内 容 简 介

为适应相关人士对汽车专业英语日益增长的需求，编者撰写了本教材。

在选材方面，本教材力求涉及面广：既涉及了汽车历史、环保等汽车文化领域，也包含了发动机、底盘等汽车专业知识。与此同时，为方便高校授课与学生自学，编者对教材内容进行了精心的布局与整合，力求将最实用的专业知识渗透到最基础的英语中。

本教材共分为10个单元，重点介绍了汽车的历史、世界名车、汽车生产与汽车研究发展等内容，同时在每个单元介绍了汽车的专业知识。

本教材适合高职高专汽车类、英语类等专业使用，也可供汽车相关人士参考和汽车爱好者阅读。

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Unit 1 The Vehicle World

Part One Listening

Section A

Directions: Picture recognition. In this section, you will hear six statements. For each statement, please recognize which picture the statement is referring to.

A

B

C

D

E

F

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

Section B

Directions: Listen and practice. Listen to the dialogue, fill in the missing information, and practice with your partner.

A: Hello! _____ to Blue Sky Automobile Company. Can I help you?

B: I want to buy a car. Could you _____ some new model?

A: OK, I'd like to _____ you the new model, 2008 Buick Lacrosse.

B: Oh, it looks nice.

A: Yes, I _____ you'll like more after my introduction. Its unique RES (Remote Engine Start) permits you to start the engine 50 meters away, and the AC (Air Conditioning) which has been set consequently starts working. So you will feel very comfortable when you access the car.

B: Very good. Could you _____ me more about the specifications of this model?

A: Sure. As you can see, it's of deluxe body style with black exterior, 2.4 liter V6 engine.

B: _____ about its chassis?

A: It's electronically controlled six-speed automatic transmission with manual shift mode, four-wheel independent suspension and front and rear disc brake. All prove it is quite a good car.

B: I like it very much. What's the _____?

A: The price is RMB 240 000.

B: Any _____?

A: Well, this is the newest model and very popular. I think it's _____.

B: OK, I will _____it.

A: Thank you.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a conversation. After the conversation, there are some questions. Both the conversation and questions will be read twice. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer from the four choices marked A, B, C and D given.

1. A. Honda　　B. Toyota
   C. Buick　　D. Ford
2. A. One　　B. Two
   C. Three　　D. Four
3. A. Red　　B. White
   C. Black　　D. Silver
4. A. Red　　B. White
   C. Black　　D. Silver
5. A. After a day.　　B. Right now.
   C. After a week.　　D. Not mentioned.

Section D

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage. After that, you will hear four questions. Both the passage and questions will be read twice. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer from the three choices marked A, B and C given.

1. A. A car.
   B. A bicycle.
   C. A carriage.
2. A. the US
   B. Japan
   C. China
3. A. 55
   B. 92
   C. 2010
4. A. ten years
   B. fifty years
   C. one hundred years

Part Two Conversation

Situation: Mr. Li is making a phone call. He wants to inform Mr. Brown of taking his car, but he dials Mrs. Smith's.

(L—Mr. Li, Ss—Mrs. Smith, Sr—Mr. Smith)

L : Hello, this is Li Zhi from KaiDa Auto Sales Company. May I speak to Mr. Brown? The car he ordered is right up here.

Ss: I'm afraid that you dialed a wrong number. We haven't ordered a car.

L : Really?

Ss: Yeah, my husband didn't tell me that.

L : Just a minute. Is it the phone number of Mr. Brown?

Ss: No, it's Smiths'.

L : I'm sorry for disturbing you.

Ss: Not at all.

L : Don't you take an interest in buying a new car, Mrs. Smith?

Ss: Well, I have to talk it over with my husband later.

L : Oh, I see. When is all right to call your husband?

Ss: He usually gets home at six.

L : I see, thank you. I'll ring you back later, and I hope I won't disturb your dinner.

Ss: Well, we often have dinner around half past six.

L : Thank you. I'll call you again later.

(After six o'clock, Mr. Li calls Smiths' again.)

L : Hello, Mr. Smith, please? I called your wife right this afternoon, she told me to phone you at this time of the day. So, do you plan to buy a new car?

Sr: Not at present.

L : When do you decide to buy?

Sr: In one year, I think.

L : Thank you. I will keep in touch with you. See you.

Notes

KaiDa Auto Sales Company 凯达汽车销售公司

Part Three Reading

Text A

Automobile Structure

1. Car body

The car body includes windows, doors and a hood. The car body can **protect** the engine, passengers and **goods**.

2. Engine

The engine is the heart of a vehicle and the **source** of power that makes a car move.

protect 保护
goods 货物
source 源泉
electrical system 电气系统
supply 提供
electricity 电
starting system 起动系统
lighting system 照明系统

*3. **Electrical system***

The electrical system **supplies electricity** for many parts such as **starting system**, **lighting system** and so on.

4. Chassis

The chassis is the under **portion** of an automobile. It's the **frame** of the vehicle and **supports** all of the major parts.

These four **parts are** closely **related to one another**. When something unusual happens, you should **check** the parts carefully to **find out** where the **trouble** comes from and **take** some **measures** to **solve** it.

portion 部分
frame 构架
support 支撑
major 主要的
part 零件
be related to 与……有关
one another 相互
check 检查
find out 弄清
trouble 故障
take measures 采取措施
solve 解决

Text B

Pre-reading:

1. *Do you know how many types of automobiles all over the world?*
2. *Do you know how to classify them?*
3. *Discuss automobile brand in groups.*

Automobile Types

Car **classification** is subjective since many **vehicles** fall into **multiple categories** or do not fit well into any. Not all car types are common in all countries and names for the same vehicle can **differ** by region. **Furthermore**, some **descriptions** may be **interpreted** differently in different places.

There are many types of automobiles all over the world, generally they can be **classified** into 3 groups. Within each of these groups, there are many different classifications and they can be described as follows:

*1. **Recreational** and Off-road Vehicles*

Recreational vehicles are capable of traveling off-road for recreational purposes. Off-road vehicles like jeeps, SUVs are often used on roads in poor condition.

*2. Passenger **Sedans** and Light Commercial Vehicles*

Passenger sedans are used by family households in everyday situations. They can carry four to six people. This group also includes light commercial vehicles like small **pickup**

vehicles used to carry small loads.

A closed automobile that seats four to six people is called a sedan. It may be a four-door or a two-door model. Two-door sedans sometimes have a rear lift-up door and a backseat that can be turned down to produce a flat storage, or **hauling** space. This sedan is called a **hatchback**.

Four-Door Sedans—Sedans are a good choice for most automobile shoppers. Most **luxury** vehicles are four-door sedans because they're more comfortable than most other body styles. The smallest available in the US are subcompact sedans like the Hyundai Accent and Chevrolet Metro. The **slightly** larger sedans are compact models like the Honda Civic and Ford Focus. Midsize sedans include the Honda Accord, Toyota Camry, Ford Taurus, and Chevrolet Lumina, while the Ford Crown Victoria and Buick LeSabre are considered large sedans.

Two-Door **Coupes**—Coupes are usually driven by single adults or **childless** couples. Many of them have a hatchback instead of a **trunk**, to allow large items to be carried for short distances. The rear seats are difficult to access, as the front doors must be used.

