# Unit Automotive

[https://ec.ef.com.cn/school/studyunit#school/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/16eefa14-4fa4-431b-b021-bce73c404b0e/63d7918b-0174-4b9b-b8e6-3d2364c53a1e/1c6888fe-077d-4d3b-b223-85f18ddcf71d/d2ca96b7-26a7-47a3-abc3-f667df1eb9df/8377b4cd-7858-416f-a86b-c8d402edd3cf](https://ec.ef.com.cn/school/studyunit#school/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/e5a45db6-975a-47c4-b60c-24e2835a3b7b/16eefa14-4fa4-431b-b021-bce73c404b0e/63d7918b-0174-4b9b-b8e6-3d2364c53a1e/1c6888fe-077d-4d3b-b223-85f18ddcf71d/d2ca96b7-26a7-47a3-abc3-f667df1eb9df/8377b4cd-7858-416f-a86b-c8)

# CNN: search “car”

# STOP Lexical resource

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| 威望，声望，威信  [pre'stiːʒ]  **`t`要发`d`的音 (adj: prestigious)**    1.[N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)If a person, a country, or an organization has prestige, they are admired and respected because of the position they hold or the things they have achieved. the respect and admiration that someone or something gets because of their success or important position in society; /prɛˈstiːʒ/  威望 🡺 prestigious (prestigious university/professor)  e.g. The Type 55As **destroyer** are a demonstration of the power, **prestige** and indeed **majesty** of the Chinese state  •  ...efforts to build up the prestige of the United Nations.  …为树立联合国威望而做的努力。  •  It was his responsibility for foreign affairs that gained him international prestige.  是他在外交事务中的尽职尽责为他赢得了国际声望。  •The king wanted to enhance his prestige through war. 国王想通过战争来提高自己的威信。  •This little-known British firm has now gained considerable prestige . 这家名不见经传的英国公司如今已经声名鹊起。  •the personal prestige attached to owning a large property 拥有大房子所带来的体面  [+ of]  •the prestige of having your work shown at a top London gallery 有作品在伦敦顶级美术馆展览的荣誉    [ADJ](javascript:;)名贵的; 有气派的，体面的 Prestige is used to describe products, places, or activities that people admire because they are associated with being rich or having a high social position; [only before noun 仅用于名词前]: a prestige project, product etc is one of high quality that people respect you for having or being involved in; **[prestige cars名贵的车; prestige firms: 大公司]**  •  ...such prestige cars名贵的车 as Cadillac/'kædilæk/, Mercedes [mə's**ɪdiz**], Porsche[pɔːrʃ**],** and Jaguar. 梅赛德斯、保时捷豹这样的名贵轿车。  🡺adj)  [pre'stɪdʒəs]  prestige, 🡺有威望的，有声望的，有威信的prestigious **`t`要发`d`的音**  admired as one of the best and most important; A prestigious institution, job, or activity is respected and admired by people. 有声望的  •  It's one of the best equipped and most prestigious schools in the country. 最有声望的学校之一  •a prestigious literary award 享有盛名的文学奖  •a highly prestigious university 赫赫有名的大学  a highly prestigious professor |

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| //near miss: (车辆、飞机等的)侥幸免撞脱险；死里逃生  //close call: [美国口语]侥幸脱险，死里逃生 |
| ethanol: ['eθənɒl, 'iːθənɒl] the type of alcohol in alcoholic drinks, which can also be used as a fuel for cars乙醇(燃料)  e.g. No cars in Brazil run on pure gasoline anymore. The government requires that all vehicles run on blended fuel of about one-quarter **ethanol ['eθənɒl, 'iː-]** .  采用含四分之一 乙醇的混合燃料  e.g. Ethanol is a common alcohol-based **fuel**. |
| **急转弯 [ hairpin turns]**  **e.g. In addition**, the 107.1-inch **wheelbase** and Gloonow **traction** give the driver added control on **hairpin turns** |
| **[off the charts (quiet awesome 打破旧记录；好极了)!]**  **e.g. Last but not least,** the superior **aerodynamics** and **sleek design** give the new Buick XZ3 a cool and fashionable look, ranking one of the most **sought-after** models this year, that’s **off the charts (quiet awesome 打破旧记录；好极了)!** |
