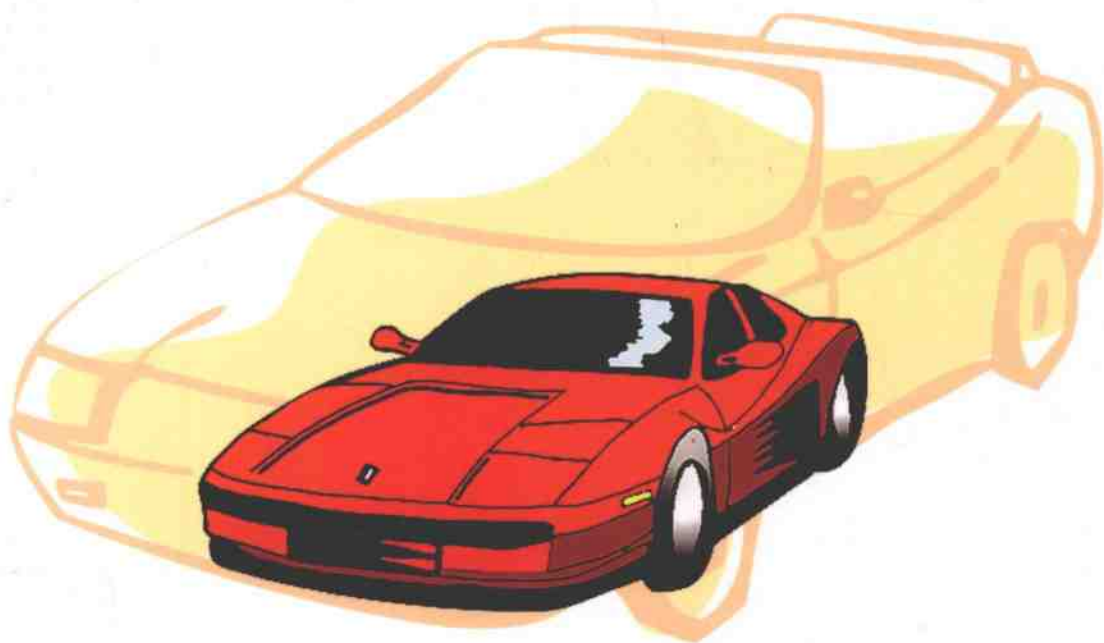



全国中等职业技术学校 汽车类专业教材
专业英语系列教材

汽车维修英语

ENGLISH FOR AUTO SERVICE

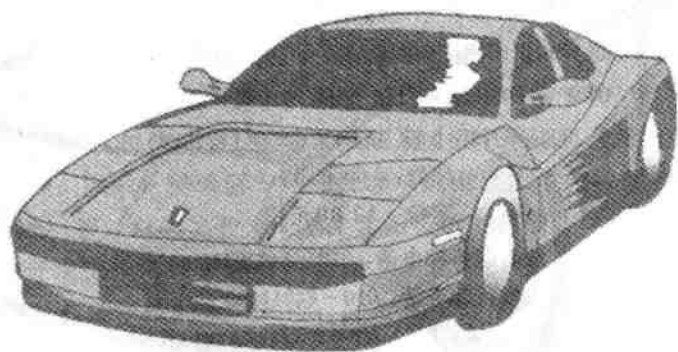


 中国劳动社会保障出版社

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前 言

随着我国社会主义市场经济的进一步发展，特别是入世以后，越来越多的企业对技术工人的专业外语水平提出了较高的要求，因此，专业英语已成为学生们参与就业竞争，以及今后从业后在工作中所必需的工具之一。为适应这一需要，我们组织编写了这套专业英语教材，并在编写过程中坚持了以下原则：

第一，与专业紧密结合，根据专业需要设置单元内容，力求收录各专业最新、最实用的词汇和用语，并注意在选材时降低相关专业知识的难度，使教材既突出专业特色，又能充分体现英语教学的规律。

第二，根据不同专业对英语教学的要求，教材在单元设置中阅读和口语各有侧重，如《饭店服务英语》《商品经营英语》《文秘英语》等侧重口语，而《电工英语》《电子英语》《机械英语》等则侧重阅读。对专业性较强的部分教材还给出了阅读部分的译文，以方便师生的教与学。