Station **Wagons**—An active family will want to look at **minivans**, sport **utility** vehicles, or station wagons. In the rest of the world, station wagons remain the first choice for active families. Many **inexperienced** drivers find out the hard way that SUVs can't corner like other automobiles. Station wagons offer more **stability**, better gas **mileage**, lower **insurance rates**, and SUV-sized **interiors**. You won't lose your all-wheel drive either, as Subaru, Volkswagen, Audi, Volvo and Mercedes-Benz offer all-wheel drive on all of their wagons.

Convertibles—Most convertibles are sportscars, meaning two seats, **high-performance**

engines and **superior handling**. However, GM, Ford, Mitsubishi and Chrysler offer a few "normal" convertibles, i.e. regular production coupes with four seats and convertible tops, such as Chevrolet Cavalier, Pontiac Sunfire, Ford Mustang, Dodge Avenger, Chrysler Conquest and Mitsubishi Eclipse Spyder. Luxury convertibles are **available** from BMW, Mercedes-Benz, Saab and Volvo. Convertibles are great when the weather is perfect, but their drawbacks are obvious.

Sports Cars—Sports cars were **originally** European two-seat **roadsters** designed for both daily travel and weekend racing **hobbyists**. A few 1950's manufacturers (**notably** Jaguar and Alfa Romeo) put **permanent** tops on their roadsters, **resulting** in the sports coupes. The term of sports sedan is a more recent term to describe a four-door vehicle that handles like a sports coupe or roadster.

3. Heavy Vehicles

Trucks belong to heavy vehicles. Generally, they are made for carrying heavy loads. **Articulated** vehicles and **tipping** vehicles fall into the type. Buses are another type of heavy vehicles. According to their length and design, buses can also be classified as small, medium, large and articulated buses. **Agricultural** vehicles are another type of heavy vehicles, like **tractors**.

There are many other special types of heavy vehicles such as street water **sprinklers**, **ambulances** and fire engines (fire trucks). They serve us in our daily life.

New words

classification	/ˌklæsɪfɪ'keɪʃən/	*n.*	分类，分级；类别，种类，门类
vehicle	/'viːɪkl/	*n.*	交通工具；车辆；传播媒介，手段
multiple	/'mʌltɪpl/	*adj.*	多重的；多种多样的
category	/'kætɪgərɪ/	*n.*	种类，类别
differ	/'dɪfə/	*v.*	不同，有异
furthermore	/'fɜːðə'mɔː/	*adv.*	而且；此外
description	/dɪ'skrɪpʃən/	*n.*	描述，形容
interpret	/ɪn'tɜːprɪt/	*v.*	解释；领会；口译，翻译

classify	/'klæsɪfaɪ/	*v.*	分类；分等
recreational	/ˌrekrɪ'eiʃənəl/	*adj.*	休养的，娱乐的
sedan	/sɪ'dæn/	*n.*	小轿车
pickup	/'pɪkʌp/	*n.*	小卡车
haul	/hɔːl/	*n.*	搬运，运输
hatchback	/'hætʃˌbæk/	*n.*	装有向上开的后车门的小轿车
luxury	/'lʌkʃərɪ/	*adj.*	奢侈的，豪华的
slightly	/'slaɪtlɪ/	*adv.*	轻微地，稍稍
coupe	/'kuːpeɪ/	*n.*	(斜背双门的）汽车
childless	/'tʃaɪldləs/	*adj.*	无儿女的
trunk	/trʌŋk/	*n.*	躯干，干线，(汽车后部)行李箱
wagon	/'wægən/	*n.*	[英] 铁路货车；[美] 小手推车
minivan	/'mɪnɪvæn/	*n.*	小型货车
utility	/ju'tɪlɪtɪ/	*n.*	功用，效用；公用事业；公用程序
inexperienced	/ˌɪnɪk'spɪərɪənst/	*adj.*	经验不足的；不熟练的
stability	/stə'bɪlɪti/	*n.*	稳定(性)，稳固
mileage	/'maɪlɪdʒ/	*n.*	英里数，里程
insurance	/ɪn'ʃʊərəns/	*n.*	保险
rate	/reɪt/	*n.*	比率，率；速度，进度
interior	/in'tɪərɪə/	*adj. & n.*	内部的；内部
convertible	/kən'vɜːtəbəl/	*adj. & n.*	可折叠的；活动顶棚式汽车
high-performance	/ˌhaɪpə'fɔrməns/	*adj.*	高效能的；高性能的
superior	/sjʊ'pɪərɪə/	*adj.*	较高的；优良的，上等的，优秀的
handling	/'hændlɪŋ/	*adj.*	操作的
available	/ə'veɪləbl/	*adj.*	可用的或可得到的；可会见的
originally	/ə'rɪdʒənəliː/	*adv.*	起初，原来
roadster	/'rəudstə/	*n.*	跑车
hobbyist	/'hɒbɪɪst/	*n.*	沉溺于某种癖好者
notably	/'nəʊtəblɪ/	*adv.*	显而易见地，明显地
permanent	/'pɜːmənənt/	*adj.*	永久（性）的，永恒的，长久的
result	/rɪ'zʌlt/	*v.*	结果；导致，产生
articulated	/ɑː'tɪkjulɪtɪd/	*adj.*	铰接的，枢接的，有关节的
tipping	/'tɪpɪŋ/	*adj.*	倾翻的，倾卸的

agricultural	/ˌægrɪ'kʌltʃərəl/	*adj.*	农业的；农学的
tractor	/'træktə/	*n.*	拖拉机；牵引机
sprinkler	/'sprɪŋklə/	*n.*	洒水器，喷洒器
ambulance	/'æmbjʊləns/	*n.*	救护车

Phrases and Expressions

fall into	分成；落入
fit into	适应；符合
classify into	把……分类为
be capable of	有能力，能够
belong to	属于；成为……一员
according to	根据……，按照……；视……而定

Proper Names

Hyundai	现代
Chevrolet	雪佛兰
Honda	本田
Civic	(本田) 思域
Ford	福特
Focus	(福特) 福克斯
Accord	(本田) 雅阁
Toyota	丰田
Camry	(丰田) 凯美瑞
Crown	(丰田) 皇冠
Victoria	维多利亚
Buick	别克
SUV (sport utility vehicle)	多功能厢式跑车，多用途跑车
Subaru	斯巴鲁
Volkswagen	大众
Audi	奥迪
Volvo	沃尔沃
Mercedes-Benz	梅赛德斯–奔驰

GM (General Motors)	通用
Mitsubishi	三菱
Chrysler	克莱斯勒
Cavalier	(通用) 骑士
Pontiac	庞迪克
Mustang	(福特) 野马
Dodge	道奇
BMW	宝马
Saab	萨博
Jaguar	捷豹
Alfa Romeo	阿尔法·罗密欧

Exercises

Understanding the Text

Directions: After reading the passage, you will find five unfinished statements. For each question or statement, please choose the best answer from the four choices provided.

1. The author thinks that _____ are capable of traveling off-road for recreational purposes.

A. private cars

B. passenger sedans and light commercial vehicles

C. recreational vehicles

D. heavy vehicles

2. _____ are a good choice for most automobile shoppers.

A. Four-door sedans　　B. Five-door sedans

C. Two-door sedans　　D. Six-door sedans

3. Sports cars were originally European two-seat roadsters designed for _____.

A. daily travel　　B. Ambulance

C. week-end racing hobbyists　　D. A and C

4. Agricultural vehicles are another type of heavy vehicles, like _____.

A. private cars　　B. ambulances

C. buses　　D. tractors

5. Which of the following statements is NOT true according to the passage?

A. Station Wagons—An inactive family will want to look at minivans, sport utility vehicles

or station wagons.

