the patterns that are proper in making and answering inquiries, esp. those about cars or home appliance.

Explanation of difficult expressions

- ① at the 4s Store: 4s店是一种以“四位一体”为核心的汽车特许经营模式，包括整车销售（sale）、零配件销售（spare parts）、售后服务（service）、信息反馈（survey）等。
- ② Is it for personal or business use? 是私用还是商用？
- ③ With pleasure. Why not go to the showroom? I'll show you around. We have many models displayed there. 很乐意。我们到展厅去好吗？我可以带你看一看，我们在那儿陈列着很多车型。
Why not do...? 表示建议某人去做某事。
show sb around 带某人参观
display vt. 陈列，展览
- ④ I think there is one type that suits you. 我想总有一款适合你。
- ⑤ 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. 先生，这辆怎么样？这辆车的安全性能是一流的，有两个安全气囊和ABS刹车。与老款相比，这款在外观设计和色泽上有所改进。这款车提供高标准的舒适感和乘坐视野，还提供一些附加配置。
how about...? (你认为)……怎么样？
ABS: The Anti-Lock Brake System consists of a four-wheel system that prevents your wheels from locking up by modulating the brake pressure during a hard stop. Preventing the wheels from locking enables the driver to maintain steering control

and typically provides the shortest braking distance possible. 防抱死刹车系统。它是一种具有防滑、防锁死等优点的汽车安全控制系统。ABS是常规刹车装置基础上的改进型技术，可分机械式和电子式两种。它既有普通制动系统的制动功能，又能防止车轮锁死，使汽车在制动状态下仍能转向，保证汽车的制动方向稳定性，防止产生侧滑和跑偏，是目前汽车上最先进、制动效果最佳的制动装置。

tint /tɪnt/ *n.* 色泽；色调

- ⑥ The white ones of this type are out of stock. 这款车白色的已脱销。

out of stock 已脱销，已没有库存

in stock 有库存

- ⑦ 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? 嗯，为了拿到佣金，我必须卖出一定的配额。好吧，我就减价500元，您觉得如何？

quota /'kwɒtə/ *n.* 定额，分配额，限额

commission /kə'mɪʃən/ *n.* 佣金

Section II Maintaining a Sharp Eye

Passage 1

Automobile History

Information Related to the Reading Passage

By definition an automobile or car is a wheeled vehicle that carries its own motor and transports passengers. 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.

Language Points

1. Explanation of Difficult Sentences

① (Para.1) Starting with the first theoretical plans for a motor vehicle that had been drawn up by both Leonardo da Vinci and Isaac Newton.

Analysis: “Starting with”, a V-ing phrase, means that “automobile’s invention starts with...”; that- clause modifies “the first theoretical plans”.

e.g. Starting with, you must work hard at your lessons and be fully prepared before the exam.

Translation: 开始的汽车最初理论计划是由列奥那多·达·芬奇和伊萨克·牛顿拟定的。

② (Para.2) In 1769, the very first self-propelled road vehicle was a military tractor invented by French engineer and mechanic, Nicolas Joseph Cugnot (1725-1804).

Analysis: “invented”, a V-ed phrase, modifies the military tractor. Self-propelled, 自我驱动, 即自动的, 类似的构词有 self-willed, self-employed, self-satisfied 等, self 还和名词构成新的名词, 如 self-reliance, self-defence, self-criticism 等。

e.g. He discovered the secret documents hidden behind the wardrobe.

Translation: 1769 年, 最早的自动陆上交通工具是法国工程师和机械师尼古拉斯·约瑟夫·古诺 (1725—1804) 发明的军用拖车。

③ (Para.3) One of the most important landmarks in engine design comes from Nicolaus August Otto who in 1876 invented an effective gas motor engine.

Analysis: 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。

Translation: 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。

④ (Para.3) Otto's contributions were very historically significant, and it was his four-stroke engine that was universally adopted for all liquid-fueled automobiles.

Analysis: 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”, 等等。

Translation: 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。

⑤ (Para.4) 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.

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

e.g. Mike took the idea a step further and put forward a detailed proposal after a market research.

John was recognized as the judge of justice because he attached great importance to justice and always kept disinterested in any dealings.

Translation: 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。

2. Important Words

① reflect: *v.* 反射,反映,考虑

e.g. He looked at his face **reflected** in the mirror.

The heat **reflected** from the white sand form a mirage.

Her sad looks **reflected** the nature of her thought.

reflection: *n.* 反射,沉思 reflective *a.* 沉思的,熟虑的

② estimate: *v.* 估计,评价 *n.* 估价,报价

e.g. We **estimated** his income at about \$8,000 a year.

We asked our builder to **estimate** for the repair of the ceiling.

I can give you a rough **estimate** of the number of bricks you will need.

estimation: *n.* 判断,意见,认为

e.g. In my **estimation**, he is the more suitable candidate.