第三，教材在内容上注重选材新颖实用，力求采用地道的英语表达；在形式上注重生动活泼，图文并茂。

本套教材为中等职业技术学校学生设计，初中起点，并与通用教材《英语》相配套。考虑到通用英语教材中已讲授语法，故此套教材不再列入语法条目，涉及到语法难点时在“注释”中予以讲解。

本套教材自成体系，同时每种教材的编写又参照了相关专业的教学计划和主要专业课程的教学大纲，故又可与各相关专业配套使用。

本套教材首先于2003年推出《电子英语》《会计英语》《饭店服务英语》《烹饪实用英语》《文秘英语》《商品经营英语》《服装英语》等7种，2004年将推出《物业管理英语》《汽车维修英语》《机械英语》《电工英语》《机电英语》《计算机专业英语》《市场营销英语》等7种。以后，将根据专业需要继续推出《家政与社区服务英语》《美容美发英语》《物流英语》等，以满足各专业学生学习英语的需要。

此次教材的开发工作得到了北京、湖南、湖北、广东、江苏等省（市）劳动和社会保障厅（局）以及有关学校的大力支持，并得到了美国新闻学硕士 Mr. Michael Connolly 的大力帮助，对此我们表示诚挚的谢意。

劳动和社会保障部教材办公室

2004年4月

简介

本书为专业英语系列教材，供全国中等职业技术学校汽车类专业使用。主要介绍了汽车的基本结构和维修保养的初步知识，以及与汽车相关的其他知识以开阅读者眼界。全书共分为 20 课，内容丰富，通俗易懂，图文并茂，形式活泼。

本书也可作为职业培训教材和汽车行业职工的自学用书。

本书由边明远主编，陈勇、李军、郭海涛、李丰华参加编写。本书在编写过程中还得到了李克强教授的指导和帮助，在此表示感谢。

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Lesson One

Automobiles

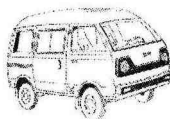


Let's read

It's a big family for automobiles. There are many members in this group. Vehicles of today can be classified as many different kinds by their various uses^[1]. Generally there are six kinds of vehicles. They are wagons, off-road vehicles, tipping vehicles, tractors, passenger cars and special vehicles. And there are also many different kinds of vehicles in each group. Trucks and pickups that we often see^[2] belong to the wagon. While buses, minibuses and sedans are all passenger cars. There are some other special vehicles serving us^[3] in daily life, including street water sprinklers, sweepers, garbage trucks, ambulances, fire trucks, fuel tankers and crane trucks, etc. Some of them are listed below:



truck



minibus



bus



ambulance



sedan



crane truck



garbage truck



off-road vehicle



sports car



multipurpose passenger vehicle



fuel tanker



tipper truck



Let's speak

Peter: Hi, Jack! Your sedan is very nice.

Jack: Hi, Peter! I'm afraid that you have made a mistake^[4].

Peter: Why?

Jack: It's not a sedan. It's a sports car. Actually you should call it SUV.

Peter: Really? Oh, there are so many kinds of automobiles today, and I cannot know all of them.

Jack: Yeah, generally automobiles are classified by their use.

Peter: I know that. For example, passenger cars are used to send passengers, and wagons are used to transport cargos.

Jack: Right. Different vehicles have different use, but they all serve for our daily life.

Peter: Sure! The sweeper and the garbage truck can make our city clean, the truck can load much goods, and the car can make you ride comfortably and go anywhere easily.

Jack: Yeah, so I choose a sports car. I like the feeling of flying on the highway.