B. Convertibles are great when the weather's perfect, but their drawbacks are obvious.

C. There are many other special types of heavy vehicles such as street water sprinklers, ambulances and fire engines (fire trucks).

D. Car classification is subjective since many vehicles fall into multiple categories.

Directions: Read the passage again and you are required to complete the outline.

1. Car classification is _____ since many vehicles fall into multiple categories or do not fit well into any.
2. _____ are capable of traveling off-road for recreational purposes. Off-road vehicles like jeeps, SUVs are often used on roads in poor condition.
3. A closed automobile that seats from _____ is called sedan. It may be a four-door or a two-door model.
4. _____ were originally European two-seat roadsters designed for both daily travel and weekend racing hobbyists.
5. There are many other special types of heavy vehicles such as street water sprinklers, ambulances and _____. They serve us in our daily life.

Directions: In this part, you are required to translate the following passage into Chinese.

Station Wagons—An active family will want to look at minivans, sport utility vehicles, or station wagons. In the rest of the world, station wagons remain the first choice for active families. Many inexperienced drivers find out the hard way that SUVs can't corner like other automobiles. Station wagons offer more stability, better gas mileage, lower insurance rates, and SUV-sized interiors. You won't lose your all-wheel drive either, as Subaru, Volkswagen, Audi, Volvo and Mercedes-Benz offer all-wheel drive on all of their wagons.

Text C

Pre-reading:

1. *How is the image of cars that are made in China?*
2. *Is it necessary for Chinese cars to enter the American car market?*
3. *Do you think low price is the biggest attraction to car customers?*

Coming to America

—The Promises and Perils Chinese Vehicle Exports to The USA

One of the most popular discussion topics in the American auto industry today is "When will Chinese start exporting in large **quantities** to the USA?". Almost immediately a second question follows: "Will they be successful in doing this?".

The **automotive** press is full of reports relating to the first question, so this article will focus on the second one. We will draw on our own industry experience but also on material presented at the **Elite** Dealers Summit conference, put on by Bel-Air Partner in May in New York City, as that conference was dedicated to this very question. The first thing to realize, of course, is that China is already exporting vehicles: 360 000 in 2006, up sharply from **prior** years.

But Chinese exports to date are mostly trucks and buses, rather than cars, and mostly sent to developing countries, as opposed to the Triad markets of Japan, North America and the EU. This makes sense, given that the lower **specifications** required in developing markets makes them easier for still-maturing Chinese OEMs to export to. However, we all know that Chinese OEMs are gearing up for a developed world **assault**.

We can't deny that Chinese cars will be coming to America soon. However, will they succeed? I see five key barriers to the near or mid term success of Chinese OEMs in the USA.

Value Proposition

First, there is the issue of value proposition. Americans are **spoiled** for choice now: they will need a reason to even consider Chinese vehicle, with their unknown brands and lack of track record. When the Japanese **exploded** in America in the 1970s, it was due to superior fuel economy—Chinese cars do not have any particular **edge** in this realm. When the Koreans soared in the 1990s, they did it with value: a combination of low prices and ultralong (e.g. ten years) **warrantees**. Can the Chinese **undercut** the Koreans and used cars on price, and then offer an even longer warranty? The "price window" is not as wide open as it once was.

Homologation

Second, there is the challenge of homologation. The immense costs of converting a vehicle to American specifications and then going through a year or more of emissions, safety and other tests: these are costs that are **incurred** even before the first unit is sold. Figures vary, but we can **assume** tens of millions of dollars for a full line of cars. If a vehicle is **pitched** at (e.g.) a $5 000 **wholesale** price and if it earns an above-industry margin of (e.g.) five percent, that is $250 per car in profit, and one can see how long it would take to pay off homologation costs (especially if service parts profits are wiped out by an **ultra** warranty).

Image

Third, there is the challenge of image. The Japanese and Koreans had to work hard for years to overcome their **down** market images, and the task is not yet over for some of the Japanese, and both Koreans. As a recent survey showed, 90 percent of American customers believe that the main reason to even consider a Chinese car is low price (or free options, which is the same thing). Once **pigeonholed** as a discount car, it may be years of decades before Chinese firms can break out.

Used Car Market

Fourth, this is often **overlooked** as a barrier. With 45 000 000 units annually changing hands in the USA, at an average price (at independent dealers) of only $8 600, this is a **formidable** rival for new Chinese cars at $5 000 or $7 000. Please note that CNW Market Research tells us that in 2000, when Koreans were **surging** ahead, only 10% of their buyers entered the market intending to buy new cars: they had to be **switched** by dealers from used units. Chinese OEMs not only have to beat low-priced new Fords, they have to beat 3-year-old Toyotas.

Launch Cost

Last, the launch cost. To gear up for and then cut through the **clutter** of the world's largest single car market is not a small task. National service networks, financing arms, parts distribution systems and dealer support programs must be in place…and then there is advertising. While it was a different time and a different strategy, please note that in 2006 Lexus spent a quarter of a billion dollars in marketing in its first two years of existence in the USA. Chinese OEMs will get some free advertising in the form of news **coverage**, but the ongoing marketing burden remains.

As a closing remark, in our industry "winning" is usually counted in units, not in dollars

or reminbi. The Chinese OEM that "wins" in America by establishing a strong market share may regret its victory, as it sees its profits eaten up by the high costs of competing here. That is, I am sure any Chinese OEM envies Ford's American market share, but not its American losses. Chinese firms might be advised to tread carefully, lest their unit success in the USA (which will surely come) **yields** a bitter taste when it is translated to the bottom line.

The first to win in America may also be the first to lose.

New words

peril	/'perɪl/	*n.*	危险
export	/eks'pɔːt/	*v.*	出口
quantity	/'kwɔntɪtɪ/	*n.*	数量
automotive	/ˌɔːtə'məutɪv/	*adj.*	汽车的；自动推进的
elite	/eɪ'liːt/	*n.*	精英
prior	/'praɪə/	*adj.*	在前的
specification	/ˌspesɪfɪ'keɪʃən/	*n.*	详述；规格；说明书
assault	/ə'sɔːlt/	*n.*	攻击
proposition	/ˌprɒpə'zɪʃən/	*n.*	提议，建议；主张，见解
spoil	/spɔɪl/	*v.*	宠坏
explode	/ɪks'pləʊd/	*v.*	激增
edge	/edʒ/	*n.*	优势
warrantee	/ˌwɔrən'tiː/	*n.*	担保
undercut	/ˌʌndə'kʌt/	*v.*	(削价）抢生意，抢工作
homologation	/hɒˌmɒlə'geɪʃən/	*n.*	认同
incur	/ɪn'kɜː/	*v.*	招致
assume	/ə'sjuːm/	*v.*	承担
pitch	/pɪtʃ/	*v.*	定价
wholesale	/'həʊlˌseɪl/	*adj.*	批发的
ultra	/'ʌltrə/	*adj.*	超乎寻常的
down	/daʊn/	*adj.*	低下的
pigeonhole	/'pɪdʒənˌhəʊl/	*v.*	归类
overlook	/ˌəʊvə'lʊk/	*v.*	忽略
formidable	/'fɔːmɪdəbl/	*adj.*	强大的，巨大的

surge	/sɜːdʒ/	*v.*	汹涌
switch	/swɪtʃ/	*v.*	转换，转变
clutter	/'klʌtə/	*n.*	混乱
coverage	/'kʌvərɪdʒ/	*n.*	新闻报道（范围）
yield	/jiːld/	*v.*	产生（效果）

Phrases and Expressions

draw on	戴上；吸收；利用；引诱
be dedicated to	专门用于
to date	到目前为止，至今
make sense	有意义
gear up	使换快挡；促进；增加
track record	成绩记录
convert…to…	改变信仰或意见等
pay off	还清（债务等），付清；报复；赢利
service parts	零部件
wipe out	扫除，清除掉；勾销（债务等）；消灭，毁灭
break out	突围
financing arms	资金链
the bottom line	盈亏一览结算线

Proper Names

Triad	三星
EU	欧盟
Lexus	雷克萨斯

Exercises

Understanding the Text

Directions: Answer the following questions briefly according to the text.

