

汽车行业英语教程

文熹萌 洪少贤 王毅明 主编

**AUTOMOBILE ENGLISH:
A COURSEBOOK**



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前言/Preface

汽车在人们工作和生活中的地位日益重要。当今世界高新技术的快速发展已使汽车成为高新技术高度集中的现代化产品。大部分汽车的使用说明书、维修手册、仪表板显示、传感器和主要的零部件等都是用英文表达和标注的,全球各大汽车公司向各个汽车维修站提供技术指导的技术服务公告许多也是用英文发布的。若不懂英语、不具备汽车专业英语的知识,就很难看懂汽车维修、保养等的英文资料。英语作为高职院校一门重要的必修课,长期以来一直被看作独立的公共基础课程。但高职院校的英语课程所教授内容未能与学生未来的职业有效结合,很难满足学生工作岗位的实际需要。高等职业教育的办学方针是“以服务为宗旨,以就业为导向”,采用“工学结合”的培养模式,实现培养技术、生产、管理和服务第一线高级技能人才的目标。为了贯彻国家大力发展职业教育、培养高素质技能人才的精神,顺应高等职业院校英语课程改革的方向,向学生提供未来工作岗位所需的专业英语知识,培养学生在实际工作岗位运用汽车专业英语的能力,我们精心编写了这本《汽车行业英语教程》,真正体现了高职公共英语教学的职业性、实践性和实用性。

本教材共 8 个单元,每个单元均按照以下内容进行编排,特色鲜明。

- 第一部分为“交际会话”(Listening and Speaking),旨在培养学生在实际语言环境下进行有关汽车英语的听说训练,以提高学生听力与口语表达能力。选用贴近实际、贴近企业、贴近岗位的常用专业英语会话。
- 第二部分为“应用阅读”(Practical Reading),旨在培养学生阅读汽车英语的能力。精选两篇文章,基本囊括了有关汽车的基本知识。
- 第三部分为“实用写作”(Practical Writing),旨在给学生提供范文,让学生参照范例拟写和套用应用文体。包括三部分,采用“案例学习+常用句型或词汇+写作练习”的编排形式。

本教材打破传统汽车英语编写模式,增加了实用写作和听说部分,构思独特、实用性强,突出了汽车英语的涉外业务实际需要,选材新颖、语言规范、专业性强。每单元附有注释,注有生词和短语并配有适量练习,练习的设计具有实用性和针对性。

考虑到本教材专业性比较强,为了方便教学,本教材最后附有课文参考译文和练习答案。

在写作过程中,我们直接或间接地引用了一些学者的研究成果,在此向他们表示衷心的感谢,同时也感谢江苏大学出版社给予我们的支持和鼓励,感谢家人和朋友们给予我们的理解和支持。

由于编写时间紧迫,编者水平有限,书中难免有不妥之处,欢迎读者提出宝贵意见。

编者

2015 年 11 月

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Unit 1

Automobile Culture

- **Part One** Listening and Speaking

Listening In

Speaking Out

- **Part Two** Practical Reading

Text A: Frankfurt Motor Show—The World's Largest Auto Show

Text B: Auto Racing—Technical Details of Formula One Racing Cars

Reading Material: Car Logo

- **Part Three** Practical Writing

Résumé

Practice



Part One Listening and Speaking

❖Listening In❖

Section 1

Listen to the following eight sentences and choose the word or phrase you hear in each sentence.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. () A. eyes | B. ice |
| 2. () A. wrong | B. gone |
| 3. () A. invited | B. invented |
| 4. () A. his parents | B. his appearance |
| 5. () A. nothing | B. anything |
| 6. () A. learn about | B. know about |
| 7. () A. Would you | B. Won't you |
| 8. () A. give you a dress | B. have your address |

Section 2

Listen and choose the best response to each question or statement you hear.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. () A. My husband works at a law firm. | |
| | B. My husband likes music very much. |
| | C. I take care of most of the housework at home. |
| | D. I'm fond of taking a walk after supper. |
| 2. () A. Certainly. | B. No idea. |
| | C. Like everybody else. |
| | D. As much as you can. |
| 3. () A. Thanks. | B. Nice to see you too, Bill. |
| | C. I'm fine, thank you. |
| | D. Goodbye! |
| 4. () A. It doesn't matter. | B. Thanks a lot. |
| | C. It is a problem. |
| | D. It's my pleasure. |
| 5. () A. Here you are. | B. Eight dollars fifty. |
| | C. No way. |
| | D. It's about ten. |
| 6. () A. Sorry, his line is busy. | B. Why not? |
| | C. I'm not the personnel manager. |
| | D. Can I help you? |
| 7. () A. It's September 9 th . | B. It's a cold day today. |
| | C. It's March. |
| | D. It's Wednesday. |



8. () A. Yes, please. B. I don't think so.
C. Why not? D. It's very nice.

