



新世纪高职高专
公共英语类课程规划教材

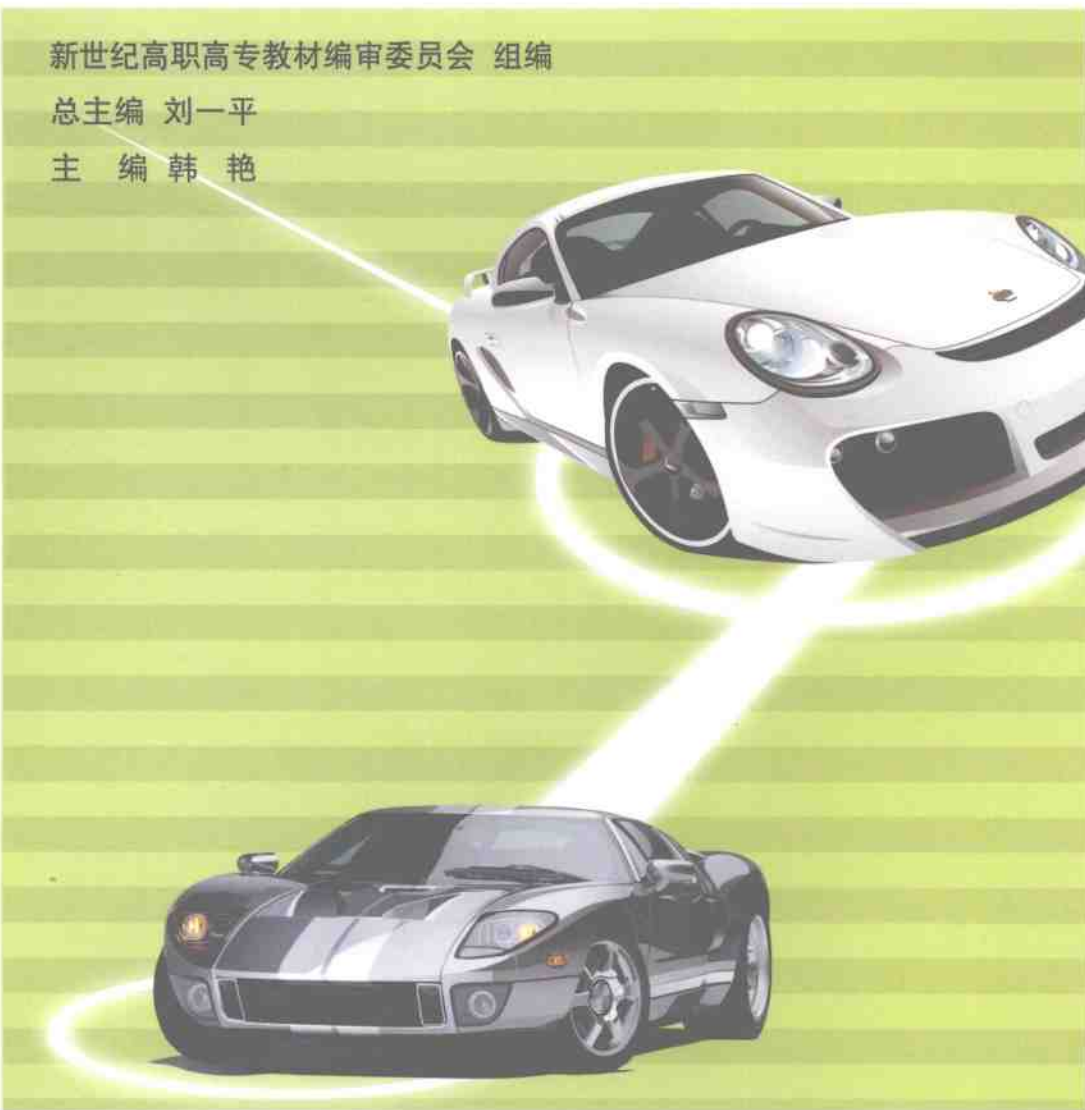
新世纪

汽车英语 ¹ 汽车基础篇

新世纪高职高专教材编审委员会 组编

总主编 刘一平

主 编 韩 艳



大连理工大学出版社
DALIAN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY PRESS



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前言

高等职业教育担负着培养高素质劳动者和专门人才的重要任务。《汽车英语》系列规划教材从高等技术应用型人才培养的总体目标出发,结合学生毕业后的工作实际,力求向学生提供其未来工作岗位所需要的通用英语和专业英语知识与技能,培养学生实际应用英语的能力。

