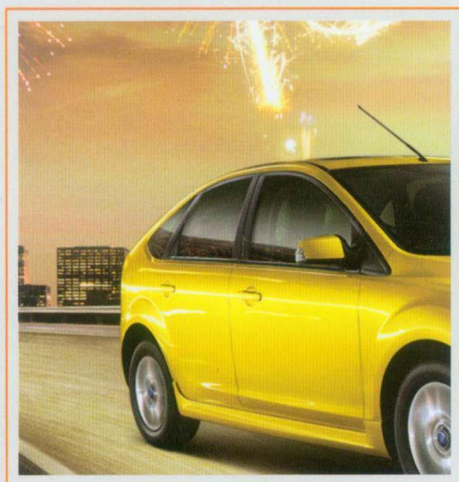


Automobile English



汽车英语

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前 言

近年来,随着我国汽车工业的迅速发展,对汽车专业技术人员的需求也逐年增加,全国各地的高等职业技术学院纷纷扩大了汽车类专业的招生规模。与此同时,随着进口汽车越来越多地进入中国市场,其车型繁多、结构复杂,而且进口汽车和相关设备的使用说明书、维修手册等大多由英文写成,为解决汽车维修人员和使用者在维修和使用上的困难,故我们根据最新资料,结合高职院校学生的技能需求,编写了《汽车英语》一书。

本书的编写面向汽车检测与维修和汽车营销专业的工作实际,是高等职业技术学院汽车检测与维修专业和汽车技术服务与营销两个专业的必备教材,也是在职培训汽车专业人员的培训教材,还可供从事汽车相关专业的人员参考使用。

全书包括汽车史、汽车基础、汽车维修手册的使用说明、汽车产品介绍、销售前台接待英语、一级方程式汽车赛、维修前台接待英语、铅酸蓄电池和燃料电池、汽车照明和光源、未来汽车技术和主要汽车公司介绍共计 11 章,另有附录常用汽车英文缩略语。

本书的主要特点如下:

- ①中英文对照,便于学习者在短时间内获得最大信息量。
- ②汽车文化知识、汽车理论和原理内容交叉讲授,避免教学的枯燥。
- ③内容的选取从简单到复杂、由单一到全面,基础知识由浅入深贯穿全书。

本书由杨柳主编,李振东、王军担任副主编,刘月琴、孙冻担任主审。其中,杨柳负责编写第 2、3、4、5、6、7、9、11 章;李振东负责编写第 8、10 章;王军负责编写第 1 章和附录。全书由杨柳统稿,由杨柳和李振东校订。

由于编者经验所限,书中难免存在疏漏之处,恳切希望广大读者提供宝贵意见和建议,以便今后修订并逐步完善。

编 者
2015 年 10 月

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Chapter 1 Automotive History

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Unit 1 History of the foreign automobile

第 1 单元 国外汽车的历史

New words

automotive [ɔː tə'məʊtɪv]	adj. 汽车的
history ['hɪstəri]	n. 历史
foreign ['fɔːrɪn]	adj. 外国的
opinion [ə'pɪnjən]	n. 见解
doubt [daʊt]	n. 怀疑
automobile ['ɔːtəməubi:l]	n. 汽车
revolutionary [revə'lʊːʃənəri]	adj. 革命性的
invention [ɪn'venʃən]	n. 发明, 创造
transportation [træns'pɔː'teɪʃən]	n. 运输工具
basic ['beɪsɪk]	adj. 基本的
wheeled [wiːld]	adj. 轮式的
vehicle ['viːkl]	n. 车辆
motor ['məʊtə]	n. 发动机
ox [ɒks]	n. 牛
create [kriː'eɪt]	v. 创造
preserve [prɪ'zəːv]	v. 保存
ancestor ['ænsɪstə]	n. 祖先
mechanic [mɪ'kænik]	n. 技师
engine ['endʒɪn]	n. 发动机
pension ['penʃən]	n. 退休金
self-propelled ['selfprə'peld]	adj. 自力推进的
acknowledged [ək'nɒlɪdʒd]	adj. 公认的
German ['dʒəːmən]	adj. 德国的
unlikely [ʌn'laɪklɪ]	adv. 不可能