Section 3

Listen to the following eight short dialogues between a man and a woman, and choose the best answer to the question after each dialogue.

1. () A. \$30 B. \$27 C. \$24 D. \$21
2. () A. He may fail again in the exam.
B. He can't make up his mind.
C. He feels the final exam was wrong.
D. He didn't do the final exam.
3. () A. Take a taxi. B. Take a bus.
C. Hurry to the first meeting. D. Meet somebody at 1:30 p. m.
4. () A. He wants to hear the woman's idea about the weekend plan.
B. He can't think of what to do during the week.
C. He doesn't usually make plans for the weekend.
D. He and the woman will go out together this weekend.
5. () A. She is angry because the man didn't go with her.
B. The concert was not exciting at all.
C. She feels sorry about the man's illness.
D. She wishes to take care of them.
6. () A. She doesn't agree with what Mr. White said.
B. She doesn't think the same as the man.
C. She agrees with the man but not Mr. White.
D. She also thinks the speech was interesting.
7. () A. A hotel B. An airport C. A restaurant D. A hospital
8. () A. The project is too difficult for her to do.
B. She has problems with her studies.
C. She is doing well with her project.
D. She is not good at working with other students.

Section 4

Mr. Smith, manager of Market Department in Triumph Automobile Company (TAC), is talking to Wang Ming, an intern. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks with what you hear.

Wang Ming: Good morning, Mr. Smith.



- Mr. Smith: Morning, Wang Ming. Well, your major is car industry and (1) _____, right?
- Wang Ming: That's right.
- Mr. Smith: So you know how to (2) _____ a market survey, huh?
- Wang Ming: Yeah. I did it when I was a college student.
- Mr. Smith: Now I'd like you to (3) _____ a survey of today's auto market and see what we should do. Do you have any problem?
- Wang Ming: Yeah. What aspects do you want me to cover, Mr. Smith?
- Mr. Smith: In your survey, you should find out the (4) _____ in auto market, collect information about our competitors, and learn about customers' expectations and the factors that (5) _____ purchase behavior.
- Wang Ming: OK, Mr. Smith. I'll try my best.

❖ Speaking Out ❖

Practice the following dialogue and role-play it with your partner.

Dialogue: At the Auto Beauty Shop

Assistant (A): Good afternoon, Madam. Is there anything I can help you with?

Judy (J): Oh, I bought a car ten days ago. This is the first time that I have come to your shop. What kinds of service do you offer?

A: We offer car washing (by hand and by machine) and waxing. Common maintenance of cars is also offered here. And we have various kinds of interior ornaments for customers to choose.

J: Do you guarantee quality?

A: Don't worry about it, Madam. All our workers are experts in washing, waxing and common maintenance of cars. The materials used and the interior ornaments offered are of high quality.

J: Generally, how often should a car be washed?

A: Cars should be washed once every month at least. During the washing, pressure water is used to remove the dirt from all the areas where dirt and salt may be accumulated and wash is difficult to reach.

J: How about waxing?

A: You'd better have your car waxed at least once three or four months. Waxing helps to protect the paint from the sun and chemicals. Besides, it can make your car look shiny.

J: How long will it take?





- A: It will take you at least half an hour to have the whole car waxed. But the high quality car wax can stay on your car for three or four months.
- J: Oh, I'm afraid I don't have much time to have my car waxed today. I'll come when I'm free. Now just have my car washed, please.
- A: OK. A complete clean-up?
- J: No, just exterior, please.
- A: Washing by hand or by machine?
- J: I think a hand wash will do. When will it be ready?
- A: In about fifteen minutes.
- J: How much should I pay?
- A: Fifteen yuan...

Notes to the dialogue

1. We offer car washing (by hand and by machine) and waxing.
我们提供车子的清洗（手洗或机洗）和打蜡服务。
2. Common maintenance of cars is also offered here.
还提供车子的常规保养。
3. And we have various kinds of interior ornaments for customers to choose.
我们有各种各样的内饰供顾客选用。
4. Do you guarantee quality?
你们保证质量吗？
5. The materials used and the interior ornaments offered are of high quality.
所使用的材料和提供的内饰都是优质的。
6. During the washing, pressure water is used to remove the dirt from all the areas where dirt and salt may be accumulated and wash is difficult to reach.
在洗车过程中，使用增压水去除所有污垢和盐分可能堆积的地方及较难清洗的地方的污垢。

Part Two Practical Reading

❖ Text A ❖

Frankfurt Motor Show—The World's Largest Auto Show

The Frankfurt Motor Show is one of the largest and most important international auto shows in Europe. Although it occurs on an annual basis, it alternates between passenger



vehicles one year and commercial vehicles the next. Because of this, the Frankfurt auto show swaps positions with the biannual Paris International Motor Show as Europe's most important auto show.

