全国高等职业教育专业英语系列规划教材

汽车英语

QICHE YINGYU

王冕 李科 主编

教师免费下载
www.cmpedu.com

配电子课件

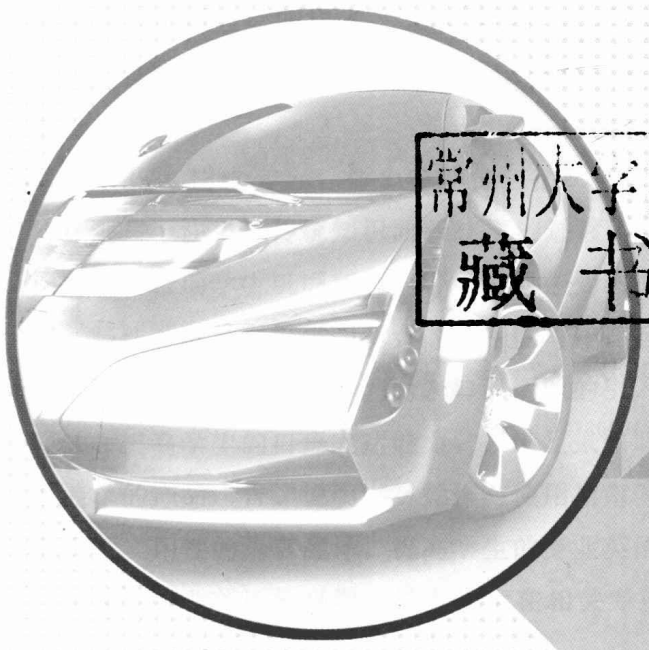
机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

全国高等职业教育专业英语系列规划教材

汽车英语

QICHE YINGYU

主　编　王　冕　李　科
副主编　党菲菲
参　编　李玮佳　齐智英



机械工业出版社
CHINA MACHINE PRESS

本书为了与常见的英语学习模式相衔接，采用对话、课文的形式编排，共12个单元。单元与单元紧密配合，又不相互重复。每个单元的内容相对独立，可根据学生的实际情况调整侧重点，同时每个知识点都编配了练习以帮助学生学习汽车专业英语、熟悉相关的汽车专业词汇，并提高自己的英语阅读能力。

本书主要供高职高专汽车类专业的学生使用，具有如下特点：

- 结合学生实际工作需求，全面介绍汽车构造、保养、理赔和营销等方面的知识；
- 内容编排既保证汽车专业知识的系统性，又注重提高其趣味性；
- 以培养阅读能力为主，兼顾口语交际能力和翻译能力的培养；
- 选材贴近生活，时代性强，语言真实地道；
- 练习环节题型多样，既有对课文的巩固，又有相关知识的拓展；
- 本书采用双色印刷。

为方便教学，本书配备电子课件等教学资源。凡选用本书作为教材的教师均可登录机械工业出版社教育服务网 www. cmpedu. com 注册后免费下载。如有问题请致信 cmpgaozhi@sina. com，或致电 010－88379357 联系营销人员。

图书在版编目（CIP）数据

汽车英语/ 王冕，李科主编. —北京：机械工业出版社，2017.3

全国高等职业教育专业英语系列规划教材

ISBN 978－7－111－56288－7

Ⅰ.①汽… Ⅱ.①王… ②李… Ⅲ.①汽车工程-英语-高等职业教育-教材 Ⅳ.①U46

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字（2017）第 047035 号

机械工业出版社（北京市百万庄大街 22 号 邮政编码 100037）

策划编辑：赵志鹏 责任编辑：赵志鹏 杨洋

责任校对：王 延 责任印制：李 飞

北京振兴源印务有限公司印刷

2017 年 5 月第 1 版·第 1 次印刷

184mm×260mm·14 印张·303 千字

标准书号：ISBN 978－7－111－56288－7

定价：33.00 元

凡购本书，如有缺页、倒页、脱页，由本社发行部调换

电话服务

服务咨询热线：010－88379833

读者购书热线：010－88379649

网络服务

机 工 官 网：www. cmpbook. com

机 工 官 博：weibo. com/cmp1952

教育服务网：www. cmpedu. com

金 书 网：www. golden-book. com

封面无防伪标均为盗版

前　言

随着我国汽车工业的发展和汽车保有量的迅猛增长，汽车新车型、新技术不断涌现，汽车已完全融入现代人们的生活之中。本书根据教育部高职高专技能型人才培养模式要求，结合汽车专业实际需要和教学经验编写而成。