Daimler [ˈdaɪmlə]
 convention [kənˈvenʃən]
 expedition [eksplɪˈdɪʃən]
 prove [pruːv]
 newfangled [ˌnjuːˈfæŋɡld]
 unknɒwledʒd [ˌʌnəkˈnɒlɪdʒd]
 devoted [dɪˈvəʊtɪd]
 Mannheim [ˈmænhaim]
 patent [ˈpeɪtənt]
 Pforzheim [ˈpfɔːtʃaɪm]
 blockage [ˈblɒkɪdʒ]
 hairpin [ˈheɪpɪn]
 ignition [ɪɡˈnɪʃən]
 gater [ˈɡaːtə]

n. 戴姆勒
n. 常规
n. 远征
v. 证明
adj. 新奇的
adj. 默默无闻的
adj. 无私奉献的
n. 曼海姆
n. 专利
n. 普福尔茨海姆
n. 堵塞
n. 发卡
n. 点火装置
n. 吊袜带

In most people's opinion, there is little doubt that the automobile is the most revolutionary invention in the history of transportation. The basic idea of the automobile is simple: choose a wheeled vehicle pulled by horse or ox, add a motor and create a self-propelled transportation vehicle.

大多数人认为,汽车毋庸置疑是交通运输业历史上最具革命性的发明。汽车的基本理念很简单:选一种由马或牛拉的轮式车辆,装上发动机,即可创造出一辆可以自我推进的运输车辆。

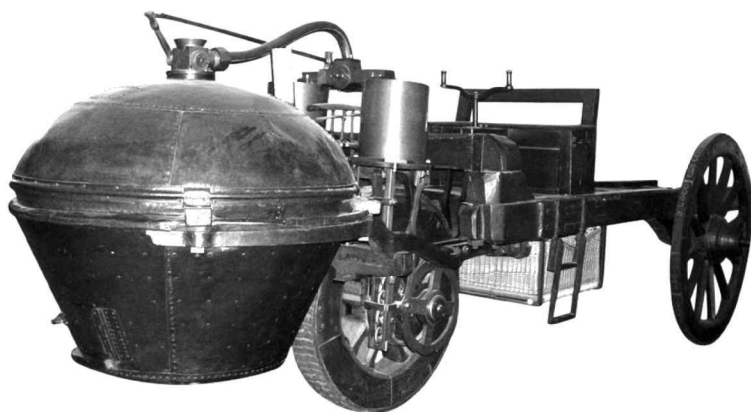


Fig. 1.1 Cugnot's steam vehicle

图 1.1 屈尼奥的蒸汽汽车

1.1.1 The first vehicle with a steam engine

1.1.1 第一辆装有汽车发动机的车

The earliest ancestor of the modern

现代汽车的鼻祖大概是法尔迪耶·德·



automobile is probably the Fardier de Cugnot (Fig. 1.1), a three-wheeled, steam-power, 2.3 mph vehicle built in 1771 by Nicolas Joseph Cugnot for the war. This cumbersome machine was never put into production because it was much slower and harder to operate than a cart.

It is said to have gone out of control and knocked down part of the Arsenal wall, which is believed to be the first automobile accident. Its engine part is preserved at the National Technology Museum in Paris.

Its inventor, Cugnot was a French engineer and mechanic. Louis XV granted him a sum of pension for his innovative work. With the French Revolution, Cugnot's pension was withdrawn in 1789, and he went into exile in Brussels, where he lived in poverty. Shortly before his death, he was invited back to Paris by Napoleon and died in October 1804.

屈尼奥,一辆时速为每小时 2.3 mph,三轮蒸汽驱动的车辆,由尼可拉斯·约瑟夫·屈尼奥于 1771 年为战争而制。因其行进速度比马车慢,且比马车还难操控,这个笨重的机器从未付诸生产。

据说这辆车曾失去控制,撞倒了一家兵工厂的部分厂墙,这被认为是第一起汽车事故。这辆车的发动机部分现保存在位于巴黎的国立工艺博物馆。

它的发明者屈尼奥是一位法国工程师兼技师,因其创新性的努力,路易斯 15 世给予他一笔退休金。1789 年法国大革命爆发,屈尼奥的退休金被撤销,后逃亡到布鲁塞尔,过着贫困的生活。就在去世前不久,他被拿破仑邀请回巴黎,于 1804 年 10 月去世。

1.1.2 Fathers of the world's automobiles

1.1.2 世界汽车之父

It is generally acknowledged that the earliest practical automobiles with gas-powered internal combustion engines were completed almost at the same time by several German inventors. Among them are Benz, Daimler and Mabach, who are together called "Fathers of Automobile" in the world's automotive history.

