



# 汽车专业英语

讲授：申源源

# Contents

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## Unit 1 Introduction to Cars 轿车简述



## Unit 2 Introduction to Automobile Engine 汽车发动机介绍



## Unit 3 Lubrication and Cooling System 润滑和冷却系统



## Unit 4 Introduction to Drive Train 传动系介绍



## Unit 5 Automotive Ignition System 自动点火系统

# Contents

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**Unit 6 Introduction to Brake System**  
**制动系统简介**



**Unit 7 Suspension System**  
**悬架系统**



**Unit 8 Automotive Steering System**  
**汽车转向系统**



**Unit 9 Safety Airbag and Seatbelt System**  
**安全气囊与安全带系统**



**Unit 10 Introduction to Instrument Cluster**  
**仪表群**

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## 汽车简述

### Passage A Kinds of Cars

Cars of today have **developed into** many different body styles(车型) befitting their varied uses. Some of these styles are listed below:

Three-door hatchback car, four-door car, five-door hatchback car, two-door hard top and two-door soft top cars, four-door hard top sedan, station wagon, pickup, van and **off-road** sport cars.

三门掀背式轿车, 四门三厢车, 五门掀背式轿车, 两门金属盖顶轿车, 两门金属硬顶及软顶轿车, 旅行车, 皮卡, 客货两用车, 越野车

SUV: Sport Utility Vehicle 运动型多用途汽车

The best style for you **depends on** the use to which you' ll put the car, where you live, the amount of driving you do, your **financial resources**, and your personal tastes. The most common family automobiles **are divided into** many styles and are available in four basic sizes: subcompact, compact, intermediate, and full-size.微型轿车, 紧凑型轿车, 中型轿车, 大型轿车



# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## Passage A Kinds of Cars

### Subcompacts (微型 轿车)

Cars of this size often have the **lowest original cost** and deliver the **best fuel economy**. Subcompacts generally provide **the best handling and easiest maneuvering and parking**. However, 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. Subcompacts have three, four or five doors and **are designed to seat four passengers comfortably**. Current subcompact hatchbacks are no more than 4000 mm long. In addition, many people find themselves **crowded** inside a subcompact, especially sometimes in the minuscule back seats.

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



# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## Passage A Kinds of Cars

Examples of subcompact cars: Figure 1-1 Ford: Fiesta 3970 mm; Figure 1-2 Nissan: Micra 3779 mm; Figure 1-3 BYD: F0 3460 mm; Figure 1-4 Chery: QQ 3564 mm.



Figure1-1 Ford: Fiesta嘉年华



Figure1-2 Nissan: Micra米克拉



Figure 1-3 BYD: F0比亚迪



Figure 1-4 Chery: QQ奇瑞

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## Passage A Kinds of Cars

### Compacts (紧凑型轿车)

These models are a little larger than subcompacts. They give **additional room** in the front and rear seats as well as **added crash-protection** for passengers. **Original cost is somewhat higher** than that for 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 around 4200 mm long in case of hatchbacks and 4600 mm in the case of 4-door cars. Compacts have room for five adults and usually **have 4-cylinder engine**. These are **the most popular vehicles in our country**.

Examples of compact cars: Figure 1-5 Ford: Focus 4480 mm; Figure 1-6 Toyota: Corolla 4555 mm; Figure 1-7 Volkswagen: Sagetta 4644 mm; Figure 1-8 Volkswagen: Golf7 4255 mm.

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## Passage A Kinds of Cars



Figure 1-5 Ford: Focus



Figure 1-6 Toyota: Corolla 卡罗拉



Figure 1-7 Volkswagen: Sagitar 速腾



Figure1-8 Volkswagen: Golf7



# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## Passage A Kinds of Cars

### Intermediates (中型轿车)

Also called mid-sized cars, intermediates provide what many consider to be **the best trade-off between economy and comfort**. **Parking maneuverability and fuel economy are superior** (停放操纵性和燃油经济性优越) to the full-size models, while **maintenance access** (维修便利), **roominess and long-trip comfort are better** than those of the compacts and subcompacts. Intermediates **have room for five adults and a large trunk (boot)** (行李箱). **Engines are more powerful** than compact 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 4700 mm long, while in North America they may be well over 4800 mm.