随着我国汽车工业的发展和汽车保有量的迅猛增长,汽车文化、汽车基础知识、汽车贸易和售后服务、汽车的使用和维修已经成为现代社会生活的重要组成部分。近几年来,中外汽车技术和服务合作不断加深和扩大,世界几大汽车公司和品牌汽车纷纷进驻中国,这使得我国社会对拥有较强汽车专业知识能力和英语应用能力的新型专门人才的需求急剧增加。《汽车英语》系列规划教材的编写旨在着力提高学生通用英语能力的同时,兼顾专业英语,并在英语学习中提升专业素养。

《汽车英语》系列规划教材以汽车售后服务行业职业岗位要求为目标,以教育部《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)和《高等职业教育汽车运用与维修技术专业领域技能型紧缺人才培养指导方案》为依据,以“学生主体、就业导向、企业参与、能力本位”为指导思想,突出校企合作、工学结合、产学结合,提高学生的英语实践能力。

1. 编写原则

(1) 通用英语和汽车专业知识的融合。立足通用英语,结合汽车行业知识,充分吸取目前国内优秀的高职高专英语教材的优点,认真学习和借鉴汽车专业英语教材编写的经验,形成适合三年制高职高专汽车类专业学生学习的教材。

(2) 突出选材的真实性、时代性和趣味性。阅读材料多来自各大汽车公司和品牌的英文网站,语言地道,信息准确。

(3) 注重课堂活动的目的性和可操作性。每项活动都有明确的教学目标,便于有针对性地进行教学实践。加强英语综合能力,特别是阅读和听说能力。

(4) 突出教学中“学生主体、教师主导”的原则。在提倡学生自主学习的同时,促使教师认真进行课堂讲解,组织好课堂操练并引导学生学以致用。

(5) 单元各部分内容紧扣同一主题展开,强化听、说、读、写、译各项技能的综合培养。通过词汇在不同技能训练部分的复现和扩展,提高词汇的认知和应用,增强学生对主体内容的表达。

(6) 课内与课外活动相结合,学习任务和工作任务相结合。通过各种小组活动、任务型和项目型作业的开展,树立学生的合作意识,训练学生查找资料、整理资料、撰写小报告的能力。

2. 编写内容

《汽车英语》系列规划教材的学生用书共四册,每册有十个单元。每册配有教师用书及相应的光盘。教材设计以汽车行业英语应用能力为主线,做到教学和实训相结合,按照“汽车文化、汽车流通流程、汽车基本构造和实践实训”四个知识板块设计编写教学内容,英语语言能力点融汇其中,使之具有明确的定向性和应用性。

3. 使用说明

《汽车英语1——汽车基础篇》每单元由听力和口语(Listening and Speaking)、阅读(Reading)、语法(Grammar)、综合任务(Comprehensive Practice)、自我评估(Self-evaluation)五个部分组成。具体使用说明如下:

(1) 听力和口语(Listening and Speaking)

本部分为每单元的第一阶段,旨在通过简单的辨音、单词和句子的训练后,结合图片,引导学生就单元主题进行口语表达,为课文阅读做好相关的知识准备。

(2) 阅读(Reading)

本部分为每单元的第二阶段,分为 Reading A 和 Reading B 两部分。Reading A 篇幅简短,内容较易掌握,为学生学习单元内容的较低阅读要求。Reading B 篇幅较长,旨在通过各项任务帮助学生理解课文内容,掌握重要语言点和文化点,提高阅读技能,熟悉汽车行业英语内容,为阅读较高要求。

(3) 语法(Grammar)