一般认为,有几名德国发明家几乎在同一时间制造完成了最早能实际使用的汽油动力内燃机汽车。其中,本茨、戴姆勒、迈巴赫被并称为世界汽车史上的“汽车之父”。

1.1.3 The first patented automobile

1.1.3 首辆拥有专利的汽车

Karl Benz built his first automobile with an internal combustion engine in 1885 in Mannheim. He was granted a patent for his automobile on 29 January 1886, and began the first production of automobile in 1888.

1885 年,卡尔·本茨于曼海姆制造了他的第一辆内燃机驱动的汽车。他于 1886 年 1 月 29 日获得该款汽车的专利,并于 1888 年首次开始投放生产。

1.1.4 The first driver in the world

1.1.4 世界上第一位司机

At the beginning, many people laughed at Karl Benz' invention. On August 5th 1888 and without her husband's knowledge, Benz' wife, Betha Benz drove her two son in one of Benz' newly-constructed Patent Motorwagon automobiles, leaving Mannheim early in the morning reaching her mother's house in Pforzheim that evening, thus becoming the first person to drive an automobile over a "long" distance which covered more than 106 km.

Other interesting information about that trip is that she repaired a fuel line blockage with hairpin, and fixed the ignition with a garter.

Without this "expedition", it is quite unlikely that Karl Benz would have had the successes that followed. She broke the conventions of the time and proved to the world that this newfangled thing had a purpose, which also proved one of our old Chinese sayings, "there must be an unacknowledged and devoted woman behind a successful man".

1.1.5 Father of the American automobile

1.1.5 美国汽车之父

Henry Ford who was born in 1863, Detroit, Michigan and died in 1947, was the founder of the Ford Motor Company and "Father of the American automobile".

He was a prolific inventor and was awarded 161 U. S. patents.

Ford built his first gas-powered car in 1896 and began producing his Model T in 1908.

His first moving assembly line began mass production on or around April 1st, 1913, which

起初,很多人嘲笑卡尔·本茨的发明。1888年8月5日,本茨的妻子伯莎·本茨在其丈夫毫不知情的情况下,一大早便驾驶着一辆本茨新制造的已获得专利的由发动机推动的汽车,拉着她的两个儿子离开曼海姆,当天晚上到达了母亲位于普福尔茨海姆的家中,这使她成为了开车行驶超过106 km“漫长”距离的第一人。

另外,这次旅行中有趣的事还有她用发卡解决了油路堵塞的问题,用吊袜带修好了点火装置。

没有这次“远征”,很可能就没有本茨后面的成功。她打破了那个时代的常规,并向世界证明这一新奇玩意儿是有用的,同时也证明了我们中国的一句老话:“一个成功的男人背后一定有一个默默无闻的无私奉献的女人。”

亨利·福特1863年生于密歇根州底特律市,卒于1947年,是美国福特汽车公司的创始人,也是美国“汽车之父”。

他是一个多产的发明家,获得了161项美国专利。

福特于1896年制造了他的第一辆汽油动力车,并于1908年投产其T型车。

他的第一条装配流水线于1913年4月1日左右开始大规模生产,这令交通工具和美



revolutionized transportation and American industry. As the owner of the Ford Motor Company, he became one of the richest and best-known people in the world. 国工业都发生了革命性的变化。作为福特汽车公司的所有者,福特成为世界上最富有、最有名的人之一。

Unit 2 History of the Chinese automobile

第2单元 中国汽车史

New words

prolific [prə'li:fɪk]

adj. 多产的

award [ə'wɔ:d]

v. 授予 *n.* 奖

assembly [ə'sembli]

n. 装配

mass [mæs]

n. 大量

revolutionize [ˌrevə'lʊ:ʃənaɪz]

v. 使……革命化

industry [ˈɪndəstri]

n. 工业

factory [ˈfæktəri]

n. 工厂

existence [ɪg'zɪstəns]

n. 存在

Soviet Union [ˈsəʊvɪət ˈju:niən]

n. 苏联

assistance [ə'sɪstəns]

n. 援助

witness [ˈwɪtnɪs]

v. 目睹

technical [ˈteknɪkəl]

adj. 技术的

soaring [ˈsɔ:rɪŋ]

adj. 冲天的;急速发展的

applause [ə'plɔ:z]