| * 公共有限公司Public Limited Company, PLC * **国际合资企业Joint International Venture, JIV** * 街边小店corner shop |
| 〔尤指不好的事情的〕开始[发作]  ['ɒnset] N.  **[the onset of sth bad/negative; with the onset of sth bad/negtiave随着xxx的开始/发作**  = the beginning of something, especially something bad or negative  **[随着金融危机的开始/发作 with the onset of the global financial crisis; 随着全球经济萧条的开始with the onset of the worldwide economic recession; with the onset of the Great Depression随着“经济大萧条”的开始]**  e.g. My mum got serious headache and her **cardiovascular [,kɑːdɪəʊ'væskjʊlə] 心血管的**problem revived with **the onset of winter 冬天的来临**  e.g. Sadly, everything changed dramatically **with the onset of the 2008 global financial crisis and the worldwide economic recession** that ensued. In fact, it forced the Big 3 automotive manufacturers to streamline operations by closing down a number of production plants. |
| * **(提供动力或能量的〕生物量biomass: the green, environmental-friendly power or energy that is created by using plants, like the fallen leaves of trees, or the dead body of animals.** * 生物柴油〔一种从植物油或动物脂肪中提取制成的油液，可代替柴油用于引擎中〕**[ˈbaɪəʊˌdiːzəl] biodiesel:** is a liquid made from **vegetable oil** or **animal fat**, which can be used instead of diesel/diːzəl/ in engines |
| [suː'pɜːlətɪv,sjuː-] superlative   1. Excellent 最好的，最优秀的 •a superlative performance 精彩绝伦的表演 2. **a superlative adjective or adverb expresses the highest degree of a particular quality.〔形容词或副词〕最高级的〔如 tall 的最高级形式是 tallest〕** e.g. The comparative form of “tall” is “taller”; and the superlative form is “tallest” |
| The product development team describing the new models to be **rolled out (will hit the shelf/the market)** this year. |
| n. [机] 输送带 conveyer belt e.g. The **chassis of a car** 底盘is firstly attached to **the conveyer belt** that runs along the ground. |
| dent /dɛnt/  => indentation     1. [V-T](javascript:;)If you dent the surface of something, you make a hollow area in it by hitting or pressing it. 使(外表)产生凹痕   •  Its brass feet dented the carpet's thick pile.   它的铜支架把厚厚的地毯表面压出了印痕。   1. [V-T](javascript:;)If something dents your confidence or your pride, it makes you realize that you are not as good or successful as you thought. 挫伤 (信心或自尊等)   •  Record oil prices have dented consumer confidence.   前所未有的高油价已经挫伤消费者信心。  3.  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A dent is a hollow in the surface of something which has been caused by hitting or pressing it. 凹痕  •  I was convinced there was a dent in the hood which hadn't been there before.   我确信车盖上有一个以前没有的凹痕。   1. [N](javascript:;)a toothlike protuberance, esp the tooth of a sprocket or gearwheel 齿状突出物; (齿轮的)齿 |
| blemish /ˈblɛmɪʃ/     1. [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A blemish=flaw is a small mark or stain on something that spoils its appearance. 瑕疵   •  Every piece is closely scrutinized, and if there is the slightest blemish on it, it is rejected.   每一件都经过仔细检查，如果上面有哪怕最微小的瑕疵，都会被拒绝。  2.  [N-COUNT](javascript:;)A blemish on something is a small fault in it. 小缺点 = drawback  •  This is the one blemish on an otherwise resounding success.   这就是惟一那点小缺陷，否则将是圆满的成功。  3.  [V-T](javascript:;)If something blemishes someone's character or reputation, it spoils it or makes it seem less good than it was in the past. 损害  •  He wasn't about to blemish that pristine record.   他不想破坏那完美的记录。 |
| [suit sb’s needs] |