本书以汽车专业知识和公共英语知识为基础，以训练汽车英文文献的阅读、工作环境下的会话、应用英文写作、翻译等能力为目标。全书不仅涉及汽车构造知识，而且包括汽车销售及售后领域开展业务的几个方面，主要包括客户开发、汽车介绍、汽车设计与生产、汽车营销、处理投诉、汽车保险、修理和维护以及汽车新技术等内容。在内容的编排上，通过话题导入、文章阅读、情景对话、应用写作、段落翻译以及知识扩展等栏目，使学生掌握本书的内容，不仅能提高英语的实际运用能力，还能进一步了解汽车新技术。

本书共12个单元，每个单元都包括阅读、口语、写作、翻译、拓展等内容。阅读内容在编写上注重从传统知识向新技术的过渡，以使学生对汽车各主要系统有全面的了解；课后练习帮助学生巩固所学内容，主要包括词汇、短语、专业术语练习，以及英汉互译练习。写作是以材料提供为背景的应用性写作，旨在解决学生动手写的问题，锻炼学生在职场语言环境下的英文写作能力。口语话题的引入，旨在打破专业英语传统教学中的英汉互译法，提高学生的口语表达能力，以满足未来职业岗位的需求。翻译为段落翻译，主要涉及简单的产品广告、说明书、操作与使用指南等应用翻译练习，旨在锻炼学生利用专业词汇进行实用性的语言翻译，提高学生的专业英语的翻译能力。拓展内容设置的目的是提高学生学习专业英语的兴趣、扩大学生在相关专业的知识面以及提升专业内容的实际应用。为提高阅读效果，本书采用双色印刷。

本书附录提供参考译文、参考答案、常用汽车英语缩略语，以方便学习和查阅。

本书由河南工业职业技术学院王冕、李科任主编；河南工业职业技术学院党菲菲任副主编；河南工业职业技术学院李玮佳、齐智英参与了编写工作。其中王冕编写Unit 2、Unit 3和Unit 9三个单元，李科编写Unit 1、Unit 7和Unit 8三个单元，党菲菲编写Unit 4、Unit 5和Unit 6三个单元，李玮佳编写Unit 10、Unit 11和Unit 12

三个单元。在本书的策划和收集资料过程中，齐智英老师做了大量工作，并担任了全书的统稿工作。

本书在编写过程中，参考了大量的国内外书籍和资料，以及一些相关网站内容，有些内容引自其中，在此对原作者表示诚挚的谢意。

限于时间和水平，书中难免存在不妥之处，恳请读者批评指正。

编　者

目 录

Unit 1 Automobile Basics and Brief History of Automobile

Part I Presentation

The automobile industry is one of the most important industries affecting not only the economy but also the culture of the world. The manufacturing, sales and servicing of automobiles have become the key elements of industrial economy. Automobiles revolutionized transportation in the 20th century, changing thoroughly the way people live, travel and do business.[1] Let us find out the history of the automobile.

Part II Reading

Passage 1

History of the Automobile

Automobiles are classified by size, style, number of doors and intended use. The typical automobile, also called a car, auto, motorcar, and passenger car, has four wheels and can carry up to five people including the driver. Vehicles designed to carry more passengers are called vans, minivans, omnibuses or buses. Those used to carry cargo are called pickups or trucks, depending on their size and design. Sport-utility vehicles, also known as SUVs, are designed for driving in mud or snow.

Today automobile production has grown from small workshops making simple horseless carriages to international corporations that mass-produce advanced automobiles.[2] Automobiles are the products of centuries of innovation and improvements.

Steam-Powered Vehicles

In the 15th century, Italian inventor Leonardo da Vinci envisioned the possibilities for power-driven vehicles. By the late 17th century, English physicist Sir Isaac Newton had proposed a steam carriage, and in 1769 French army captain Nicholas-Joseph Cugnot actually built one—a steam-powered, three-wheeled tractor that was used to haul military equipment at the speed of 2.5 miles per hour. Later, he designed another vehicle to carry

people. Other inventors made many improvements to vehicles in the following several decades. Steam-powered stagecoaches were in regular service in many towns in Britain in the early 1800s. Half a century later, the popularity of steam vehicles began to decline because they were dangerous to operate and difficult to maintain (Figure 1 - 1).