本部分为每单元的第三阶段,旨在通过语法练习对重点和难点的侧重巩固学生对语法理解和掌握。由于本部分语法内容在中学时已要求掌握,因此本部分教学除对教材内容进行必要讲解外,以学生课后个别讲解和答疑为主。

(4) 综合任务(Comprehensive Practice)

本部分为每单元的第四阶段,分为应用写作(Applied Writing)和课堂汇报(Presentation)两部分。应用写作涵盖了《高职高专教育英语课程教学基本要求》(试行)所列的主要写作项目,要求学生能仿照例子,进行和专业相关的写作。课堂汇报旨在通过课堂表演或报告检查小组课外作业完成情况,并锻炼学生在公共场合的表达能力。

(5) 自我评估(Self-evaluation)

本部分为每单元的第五部分,旨在通过问卷调查表的形式让教师对教材使用情况和学生的学习情况有大概的了解,进行及时反馈和总结,有助于教师对下一轮教学进行相应的调整。

《汽车英语》(全套四册)由浙江经济职业技术学院刘一平负责统稿,任总主编。《汽车英语1——汽车基础篇》由韩艳任主编,徐华琴、熊倪任副主编,唐婧、邓军、罗爱华、贾越明、蒋丽清、姚吏玲参与了编写。

为方便教师更好地开展立体化教学,本教材另配有教师用书、电子课件、教学大纲,请登录 <http://www.dutpgz.cn> 下载。

教材中难免存在纰漏之处,敬请相关院校和读者在使用本教材的过程中给予关注,并将改进意见和建议及时反馈给我们,以便下次修订时完善。

所有意见和建议请发往: [gzjckfb@163.com](mailto:gzejckfb@163.com)

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2009年9月

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Section 1 | Listening and Speaking

Task 1: Picture recognition. You will hear some statements, please recognize which picture each statement is referring to.



A



B



C



D



E



F

Task 2: Read and match. Read the English versions of different vehicles and make a match.



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H

()1. off-road vehicle

()5. double-deck bus

()2. fire engine

()6. container carrier

()3. formula car

()7. garbage truck

()4. police car

()8. refueller

Task 3: Speak out. Ask your partner the following questions and organize the sentences.

1. How many types of vehicles have you ever seen? Please add some types which have not been mentioned here if possible.
2. Provided you are going to buy a car, what kind of information do you want to get? And where can you get effective information?
3. Which factor will be of the greatest importance in your decision making?

Task 4: Listen and practice. Listen to the dialogues, fill in the missing information and practice them with your partner.

Dialogue 1

Mary: Hi, Paul. What are you doing?

Paul: Oh, Mary. You've come at the _____ time. Look, these abbreviations _____ me! SUV, MPV, NCV, SRV...I really can't _____ them out.

Mary: Well, SUV stands for Sports Utility Vehicle and MPV _____ Multi-Purpose Vehicle or Mini Passenger Van.

Paul: Oh, I see. What about NCV and SRV then?

Mary: SRV _____ Small Recreation Vehicle. Shanghai GM Sail SRV is one of them. As for NCV, it means New Concept Vehicle.

Paul: It's interesting. Thank you very much. You've been so _____.



Dialogue 2

Paul (customer): I like the Honda Accord you showed me before. I think it's more _____ for my needs.

John (the salesman): Alright, sir. You are making a good _____.

Paul: What colors does the new Accord come in?

John: We have this new model in red, white, black, and _____. These are the standard colors.

Paul: I really like silver. It looks elegant and _____.



John: Yes. That color is very _____ with Honda buyers.

Paul: Well, I think I want to _____ the new Accord then. It looks like an _____ car.

John: You have made a good choice, sir. I _____ an Accord myself. They are very solidly built machines, very _____.

Paul: Yes, I know. I think Honda is the most reliable car on the road. It runs _____ as silk. I would never change to anything else.

John: Alright, sir. I will get the paperwork ready for you. Just a moment.

Task 5: Act out. Take Task 4 as an example, and practice dialogues according to the situations provided with your partner.

Situation 1:

John and Jack are talking about different kinds of automobiles. John is interested in off-road vehicle while Jack prefers racing car.