1. Who is the rival of Chinese OEMs in the USA car market?

2. What benefit will Chinese OEMs get in the form of news coverage?
3. To 90% of American customers, what is the main reason for them to even consider buying a Chinese car?
4. Launch cost is huge, what are the other things we should do or have besides advertising?
5. How do you understand "the first to win in America may also be the first to lose"?

Directions: Read and judge. Read the passage and judge whether the statements are true or false, write T for true and F for false.

_____ 1. There is a rosy future for the Chinese OEMs in the American car market.
_____ 2. The Elite Dealers Summit conference is dedicated to the question "When will the Chinese start exporting in large quantities to the USA?".
_____ 3. When the Japanese cars entered America in the 1970s it was due to superior fuel economy, which advantage the Chinese cars didn't have.
_____ 4. In 2006 Lexus spent a huge sum of money in marketing in its first two years of existence in the USA.
_____ 5. The Chinese OEMs establish a strong market but they may regret its victory, as their profits are lower than the high costs of competing here.

Directions: Choose appropriate words from Column A to match expressions in Column B to form collocations.

Column A	Column B
( ) 1. export cars	a. grace and strength
( ) 2. focus on	b. for choices
( ) 3. draw on	c. for a development
( ) 4. gear up	d. the first question
( ) 5. a barrier	e. to Christianity
( ) 6. be spoiled	f. one's teaching experience
( ) 7. have no edge	g. to the success of Chinese cars
( ) 8. a combination of	h. to the American market
( ) 9. convert Catholicism	i. pays off
( ) 10. my plan	j. in this realm

Related Words and Expressions

Names of Vehicle	汽车名称
air cushion car	气垫车
air-cooled car	空气冷却式汽车，空冷式汽车
ambulance	救护车
automobile carrier	货运卡车
baggage car	行李车
bus	公共汽车
cable-testing car	电缆检查车
cargo-bus	客货两用车
coach	长途汽车
compact car	中级轿车
container carrier	集装箱运输货车
convertible	折叠敞篷轿车
coupe	双人轿车
diesel-engined passenger car	柴油 (发动) 机客车，柴油机轿车
double-deck bus	双层巴士
drop head coupe, convertible saloon	敞篷小轿车
duel fuel vehicle	双燃料车辆
dust car, refuse collector	垃圾清运车
extra heavy off-road vehicle	超重型越野车
fire engine	消防车
forward control passenger car	短头轿车
four-wheel drive	四轮驱动车
front-wheel drive	前轮驱动车

fuel-cell car	燃料电池 (驱动的) 轿车
full-trailer towing vehicle	牵杆式牵引车
gas guzzler	[美] 耗油量极大的汽车,“油老虎”
general-purpose vehicle	通用货车
heavy off-road vehicle	重型越野车
heavy truck	重型货车
heavy vehicles	重型车辆
intermediate car	中高级轿车
jeep	吉普车
karting	卡丁车
light truck (LT)	轻型货车
off-road vehicle (ORV)	越野车
light-van	小型货车
limousine, pullman saloon	高级轿车, 房车
long-wheelbase truck	长轴距货车
medium off-road vehicle	中型越野车
medium truck	中型货车
mini-truck	微型货车
mixer truck	搅拌车
multicylinder car	多缸发动机汽车
one-seater	单座小客车
towing vehicle	牵引汽车
commercial vehicles (CV)	商用车
passenger vehicles (PV)	轿车
petrol-electric car	汽油 - 电动车辆
pick-up, pickup truck	小型货车

platform truck, flat bed truck	平板货车
police car	警车
touring coach	旅行车
refrigerated van	冷藏车
semi-trailer towing vehicle	半挂牵引车
seven-seater	七座小客车
short-wheelbase truck	短轴距货车
sightseeing bus, touring bus	旅游巴士
single fuel vehicle	单燃料车辆
snow sweeper, snow remover	铲雪车
station wagon	厢式轿车
semi-caterpillar vehicle	半履带式汽车
street sprinkler, street flusher	洒水车
subcompact car	普通级轿车
taxi	出租车，计程车
trailer	挂车
tipping vehicle, tipper	自卸车
towing vehicle	全挂牵引汽车
trailer truck	拖车
truck, lorry	货车
van	厢式货车
wrecker	清障车
wheeled	轮式的

Car Body Structure	汽车车身结构
air conditioner	空调装置

body shell	车身壳体
braking signal light	制动信号灯
carrying platform	货厢
center pillar, B pillar	中柱
cowl, shroud	前围
dash board, dash panel	前围板
door lock	门锁
engine compartment	发动机舱
floor board	地板，底板
floor panel	地板
front fender apron	前挡泥板
front fender, front wing	前翼板
front pillar, A pillar	前柱
head board	前板
head restraint	头枕
heater	暖气装置
hood, bonnet	发动机罩
laminated glass	夹层玻璃
passenger compartment	客厢，乘客室
rear end panel	后围板
rear pillar, C pillar	后柱
rear view mirror	后视镜
rocker panel	门槛；踏脚板
roof	顶盖
roof rail	上边梁
safety belt, seat belt	安全带

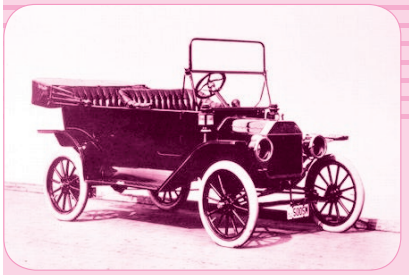
seat	座椅
separate frame construction	非承载式车身
side board	边板
streamline	流线，流线型
sun visor	遮阳板
tail board	后板
tightening latch	栓杆
toughened glass	钢化玻璃
trunk	行李箱
trunk lid, deck lid	行李箱盖
unitary construction, integral body	承载式车身
warning signal	报警信号装置
weather strip	密封条
window regulator	玻璃升降器
windscreen, windshield	前风窗
wiper	刮水器

Vehicle Engine	汽车发动机机械
1. Engine Types	1. 发动机类型
air cooled engine	风冷发动机
effective power	有效功率
effective torque	有效转矩
engine speed characteristic	发动机转速特性
four-stroke engine	四冲程发动机
two-stroke engine	二冲程发动机
water cooled engine	水冷发动机