| [sliːk] sleek, comparative: sleeker V.S. superlative [suːˈpəːlətɪv]: sleekest   1. a vehicle or other object that is sleek has a smooth attractive shape 〔汽车等〕线条流畅的，造型优美的   e.g. the sleek lines of the new Mercedes 这款新梅赛德斯汽车的优美外形  e.g. The XZ3 has superior **aerodynamics** and a **sleek design** (a vehicle or other object that is sleek has a smooth attractive shape 〔汽车等〕线条流畅的，造型优美的).  **e.g. Last but not least,** the superior **aerodynamics** and **sleek design** give the new Buick XZ3 a cool and fashionable look, ranking one of the most **sought-after** models this year, that’s **off the charts (quiet awesome 打破旧记录；好极了)!**  e.g.     1. **sleek hair or fur** is straight, shiny, and healthy-looking 〔头发、皮毛〕油亮光滑的，有光泽的 2. **someone who is sleek** looks rich and is well dressed 〔人〕时髦阔气的 |
| [ fossil fuels ] e.g. oil, coals, petroleum **[pə'trəʊlɪəm]**石油  are non-renewable energy  V.S. renewable energy, e.g. wind, hydropwer水力发电, solar energy, biomass  ['baɪə(ʊ)mæs]  (plant and animal matter used to provide power or energy〔提供动力或能量的〕生物量 |
| roomy /ˈruːmɪ/ (roomier; roomiest)  [ADJ](javascript:;)If you describe a place as roomy, you mean that you like it because it is large inside and you can move around freely and comfortably. 宽敞的; a house, car etc that is roomy is large and has a lot of space inside it  〔房子、汽车等〕宽敞的  V.S. spacious ['speʃəs] adj. 宽敞的，广阔的；无边无际的 比较级 more spacious最高级 most spacious  •  The car is roomy and a good choice for anyone who needs to carry equipment.   这车内部宽敞，对于任何需要携带设备的人来说是个不错的选择。 |
| big-time  1.[ADJ](javascript:;)You can use big time to refer to the highest level of an activity or sport where you can achieve the greatest amount of success or importance. If you describe a person as big time, you mean they are successful and important. 第一流的; 最高级别的  e.g. Standford is the most **big-time**第一流的**, high-caliber高素质的, prestigious有声望的 university** in **ivy school league，where only top-notch一流的拔尖 students** are there.  e.g He took a long time to settle in to **big-time football team.**   他花了很长时间才在 第一流的足球运动中立足。  E.g. Let’s run a rehearsal, just **as if** you **were** **a big-time movie director** and you were in charge of a blockbuster movie  2.[N-SING](javascript:;)If someone **[ hits the big time],** they become famous or successful in a particular area of activity. (活动、职业等的) 顶峰  e.g He **hit the big time** with films such as Ghost and Dirty Dancing.   他因《人鬼情未了》和《热舞》两部影片而到 **达了顶峰**。  3.[ADV](javascript:;)You can use big time if you want to emphasize the importance or extent of something that has happened. 极度  e.g.   Mike Edwards has tasted success big time.  迈克·爱德华兹已尝过飞黄腾达的滋味。 |
| [ hype a product/a celebrity = hype up a product/celebrity ]  e.g. The minister on Tuesday urged a fast path toward negotiations in a call with US Secretary of State Rex Tillerson, according to a statement from the Foreign Ministry. Lavrov "stressed the unacceptability of hyping up the tensions around the Korean peninsula with Washington's aggressive rhetoric toward Pyongyang and building up military preparations in the region," the statement said. |
| 马力〔功率单位或以此单位计算的引擎功率〕  horsepowr, pl: horsepower, written abbreviation 书面缩写为 hp: a unit for measuring the power of an engine, or the power of an engine measured like this  •a two-hundred horsepower engine 两百马力的发动机  •the superior horsepower of a Volkswagen 大众汽车的强劲动力 |
| N) (小孩间的) 嬉戏打闹  **horseplay /ˈhɔːsˌpleɪ/ 是名词,** [N-UNCOUNT](javascript:;)Horseplay is rough play in which people push and hit each other, or behave in a silly way. 推搡嬉闹  e.g. **No horseplay** while waiting for the bus. 在候车的时候不要 嬉戏打闹  e.g. **No horseplay** in the elevator. |