Situation 2:

A young couple would like to buy a car. They are discussing what kind of car they should buy. Take such information as outlook, function, price...into consideration.

Section II Reading

Reading A

Task 1: Listen to the passage and fill in the missing information.

Cars in China

A country that once ran on *two wheels* nowadays _____ on four. After the U.S. and Japan, China is the world's _____ car manufacturer. Car ownership has increased _____ in the past *decade*, and shows no signs of _____. In China's bigger cities, the rivers of bicycles were once one of the most vivid images of urban China. Now it has been _____ with streets _____ with cars. The car ownership in China at the moment is around one car for every 92 people. Car symbolizes _____ and status, perhaps even more in China than elsewhere. No wonder everyone who can _____ one, wants one. It's predicted that by _____, there will be 55 _____ vehicles on the road in China.

Task 2: Read the passage and choose the best answer to complete each statement.

1. What does "two wheels" refer to in the passage?
 - A. A car.
 - B. A bicycle.
 - C. A carriage.
2. According to the passage, _____ is the world's biggest car manufacturer.
 - A. the U.S.
 - B. Japan
 - C. China
3. The car ownership in China at the moment is around one car for every _____ people.
 - A. 55
 - B. 92
 - C. 2, 010
4. What's the meaning of "decade" in the passage?
 - A. Ten years.
 - B. Fifty years.
 - C. One hundred years.

Reading B

Cars in America

Cars are an important part of life in the United States. Without a car most people feel that they are poor, and even if a person is poor he doesn't feel really poor when he has a car.

Henry Ford was the man who first started making cars in large numbers. He probably didn't know how much the car was going to affect American culture. The car made the United States a nation on wheels. And it helped make the United States what it is today.

There are three main reasons why cars became so popular in the United States. First of all the territory of America is vast and Americans like to move around in the country. The cars provide the most comfortable and cheapest form of transportation.

The second reason that cars are popular is the fact that the United States never really developed an efficient and inexpensive form of public transportation. Long-distance trains have never been as common in the United States as they are in other parts of the world. Nowadays there is a good system of air service provided by planes. But it is too expensive to be used frequently.

The third reason is the most important one, though. The American spirit of independence is what really made cars popular. Americans don't like to wait for a bus,



or a train or even a plane. They don't like to have to follow an exact timetable. And the freedom a car gives them is what Americans want most to have.

The decrease of gas supplies has caused a big problem for Americans. But the answer will not be a bigger system of public transportation. The real solution will have to be a new kind of car, one that does not use so much gas.

Task 1: Read and judge. Read the passage and judge whether the statement is True or False.

1. Americans like to move around their country in their cars.
2. More than three reasons have been mentioned in the passage to explain why the car became so popular in the United States.
3. People don't choose the system of air service frequently because it is inconvenient.
4. The freedom a car gives them is what Americans want most to have.
5. The solution to the decrease of gas supplies is to set up a bigger system of public transportation.

Task 2: Read, complete and retell. Read the passage again and fill in the blanks with the information in the passage, and then try to retell the passage.

Americans love cars and use them a lot. Cars are so much part of life that they make the United States a nation on _____. Cars are not only popular but also necessary in the United States. There are three main _____ why the car becomes so _____ in the United States. First, cars provide the most _____ and cheapest form of transportation. Second, very few people use buses and trains, which are not available everywhere. And it is too _____ to travel by plane frequently. The third reason is the most important one. The American spirit of _____ is what really made cars popular.

Task 3: Revise and translate. Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. He probably didn't know how much the car was going to affect American culture.
2. There are three main reasons why the car became so popular in the United States.
3. The cars provide the most comfortable and cheapest form of transportation.

4. The second reason that cars are popular is the fact that the United States never really developed an efficient and inexpensive form of public transportation.
5. The freedom a car gives them is what Americans want most to have.