n. 掌声

enthusiasm [ɪn'θju:zɪæzəm]

n. 热情

parade [pə'reɪd]

n. 游行

sociably [ˈsəʊfəbli]

adv. 和蔼可亲地

exhibit [ɪg'zɪbɪt]

n. 展览

homemade [ˈhəʊm'meɪd]

adj. 国产的

machinery [mə'tʃɪ:nəri]

n. 机械

sedan [si'dæn]

n. 轿车

accompany [ə'kʌmpəni]

v. 伴随

thunderous [ˈθʌndərəs]

adj. 雷鸣般的

military [ˈmɪlɪtəri]

adj. 军队的

precursor [pri:'kʊ:sə(r)]

n. 前辈,先驱,先锋;预兆

celebration [ˌselɪˈbreɪʃn]
 derive [dɪˈraɪv]
 counterpart [ˈkaʊntəpa:t]
 contemporary [kənˈtempərəri]
 medium [ˈmiːdiəm]
 prevail [prɪˈveɪl]
 surpass [səˈpɑ:s]
 luxury [ˈlʌkfəri]
 fierce [fɪəs]
 naval [ˈneɪvl]
 enormous [ɪˈnɔ:rməs]
 limousine [ˈliməzi:n]
 pioneering [ˌpaɪəˈnɪərɪŋ]
 trial [ˈtraɪəl]
 headquarters [ˌhedˈkwɔ:təz]
 elite [eɪˈli:t]
 challenge [ˈtʃæləndʒ]

n. 庆祝; 庆祝会(仪式); 颂扬
vt. & vi. 得到, 导出; 源于
n. 配对物; 相对物; 对方
adj. 当代的, 现代的; 同时代的
adj. 中等的, 中级的; 普通的; 平均的
vi. 流行, 盛行; 获胜, 优势
vt. 超过; 优于; 胜过
n. 奢侈, 豪华; 奢侈品, 美食, 美衣
adj. 凶猛的, 残忍的; 猛烈的
adj. (有) 海军的, 军舰的, 船的
adj. 巨大的; 庞大的; 极恶的; 凶暴的
n. 豪华轿车
adj. 首创的; 先驱的; 开创性的
n. 试验 *adj.* 试验的; [法] 审讯的
n. (机构, 企业等的) 总部; 总店
n. [法] 精华; 精锐, 精英
n. 挑战; 盘问; 质疑

Phrases & expressions

break ground
 What's the meaning of CA71?
 C—China
 A—FAW
 7—car's serial number
 1—the first car

破土动工

1.2.1 The first automobile works in China

1.2.1 中国第一个汽车制造厂

FAW is short for China First Automobile Works, which broke ground for its first factory in 1953, the first year of the first five-year plan, in Changchun.

During the early years of First Automobile Works' existence, the Soviet Union lent assistance, providing technical support, tooling and production machinery. Before the factory

FAW 是中国第一汽车制造厂的简称。1953 年, 即第一个五年计划的第一年, 一汽制造厂的第一间厂房在长春破土动工。

苏联在第一汽车制造厂建成的前几年给予了很大的援助, 提供技术支持, 加工及生产机械。在工厂建成前, 有 39 名中国学员前往斯大林卡车载重汽车制造厂接受载重汽车生



opened, 39 Chinese trainees traveled to the 的指导。
Stalin Truck Factory for instruction in truck
production

1.2.2 The first truck in China

1.2.2 中国的第一辆载重汽车

On July 13th, 1956, its first product, the
CA-10 4-ton Jiefang truck rolled off the assembly
line slowly, which were accompanied by the
laughter and the thunderous applause.

The first Jiefang trucks appeared on 1956's
National Day military parade. Afterwards some
of them were exhibited on Tiananmen Square
and witnessed by numerous common people who
rushed there.

1956年7月13日,其第一款产品 CA-10
型4吨解放牌汽车伴随着欢声笑语和雷鸣般
的掌声徐徐驶出装配线。

第一批解放牌汽车出现在了1956年的
国庆阅兵式上,之后,部分汽车在天安门广场
展出,被无数群众争相目睹。

1.2.3 The first Chinese car

1.2.3 中国制造的第一辆轿车

On February 13th, 1958, Chairman Mao
came to FAW for a visit. When he saw the
workers constructing FAW trucks with soaring
enthusiasm, he said to the factory director,
Father of the Chinese automobile, Rao Bin who
was accompanying him, "I'm very happy to see
our Chinese workers can make our own trucks,"
then again he asked him amiably, "when can I
ride in our own car?"