| painstaking /ˈpeɪn**zˌ**teɪkɪŋ, ˈpeɪnsteɪ-/   1. [ADJ](javascript:;)A **painstaking** search, examination, or investigation is done extremely carefully and thoroughly. 十分小心的; 极其仔细的  e.g. Forensic experts carried out a **painstaking autopsy/post-mortem** and dissection/ daɪ'sek/详细查究 / of the corpse.   法医专家们对xxx进行极其仔细的研究。 2. [ADV](javascript:;)十分小心地; 极其仔细地 painstakingly  e.g.  Broken bones were **painstakingly** pieced together and reshaped.   断裂的骨头被 十分小心地 拼凑到一起重新成形。 |
| mass-produce   1. [V-T](javascript:;)If someone mass-produces something, they make it in large quantities, usually by machine. This means that the product can be sold cheaply. 大批量生产 e.g.  ...the invention of machinery to mass-produce footwear.   …大批量生产鞋的机器的发明。 . e.g. What benefit does the presenter give for mass-producing cars instead of making them by hand? – cost effective 2. [ADJ](javascript:;)大批量生产的 e.g. In 1981 it launched the first mass-produced mountain bike. 大批量生产的山地车投放市场。 |

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| 温度计；体温计 | [θə'mɒmɪtə] thermo**meter:** a piece of equipment that measures the temperature of the air, of your body etc |
| (汽车的）里程表，里程计 | [**əu'**dɔmitə] ,oˋdɑmətɚ/ odometer: an instrument in the **dashboard(机动车辆的) 仪表板**of a vehicle that shows **how many miles or kilometres** the vehicle has travelled. |
| 〔车辆上的〕速度计 | 〔车辆上的〕速度计 [spiː'**dɒmɪtə**] speedometer: an instrument in the **dashboard((机动车辆的) 仪表板)** of a vehicle that shows **how fast** it is going, like, miles/hr. |
| n. 测高仪，高度计 | altitude 高度=> ['æltɪmiːtə] altimeter: an instrument in an aircraft that tells you how high you are〔飞行器中的〕高度计[表]  **18, 000 feet: one eight zero feet**  **20, 000 feet: two zero zero feet** |
| meterogology [气象] 气压计；睛雨表； 显示变化的事物 | (meterogology) [bə'**rɒ**mɪtə] barometer  1.an instrument that measures changes in the air pressure and the weather, or that calculates height above sea level 气压计，晴雨表  2. (figurative meaning) barometer is something that shows any changes that are happening in a particular situation. **If something is a barometer of a particular situation,** it indicates how things are changing or how things are likely to develop.〔**反映事物变化的〕晴雨表，〔反映事物变化的〕标志**  e.g. In past presidential elections, Missouri has been a barometer of the rest of the country.  在过去的总统大选中，密苏里州一直是该国其余各州的晴雨表 e.g. The skin is an accurate **barometer** of emotional and physical health. 皮肤是反映一个人身心健康状况的准确指标。 |
| 雨量计 | [ rain gauge / pluviometer) ] N an instrument for measuring rainfall or snowfall, consisting of a cylinder covered by a funnel-like lid 雨量计 (Also called pluviometer)  e.g. After checking the rain gauge/pluviometer雨量计, a new daily rainfall record was set unprecedentedly high at the NWS Office of 16.08" beating yesterday's record of 14.40" |

# Words: Car parts/components

## Table: car parts/components

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| chassis /ˈʃæsɪ/  pl: chassis     1. A chassis is the framework that a vehicle is built on; the framework on which the body, engine, wheels etc of a vehicle are built; or that a hardware server is built on (汽车的〕底盘，车架; **[chassis of the car = the frame of the car ]** 2. **A chassis** is the framework that a hardware server is built on (服务器的)[机架](javascript:;) 3. Chassis/ˈʃæsɪ/ : is the landing equipment of a plane 〔**飞机的〕机架，起落架 = chassis = the landing gear**   e.g. The platform, which contains the batteries and is mounted on a sliding mechanism, forms/constitutes the chassis of the vehicle. 这构成了这部汽车的底盘。    V.S.  **[ undercarriage = wheels of a plane or a train ]**  [‘ʌndə‚kærɪdʒ]  **the wheels of an aircraft**, train etc and the structure that holds them〔飞机的〕轮胎；〔火车等的〕轮胎  e.g. But an 'oversteery' **chassis**/ˈʃæsɪ/ helps the driver to turn into a corner and, at the limit of adhesion, enablesa skilled driver to carry far more speed through a corner than understeer.  但是过多转向特性的**底盘**可以让驾驶员快速进弯 |
