

★ 汽车销售
★ 汽车制造商
★ 汽车维护
★ 汽车与生活
★ 汽车修理业

汽车 相关产业 英语

张立玉 / 编著
熊苏荭

英汉对照

汽车行业英语系列教材

丛书主编 / 张立玉



WUHAN UNIVERSITY PRESS
武汉大学出版社

Automobile
Specialized



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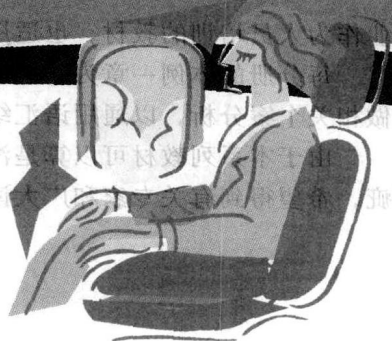
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序

在工业革命的进程中，汽车行业一直是技术革新和理念创新的标杆产业，在数次浪潮中引领风骚，在我国也不例外。尤其是 20 世纪 80 年代以来，我国汽车行业有了令人瞩目的进步，现在已经实现了该产业的国际化。

现在，汽车行业已经成为我国经济的朝阳产业，而且其外向型发展的趋势日益明显、空间广大。由于其覆盖面广、产业链大，从业人员增加比例一直明显大于其他制造行业，加之我国汽车行业与国际接轨密切、标准度高，所以在行业管理、生产和销售等各个方面无论是中日合资还是中法/德合资，都是用英语作为其工作语言，进而对从业人员的素质要求也都纳入了英语应用能力方面的要求，故而对从业人员的英语应用能力的要求也相应提高。

我国汽车行业对国际化人才的需求日益增加，而目前与汽车生产和销售各个环节相配套的英语普及类或培训类系列教材尚未见于坊间，因此许多厂商和专业人士呼吁应有这类系列图书出版，以满足全国汽车行业 60 余万从业人员及专业人士的提升需求和工作需要。正是基于此，我们编写了这套《汽车行业英语系列教材》(Automobile Industry English Series)。该系列教材由以下 6 个分册组成：

1. 汽车采购英语
2. 汽车研发英语
3. 汽车制造英语
4. 4S 体系(车展及销售)
5. 汽车行业管理
6. 汽车相关产业英语

该系列教材作者均为长期对汽车行业从业人员进行培训的团队和汽车制造业专业人士，他们对汽车行业的生产、销售、会展的操作流程非常了解。在本系列教材的策划中，我们坚持内容富于实用性、时代性、可操作性、可移植性的原则。编写中力求做到内容丰富、选材广泛、例句生动、深入浅出、编排紧凑，特别适用于企



业作为人员培训的教材，也适用于业内人士作为自修和工作的参考教材。

每分册的体例一章为一个能力单元，由对话引入，然后介绍常用情景用语，并做相关个案分析，以通用语汇结尾。

由于本系列教材可以算是汽车行业的首套系列英语培训教材，所以难免会有瑕疵，希望得到有关专家和广大读者的批评指正。

张立玉

2010 年于武昌

前言 ● ● ●



随着城市范围的不断扩大,人们生活水平的不断提高,汽车开始走入大众生活,并最终成为如同手机一样的生活必需品。为此,笔者根据最新的英文原版汽车相关信息,结合中、高职学校学生的口语要求,编写了《汽车相关产业英语》一书。本书可供汽车相关专业中的中、高职学校学生学习,也可作为汽车相关产业工作人员的培训教材和阅读教材。

本教材从培养高级应用型人才的总体目标出发,结合学生毕业后的工作实际,力求向学生提供未来工作岗位所需要的专业英语知识和技能,培养学生涉外汽车英语的交际能力。

本教材在内容上总共分为十一章。分别为汽车概述、安全驾驶培训、旧车市场业务、租赁业务、车友俱乐部、汽车与生活、汽车修理业、停车、加油、出租车和开车。每个章节包括三个部分:

对话:旨在培养学生在实际的汽车生活、工作中熟练应用英语的能力。

短文:旨在培养学生阅读和翻译汽车生活、工作中常见涉外英语文章的能力。

背景:旨在让学生充分了解汽车相关信息,以便更扎实、更深入地学习。

本教材构思独特、实用性强,尤其突出了汽车相关人员使用涉外英语的实际需要;全书选材新颖、点面结合、内容丰富、语言规范;练习兼具实用性和针对性。为便于学习,每个单元还附有生词、短语和句子,并且每个单元设有开放性较强的头脑风暴训练。