New words and expressions

automobile [ˌɔ:təməbi:l] *n.* 汽车

vehicle [ˈvi:kl] *n.* 交通工具, 车辆; 媒介物; 传达手段

classify [ˈklæsɪfaɪ] *v.* 分类, 分等

wagon [ˈwægən] *n.* 四轮马车, 货车

off-road [ˌɒfˈrəʊd] *adj.* 越野的

tip [tɪp] *v.* 翻倒, 倾斜

tractor [ˈtræktə] *n.* 拖拉机; 牵引车

passenger [ˈpæsɪndʒə] *n.* 乘客, 旅客

special [ˈspeʃəl] *adj.* 特别的, 特殊的; 专门的, 专用的

truck [trʌk] *n.* 卡车, 敞篷货车

pickup [ˈpɪkʌp] *n.* 皮卡车, 轻型货车

belong [bɪˈlɒŋ] *v.* 位于, 处在(适当位置), 属于

minibus [ˈmɪnɪbʌs] *n.* 小型公共汽车, 小巴

sedan [sɪˈdæn] *n.* 轿车

serve [sɜ:v] *v.* 服务

include [ɪnˈklu:d] *v.* 包括, 包含

sprinkler [ˈsprɪŋklə] *n.* 洒水车, 洒水装置
sweeper [ˈswi:pə] *n.* 扫除机, 清扫车, 打扫的人
garbage [ˈgɑ:bidʒ] *n.* 垃圾, 废物
ambulance [ˈæmbjuləns] *n.* 救护车
fire [ˈfaɪə] *n.* 火
fuel [ˈfjuəl] *n.* 燃料
tanker [ˈtæŋkə] *n.* 罐车, 油槽车
crane [kreɪn] *n.* 起重机
multipurpose [ˌmʌltiˈpʊrpəs] *adj.* 多用途的, 多功能的
tipper [ˈtɪpə] *n.* 翻斗卡车, 自卸车
transport [trænˈspɔ:t] *v.* 传送, 运输
cargo [ˈkɑ:gəʊ] *n.* (由车、船、飞机等运输的) 货物
load [ləʊd] *v.* 装载
comfortably [ˈkʌmftəbəli] *adv.* 安乐地, 舒适地, 充裕地
choose [tʃu:z] *v.* 选择, 选定
highway [ˈhaɪwei] *n.* 公路

off-road vehicle 越野车
tipping vehicle 自卸车
passenger car 客车
special vehicle 专用车辆, 特种车辆
street water sprinkler 洒水车
garbage truck 垃圾车
fire truck 消防车
fuel tanker 运油车
crane truck 汽车起重机
sports car 跑车
multipurpose passenger vehicle 多用途客车 (MPV)
tipper truck 自卸货车
SUV (sports utility vehicle) 运动型多功能车



Notes

1. by 引导的介词短语作为状语来修饰谓语动词。
2. that 引导的从句作为定语修饰主语 trucks and pickups。

3. “serving us” 作 “vehicles” 的定语。
4. “make a mistake” 意思是 “犯错误”。



Let's do exercises

I. Oral Practice.

1. Tell your partner something about your favorite car in English.
2. Point out some kinds of automobiles that can be used to send passengers.

II. Put the following into Chinese.

1. automobile family
2. fuel tanker
3. off-road vehicle
4. sports car
5. fire truck

III. Put the following into English.

1. 自卸车
2. 客车
3. 多用途客车
4. 垃圾车
5. 洒水车



Let's learn more

Emergency Equipment (紧急装备)

A car's trunk (行李箱) can hold only a certain amount of equipment (一定数量的装备). Because of the limited space in the trunk, the following are the essentials (基本工具) for safety and emergent repairs. Several of the smaller items listed may be carried in the glove compartment (汽车仪表板上的小柜, 手套柜) for easy access (取用), so that they won't get lost under heavier equipment:

1. Flashlight (手电筒)

2. Spare tire (备用轮胎)
3. Jack (千斤顶)
4. Four-way lug wrench (扳手)
5. Water pump belt (水泵带)
6. Tire pressure gauge (轮胎气压表)
7. Wrench-and-socket set (成套的套筒扳手和套筒)
8. Utility knife (工具刀)
9. Both Standard and Phillips screwdrivers (标准型和飞利浦螺钉旋具)
10. Battery-jumper cables (蓄电池跨接线)
11. Pliers (钳子)
12. Fuses (熔断器)
13. Hose clamps (软管夹)
14. One quart of motor oil (一夸脱电动机润滑油)
15. Six reflected road flares or a set of warning triangles (6个反光路标或一套三角警示牌)
16. 1 gallon plastic water jug (一加仑容量的塑料水壶)
17. Aerosol flat tire fixer (溶胶补胎胶)
18. Small fire extinguisher (小型灭火器)
19. Rags or paper towels (抹布或纸巾)

Lesson Two

The Structure of an Auto

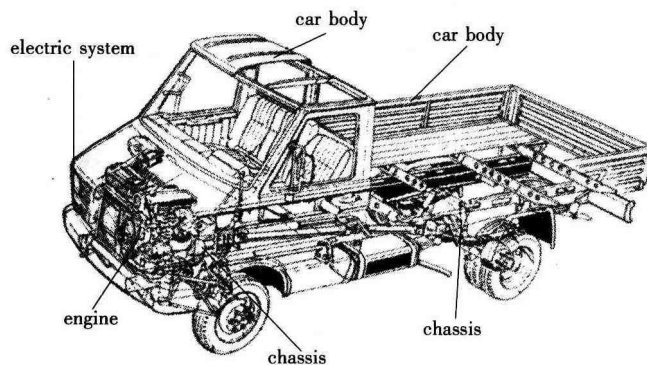


Let's read

Commonly an automobile consists of^[1] four basic mechanisms: the engine, the chassis, the car body and its accessories, and the electric system. Among them, the engine is the power source that makes a car move^[2]. There are two kinds of engines in use^[3]: gasoline engines and diesel engines.