Then with the great efforts of all FAW
workers, our first homemade sedan called
Dongfeng CA71, which was the precursor of
Hongqi sedan, was made on May 12th, 1958.
Later on May 21st, 1958, in the small garden of
Zhongnanhai, Chairman Mao visited and rode in
this sedan, "I can ride in our homemade car at
last," he said happily.

1958年2月13日,毛主席到一汽参观视
察,看到工人生产解放牌载重汽车的冲天干
劲时,对陪同的厂长饶斌(中国汽车之父)说:
“看到中国工人阶级能制造我们自己的大卡
车,我很高兴。”并再一次和蔼可亲地问饶斌:
“什么时候能坐上我们自己制造的小轿车?”

于是,在全体职工的努力下,我国第一辆
国产的东风CA71型小轿车于1958年5月12
日诞生了,它就是“红旗”的前身。不久之后,
1958年5月21日,毛主席在中南海小花园参
观并乘坐了这辆小轿车,他高兴地说,“我终
于坐上我们自己制造的小轿车了”。

1.2.4 The first Hongqi sedan

1.2.4 第一辆红旗牌轿车

But only one month later, Dongfeng CA71 was discontinued for some special reasons. To our Chinese cheerfulness, less than three months later, the first Hongqi sedan CA72 with V8 engine was trialed successfully on August 1st, 1958 and its production cars were first formally begun in August, 1959 to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the people's Republic of China. FAW is entering into an exciting and dynamic new era. From its beginning in 1953, FAW has become a major supplier of automobiles, trucks, buses, and coaches around the globe. FAW is proudly poised to become the new benchmark for innovation, satisfying the world with the best automobiles and trucks available.

但仅一个月后,东风 CA71 型汽车就因某些特殊原因被迫停产。令我们中国人高兴的是,不到三个月后的 8 月 1 日,第一辆配有 8 缸发动机的 CA72 型红旗牌高级轿车试制成功,并于 1959 年 8 月正式定型投产,以庆祝中华人民共和国成立 10 周年。如今,一汽进入蓬勃发展的新时期。从 1953 年建厂之初到今天,一汽已经成长为全球汽车、卡车、长短途公交车的主要供应商。一汽已经自豪地成为创新型企业的新基准,用其丰富的汽车、卡车类产品满足着世界的需求。

1.2.5 Wonderful present and future of FAW

1.2.5 一汽美好的现在和未来

Though it was not the first Chinese automaker to take on foreign partners, FAW'S early joint venture with Volkswagen in 1990 made it the second Chinese auto company to develop a string cooperative relationship with a foreign counterpart. In 1992, the name First Automobile Works was changed to China FAW Group Corporation. In 2000, it took on Toyota as its second foreign partner, and now has joint ventures with a handful of other foreign companies, too.

As for 2009, FAW is the largest auto maker in China, whose products cover light, medium, and heavy-duty trucks, municipal and

一汽虽然不是首家与外商合作的中国汽车制造商,但它与大众公司在 1990 年建立的合资企业使其成为中国第二家与国外汽车巨头建立合作关系的汽车公司。1992 年,第一汽车制造厂更名为中国一汽集团公司。2000 年,丰田成为一汽的第二个国外合作伙伴。现在一汽还和其他一些外国公司有合资经营的项目。

到 2009 年,一汽集团已成为中国最大的汽车制造商,其产品包括轻型、中型、重型卡车、城市及观光巴士、定制巴士底盘、迷你车



touring buses, custom bus chassis, minivans and auto parts. FAW has its headquarters in Changchun, a tree-lined city on China's northeastern Songliao Plain.

The 10,000,000th produced vehicle of China in 2009, a new model of Jiefang J6 rolled off the assembly line on Oct. 20th. at China FAW Group.

The event means China has become the third country in the world to surpass the auto annual output of ten million units following the United States and Japan.

Facing the fierce competition of car markets at home and abroad, FAW people are meeting the enormous challenges from the world's automotive industry with their full enthusiasm and pioneering spirits.