2. Crank-connecting Rod Mechanism	2. 曲柄连杆机构
connecting rod bearing	连杆轴承
connecting rod cap	连杆盖
cylinder bore	汽缸直径
compression ratio	压缩比
compression ring	气环
compression stroke	压缩行程
connecting rod	连杆
counter weight	平衡重
crankshaft	曲轴
cylinder block	汽缸体
cylinder sleeve, cylinder liner	汽缸套
detonation	爆燃
flywheel	飞轮
groove	环槽
knock	敲缸
main bearing	主轴承
main bearing cap	主轴承盖
main shell	主轴瓦
oil ring	油环
piston	活塞
piston head	活塞头部
piston pin	活塞销
piston ring	活塞环
piston skirt	活塞裙
piston top	活塞顶

pulley	带轮
slot	开槽
piston stroke	活塞行程
swept volume, displacement	排量
torsional vibration damper	扭振减振器
united chamber	统一燃烧室
working stroke	做功行程
working volume	工作容积
3. Valve Timing Mechanism	3. 配气机构
camshaft	凸轮轴
cylinder head	汽缸盖
dual overhead camshaft	双顶置凸轮轴
exhaust manifold	排气管
exhaust stroke	排气行程
exhaust valve	排气门
intake stroke	进气行程
intake valve	进气门
multi-valve engine	多气门发动机
overhead camshaft	顶置凸轮轴
overhead valve	顶置气门
pump diaphragm	泵膜
push rod	推杆
rocker	摇臂
sediment cup	沉淀杯
silencer, muffler	消声器
single overhead camshaft	单顶置凸轮轴

tappet	挺柱
timing gear	正时齿轮
timing phase	配气相位
valve clearance	气门间隙
valve guide	气门导管
valve seat	气门座
valve spring	气门弹簧
valve stem	气门杆



Unit 2 History of Automobiles

Part One Listening

Section A

Directions: Picture recognition. In this section, you will hear six statements. For each statement, please recognize which picture the statement is referring to.

A

B

C

D

E

F

1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____

4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____

Section B

Directions: Listen and practice. Listen to the dialogue, fill in the missing information, and practice them with your partner.

A: Hello, this is sales Department, Blue Sky Automobile Company.

B: I'm afraid I have to _____ a complaint with your cooperation. It's a most unpleasant incident.

A: Oh, What is it about? I'm so sorry to _____ that.

B: Yes, I _____ a set of diesel smoke meter the other day. I _____ and after I examined them one by one, I found that there must be something wrong with the related computer because it can't give any signal. That's why I want to see the manager.

A: I am _____ everything is all right with that shipment. You _____ I know you're our regular customer and it is the first time for me to _____ such an inconvenient thing.

B: I want to _____ this.

A: Without sufficient evidence to support, your claim is untenable. If we fault, we should be very glad to _____ for your loss.

B: What's your opinion?

A: I'm terribly sorry about that. May I know your name and address, sir? I'll _____ it and send a repairman to your side at once.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage. After that, complete the four incomplete statements. The passage will be read twice. Listen carefully and choose the correct answer from the three choices marked A, B and C given.

1. _____ is the inventor of the automatic loom.

   A. Kiichiro Toyoda

   B. Sakichi Toyoda

   C. Sakichi Toyoda's son

2. _____ made Kiichiro Toyoda successful in completing the A1 prototype vehicle.

   A. Hard work

   B. The spirit of research and creation

   C. Both A and B

3. Toyota Motor Corporation started operation _____.

   A. in 1894

   B. in 1935

   C. in 1936

4. What's the meaning of "frontier" in the passage?

   A. corporation

   B. product

   C. an undeveloped field

Part Two Conversation

Situation: Li Zhi is making an appointment with Mr. Hunter by phone.

(L—Li Zhi, H—Mr. Hunter)

L: Hello, could I speak to Mr. Hunter?

H: This is Hunter speaking.

L: Mr. Hunter, this is Li Zhi from KaiDa Auto Sales Company. Yesterday you came to our company for information. You showed great interest in our cars, but left at once. I would like to explain our cars and service to you.

H: Yes, I had a call then I had to go. Go ahead.

L: So, Mr. Hunter, which model do you prefer?

H: I'm interested in Toyota GL1.6 MT.

L: You have made a good choice. We can definitely fit your needs, and can I make a suggestion?

H: Sure. What is it?

L: If it is convenient to you tomorrow, I will pay you a visit for a detailed explanation. In this way, you can have a better idea of the car. Do you agree with me?

H: Yes. How much time will it take?

L: Not more than 60 minutes. Will you be free on tomorrow morning or afternoon?

H: Afternoon is best for me.

L: Would 14:30 be all right?

H: It's OK.

L: Good. I'll visit you then at 14:30 tomorrow afternoon.

Notes

1. Toyota GL1.6 MT 丰田1.6升手动挡标准型

GL:grand luxury 基本型

MT:manual transmission 手动变速器

2. How much time will it take? 要花多少时间？

Part Three Reading

Text A

Automobile Engine

The engine gives **power** to the automobile. And without the engine, the automobile will not move. So the engine is often called the "heart" of the automobile. It **turns fuel into** the **energy** of auto-power.

According to different types of fuel used, the engine can **be classified as gasoline engine** and **diesel engine**. The most **common** automobile engine is gasoline engine.

An engine has many working parts. The **main** parts **are known as** the connecting rods, crankshaft, valve, gear, fuel system and cooling system. Gasoline engine also has an ignition system.

These working parts of an engine can easily **cause** problems because they are working under high **pressure**, high **temperature** and **changeable** conditions. If something unusual happens, check the engine driving belts, oil level, coolant level and replace spark plugs etc. **On the whole**, you should often **maintain** and check the engine .

power 动力
fuel 燃料
turn…into 把……变成
energy 能源
be classified as 分类为
gasoline engine 汽油机
diesel engine 柴油机
common 常见的
main 主要的
be known as 以……著名
cause 引起
pressure 压力
temperature 温度
changeable 易变的
on the whole 大体上
maintain 维护

Text B

Pre-reading:

1. *Are you a car fan? What car brands do you know and which one is your favorite?*
2. *Do you know how long the automobile history is? And can you make a guess?*
3. *Can you imagine what the first car in the world was like?*
4. *How many predecessors in the automobile history can you count, and who are they?*

A Brief History of Automobile

The automobile was not invented in a single day by a single inventor. The history of the automobile reflects an **evolution** that took place worldwide.

It's **estimated** that over 100 000 **patents** created the modern automobile, and the first recorded date of the vehicles that can be considered automobiles were **demonstrated** as early as 1769 by a French engineer and mechanic Nicolas Joseph Cugnot. However, this three-wheel steam-driven **artillery** tractor was said to be much slower and harder to operate than a horse-drawn vehicle and hence was doubted to have ever run one mile.

After Cugnot there were several other inventors who designed steam-powered vehicles, and the first truly successful road **locomotive** of this type was built and demonstrated by Richard Trevithick in 1801. In America, Oliver Evans, the first national automobile patent **grantee**, demonstrated his first successful self-propelled vehicle in 1805, which was not only the first automobile in the USA, but also the first **amphibious** vehicle, as his steam-powered vehicle was able to travel on wheels on land and **via** a **paddle** wheel in the water.

Steam engines were not the only engines inventors tried to apply to early automobiles. Francois Isaac de Rivaz, a Swiss inventor, designed the first internal combustion engine in 1806, which was fuelled by a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen and used it to develop the world's first vehicle to run with such an engine. The design was not very successful, as its self-propelled system proved to be too clumsy and ineffective. Vehicles with electrical engines were also invented. In 1832, Robert Anderson of Scotland built the first crude electric carriage with **rechargeable** batteries powering a small electric motor, and this locomotive could **progressionally** attain a speed of 4 mph (6 km/h). However, this kind of vehicle was heavy, expensive, and needed to stop for recharging frequently while a constant supply of electricity was **impracticable**. Amedee Bollee Sr. built advanced 12-passenger steam cars "La Mancelle" in France in 1878, which had a front-mounted engine, shaft drive to the **differential**, chain drive to the rear wheels, steering wheel on a vertical shaft and driver's seat behind the engine. Even though, the steam engine proved impractical for a machine that was intended to challenge the speed of a **horse-and-buggy**. The invention of the practical automobile had to await the invention of a workable internal combustion engine.