③ power: *vt.* 给……提供动力,用动力发动

n. 体能,智能,力量,势力,影响力

e.g. a new aircraft powered by Rolls Royce engines.

Some animals have the power to see in the dark.

His powers are failing.

the great world power / the power above / electric power

powered: *a.* 有动力装置的

powerful: *a.* 强有力的,势力大的,强健的

powerless: *a.* 无权力的,无力量的

Passage Translation

汽车历史

正如我们所知,汽车并非某一个发明家在某一天发明出来的。汽车发展史反映了发生在全世界的汽车的演变。据估计,超过10万件专利造就了现代的汽车。然而,我们依然能指出在历史发展中的许多第一。首先就是,汽车的最初理论计划是由列奥那多·达·芬奇和艾萨克·牛顿拟定的。

1769年,最早的自行驱动陆上交通工具是法国工程师、机械师尼古拉斯·约瑟夫·古诺(1725—1804)发明的军用拖车。古诺用一台蒸汽发动机来驱动他的车子,这辆车是在他的指导下由机械师布雷辛在巴黎兵工厂制造出来的。法国军队用这辆仅有3个车轮的拖车以每小时2.5英里的最大时速来拖大炮。这辆车

每隔10到15分钟就得停下来储蓄蒸汽，蒸汽机和锅炉与车子的其他部分相隔离，被安装在车子的前部。第二年（1770），古诺又造了一辆能载4个乘客的蒸汽驱动的三轮车。

尼古拉斯·奥托的重要性

发动机设计方面的一个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。奥拓制造了第一个实用的四冲程内燃机，称之为奥拓循环发动机。发动机一做成，他就装在摩托车上。奥拓的贡献具有历史意义，在所有使用液体燃料的汽车中，他的四冲程发动机被广泛采用。

戈特利布·戴姆勒的重要性

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，并取得了专利，新的设计被广泛认为是现代汽油机原型。戴姆勒和奥拓是有直接渊源的，戴姆勒1872年在尼古拉斯·奥拓公司担任技术主任。人们至今仍在争论，究竟谁造了第一辆摩托车——奥拓还是戴姆勒？

卡尔·本茨的重要性

1885年，德国机械工程师卡尔·本茨设计并造出世界上第一台以内燃机为动力的汽车。1886年1月29日，本茨获得第一张汽油做燃料的汽车的专利证书（DRP No. 37435）。这是一辆三轮汽车。本茨在1891年造了第一辆四轮汽车，这个发明家组建的公司Benz & Cie.到1900年成为世界上最大的汽车生产商。本茨是第一个将内燃机和底盘设计集合在一起的发明家。

Suggested Answers to the Exercises

I Complete the following sentences according to the text.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. evolution | 2. patents | 3. self-propelled, invented | 4. Army, artillery |
| 5. practical, combustion | 6. technical | 7. four-stroke | |

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

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|------------|------------|---------------|
| 1. reflected | 2. estimate | 3. draw up | 4. created | 5. took place |
| 6. invented | 7. separate | 8. power | 9. haul | 10. occur |

III Translate the following names of cars into Chinese.

- | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|-------|
| 1. 奔驰 | 2. 大众 | 3. 高尔夫 | 4. 宝马 |
| 5. 格拉塞 | 6. 保时捷 | 7. 奥迪 | 8. 欧宝 |

IV Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. 汽车并非某一个发明家在某一天发明出来的。汽车发展史反映了发生在全世界的汽车的演变。
2. 这辆车每隔10到15分钟就得停下来储蓄蒸汽，蒸汽机和锅炉与车子的其他部分相隔开，被安装在车子的前部。
3. 奥拓制造了第一个实用的四冲程内燃机，称之为奥拓循环发动机。
4. 1885年，德国机械工程师卡尔·本茨设计并造出世界上第一台以内燃机为动力的汽车。
5. 本茨获得第一张汽油做燃料的汽车的专利证书（DRP No. 37435）。这是一辆三轮汽车。

V Translate the following sentences into English.

1. It's important for every automobile major to understand the history of engine.
2. Steam engines added so much weight to a vehicle that they proved a poor design for road vehicles.
3. Electric cars use rechargeable batteries that power a small electric motor.
4. If you can afford, the 3-year loan will be a better choice.
5. No engine can work well without suitable operating temperature.