由于编者水平有限,疏漏和不妥之处在所难免,恳请读者不吝指正。

编者

2010年11月

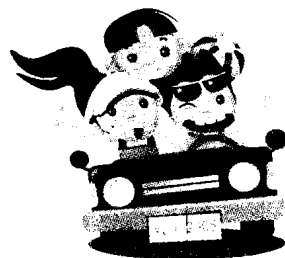
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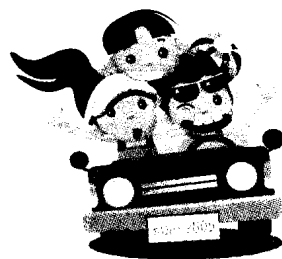
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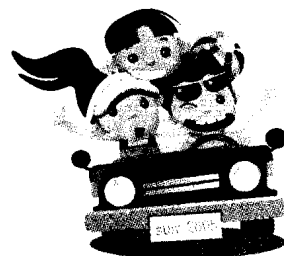
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Chapter 1

汽车概述



Core Module

A1 Dialogue 1

- A: Excuse me. Do you know who built the first car in the world and when? 请问是谁造出了世界上第一辆汽车？在什么时候？
- B: Karl Benz from Germany built the first car driven by an internal combustion engine in 1886. 德国的卡尔·本茨于1886年造出了第一辆用内燃发动机驱动的汽车。
- A: That means it is already hundred years since the first automobile was invented in the world. 那就是说世界上第一辆汽车的发明至今已有百年历史了。
- B: That's right. But since then, manufacturers have never stopped making research for new models. 对。但从那时起，制造商们就从未停止过对新车型的研究。
- A: I wonder how the automobiles were made at that time. 我很想知道那时候汽车是怎么造出来的。
- B: In the beginning, auto components were all made by hand. So, it was not easy to make a car. Then, Henry Ford standardized auto components. This laid the foundations for manufacturing autos on an assembly line. 最初时，汽车零部件都是由手工制造的。所以造一辆车很不容易。后来，亨利·福特使汽车零部件标准化了。这就为汽车流水线制造打下了基础。
- A: Oh! I see. The auto industry has really developed very fast, hasn't it? 哦，我明白了。汽车工业确实发展得很快，不是吗？



B: Yes, I think so. Now, General Motors, Toyota, Nissan and Ford are generally considered to be the four largest auto manufacturers in the world. 是的, 我也这么认为。现在, 通用、丰田、日产和福特公司被公认为是世界上四家最大的汽车制造商。

A: How about the auto industry in China? 那么中国的汽车工业怎么样?

B: China had no auto industry before 1949. Actually, the auto industry of China did not start until the 1950's. It has since developed very rapidly. 1949 年前, 中国是没有汽车工业的。实际上, 中国的汽车工业直到 20 世纪 50 年代才开始, 但后来发展得很快。

A: I was told that the Shanghai Auto Industry Corporation has established joint ventures with German Volkswagen and American General Motors. Is that true? 听说上海汽车工业总公司已与德国大众和美国通用两大汽车公司建立了合资企业。是真的吗?

B: Yes, it is. These joint ventures have marked a new stage in the development of the auto industry of China. 是真的。这些外国合资企业标志了中国汽车工业发展到了一个新阶段。



Notes:

[1] make research for ... 对……进行研究

[2] lay the foundations for ... 为……打下基础

[3] ... the auto industry of China did not start until the 1950's. ...中国的汽车工业直到 20 世纪 50 年代才开始。until 与瞬间动词的否定式连用, 通常可表达“直到……才……”的意思。

[4] establish joint ventures with... 与……建立合资企业

A2 Dialogue 2

A: Automobiles have changed greatly in style and design since their invention. 汽车自发明至今在风格和设计上已有很大的变化。

B: That's true. But, even though they've changed, automobiles are basically the same in the structure. Any automobile is composed of four sections such as the engine, chassis, body and electrical system. 确实是这样。但是尽管变化很大, 汽车的构造基本上是一样的。任何汽车都由四部分组成, 如发动机、底盘、车身以及电气系统。

A: Would you please tell me how each section functions in an automobile? 请你告诉我每



个部分在汽车上的功能好吗?

B: OK. To my knowledge, the engine is used to supply power for an automobile, and converts the expanding force of combustion into a rotary force used to propel the vehicle. The chassis is a framework used to assemble auto components on it. 好的。据我所知, 发动机用以向汽车提供动力并把内燃所产生的膨胀力转变成旋动力以便推动车辆前进。底盘是一个用以总装汽车部件的框架。

A: That is to say the chassis can be taken as the support frame for an automobile. 那就是说底盘可被看作是汽车的支撑框架喽。

B: That's right. Actually, the chassis itself is divided into three systems. They are the power train, steering, suspension and braking systems. 是的。实际上, 底盘本身还可以包括传动系统、转向系统、悬架系统和制动系统。

A: Then, what about the functions of the other two sections? 那么, 其他两个部分的功能是什么?