Many engineers were working on the problem of the engine at about the same time. It's Karl Benz, the German mechanical engineer, who designed and built the world's first practical gasoline-powered automobile in 1885 that looked and worked like the cars we use today, and accordingly is acknowledged as the **usherer** of the modern automobile era. Another **milestone**

vehicle was built in Germany in 1889 by Gottlieb Daimler and Wilhelm Maybach. Powered by a 1.5 hp two-cylinder gasoline engine, it had a four-speed **transmission** and traveled at 10 mph. Within a few years, a dizzying **assortment** of technologies were being produced by hundreds of producers. Dual-engine and even quad-engine cars were designed, and engine **displacement** ranged to more than a dozen liters. Many modern advances, including gas-electric hybrids, multi-**valve** engines, overhead **camshafts**, and four-wheel drive, were also attempted and **discarded** at this time.

1905 was a signal year in the development of the automobile, marking the point when the majority of sales shifted from collectors and enthusiasts to average users. This was **facilitated** by Henry Ford who did two important things. First, he priced his car to be as **affordable** as possible and second, he paid his workers enough to be able to **purchase** the cars they were manufacturing. This helped push wages and auto sales upward. Besides, the technology development in this period was also **conspicuous**, including electric **ignition** independent suspension and four-wheel brakes. Transmissions and **throttle** controls were widely adopted, allowing a variety of cruising speeds.

Popularity of the automobile has consistently moved with the state of the economy, growing during the **boom** period after World War I and dropping **abruptly** during the Great Depression. Automobile finally emerged and survived from the shadow of two world wars in 1949, the year that in the United States saw the introduction of high-compression V8 engines and modern bodies from General Motors' Oldsmobile and Cadillac brands. On the technology front, the biggest developments of the era were the widespread use of independent suspensions, wider application of fuel injection and an increasing focus on safety in the design of automobiles.

The modern car era has been one of increasing **standardization**. Platform sharing, and computer-aided designing. Some particularly notable advances in modern times are the wide spread of front-wheel drive and all-wheel drive, the adoption of the V6 engine **configuration**, and the **ubiquity** of fuel injection. Body styles have changed as well in the modern era. Three types, hatchback, minivan and sport utility vehicle, dominate today's market. This era has also seen rapidly rising fuel efficiency and engine output. Once the automobile **emissions** concerns of 1970s were conquered with computerized engine management systems, power began to rise rapidly. In the 1980s, a powerful sports car might have produced 200 hp (150 kW)—just 20 years later, average passenger cars have engines that powerful, and some performance models offer three times as much power.

New words

evolution	/ˌiːvəˈluːʃən/	*n.*	演变，进化；进展，发展
estimate	/ˈestɪmeɪt/	*v. & n.*	估计，估价，评估
patent	/ˈpætənt/	*n.*	发明，专利
demonstrate	/ˈdemənstreɪt/	*v.*	示范，演示；证明，论证
artillery	/ɑːˈtɪlərɪ/	*n.*	大炮，火炮
locomotive	/ˈləʊkəˌməʊtɪv/	*n.*	机车；车头
grantee	/grɑːnˈtiː/	*n.*	受让人，被授予人，被批准人
amphibious	/æmˈfɪbɪəs/	*adj.*	两栖的，水陆两用的
via	/ˈvaɪə/	*prep.*	通过，凭借；经过
paddle	/ˈpædl/	*n.*	划桨，短桨，明轮翼
rechargeable	/rɪˈtʃɑːdʒəbl/	*adj.*	可充电的
progressionally	/prəˈgreʃənlɪ/	*adv.*	前进地；进步地
impracticable	/ɪmˈpræktɪkəbəl/	*adj.*	不可行的，行不通的
differential	/ˌdɪfəˈrenʃəl/	*n.*	差动，差异
horse-and-buggy	/hɔːsændˈbʌgɪ/	*n.*	[美] 四轮马车，[英] 两轮马车
usherer	/ˈʌʃə/	*n.*	先驱，领军人物
milestone	/ˈmaɪlˌstəʊn/	*n.*	里程碑，里程标；重要事件
transmission	/trænzˈmɪʃən/	*n.*	变速器
assortment	/əˈsɔːtmənt/	*n.*	分类；混合物
displacement	/dɪsˈpleɪsmənt/	*n.*	排（气）量
valve	/vælv/	*n.*	气门，阀门
camshaft	/ˈkæmʃɑːft/	*n.*	凸轮轴
discard	/dɪsˈkɑːd/	*v.*	丢弃，扔掉
facilitate	/fəˈsɪlɪteˌt/	*v.*	推动，促进；帮助
affordable	/əˈfɔːdəbəl/	*adj.*	买得起的，负担得起的
purchase	/ˈpɜːtʃəs/	*v.*	购买，购置
conspicuous	/kənˈspɪkjuəs/	*adj.*	显著的；引人注目的
ignition	/ɪgˈnɪʃən/	*n.*	点火器，点火开关
throttle	/ˈθrɒtl/	*n.*	油门
boom	/buːm/	*n.*	激增；繁荣；经济突然好转
abruptly	/əˈbrʌptlɪ/	*adv.*	突然地；唐突地
standardization	/ˌstændədaɪˈzeɪʃən/	*n.*	标准化

configuration	/kən,fɪgju'reɪʃən/	*n.*	配置；构造
ubiquity	/ju:'bɪkwɪtɪ/	*n.*	无所不在
emission	/ɪ'mɪʃən/	*n.*	（光、热、声、味的）散发、排放物

Phrases and Expressions

apply to	应用于；适用于
prove (to be)	证明，证实
range from…to	（在一定范围内）变化，变动
make the point	表明（看法），证实（论点）
shift from…to	从……转移到
emerge from	浮现，出现，出来
focus on	集中在……上，聚焦于

Proper Names

Nicolas Joseph Cugnot	尼古拉·约瑟夫·科格纳特，1725–1804，法国军事工程师
Richard Trevithick	理查德·特雷维西克，1771–1833，英国机械工程师和发明家
Oliver Evans	奥利佛·埃文斯，1755–1819，美国发明家
Francois Isaac de Rivaz	弗朗西斯·埃塞克·德瓦茨，1752–1828，法国发明家
Robert Anderson	罗伯特·安德森，苏格兰发明家
Amedee Bollee Sr.	阿梅代·博莱爵士，1844–1916，法国蒸汽工程师
Karl Benz	卡尔·本茨，1844–1929，德国汽车业先驱，制造了第一辆内燃机车
Gottlieb Daimler	戈特利布·戴姆勒，1834–1900，德国机械工程师
Wilhelm Maybach	威廉·迈巴赫，1846–1929，德国机械工程师
Henry Ford	亨利·福特，1863–1947，福特汽车公司创始人
Cadillac	凯迪拉克，1658–1730，法国探险家和殖民地长官

Exercises

Understanding the Text

Directions: Answer the following questions briefly according to the text .