As you might expect, the Frankfurt auto show is dominated by German manufacturers. Companies like Audi, BMW, Mercedes-Benz and Porsche typically use the Frankfurt Motor Show as their launching pad for new models. It's still an international show, however, so there's an occasional U.S. or Japanese debut thrown in for good measure. If there's one thing that distinguishes the Frankfurt Motor Show from the other international auto shows, it's the sheer size of its displays. Spread out over roughly 10 halls, walking the show floor means putting in at least a few good miles. It takes 10 minutes just to get from one hall to another, and once you're in them they have so many cars on display you can spend hours in each one.



In an effort to cut through the clutter, BMW and Mercedes have halls of their very own. They take on different looks with each show, with high-tech displays, dramatic lighting and at least a dozen cars of one form or another. They also serve as the promotional stages for the latest models. Unlike the usual debuts at most other European auto shows, Mercedes and BMW go to great lengths to make it a show. You're apt to see anyone from famous singers to Formula One stars at some of their bigger intros, an atmosphere that gives the Frankfurt auto show a tinge of glamour that you might not otherwise expect in a city known as the financial center of Germany.

New words

alternate *v.* 交替; 更迭

swap *v.* 交换

biannual *adj.* 一年两次的; 半年一次的

debut *adj.* 首次出场的

manufacturer *n.* 生产商

occasional *adj.* 偶尔的; 偶然的

distinguish *v.* 区分; 辨别

clutter *n.* 凌乱; 杂乱的东西

intro *n.* 介绍; 引子

Phrases and expressions

passenger vehicle 客车

commercial vehicle 商务车

launching pad 发射台



promotional stages 推广阶段

a tinge of glamour 一些魅力

financial center 金融中心

Notes

1. Because of this, the Frankfurt auto show swaps positions with the biannual Paris International Motor Show as Europe's most important auto show.
因为这点，法兰克福车展取代了两年一度的巴黎国际车展成为欧洲最重要的车展。
2. If there's one thing that distinguishes the Frankfurt Motor Show from the other international auto shows, it's the sheer size of its displays.
法兰克福和其他国际车展不同的一点是它展品的规模。
3. so there's an occasional U.S. or Japanese debut thrown in for good measure.
因此偶尔也有美国或日本首次展出的新车。
4. They take on different looks with each show, with high-tech displays, dramatic lighting and at least a dozen cars of one form or another.
高科技手段、舞台灯光的运用使它们在每次车展呈现出不同风貌，至少十二辆车就用不同的方式展出。
5. an atmosphere that gives the Frankfurt auto show a tinge of glamour that you might not otherwise expect in a city known as the financial center of Germany.
这种氛围给法兰克福车展增添的魅力是您或许没有期待过法兰克福作为德国的金融中心会给予的。

Exercises

I. Give brief answers to the following questions according to the text.

1. Name some international auto shows.
2. How does the Frankfurt Motor Show alternate from one year to the next?
3. What distinguishes the Frankfurt Motor Show from the other international auto shows?
4. Who dominates the Frankfurt Motor Show?
5. What is the city of Frankfurt known as?

II. Translate the following expressions into Chinese or English.

1. auto show
2. Frankfurt Motor Show
3. Paris International Motor Show
4. Audi, BMW, Mercedes-Benz and Porsche



5. high-tech displays
6. Formula One
7. 汽车美容店
8. 清洗和打蜡
9. 车子的常规保养
10. 保证质量
11. 客车
12. 商务车

III. Translate the following sentences from English into Chinese.

1. Although it occurs on an annual basis, it alternates between passenger vehicles one year and commercial vehicles the next.
2. As you might expect, the Frankfurt auto show is dominated by German manufacturers. Companies like Audi, BMW, Mercedes-Benz and Porsche typically use the Frankfurt Motor Show as their launching pad for new models.
3. It takes 10 minutes just to get from one hall to another, and once you're in them they have so many cars on display you can spend hours in each one.
4. In an effort to cut through the clutter, BMW and Mercedes have halls of their very own.
5. Unlike the usual debuts at most other European auto shows, Mercedes and BMW go to great lengths to make it a show.