B: Well, the auto body contains a driving room, and a passenger or loading room. The electric system supplies lighting and driving power for the automobile. 嗯, 车身包括驾驶室、乘客厢或货箱。电气系统向汽车提供照明与驱动电力。

A: I now have a clearer idea about the basic structure of an automobile. But it is still very important for auto manufacturers to improve their auto designs because customers want auto designs that reflect the spirit of the time. 我现在对汽车的构造清楚了。但是对汽车商来说改进汽车的设计仍然是很重要的, 因为顾客们所需要的是能反映出时代精神的汽车模式。

B: Of course, it is. So, to sell their cars well on markets, auto manufacturers have always tried to meet their customers' requirement for auto designs and production. 当然重要了。所以, 要使汽车在市场上卖出好价钱, 汽车制造商们要总是不断努力来满足顾客对汽车的设计及生产方面的各种要求。



Notes:

[1] be composed of... 由……组成

[2] to my knowledge 据我所知, 相当于 as far as I know.

[3] supply...for ... 向……提供……

[4] convert ...into... 把……转变成……

[5] meet their customers' requirements for ... 满足顾客们对……的要求



B1 Passage 1

Automobile Basic Structure

A car contains more than 15,000 parts, these parts can be divided into four major categories: engine, chassis, body and electrical system.

The engine acts as the power unit. The internal combustion engine is most common, which obtains its power by burning a liquid in the engine cylinder, and the burning fuel generates heat which causes the pressure increase in the cylinder and supply power to the power train system by the crankshaft. There are two types of engine: gasoline (also called spark-ignition engine) and diesel (also called compression-ignition engine).

The chassis includes the power train, steering, suspension and braking systems.

1. Power train system conveys the drive to the wheels.
2. Steering system controls the direction of movement.
3. Suspension and wheels absorb the road shocks.
4. Braking slows down the vehicle.

An automobile body is a metal shell including windows, doors, a hood and trunk deck, etc. It provides a protective covering for the engine, passengers and cargo. The body is designed to keep passengers safe and comfortable.

The electrical system supplies electricity for the starter, lights and heater. The electricity level is maintained by a charging circuit. The main parts of the charging system include the battery, the alternator, the voltage regulator which is usually integral to the alternator, a charging warning or indicator light.

[参考译文]

汽车的基本构造

一辆汽车包含 15 000 多个零件，这些零件可以分为四大类：发动机、底盘、车身和电气系统。

发动机的功能是作为汽车的发动装置用的（发动机是供电装置）。内燃机是最普通的一种：它是由燃料在汽缸内燃烧产生大量的热使缸内压力迅速上升，并通过曲轴将动力传到传动系统而产生动力。有两种类型的发动机：汽油机（也称点燃式发动机）和柴油机（也称压燃式发动机）。

底盘包括传动系统、转向系统、悬架系统和制动系统。



1. 传动系统将动力传到驱动轮上。
2. 转向系统控制运动的方向。
3. 悬架和车轮吸纳路面的震动。
4. 制动系统使车轮减速停车。

汽车的车身由一些金属外壳包括车窗、车门、发动机罩和行李箱盖等组成。它用来保护发动机、乘客及货物的安全。车身设计师的设计以乘客的安全性和舒适性为主。

电气系统是给启动机、灯光和加热器供电的。其电力水平通过充电电路来保持。充电系统主要部件包括蓄电池、交流发电机、集成发电机中的电压调节器、充电警告或指示灯。

B2 Passage 2

Indicator

Seat Belt, Light and Chime

When the ignition key is turned to ON or START, the light and chime come on, if the driver's seat belt is not fastened. Unless the driver fastens the belt the light stays on and the chime stops after about 4 to 8 seconds.

(After the belt is fastened, both the light and chime turn off.)

If the belt is fastened before the key is turned to the ON position, the light will come on for 4 to 8 seconds with no chime.

Door Ajar

If one of the doors is not completely shut or boot is not closed tightly this light comes on when you turn the ignition to ON. With the ignition ON, it will flash 5 times and the chime will sound for 1 second, and then the light will remain on.

Turn Signal Indicator Lights

When you push the turn signal lever up before making a right turn, the right side arrow on the instrument panel flashes.

When you push the turn signal lever down before making a left turn, the left side arrow on the instrument panel flashes.

Usually it shut off as you complete the turn. If it continues to flash after you have made the turn, push the lever back to the OFF position.

If one or both of your turn indicators don't flash or stay on, have them serviced as soon as possible.