Section III Grammar

Basic Sentence Patterns

英语句子有长有短,有简有繁。英语句子中其实只有五种基本句型,千变万化的句子都是由这五种基本句型扩展、组合、省略或倒装变化而来的。掌握这些基本句型是掌握各种英语句子结构的基础。

句型	例句
主语+不及物动词(S + Vi)	The auto workers are striking. Everybody laughed.
主语+系动词+表语(S + VI + P)	Automobiles are quite different in design. The new car looks fashionable.
主语+及物动词+宾语(S + Vt + O)	Different vehicles have different logos. He leaves his car in the hotel car park.
主语+双宾动词+间接宾语+直接宾语 (S + Vt + Oi + Od)	My friend showed me the photo. Can you lend me your car today?
主语+及物动词+宾语+补语(S+Vt+O+Co)	Time would prove me right. The car made the United States a nation on wheels.

注: 及物动词: Transitive Verbs (Vt)
不及物动词: Intransitive Verbs (Vi)
系动词: Link-Verbs (VI)
主语: The Subject (S)
表语: The Predicative (P)

宾语: The Object (O)
直接宾语: The Direct Object (Od)
间接宾语: The Indirect Object (Oi)
宾语补足语: The Objective Complement (Co)

Task 1: Translate the following sentences into Chinese and point out the pattern of each sentence.

1. She always drives fast.

2. Cars become very important in our daily life.

3. Mr. Smith bought his daughter a new car last Monday.

4. Other 4S stores also followed suit.

5. Do you think the salesperson trustworthy?

Task 2: Translate the following sentences into English.

1. 这款车一直在市场上卖得很好。

2. 我们只剩下一辆这种颜色和款式的车了。

3. 不同的汽车有不同的车标。

4. 发动机给汽车提供动力。

5. 难道这种车型对您来说不是最完美的吗?

Section IV

Comprehensive Practice

Applied Writing

Business Cards

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. Traditionally many cards were simple black text on white stock; today a professional business card will sometimes include one or more aspects of striking visual design.

Sample 1

Zhejiang Jietong

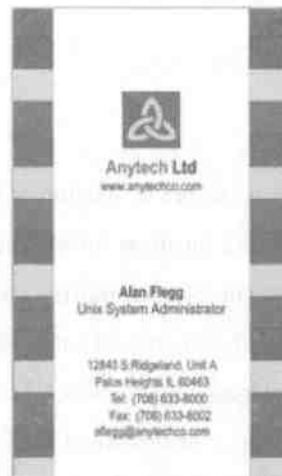
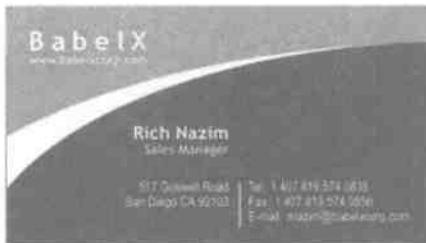
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Sample 2



Task: Suppose you are a salesperson in an automobile company. Choose one of the above samples as the model to make your own business card and change the card with your classmates.

Presentation

Task 1: Search in the library or on the Internet for the information about types of vehicles. Choose one type of vehicle that interests you and make a full description of it.

Task 2: Design and draw a picture of a vehicle with attractive outlook and powerful function. Present it to the class and give a brief introduction.

Students can choose one of the two tasks, work in groups, and prepare for an in-class presentation or activity.



Self-Evaluation

1. I think the topic is _____.
A. interesting B. boring C. meaningless D. just so so
2. The listening practice is _____.
A. easy B. difficult C. acceptable D. boring
3. I can say _____ about the topic after the models.
A. something B. nothing C. little D. a lot
4. I can deal with the reading materials _____.
A. with the help of dictionary B. with the help of teacher
C. all on my own D. sorry, it is beyond my ability.
5. I think the grammar part is _____.
A. too easy B. difficult
C. about my level D. meaningless
6. I think the applied writing is _____.
A. difficult
B. easy and practical
C. both acceptable in the two tasks
D. OK in Task 1 but difficult in Task 2
7. I _____ to cooperate with partners to fulfill the presentation part.
A. am willing B. am reluctant C. am happy D. have
8. I _____ in English class.
A. always have something to do B. am often absent-minded
C. am active D. can follow the teacher