The chassis acts as^[4] the base for an automobile to support other parts equipped on the vehicle. It includes the transmission system, the running device, the steering and the brake systems.

The car body is the structure used to protect the driver, passengers and cargos. The electric system is composed of the air-conditioning system, lights, windshield wipers and so on. The following figure shows the layout of an automobile.



Let's speak

Andy: Hi, Mike! I want to ask you a question.

Mike: Go ahead^[5].

Andy: I always hear people say "the heart of the car." But which part is the heart of a vehicle?

Mike: Oh, it is the engine.

Andy: But why?

Mike: Because the engine provides the power that makes a car move, just like the heart of a human body.

Andy: I see. Thank you!

Mike: It's my pleasure^[6].

New words and expressions

structure [ˈstrʌktʃə] *n.* 结构, 构造

auto [ˈɔ:təʊ] *n.* 汽车

commonly [ˈkɒmənli] *adv.* 普通地, 一般地

consist [kənˈsɪst] *v.* 由……组成

basic [ˈbeɪsɪk] *adj.* 基本的, 基础的

mechanism [ˈmekənɪzəm] *n.* 机械装置, 机构, 机制

engine [ˈendʒɪn] *n.* 发动机

chassis [ˈʃæsi] *n.* 底盘

accessory [əkˈsesəri] *n.* 附件, 附加物

electric [ɪˈlektrɪk] *adj.* 电的, 电动的, 电气的

system [ˈsɪstəm] *n.* 系统, 体系, 制度, 体制

power [ˈpaʊə] *n.* 动力, 能量, 功率

source [sɔ:s] *n.* 源泉, 来源, 源头

move [mu:v] *v.* 移动

gasoline [ˈgæsəli:n] *n.* 汽油

diesel [ˈdi:zəl] *n.* 柴油

base [beɪs] *n.* 基础, 底座

support [səˈpɔ:t] *v.* 支撑; 支持

equip [ɪˈkwɪp] *v.* 装备, 配备

transmission [trænzˈmɪʃən] *n.* 传动装置; 变速器

device [dɪˈvaɪs] *n.* 装置, 设备

steer [ˈstiə] *v.* 驾驶, 掌舵

brake [breɪk] *n.* 车闸, 制动器; *v.* 刹车, 制动

protect [prəˈtekt] 保护, 维护, 防护

compose [kəmˈpəʊz] *v.* 由……组成, 由……构成

air-condition [ˈeə,kənˈdɪʃən] *n.* 空气调节装置

light [laɪt] *n.* 光, 灯

windshield [ˈwɪndʃɪld] *n.* 挡风玻璃
wiper [ˈwaɪpə] *n.* 擦拭者, 刮擦器
figure [ˈfɪɡə] *n.* 图表, 图解
layout [ˈleɪaʊt] *n.* 布局, 设计, 安排
provide [prəˈvaɪd] *v.* 供应, 供给

car body 车身
electric system 电气系
gasoline engine 汽油机
diesel engine 柴油机
transmission system 传动系
running device 行驶系
steering system 转向系
brake system 制动系
air-conditioning system 空调系统
windshield wiper 雨刮器



Notes

1. “consist of” 意思是“由……构成”。
2. “that makes a car move” 修饰 “power”。后置定语在译成中文时应按照中文的习惯将定语的位置放到中心词的前面, 这里可译为“使汽车运动的动力”。
3. “be in use” 意思是“正在使用”。
4. “act as” 意思是“承担, 起……作用”。
5. “go ahead” 表示将原来做的事继续进行下去, 此处表示对提问者的鼓励, 可译为“请问吧”。
6. “It’s my pleasure” 意思是“没什么”, 是一种表客气的礼貌用语。



Let's do exercises

I. Discuss the following questions in English.

1. How many basic components are there in a car? What are they?

2. Point out some parts you know in the chassis of an automobile.

II. Put the following into Chinese.

1. running device
2. the car body
3. steering system
4. electric system
5. transmission system