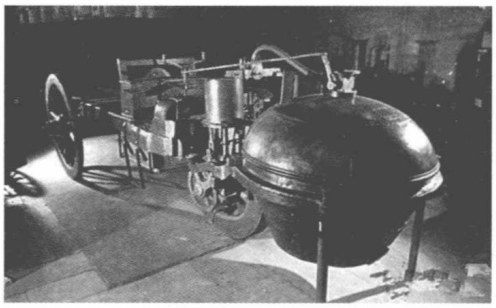


Figure 1 - 1 Steam-powered vehicle

Electricity-Powered Vehicles

From 1832 to 1839, Scottish inventor Robert Davidson designed a more practical vehicle that used a battery to power a small electric motor. This was hailed as a breakthrough, even though this vehicle was still very slow and often needed to stop for a recharge. But the idea of electricity-powered vehicles did catch on (Figure 1 - 2). Streetcars and trams used electricity for power and became the most popular transportation mode of choice in Europe and the US in the mid 1800s.

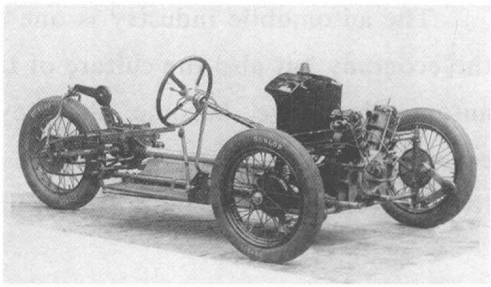


Figure 1 - 2 Electricity-powered vehicle

Gasoline-Powered Vehicles

It was the invention of the gasoline-powered engine that really brought a reliable and workable automobiles to the world.[3] Gasoline-powered engines were not new; some of the first designs could be dated back to the late 1700s. Some inventors attempted to make a wagon or a carriage run by a motor, but with moderate success.

In 1885, Karl Benz built the first three-wheeled gasoline-powered car in Germany (Figure 1 - 3). In the following year, the milestone vehicle was built by Gottlieb Daimler, another German. He perfected the two-cylinder gasoline engine and attached it to a stagecoach, thereby producing the first four-wheeled motor vehicle in the world.[4] And then, engineers and designers went on with refining and shaping the engine and vehicle designs. By the early 1900s, motor-powered vehicles had become more popular than any other type of vehicles.

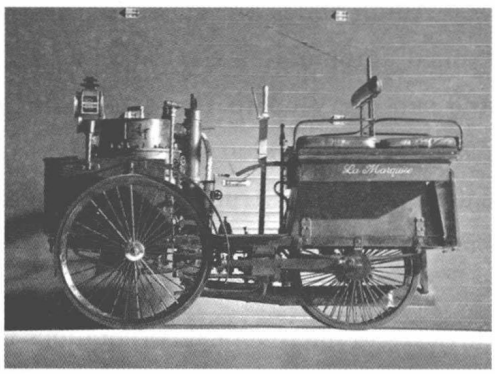


Figure 1 - 3 Gasoline-powered vehicle

The First Vehicle Workshop

In 1889, former woodworkers Rene Panhard and Emile Levassor in France set up the first workshop that built complete motor vehicles. They made each new car a little

bit different from its predecessors for years. Cars were refined during processing. Improvements included moving the engine to the front of the vehicle and designing a rear-wheel drive for better control of the vehicle.

Mass-Produced Vehicles

In 1913, Henry Ford began making automobiles on a moving conveyor line in his factories. He realized that efficient mass production could lower car prices, making cars affordable for the average person, thus generating a huge market. This was a smashing success. By 1961 annual US auto production reached one million units, a level not reached by any other country until about 40 years later in England.

And Still Growing

Today, auto-making has become the world's largest manufacturing activity, with nearly 58 million new vehicles built each year worldwide. Besides, many other industries support the automobile industry. By some estimates, for every job created in the automobile assembly line, three to four jobs are created in the automotive parts industry.[5] The automobile industry is surely an important source of employment and transportation for billions of people. The 1900s can be called the Age of Automobile, and cars will no doubt continue to shape our culture and economy well into the whole 21st century.