2009年10月20日,第1000万辆汽车——一辆新型解放J6型重卡在中国一汽驶下生产线。

这意味着中国成为世界上继美、日之后第三个汽车年产量破千万的国家。

面对国内外汽车市场的激烈竞争,一汽人正以饱满的热情、开拓进取的精神,迎接世界汽车行业的巨大挑战。

Exercises

I. According to the passage, choose the best answer(s) to each of the following questions.

- What is the most revolutionary invention in the history of transportation?
A. The bicycle. B. The airplane.
C. The steamship. D. The automobile.
- What is earliest ancestor of the modern automobile probably?
A. The Fardier de Cugnot. B. The Benz's Patent Motorwagon.
C. The Ford Model T. D. The CA71.
- Who built the Fardier de Cugnot?
A. Nicolas Joseph Cugnot. B. Karl Benz.
C. Henry Ford. D. Gottlieb Daimler.
- Who are Fathers of world's automobile?
A. Karl Benz. B. Gottlieb Daimler.
C. Wilhelm Mabach. D. Henry Ford.
- Who is the first driver in the world?
A. Henry Ford's wife. B. Karl Benz's wife.
C. Gottlieb Daimler's wife. D. Wilhelm Mabach's wife.
- When did Henry Ford build his first gasoline-powered car?

A. In 1771. B. In 1873. C. In 1885. D. In 1896.

7. Which is China's first automobile manufacturer?

A. FAW. B. Geely. C. BYD. D. Dongfeng.

8. When did the first Jiefang truck roll off the assembly line?

A. On July 1st, 1956. B. On July 13th, 1956.
C. On July 14th, 1956. D. On July 23rd, 1956.

II. Fill in the blanks.

1. Karl Benz built his first automobile in _____.
2. Father of American automobile was _____. He was born in _____ Michigan.
3. Father of Chinese automobile was _____.
4. The first widely produced car in the history of transportation was _____.

III. Translate the following automotive brands.

1. Ford 2. Austin 3. Bugatti 4. Lancia 5. Citroen 6. Volkswagen Beetle 7. Rolls-Royce Phantom
8. Toyota Corolla 9. Range Rover 10. Mercedes-Benz 11. BMW 12. Honda Accord Sedan
13. Audi 14. Hongqi Luxury Sedan 15. BYD

IV. According to the passage, discuss the following questions.

1. When was Benz granted a patent for his automobile?
2. Where is the headquarters of FAW in China?
3. Which car do you prefer in the current market?

Answers

I. 1. D 2. A 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. B

II. 1. 1885 2. Henry Ford; Detroit 3. Rao Bin 4. Ford Model

III. 1. 福特 2. 奥斯汀 3. 布加迪 4. 蓝旗亚 5. 雪铁龙 6. 大众甲壳虫 7. 劳斯莱斯幻影
8. 丰田卡罗拉 9. 路虎揽胜 10. 梅赛德斯-奔驰 11. 宝马 12. 本田雅阁轿车
13. 奥迪 14. 红旗豪华轿车 15. 比亚迪

IV.

1. Benz was granted a patent for his automobile on 29 January 1886.
2. FAW has its headquarters in Changchun.
3. Honda Accord sedan became the most popular car in the United States in the 1990s.

Chapter 2 The Automotive Basics

第2章 汽车基础

Unit 1 Engine components

第1单元 发动机主要零部件

New words

category ['kætəgərɪ]	n. 种类, 类型
body ['bɒdɪ]	n. 车身
chassis ['ʃæsɪ]	n. 底盘
layout ['leɪaʊt]	n. 布局, 安排, 设计
cylinder ['sɪlɪndə(r)]	n. 汽缸
gasoline ['gæsəli:n]	n. 汽油机
spark [spɑ:k]	n. 火花
ignition [ɪg'nɪʃn]	n. 点燃, 点火
diesel ['di:zl]	n. 柴油机
compression [kəm'preʃn]	n. 压缩
shaft [ʃɑ:ft]	n. 轴
transmission [træns'mɪʃn]	n. 传动装置、变速器
bush [buʃ]	n. 灌木; 衬套; 轴衬; 轴瓦
lobe [ləʊb]	n. 圆形突出部, 耳垂, 裂片
gasket ['gæskɪt]	n. 束帆索, 衬垫, 垫圈
screw [skru:]	n. 螺钉

Phrases & expressions

power unit	动力装置
internal combustion engine (IC engines)	内燃机
principal component	主要部件
spark-ignition engine	点燃式发动机(火花塞点火式发动机)
compression-ignition engine	压燃式发动机(压缩点火式发动机)