Passage 2**Passage Translation****汽车运输**

对于全世界许许多多的人来说，汽车是一种重要的个人交通方式，它也是美国主要的交通方式。20世纪90年代中期，美国的轿车和货车的年产量就已经达到了1 300万辆。汽车对美国人的生活影响很大，平均一个家庭拥有两辆轿车，另外美国人的工作有1/7与汽车有关。

汽车首先出现在德国，法国在接近19世纪末的时候开始了大规模商业性的汽车生产。由于亨利·福特把规模生产的装配线引入汽车工业，所以美国在20世纪上半叶确立起了汽车生产的领军地位。由威廉·C·杜兰特创立的通用公司提供了大规模制造汽车的组织模式。然而，日本在20世纪80年代超过了美国，取代了汽车生产第一大国的位置。

汽车的发展对人们的的生活方式产生了影响。汽车使人们出行自如：人们可以在任何时间驾车去任何想去的地方。这也促使高速公路、郊区以及购物中心

得到快速发展。汽车工业已在车辆制造、汽修店、加油站、旅馆、汽车旅馆和保险公司等领域，为许许多多的人提供了工作岗位。

然而，汽车的普及也带来了问题。首先，交通事故已夺去很多人的生命。据估计每年全世界有30万人死于车祸。其次，越来越多的人拥有汽车，导致交通堵塞时有发生，尤其是在上下班高峰时间。最后，也是最重要的一点，车辆在很大程度上造成了空气污染。它们的尾气会威胁人们的健康并且危及农作物。现在，全世界都面临着汽车造成的这些问题所带来的挑战。

Suggested Answers to the Exercises

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. T 7. F 8. T

Unit 2

Auto Sports

Section I Talking Face to Face

The topic area of Talking Face to Face in this unit is to talk about auto sports. The focus is therefore on the types of auto sport games and the discussion over how they are played or any celebrity related to them.

Explanation of difficult expressions

- ① spare: vt. 宽容，饶恕；[主要用于否定句]节约，吝惜；用不着，略去；使免遭，免去；拔出，抽出；出让，让给

e.g. spare herself the trouble of going (to save)

spare no expense for the celebration, spare no efforts (to hold back)

Can you spare ten minutes? (to afford)

Don't spare the mustard. (to use with restraint)

- ② Go ahead: 口语常用语，用来示意对方可以开始了。

- ③ to name a few: 举例时常用表达

- ④ to do some homework: 做家庭作业，此处指做些准备工作。

⑤ lose (sb) for a while: 与 (某人) 失去联系

⑥ transfer: vt. 搬, 使转移; 改变, 转变; 调动; 转让

e.g. He has been **transferred** from Beijing to Shanghai.

transfer property to a person

be **transferred** to another post (中心意思: to pass, to convey)

Section II Maintaining a Sharp Eye

Passage 1

Formula One

Information Related to the Reading Passage

Automobiles in many ways changed our lives. It makes it easy moving from one place to another: People can see families, friends, partners often and keep closer ties; Help can arrive in time when needed; The journey can be more comfortable with better technique and equipments for automobile. Yet people want more. Human beings love fun and they are creative in entertaining. Automobiles are not built only in one way and with the completely same materials, while people drive them with certain skills, so they can compete with each other to see whose car get better performance and who performs better in driving.

Language Points

1. Explanation of Difficult Sentences

① (Para.1) It is the highest class of open wheeled auto racing defined by the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile (FIA).

Analysis: open wheeled: 开式车轮。Open-wheel car describes cars with the wheels outside the car's main body and, in most cases, one seat. Open-wheel cars contrast with street cars, sports cars, stock cars, and touring cars, which have their wheels below the body or fenders (挡泥板). Open-wheel cars are usually built specifically for racing, frequently with a degree of technological sophistication unknown in other forms of motorsport.

Translation: 它是汽车运动的世界管理机构国际汽车联盟举办的最高等级的敞开式座舱汽车大赛。

② (Para.1) The F1 world championship season consists of a series of races, known

as Grands Prix, held usually on purpose-built circuits, and in a few cases on closed city streets, the most famous of which is the Monaco Grand Prix in Monte Carlo.

Analysis: “known as..., held usually...”, V-ed phrase, further explains “The F1 world championship season consists of a series of races”. Which clause modifies the few cases on closed city streets.

e.g. Mr. Joseph, recognized as the best runner in this city, declared this morning that he would quit the Marathon this year which is to be held in the coming September.

consist of: be made up of

Fuzhou City **consists of** five boroughs.

Substances **consist of** small particles called molecules.

VS **consist in:** The beauty of the artist's style **consists in** its simplicity. (reside, lie in)

True charity doesn't **consist in** almsgiving (施舍).

VS **consist with:** The information **consists with** her account. (accord with)

Health does not **consist with** intemperance (放纵, 无节制).

Translation: F1 锦标赛, 又称格兰匹治 (音译), 包含一系列的赛程, 通常在封闭的专门赛道上进行, 其中最为著名的要数位于蒙特卡罗的摩纳哥一级方程式赛车道, 偶尔也会在临时封闭的城市公路上进行。

③ (Para.2) The cars are capable of pulling 5g in some corners...