Notes:

[1] Automobiles revolutionized transportation in the 20th century, changing thoroughly the way people live, travel and do business.
汽车在20世纪给运输业带来了革命，它改变了人们生活、旅游和进行商业活动的方式。

[2] Today automobile production has grown from small workshops making simple horseless carriages to international corporations that mass-produce advanced automobiles.
今天，汽车生产已经从制造简易老式汽车的小作坊发展成大规模生产高级汽车的跨国公司。

[3] It was the invention of the gasoline-powered engine that really brought a reliable and workable automobiles to the world.
正是汽油发动机的发明才使世界上有了真正可靠、实用的汽车。

[4] He perfected the two-cylinder gasoline engine and attached it to a stagecoach, thereby producing the first four-wheeled motor vehicle in the world.
他完善了双缸汽油发动机并把它安装在一辆公共马车上，从而造出了世界上第一辆四轮发动机驱动的汽车。

[5] By some estimates, for every job created in the automobile assembly line, three to four jobs are created in the automotive parts industry.
据估算，汽车装配线上每增加一个工作岗位，就能在汽车零部件产业创造出3～4个工作机会。

New Words

revolutionize	[ˈrevəˈluʃəˈnaɪz]	*v*. 在……方面引起突破性变革；发动革命
transportation	[ˌtrænspɔːˈteɪʃn]	*n*. 运送，运输；交通
wheel	[wiːl]	*n*. 轮子；旋转
omnibus	[ˈɒmnɪbəs]	*n*. 公共汽车
cargo	[ˈkɑːgəʊ]	*n*. 货物
pickup	[ˈpɪkʌp]	*n*. 皮卡，小卡车
utility	[juːˈtɪləti]	*n*. 功用，效用
horseless	[ˈhɔːslɪs]	*adj*. 无马的；不用马的；自行推进的
innovation	[ˌɪnəˈveɪʃn]	*n*. 创新，革新
carriage	[ˈkærɪdʒ]	*n*. 运输，输送；四轮马车
tractor	[ˈtræktə]	*n*. 拖拉机；牵引器
haul	[hɔːl]	*v*. 拖，拉
military	[ˈmɪlətri]	*adj*. 军事的；军用的
stagecoach	[ˈsteɪdʒkəʊtʃ]	*n*. 公共马车
hail	[heɪl]	*v*. 欢呼，热情赞扬；如冰雹般地降下
breakthrough	[ˈbreɪkθruː]	*n*. 重大成就；突破性进展
tram	[træm]	*n*. 有轨电车
wagon	[ˈwægən]	*n*. 四轮的运货马车
moderate	[ˈmɒdərət]	*adj*. 有限的，不大的
milestone	[ˈmaɪlstəʊn]	*n*. 里程碑；划时代事件
predecessor	[ˈpriːdɪsesə]	*n*. 原有事物
smashing	[ˈsmæʃɪŋ]	*adj*. 出色的，了不起的
assembly	[əˈsembli]	*n*. 装配，组装

Phrases and Expressions

catch on	被接受
dated back	追溯到
attempt to	尝试
two-cylinder gasoline engine	双缸汽油发动机
rear-wheel drive	后轮驱动

Tasks

Ⅰ. Answer the following questions according to the passage.

1. Why did the steam-vehicles begin to decline after half a century?
2. What was the disadvantage of the battery-powered motor invented by Robert Davidson?

3. In 1885, who built the first three-wheeled gasoline-powered car in Germany?
4. By the early 1900s, what kind of vehicles had become more popular than any other type of vehicles?
5. Why did Henry Ford make automobiles on a moving conveyor line?

Ⅱ. Translate the following expressions into Chinese or English.

1. 蒸汽汽车 _____
2. electricity-powered vehicles _____
3. gasoline-powered vehicles _____
4. 双缸汽油发动机 _____
5. rear-wheel drive _____
6. 流水线 _____

Ⅲ. Complete the sentences with the given words or phrases. Change the form if necessary.

element, reliable, dated back, become, transportation mode, classify, set up, create

1. The manufacturing, sales and servicing of automobiles have become the key _____ of industrial economy.
2. Automobiles are _____ by size, style, number of doors and intended use.
3. Streetcars and trams became the most popular _____ of choice in Europe and the US in the mid 1800s.
4. Gasoline-powered engine really brought a _____ and workable automobiles to the world.
5. Some of the first designs could be _____ to the late 1700s.
6. Rene Panhard and Emile Levassor in France _____ the first workshop that built complete motor vehicles.
7. Today, auto-making has _____ the world's largest manufacturing activity.
8. Three to four jobs are _____ in the automotive parts industry.