| [ 震荡吸收器 =>〔车辆的〕减震器，缓冲装置shock absorbers /[əb'**zɔ**ː/ ] a piece of equipment connected to each wheel of a vehicle to make travelling on uneven ground more comfortable |
| [ rear suspension ] (car)后悬架 , 后悬吊系统；后悬挂装置  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| (机械) 传动装置transmission: the machinery in a vehicle that bring the power produced by the engine to all wheels of a vehicle, including front wheels and rear wheels.  e.g. The 5-speed transmission(机械) 传动装置 gives smoother and more efficient acceleration. |
| anti-locking braking system: (尤指刹车制动系统) 防止车轮卡住(或啮合)打滑的a type of brake that allows a car to slow down suddenly however without loss of control. |
| [美] (手制)停车制动器，手制动器 **parking brake = hand brake:** a piece of equipment in a car which prevents it from moving when it is parked. The **\_parking brake/hand brake\_** ensures that the car will not move after having stopped, even if on a slope. |
| Shell: include the roof of the car and window |
| (汽车后部的)行李箱 [ trunk of the car = the boot of the car]: an enclosed space at the back of a car, used for carrying bags etc    e.g. The new model of the **sedan轿**车 has a bigger boot/trunk. 新型号的行李箱更大 |
| (汽车的) 引擎罩/盖 bonnet /ˈbɒnɪt/ = hood  1. A hood/bonnet is a part of a coat, like a **cloak**披风, which you can pul[l u]p to cover your head. It is **in the shape of** a triangular bag attached to the neck of the coat at the back. (连在外套上的) 风帽 e.g. She threw back the hood/bonnet of her **cloak**. 把披风上的风帽向后甩去。 // cloakroom: a small room where you can leave your coat衣帽间；衣帽寄存处  2. The hood/bonnet of a car is the metal cover over the engine at the front. (汽车的) **引擎罩 [ 打开引擎罩 pop up the hood/bonnet of the car; raise the hood/bonnet of the car]**  e.g. He **raised the hood/bonnet** of McKee's truck. 他把麦基卡车的引擎罩打开了。 |
| (机动车辆的) 仪表板 dashboard /ˈdæʃˌbɔːd/: The dashboard in a car is the panel facing the driver's seat where most of the instruments, gauges, and switches are.  Eg. The clock on the dashboard said it was five to two.  仪表板上的时钟显示当时1：55  e.g. The \_\_**dashboard\_\_**\_ contains the car's various gauges, such as the speedometer(〔车辆上的〕速度计[spiː'dɒmɪtə]) and the fuel gauge. |
| (汽车的）里程表，里程计 [**əu'**dɔmitə] ,oˋdɑmətɚ/ odometer: an instrument in the **dashboard(机动车辆的) 仪表板**of a vehicle that shows how many miles or kilometres the vehicle has travelled. |
| (车辆上的〕速度计 [spiː'dɒmɪtə] speedometer: an instrument in a **dashboard((机动车辆的) 仪表板)** of a vehicle that shows **how fast** it is going. |
| **(汽车仪表板上的) 贮物箱,杂物箱 [ glove  [glʌv] compartment = glove box] is** a small **cupboard** (small cabinet) in a car, next to the **dashboard(机动车辆的) 仪表板**, in front of the passenger seat, where things such as maps can be kept  e.g. The \_glove compartment/box\_ is a convenient place to store items such as road maps and the car's insurance documentation. |
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| 方向盘steering wheel: In a car or other vehicle, the steering wheel is the wheel which the driver holds when he or she is driving to keep the car straight or to turn the car left or right.  e.g. The steering wheel is covered with the finest leather. |
| ['ɡɪə,ʃɪft]变速杆；换挡杆**（gearshift = gear stick, gear lever 杠杆 /'liːvə,ˋlɛvɚ/）:** Changing the position of the \_\_ gearshift\_ helps the car go faster, slower, speed up/down or even into reverse.  e.g. He held tightly to the **gearshift**  to slow down the car gently and kept his foot steady on the **throttle/pedal(pedal〔汽车或机器的〕油门踏板** **)**.  紧紧地握着变速杆，脚固定在油门上 |