1. Do you think the vehicle Cugnot built in 1769 can be regarded as the automobile?

2. Who is Francois Isaac de Rivaz? What contribution did he make to the auto industry?
3. Why does the author claim the invention of the practical automobile has to await the invention of a workable internal combustion engine?
4. For what reason do we consider Karl Benz as the usherer of the modern automobile era?
5. What's the main concern about automobiles nowadays, environmental protection or fuel shortage?

Directions: Read and judge. Read the passage and judge whether the statements are true or false, write T for true and F for false.

_____ 1. Vehicle demonstrated in 1769 by Nicolas Joseph Cugnot was the first automobile in the world.

_____ 2. Richard Trevithick successfully invented the first steam-powered amphibious vehicle.

_____ 3. La Mancelle's complicated and advanced design made it a successful model in both speed and practicability.

_____ 4. Karl Benz built first gasoline-powered vehicles and was considered as the forerunner in modern automobile era.

_____ 5. In the 1980s, the main concern about automobile was its emissions.

Directions: Choose appropriate words from Column A to match expressions in Column B to form collocations.

Column A	Column B
( ) 1. reflect	a. the greeting with a nod
( ) 2. demonstrate	b. views
( ) 3. develop	c. an interest in auto
( ) 4. await	d. the cigarette habit
( ) 5. acknowledge	e. a philosophical principle
( ) 6. facilitate	f. the drought
( ) 7. purchase	g. peaceful settlement of a dispute
( ) 8. survive	h. freedom with blood
( ) 9. adopt	i. one's attention
( ) 10. conquer	j. a positive attitude

Directions: Fill in the blanks with the given words or expressions in the box, changing the form when necessary.

apply to	prove	range	make the point	shift
emerge from	focus on	boom	milestone	evolution

1. The important evidence _____ him innocent.
2. There are many kinds of books in this bookstore, _____ from comic books to science fiction.
3. After two hours' heavy rain and wind, the sun _____ behind a cloud.
4. Scientific discoveries are often _____ industrial production methods.
5. The new premier _____ of getting as many contacts as possible with the people.
6. When at last he _____ the position he had been sitting in, he found his legs very still.
7. After several years' practice, it's widely acknowledged that our socialist development should and must _____ economic construction.
8. The two world wars greatly _____ the aircraft industry.
9. Joys and pains alternate in the _____ from childhood to manhood.
10. The War of Independence of 1864 made an important _____ in American history.

Directions: Complete the dialogue by translating the Chinese parts into English.

Bill has bought a new car. He enjoys driving very much. Now he is talking about his new car with his friend Tony.

Tony: Hi, Bill! _____ (你的车看上去真棒)！

Bill: Thank you. But I am wondering _____ (汽车怎么能设计得这么具有艺术性).

Tony: Maybe you haven't been an expert yet. In fact, the automobile is really a sophisticated guy. _____ (汽车由引擎、车身、底盘及许多电子器械组成). A typical car contains about 15 000 parts. They are connected to one another accurately.

Bill: Oh, that's so cool. You are really an expert.

Tony: Ha-ha… _____ (你能想象世界上第一辆汽车居然和拖拉机的样子差不多, 而且连马车都跑不过吗)？

Bill: That must be joking! How can it be like that? It's amazing!

Tony: _____ (虽然汽车只有100多年的历史, 但它的发展却相当快). You should know something about the automobile development .

Bill: En, fine! I'll learn the knowledge about automobile from you. I'm a car fan, too.

Text C

Pre-reading:

1. *What do you know about the world-famous brand "Lincoln"?*
2. *What does the brand "Lincoln" symbolize?*

The History and Development of Lincoln

For close to a century, the name Lincoln has become the symbol of luxury, comfort and design.

The roaring 1920s

The 1920s marked the era in which Lincoln would distinguish itself as the best American luxury automobile. One of the most famous custom-built cars was the 1922 Lincoln Town Car, which was built for Henry Ford himself.

1920s

Streamline success—1930s

By the 1930s, Zephyr, following the "streamlined" look of the day, was one of the first to consider aerodynamics (空气动力学) in design and made Lincoln truly become financially successful.

The war years—1940s

With the onset of World War II, all Lincoln vehicle production stopped to focus on the war effort and helped Ford in the production of tank engines, bodies.

1940s

The fabulous 1950s

The 1950s brought many dramatic changes to Lincoln. At the time, there were new advancements in all vehicles. The 1950s also made Lincoln's chief stylist start thinking of ideas for the future.

Tie-dye and Lincoln's—1960s

In **contrast** to the **garishness** of the times, the focus of Lincoln was on **simplicity** and **refinement**. Lincoln was the first automobile to be named Design of the Year by the

prestigious Industrial Designers Institute.

*The **swinging** 1970s*

In the 1970s, in keeping with the times of over-the-top styles, Lincoln signed on designers like Givenchy, Gucci, Cartier and Bill Blass to put their marks on a Lincoln.

1960s

Lincoln tops the charts—1980s

The 1980s brought about new **landmarks** for Lincoln. With the continued success of the Town Car and the rest of the vehicle line, Lincoln **rounded** out the **decade** by hitting a record high of 280 659 in total vehicle sales, proving once again that Lincoln was at the top of its game.

Taking on its competition—1990s

In the 1990s, Japanese and **European brands** entered the picture and started competing with the American manufacturers. Again, Lincoln responded with a winner. The 1990 Town Car was named Motor **Trend** "Car of the Year".

2000s

A time of change—2000s

For Lincoln customers, these are exciting times—advanced, new vehicles **featuring** the latest in technology. Lincoln is creating a new **vision**.

New words

Lincoln		*n.*	林肯牌轿车
contrast	/'kɒntrɑːst/	*n.*	对比，对照
garishness	/'geərɪʃnɪs/	*n.*	华而不实；艳丽；俗气
simplicity	/sɪm'plɪsɪtɪ/	*n.*	简单，朴素；率直
refinement	/rɪ'faɪnmənt/	*n.*	改进，改善；改良品
prestigious	/pre'stɪdʒəs/	*adj.*	受尊敬的，有声望的，有威信的
industrial	/ɪn'dʌstrɪəl/	*adj.*	工业的，产业的
designer	/dɪ'zaɪnə/	*n.*	设计师；图案设计师；制图员
institute	/'ɪnstɪtjuːt/	*v.*	建立；制定；开始

swinging	/'swɪŋɪŋ/	*adj.*	愉快活跃的，多姿多彩的
landmark	/'lænd,mɑːk/	*n.*	界标；目标；明显的标志；里程碑
round	/raʊnd/	*v.*	变圆；完成
decade	/'dekeɪd/	*n.*	十年，十年间(尤指一个年代)
European	/jʊərə'piːən/	*adj.*	欧洲的；欧洲人的；欧盟的
brand	/brænd/	*n.*	商标，牌子
trend	/trend/	*n.*	趋势，倾向；流行
feature	/'fiːtʃə/	*n.*	特征，特色；面貌，相貌
vision	/'vɪʒən/	*n.*	视力；想象(力)；幻想，幻觉，梦想

Phrases and Expressions

distinguish oneself	使杰出，使扬名
focus on	集中在
think of	想到；考虑
in contrast to	和……对比，与……相反
bring about	带来；发生；引起
round out	圆满完成
in total	总共

Exercises

Understanding the text

Directions: Read and judge. Read the passage and judge whether the statements are true or false, write T for true and F for false.