IV. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The automobile industry is one of the most important industries affecting not only the economy but also the culture of the world.
2. Sport-utility vehicles, also known as SUVs, are designed for driving in mud or snow.
3. Other inventors made many improvements to vehicles in the following several decades.
4. This was hailed as a breakthrough, even though this vehicle was still very slow and often needed to stop for a recharge.
5. Some inventors attempted to make a wagon or a carriage run by a motor, but with moderate success.

Passage 2

Types of Cars

Cars of today have developed into many different body styles befitting their varied users. 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 way you use your 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.[1]

Subcompacts

Cars of this size often have the lowest original cost and deliver the best fuel economy (Figure 1-4, Figure 1-5). Subcompacts generally provide the best handling and easiest maneuvering and parking. In addition, 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.[2] Subcompacts have three, four or five doors and are designed to seat four passengers comfortably. Current subcompact hatchbacks are approximately 3,900mm long. However, many people find themselves crowded inside a subcompact, especially sometimes in the minuscule backseats.

Despite their impressive gas mileage figures, however, subcompact overall maintenance cost can sometimes run higher than their larger counterparts. This is partly due to the often cramped quarters in which engine parts are installed. Repairing parts cost more, too, particularly for the imported cars.

Figure 1-4 A subcompact (1)

Figure 1-5 A subcompact (2)

Compacts

Compacts (Figure 1-6, Figure 1-7) are a little larger than subcompacts. They give additional room in the front and rear seats as well as added crash-protection.

Original cost is somewhat higher than that of the subcompacts. Fuel economy is comparable and maintenance access is easier. Their somewhat roomier nature and better ride often make compacts the choice of the economy-minded driver. Compacts are approximately 4,250mm long in the case of hatchbacks and 4,500mm long in the case of saloons and estate cars.[3] Compacts have room for five adults and usually have 4-cylinder engines. They are the most popular vehicles in our country.

Figure 1 - 6 A compact (1)

Figure 1 - 7 A compact (2)

Intermediates

Intermediates also called mid-sized cars, they provide what many consider to be the best trade-off between economy and comfort (Figure 1 - 8, Figure 1 - 9). 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.[4] Intermediates have room for five adults and a large trunk. Engines are more powerful than compacts 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 4,700mm long, while in North America they may be well over 4,800mm long.

Figure 1 - 8 An intermediate car (1)

Figure 1 - 9 An intermediate car (2)

Full-Sizes

A full-size car (Figure 1 - 10, Figure 1 - 11) 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 well be over 5,000mm long and are the roomiest vehicles.[5]

Figure 1 - 10 A full-size car (1)

Figure 1 - 11 A full-size car (2)

Notes:

[1] 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.
家用轿车是这些种类中最普遍的车型，已经发展成很多种类，最常见的4种基本型号是：微型轿车、紧凑型轿车、中级轿车、高级轿车。

[2] In addition, 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.
然而，由于微型轿车轴距短（前轮中心点至后轮中心点的距离），重量轻，驾驶起来更加稳定，从而受到很多人的青睐。

[3] Compacts are approximately 4,250mm long in the case of hatchbacks and 4,500mm long in the case of saloons and estate cars.
紧凑型轿车如果是掀背式轿车，车身长大约4.25m，而大型轿车和旅行车车身长大约4.5m。

[4] 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.
停车操控性和燃油经济性要优于大型汽车，而维修的便利性、车内宽敞度和长途旅行的舒适性要优于紧凑型轿车和微型轿车。

[5] They're still readily available in the new car marketplace. Full-size cars may well be over 5,000mm long and are the roomiest vehicles.
它们在新轿车市场上仍然炙手可热。高级轿车车身长超过5m，是最宽敞的轿车。