IV. Translate the following sentences from Chinese into English.

1. 因为这点, 法兰克福车展取代了两年一度的巴黎国际车展成为欧洲最重要的车展。
2. 法兰克福和其他国际车展不同的一点是它的展品规模。
3. 高科技手段、舞台灯光的运用使他们在每次车展呈现出不同风貌, 至少十二辆车就用不同的方式展出。
4. 因此偶尔也有美国或日本首次展出的新车。
5. 这种氛围给法兰克福车展增添的魅力是您或许没有期待过作为德国的金融中心法兰克福会给予的。

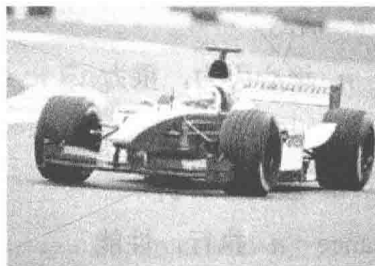
❖ Text B ❖

Auto Racing—Technical Details of Formula One Racing Cars

Formula One cars are the most technologically advanced in auto racing. A leading edge Formula One racing car combines the best features of a jet fighter and a common road car. Aerodynamics is the key to the success of Formula One Racing and millions of dollars are spent every year on research and development in the field. The aerodynamics is based on



two concerns: creating downforce, to help push the car's tires onto the track and improve the cornering forces; and minimizing the drag that is caused by turbulence and slows the car down. All Formula One racing cars use carbon fiber composite brake discs. They save weight and are able to operate at higher temperatures than steel discs.



An extremely strong “monocoque” structure is at the heart of the Formula One racing car. The structure performs a dual role—as a structural component and a safety device. Also called the “tub”, it includes the cockpit and the driver’s “survival cell” and forms the principal part of the car’s chassis, with the engine and front suspension mounted directly to it. Most of the monocoque is constructed from carbon fiber. Cornering makes the difference between winning and losing Formula One racing. The gearboxes of modern Formula One racing cars are highly automated. Drivers select gears via paddles fitted behind the steering wheel.

A modern Formula One racing engine consumes an astonishing 650 liters of air per second, and race fuel consumption is typically about 750/100 km. Thus the accelerative force on the pistons is nearly 9000 times gravity. So engine failure remains one of the most common causes of retirement in races. During a typical season, a Formula One racing team uses over 200,000 liters of fuel for testing and racing. These could be 50 slightly different blends, tuned for the demands of different circuits or even different weather conditions. Each fuel blend must be summated to the governing body, the FIA, for prior approval of its composition and physical properties.

HANS, the Head and Neck Support system is an innovative safety device that became mandatory in Formula One racing in 2003. The HANS reduces the risk of skull and neck fractures, which is a major cause of death in racing accidents.

Tires are a racecar’s biggest performance variable. A Formula One racing tire is designed to last for at most 200 kilometers and is made as light and strong as possible. In Formula One racing, the tires may have to withstand forces of up to a ton of downforce, 4g lateral loadings and 5g longitudinal loadings. The tires are made from very soft rubber compounds and work best at relatively high temperatures.

New words

aerodynamic *adj.* 空气动力学的

turbulence *n.* 骚乱, 动荡, 紊乱

downforce *n.* (空气/车身) 负生力

monocoque *n.* 单壳构造

component *n.* 成分, 部件



chassis *n.* 底盘

gearbox *n.* 变速箱

accelerative *adj.* 加速的, 催促的

piston *n.* 活塞

gravity *n.* 地心引力, 重力

circuit *n.* 电路, 一圈

fracture *n.* 破裂, 骨折

performance *n.* 执行, 性能

longitudinal *adj.* 经度的, 纵向的

Phrases and expressions

auto racing 汽车比赛

a jet fighter 喷气式战斗机

the key to的答案

steel discs 钢制制动盘

steering wheel 操纵杆

accelerative force 加速力

lateral loadings 侧面负荷

Notes

1. The aerodynamics is based on two concerns: creating downforce, to help push the car's tires onto the track and improve the cornering forces; and minimizing the drag that is caused by turbulence and slows the car down.

空气动力学基于两个方面: 产生下压力, 使汽车的轮胎与赛道紧贴, 改善弯道处的下压力; 将由紊流引起的使汽车速度减缓的阻力降至最低限度。

2. Also called the 'tub', it includes the cockpit and the driver's 'survival cell' and forms the principal part of the car's chassis, with the engine and front suspension mounted directly to it.

这个结构也叫作“盆”, 包括了驾驶室和车手的“安全空间”, 并形成汽车底盘的主要部分, 发动机和前悬架直接安装在上面。

Exercises

I. Give brief answers to the following questions according to the text.

1. What's the advantage of all Formula One racing cars using carbon fiber composite brake discs?