Examples of intermediate cars: Figure 1-9 Toyota: Camery 4825 mm; Figure 1-10 FAW: Besturn B90 4860 mm; Figure 1-11 Volkswagen: Magotan 4865 mm and Figure 1-12 Volvo S60 4715 mm.

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## *Passage A Kinds of Cars*

Examples of intermediate cars:



Figure 1-9 Toyota: Camery



Figure 1-10 FAW: Besturn B90



Figure1-11 Volkswagen: Magotan



Figure1-12 Volvo: S60

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## *Passage A Kinds of Cars*

### Full-sizes (大型轿车)

A full-size 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 (配置)** 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 be well over 5000 mm long and are **the roomiest vehicles**.

Examples of full-size cars: Figure 1-13 FAW: H7 5095 mm; Figure 1-14 Volkswagen: AudiA8 5267 mm; Figure 1-15 BMW7Series 5223 mm; Figure 1-16 Mercedes Benz S-Class 5250 mm.

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## *Passage A Kinds of Cars*

Examples of full-size cars:



Figure 1-13 FAW: Hongqi H7



Figure 1-14 Volkswagen: Audi A8



Figure 1-15 BMW 7 Series



Figure 1-16 Mercedes-Benz S-Class

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

*Notes*

1. The best style for you depends on the use to which you'll put the car, where you live, the amount of driving you do, your financial resources, and your **personal tastes**. 最适合自己的款式取决于车的用途、居住地、经济实力、用车次数以及个人品味。

2. Their somewhat roomier nature and better ride often make compacts the **choice of the economy-minded driver**. 紧凑型汽车比较宽敞，行驶性能较佳，常常是具有经济头脑的驾车人员的选择。



# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

*Notes*

3. Parking maneuvering, 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. 停车操控性以及燃油经济性要优于大型汽车，而维修的便利性、宽敞度和长途旅行舒适性要好于紧凑型汽车和超小型汽车。

4. These cars are the most powerful, with eight and twelve-cylinder engines, so-called gas guzzlers and have more facilities than smaller models. 这些汽车装有被称为油老虎的8缸和12缸发动机，动力最强劲，并且配置要比小型汽车更齐全。

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## *New Words*

befit [bi'fit] v. 适合，适宜，合式

eg: Her clothes befit the wedding ceremony.

varied ['vɛəriəd] a. 各种各样的 / various

hatchback ['hætʃ'bæk] n. 有仓门式后背的 hatch n. 舱口

sedan [si'dæn] n. (美) 轿车

hardtop [hɑ:dtɒp] n. 金属顶盖敞篷汽车

soft top ['sɒft tɒp] n. 软顶敞篷汽车

pickup ['pɪkʌp] n. 皮卡，小卡车

financial [faɪ'nænʃəl] a. 金融的，财政的

financial crisis / market / management

subcompact ['sʌb'kɒmpækt] n. 超小型汽车 sub- 下级，次要

compact ['kɒmpækt] a. 紧凑的，紧密的 n. 紧凑型汽车

intermediate [ɪntə'mi:diət] a. 中级的

mediate vi. 居中 adj. 中间的

inter- 在中间，在...之间

full-size ['ful'saɪz] a. 全长的

maneuvering [mə'nu:vəriŋ] n. 操纵

## Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

# 掀背车

**掀背车(Hatchback)**是汽车车身设计的一种形式，除了二到四个侧开的车门之外，尾部通常会有一个垂直的尾门，以打开行李舱，是此类车重在外观上的主要特色。

以车身结构的角度，掀背车的乘客室通常与车后的行李置放区连在一起，没有任何基础结构上的分隔，因此也可看作是一个带有完整行李舱的客舱，称为一个"厢"，再加上发动机舱也被视为另一个厢，因此掀背车又常被称呼为"两厢车"，而与一般拥有引擎室、乘客室与行李厢的轿车(三厢车)相区别。