New Words

befit	[bɪ'fɪt]	*v*. 适合，适宜
hatchback	['hætʃbæk]	*n*. 装有向上开的后车门的小轿车，掀背车
sedan	[sɪ'dæn]	*n*.（美）轿车
hardtop	['ha:dˌtɒp]	*n*. 有金属顶盖的汽车
subcompact	['sʌbkəmpækt]	*n*. 超小型汽车
compact	['kɒmpækt]	*n*. 紧凑型汽车 *adj*. 紧凑的，紧密的
intermediate	[ɪntə'mi:dɪət]	*adj*. 中级的，中间的
full-size	['fʊl'saɪz]	*adj*. 全长的，全尺寸的
maneuvering	[mə'nu:vərɪŋ]	*n*. 操纵
wheelbase	['wi:lbeɪs]	*n*. 轴距
approximately	[ə'prɒksɪmətli]	*adv*. 近似地，大约
minuscule	['mɪnəskju:l]	*adj*. 非常小的，极不重要的
counterpart	['kaʊntəpa:t]	*n*. 极相似的人或物
cramped	[kræmpt]	*adj*. 狭窄的，拥挤的
saloon	[sə'lu:n]	*n*. 大型轿车
trade-off	['treɪdˌɔ:f]	*n*. 交易，交换
roominess	['rʊmɪnɪs]	*n*. 宽敞，广阔
trunk	[trʌŋk]	*n*. 行李箱
rarely	['reəli]	*adv*. 很少地；罕有地
facility	[fə'sɪləti]	*n*. 设备，设施
interior	[ɪn'tɪərɪə]	*adj*. 内部的

Phrases and Expressions

depend on	依靠，依赖，取决于
due to	由于；因为；应归于
crash-protection	防撞击装置
fuel economy	节约燃油
4-cylinder engine	4 缸发动机
mid-sized car	中型轿车
be superior to	优于，胜于
maintenance access	维修便利
gas guzzler	高油耗汽车，油老虎

Tasks

Ⅰ. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F) according to the passage.

（ ）1. Subcompacts have three, four or five doors and are designed to seat five

passengers comfortably.

( ) 2. Subcompacts' overall maintenance cost can sometimes run lower than larger counterparts.

( ) 3. Compacts are the most popular vehicles in our country.

( ) 4. Engines of intermediates are more powerful than all of cars'.

( ) 5. Full-size cars may well be over 5,000mm long and are the roomiest vehicles.

Ⅱ. **Translate the following expressions into Chinese or English.**

1. subcompacts _____
2. 紧凑型轿车 _____
3. fuel economy _____
4. 维修费用 _____
5. mid-sized cars _____
6. 四门轿车 _____
7. 8缸发动机 _____
8. gas guzzler _____

Part III Writing

Business Card

When people do business, they tend to exchange business cards. Business cards are cards bearing business information about a company or individual.

A business card mostly includes the giver's name, name of the company (usually with a logo) and contact information such as address, telephone number(s), fax number, e-mail address and website.

Sample

Beijing Tongyun
Automobile Company Limited
The Authorized Dealer of
Volkswagen Import Co., Ltd
Wang Liqiang
General Manage

No. 584, Changchun Street
Beijing , China 100001
Tel: 010-27996666
Fax: 010-27057777
Mobile: 13167573321
E-mail: lqwang@163. com

Tasks

Suppose you are a salesman in an automobile company. Please make your own business card and change the card with your partner.

Part IV Speaking

A: Good morning, sir. Welcome to Fotle 4S store.

B: Good morning.

A: I'm Mike, the sale consultant of the store. I'd like to[1] know which model you prefer, sir?

B: I'm interested in[2] 300C 5.7 AT.

A: You have made a good choice. This model sells very well.

B: Could you tell me more about [3]the specification of this model?

A: Sure. This way, please. It's power steering with alloy wheels. 5.7 Liter V8 engine, auto transmission, cruise control, anti-lock brakes, anti-theft electric lock and headlight auto-cleaning.

B: Very nice. But how fuel efficient is this car?

A: It's 8.41/100km.

B: And what's the maximum speed[4].

A: It's 250km/h. What's more[5], its power is very strong and it accelerates from 0 to 100km/h in just 6.4 seconds.

B: Perfect. I love it. I think I'll take it.

Note:

[1] I'd like to... 我想要……

[2] be interested in... 对……感兴趣

[3] Could you tell me more about... 你能介绍更多……

[4] maximum speed 最大速度

[5] what's more 此外

Tasks

Follow the above samples to make up the dialogues in pairs or groups.

Part V Translating

Cars in America

Americans love cars and use them a lot. Cars are so much part of life that they make the