III. Put the following into English.

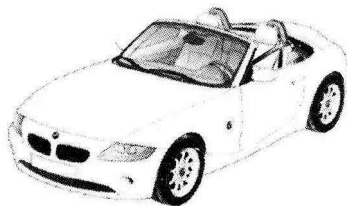
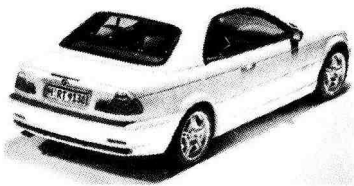
1. 空调系统
2. 汽油机
3. 柴油机
4. 雨刮器
5. 制动系统



Let's learn more

Logos (标志) of Automakers (1)

This is the trademark of an automaker whose name is related to the horse. BMW, always called “宝马” in China, is the abbreviation (缩写) of the Bavarian Motor Works of Germany (德国巴伐利亚汽车公司). Famous for its comfortable and easy riding, BMW has become the dream of more and more people who wish to enjoy the popular automotive culture with ease.



Lesson Three

The VIN

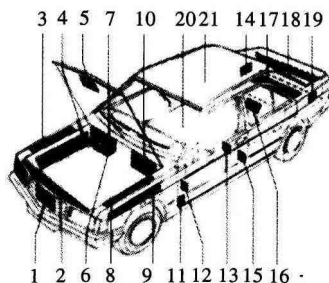
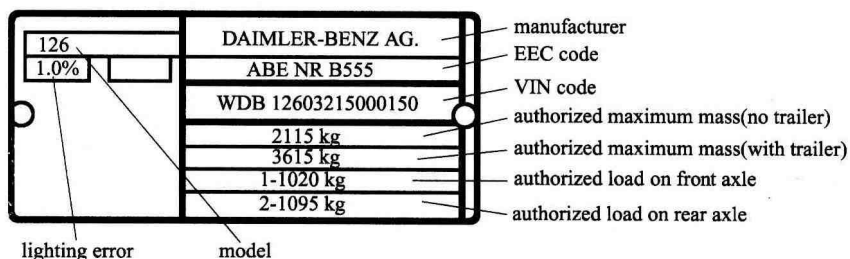


Let's read

It's necessary for a technician to know the details about a car^[1]. An efficient way to know those details is to check the VIN.

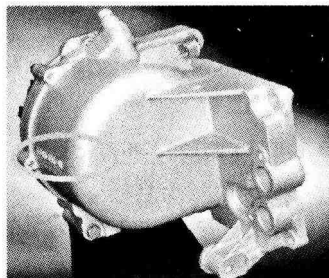
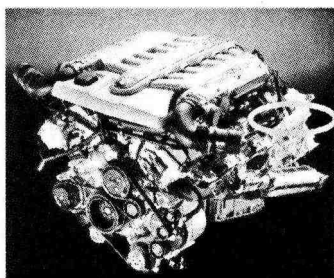
The VIN is short for the Vehicle Identification Number, which is a 17-digit number composed of a series of letters and Arabic numerals^[2]. The VIN contains a lot of information about a car, such as the production area and time, the manufacturer's name, the trademark and the model, etc.

The VIN plate can be set up on different parts of an auto. The following figures show a VIN plate and its installation place on the car.



Manufacturer	Chinese Name	Country	VIN installation place
Audi	奥迪	Germany	14 17 18
BMW	宝马	Germany	3 4 7 8
Chrysler	克莱斯勒	the U. S. A	2 8 9
Rolls Royce	劳斯莱斯	Britain	3 5
Toyota	丰田	Japan	3 4 7 8 10 15 17
Volkswagon	大众	Germany	1 2 3 7 8 14 17 18 19

Besides the VIN, Chinese also identify an auto by using two other numbers. The one is the chassis number, which is stamped on the front part of the frame for a truck. For a sedan, it is stamped on the firewall under the engine hood. The other one is the engine serial number, which is stamped on the cylinder block^[3].



Let's speak

David: Hi, Mike! What's this plate?

Mike: Oh, it's the VIN.

David: VIN?

Mike: It's the Vehicle Identification Number. It's used to identify a car.

David: I know that people identify their cars with the engine serial number and the chassis number.

Mike: But the VIN can provide more information. Actually it includes the information of the engine and the chassis.

David: Really? Oh, it's great!