_____ 1. The 1920s marked the era in which Lincoln would distinguish itself as the best American luxury automobile.

_____ 2. By the 1930s, Zephyr, following the "streamlined" look of the day, was one of the first to consider aerodynamics (空气动力学) in design and made Lincoln truly become financially successful.

_____ 3. The 1940s also made Lincoln's chief stylist start thinking of ideas for the future.

_____ 4. Lincoln was the last automobile to be named Design of the Year by the prestigious Industrial Designers Institute.

_____ 5. Japanese and China brands entered the picture and started competing with the American manufacturers.

Directions: 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.

For close to a century, the name _____ has been the same as luxury, comfort and design. The 1920s marked the era in which Lincoln would distinguish itself as the best _____ automobile. With the onset of _____ all Lincoln vehicle production stopped to focus on the war effort and helped Ford in the production of tank engines, bodies. The _____ also made Lincoln's chief stylist start thinking of ideas for the future. In the 1970s, in keeping with the times of over-the-top styles, Lincoln signed on _____ like Givenchy, Gucci, Cartier and Bill Blass to put their marks on a Lincoln. With the continued success of the Town Car and the rest of the vehicle line, Lincoln rounded out the decade by hitting a _____ high of 280 659 in total vehicle sales, proving once again that Lincoln was at the _____ of its game. Again, Lincoln responded with a _____. The 1990 Town Car was named Motor Trend "Car of the Year".

Directions: In this part, you are required to translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The 1920s marked the era in which Lincoln would distinguish itself as the best American luxury automobile.

_____

2. With the onset of World War II, all Lincoln vehicle production stopped to focus on the war effort and helped Ford in the production of tank engines, bodies.

_____

3. Lincoln was the first automobile to be named Design of the Year by the prestigious Industrial Designers Institute.

_____

4. The 1980s brought about new landmarks for Lincoln.

_____

5. For Lincoln customers, these are exciting times—advanced, new vehicles featuring the latest in technology.

_____

Related Words and Expressions

Air & Fuel Supply System	空气、燃料供给系统
accelerating system	加速系统
air cleaner	空气滤清器
anti-knock property	抗爆性
ball shape chamber	球形燃烧室
carb, carburetor	化油器，汽化器
carb adjustment	化油器调准，化油器调节
carburetor	化油器
choke	阻风门
coefficient of excessive air	过量空气系数
combined governor	综合调速器
combustion chamber, combustor	燃烧室
combustion mixture	可燃混合气
complex governor	复合式调速器
condensing point	凝点
coupling	联轴节
delivery valve	出油阀
diaphragm carburetor	膜片式化油器
distil	分馏
electronic control	电控
emissions carburetor	防污染化油器
evaporating property	蒸发性
feedback carburetor	反馈控制式化油器
filter cartridge	滤芯

fixed speed governor	定速调速器
float	浮子
float carburetor	浮子式化油器
float chamber	浮子室
flyweight	飞块
fuel injection pump	喷油泵
fuel pump	燃油泵
fuel tank	燃油箱
full speed governor	全速调速器
gasoline direct injection	汽油直接喷射
gasoline filter	汽油滤清器
gasoline, petrol	汽油
governor	调速器
high pressure fuel pipe	高压油管
idle system	怠速系统
ignition property	发火性
injector	喷油器
intake manifold	进气管
integrated fuel control carburetor	综合控制供油化油器
intermediate cooler	中间冷却器
jet carburetor	喷雾式化油器
main supply system	主供油系统
mechanical centrifugal governor	机械离心式调速器
metering jet	量孔
modified carburetor	改进的化油器
multi-nozzle carburetor	多喷油嘴式化油器

multi-point injection	多点喷射
needle valve	针阀
non feedback carburetor	无反馈式化油器
plunger	柱塞
pneumatic governor	气动调速器
precise couple	精密偶件
precombustion chamber	预燃室
precombustion period	备燃期
primary filter	粗滤清器
programmed carburetor	可编程的化油器，电脑控制化油器
rapid combustion period	速燃期
relief valve	限压阀
research octane number	辛烷值
secondary filter	细滤清器
single point injection	单点喷射
slow combustion period	缓燃期
sonic-nozzle carburetor	声速喷嘴化油器
specific fuel consumption	燃油消耗率
tank	油箱
theoretical mixture	理论混合气
thick mixture	浓混合气
thickening system	加浓系统
thin mixture	稀混合气
throttle percentage	节气门开度
transfer pump	输油泵
turbocharger	涡轮增压器

turbulence chamber	涡流室
two speed governor	两速调速器
viscosity	黏度

Cooling System	冷却系统
anti-freezing liquid	防冻液
big circulation	大循环
compensation reservoir	副水箱
distributive pipe	分水管
drain valve	放水阀
fan	风扇
fins	散热翅片
pre-heating	预热
radiator	散热器
shutter	百叶窗
small circulation	小循环
thermostat	节温器
V belt	V 形皮带
water jacket	水套
water pump	水泵

Lubricating System	润滑系统
bypass valve	旁通阀
crankcase ventilation	曲轴箱通风
dip stick	机油尺
grease	润滑脂

lubricant	润滑剂
oil cooler	机油冷却器，机油散热器
oil filler	加机油口
oil filter	机油滤清器
oil passage	润滑油道
oil pressure sensor	机油压力传感器
oil pump	机油泵
oil seal	油封
oil sump	油底壳
pressure lubrication	压力润滑
splash lubrication	飞溅润滑
suction filter	集滤器

Braking System	制动系统
active braking distance	有效制动距离
active braking time	有效制动时间
actuating time	促动时间
adjustable cam	调整凸轮
air compressor	空气压缩机
air pressure governor	气压调节阀
alarm pressure	报警压力
auxiliary brake	辅助制动器
brake base plate	制动底板
brake calipers	制动钳
brake chamber	制动气室
brake disc	制动盘

brake fluid	制动液
brake shoe	制动蹄
brake shoe carrier	制动蹄座
brake valve	制动阀
braking efficiency factor	制动效能因素
braking energy source	制动能源
braking equipment	制动装备
braking force distribution rate	制动力分配率
braking mechanics	制动力学
braking system hysteresis	制动系滞后
braking torque	制动力矩
braking work	制动力
build-up time of braking force	制动力增长时间
constituent elements	组成部件
cut-off travel	断油行程
disc brake	盘式制动器
disturbing residual braking torque	干扰后效制动力矩
drum brake	鼓式制动器
exhaust braking	排气制动
fluid braking system	液压制动系
gradual braking	渐进制动
initial response time	初始反应时间
instantaneous braking power	瞬时制动功率
leading shoe	领蹄
loss of travel	行程损失
main braking time	主制动时间

master cylinder	制动主缸
mean fully developed braking deceleration (MFDD)	充分发出的平均减速度
mechanism hysteresis time	机构滞后时间
mid-travel	中间行程
opening travel	开启行程
percentage of the braking efficiency	制动效果百分数
pneumatic braking system	气压制动系
reaction time	制动反应时间
reaction time of driver	驾驶员反应时间
reduction ratio	缩小比，减压比
release time	释放时间
reserve brake travel	制动储备行程
reservoir	贮气筒
retainer spring	制动蹄回位弹簧
retarder	缓速器
retraction	回缩
protection pressure	保护压力
servo braking system	伺服制动系
spare travel	空行程
stopping distance	停车距离，制动距离
stopping time	停车时间
total braking distance	总制动距离
total braking force	总制动力
total braking time	总制动时间
trailing shoe	从蹄

vacuum booster	真空助力器
wheel cylinder	轮缸