Analysis: 在航天工程和医学的研究中, 常常用到的重力单位是g。g是一个什么单位呢? 它是一个物体在某种环境下所受到的加速度力。在地球上, 由于地心引力的作用, 物体受到的是1g的作用力, 如果它进入另一个加速度是地心引力3倍的环境中, 受到的将是3g的作用力。我们在日常的生活中是否会碰到加速度环境的变化呢? 如果你想体验一下g值增加时的感觉, 可以到游乐场, 在那种地方经常会有有一种可以绕着轴心旋转的圆形装置, 你站到里面以后, 将背紧靠着墙。当这个装置开始旋转, 而且旋转得越来越快时, 你突然会觉得你脚下的地板离开了你的脚, 可是你没有随着倒下, 仍然站在原地。这就是由于旋转所产生的离心力将你牢牢地钉在墙上, 这个力大约有3g。

Translation: 这些汽车在某些弯道能够产生5倍的重力 (过弯时产生的离心力相当于5倍重力) ……

④ (Para.2) The formula has seen many evolutions and changes through the history of the sport.

Analysis: see: to give rise to or be characterized by

VS **witness:** This old auditorium has **witnessed** many ceremonies. (to

be the setting of)

e.g. Her long reign **saw** the heyday of verbal humor.

The 1930s **saw** the development of sulfa (磺胺剂) drugs and penicillin.

Translation: 贯穿整个赛车史，方程式见证了(赛车的)诸多变革。

⑤ (Para.2) The chassis is made largely of carbon fibre composites, rendering it light but extremely stiff and strong.

Analysis: V-ing phrase modifying “carbon fibre composites” as a complementary adverbial.

e.g. Josh bought a lot of souvenirs when touring in Paris, making her journey weighty but fruitful.

Translation: 底盘成分基本上是碳纤维化合物，这使得车身轻便却又极其坚硬牢固。

⑥ (Para.4) Formula One is a massive television event, with millions of people watching each race worldwide.

Analysis: “with” used as a function word to indicate accompanying detail or condition.

e.g. He just sat there **with** his mouth open.

With the advent of the rockets, the Space Age began.

Translation: F1 是电视盛会，每场比赛都吸引了全世界数百万的电视观众。

⑦ (Para.4) Its high profile and popularity makes it an obvious merchandising environment, which leads to very high investments from sponsors, translating into extremely high budgets for the constructor teams.

Analysis: which clause, non-defining relative clause, modifies its high profile and popularity; V-ing phrase as resulting adverbial, translating into... (转变为车队的极高预算)。

e.g. David, tall and handsome, as the chairman of the Student Union, is so active on campus, which leads to his popularity, esp. among the girls.

Translation: 它的高知名度与受欢迎度使它具备了明显的商业环境，因而吸引了赞助商大量的投资，使得车队预算极高。

2. Important Words

① rev: *v.* increase the number of rotations per minute 加快转速

e.g. revved the engine (to increase the speed)

orders to **rev up** factory output (to increase)

revving ourselves up for the game; efforts to **rev** the economy (to make livelier)

② suspension: *n.* a time interval during which there is a temporary cessation of sth.

悬挂装置

e.g. **suspension** of arms (a temporary stop)

suspension from school/office

suspension points, suspension periods (pause)

③ **render**: v. cause to become; provide or furnish with 致使, 使变为; 提供

e.g. **render** a bill (to present)

render assistance (to offer)

He had to **render** an apology for his rudeness.

render a play into English (to represent)

The news **rendered** her speechless. (to cause)

④ **profile**: n. a side view representation of an object; a description of sb/sth that gives useful information 轮廓; 概述, 简介

e.g. kept a low **profile** (visibility)

a **profile** of the new prime minister (a brief introduction)

a psychological **profile** of a job applicant (a simple presentation)

⑤ **fold**: v. bend or lay so that one part covers the other; close 折叠, 合上; 结束, 关闭

e.g. **fold** a sheet of paper

The hawk **folded** its wings.

They had to **fold** the company a year after they started it.

⑥ **vest**: v. provide with power and authority 授予, 给予

e.g. The company **vests** its employees with full pension rights after five years of service.

Congress is **vested** with the power to declare war.

Passage Translation

一级方程式赛车

一级方程式赛车, 简称F1, 被全世界的专家认为是汽车运动的顶级赛事。它是汽车运动的世界管理机构国际汽车联盟举办的最高等级的敞开车座舱汽车大赛。名称中的“formula规则”就是指所有参赛车手和汽车必须遵守的一套规则。F1锦标赛, 又称格兰匹治(音译), 包含一系列的赛程, 通常在封闭的专门赛道上进行, 其中最为著名的要数位于蒙特卡罗的摩纳哥一级方程式赛车场, 偶尔也会在临时封闭的城市公路上进行。每个赛程的结果相加来决定当年的两个冠军——分别属于赛车手和车队。