在大部分的市场掀背车通常又被叫做三门车(有两个供乘客进出的侧门和一个尾门的版本)或五门车(有四个供乘客进出的侧门和一个尾门的版本)，但在北美地区，由于掀背车、旅行车(Station Wagon)、厢型车(Minivan)与多功能休旅车(SUV)这几种车种的尾门虽然在中文上都叫"门"，但在英语中却是使用"Gate"或"Tailgate"称呼之，与侧门的"Door"有点出入，因此在这些地区人们不会称呼掀背车为三门车或五门车，而是称呼其为"双门掀背车"或"四门掀背车"(2D/4D Hatch)。

## Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## New Words

wheelbase ['wi:lbeis] n. 前后轮之车轮轴距离, 轴距

wheel.n. 车轮 base.n. 基础, 底部

minuscule [mi'nʌskju:l] a. 微小的, 小写字的

counterpart ['kauntəpɑ:t] n. 相似之物

cramped [kræmpt] a. 狭窄的, 拥挤的

crash-protection [kræʃprə'tekʃən] n. 防撞击装置

trade-off [trei dɔ:f] n. 权衡(对不能兼顾的因素), 取舍

eg: Security is always a trade-off between functionality and risk.

comparable ['kɒmpərəəbl] a. 可比较的, 比得上的

roominess ['ru:minis] n. 宽敞, 广阔

roomy.adj.宽敞的 happiness/darkness/kindness

trunk [trʌŋk] n. (汽车后部) 行李箱

boot [bu:t] n. [英]汽车行李箱

choice [tʃɔis] a. 上等的, 精选的n. 选择 v. choose

guzzler ['gʌzlə] n. 油老虎

interior [in'tiəriə] a. 内部的

readily ['redili] ad. 迅速地, 轻易地

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## *Phrases and Expressions*

station wagon 小旅行车，旅行轿车

original cost 原始成本，原价，原值

fuel economy 节约燃料

gas mileage 一加仑汽油所行驶的里程 **mileage n. 英里数**

maintenance cost 维修费用，维修成本，保养费

be superior to 比更优越，优于，胜过

**eg: Our products are superior to others.**

maintenance access 维修空间

4-cylinder engine 4缸发动机

Chery 奇瑞，奇瑞汽车

Toyota 丰田，丰田汽车

FAW 一汽

Ford 福特，福特公司，福特汽车

Nissan 尼桑，日产汽车，日产

Volkswagen 大众，大众汽车，大众汽车公司



# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## EXERCISE 1

*Mark the following statements with T (True) or F (False) according to the passage.*

1. Subcompacts often have the highest original cost and deliver the best fuel economy. **F**
2. Compacts have space for four adults and usually have 8-cylinder engine. **F**
3. Engines of intermediates are usually more powerful than compact cars. **T**
4. Car sizes vary from region to region in Europe and North America according to the passage. **T**
5. Full-size cars are the most powerful with eight and twelve-cylinder engines and have more facilities. **T**

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## EXERCISE 2







*Translate the following phrases into Chinese or English.*

- |                                 |             |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1. station wagon                | 小旅行车        |
| 2. <b>maintenance access</b>    | 维修空间        |
| 3. mid-sized cars               | 中型轿车        |
| 4. <b>gas mileage</b>           | 一加仑汽油所行驶的里程 |
| 5. original cost                | 原始成本        |
| 6. <b>subcompact subcompact</b> | 节约燃料        |
| 7. a four-door car              | 节约燃料        |
| 8. <b>4-cylinder engine</b>     | 4缸引擎        |

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars


## EXERCISE 3

*The following are some expressions for the famous brands. Match the following brands in Column A with their Chinese equivalents in Column B.*

A		B
1. 	E	A. Infiniti 
2. 	F	B. Jaguar 
3. 	A	C. Kia 





# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## EXERCISE 3

4.		<b>H</b>	D. Lada	
5.		<b>B</b>	E. Hummer	
6.		<b>J</b>	F. Hyundai	
7.		<b>C</b>	G. Lamborghini	

# Unit 1 Introduction to Cars

## EXERCISE 3

8.		D	H. JMC	
9.		G	I. Lancia	
10.		I	J. Jeep	