| [词条图片](javascript:;)  throttle /ˈθrɒtəl/     1. To **[ throttle someone勒住脖子勒死sb.; 使窒息而死 ]** means to kill or injure them by **squeezing their throat or tightening something around it** and preventing them from breathing, just making sb. totally **suffocated/choked/smothered** to death. e.g.  The attacker then tried to throttle her with wire. 那名袭击者然后试图用电线勒死她 2. **Throttle/pedal/accelerator:** The throttle of a motor vehicle or aircraft is the device, lever, or **pedal〔汽车或机器的〕油门踏板** that controls the quantity of fuel entering the engine and is used to control the vehicle's speed. (机动车、飞机的) 节流阀; 油门杆; 油门踏板   e.g.  He gently opened the throttle, and the ship began to ease forward.  松开油门  e.g. He held tightly to the **gearshift** to slow down the car gently and kept his foot steady on the **throttle/pedal(汽车或机器的〕油门踏板** **)**.  紧紧地握着变速杆，脚固定在油门上 |
| pedal  ['pɛdl]  vi. 踩踏板；骑车; n. 踏板；脚蹬子 vt. 骑（自行车）；踩……的踏板 adj. 脚的；脚踏的  过去式 pedaled或-alled过去分词 pedaled或-alled现在分词 pedaling或-alling  [词条图片](javascript:;)   1. Pedal is one of the two parts of a bicycle that you push round with your feet to make the bicycle go forward〔自行车的〕踏板，脚蹬 2. Pedal/accelerator is a part in a car or on a machine that you press with your foot or pedal your foot on to control it〔汽车或机器的〕油门踏板/加速器 e.g. She put her foot down on the **accelerator/pedal/the throttle**. 她踩下了油门踏板。 e.g. He held tightly to the **gearshift/gear stick** to slow down the car gently and kept his foot steady on the **throttle/pedal/accelerator (汽车或机器的〕油门踏板** .  紧紧地握着变速杆，脚固定在油门上 3. a pedal is a part on a piano or organ that you **press with your foot** to change the quality of the sound 〔钢琴piano的〕踏板 |
| Accelerator, acceleration   1. 〔车辆的〕加速装置，油门 the part of a car or other vehicle that you press with your foot /pedal your foot on to make it go faster**. [ accelerator= gas pedal V.S. throttle ]** 2. technical a large machine used to make extremely small pieces of matter 1 3 move at extremely high speeds |
| 安全气囊airbag /ˈɛəbæg/ ：An airbag is a safety device in a car that automatically **inflates** with air if the car crashes, and is designed to protect the people in the car when they are thrown forward in the crash.  E.g. The airbag is located above **the glove compartment/glove box (汽车仪表板上的）贮物箱,杂物箱).** |
| (car) (机动车辆的) 挡风玻璃 [ windscreen of the car; windshield of a car] The windscreen or windshield of a car or other vehicle is the glass window at the front through which the driver looks. E.g. When you get your **parking sticker**停车证, you must **affix** it to the front **windscreen/windshield** of your car. I’m afraid it’s not valid if you don’t have it **affixed** on the windscreen/windshield of your car.  e.g. **Windshields** on the **coupe** and **convertible** are **slanted倾斜** a little more than the **sedan's**. |
| **(汽车的) 后视镜 ; 侧镜** **rearview mirror /ˈrɪəvjuː/ / side mirror:** inside a car, the rearview mirror /side mirror is the mirror that enables you to see the traffic behind when you are driving. E.g. As I drove down the driveway, I saw him in the rearview mirror/side mirror. 我驾车离去的时候，我从**后视镜**里看着他 |
| bumper /ˈbʌmpə/  1.Bumpers are bars at the front and back of a vehicle that protect it **if it bumps into something**. 汽车的 保险杠/缓冲器 **[ the front bumper of the car; the back bumper of the car ]**  e.g.  What stickers do you have on the **bumper** or the **windshield/windscreen**?  你在汽车保险杠或后挡风玻璃上用的是什么贴纸？ e.g. The car's **front bumper** is higher off the ground.  2. [N](javascript:;)a glass, tankard, etc, filled to the brim, esp as a toast (尤用于祝酒)满杯  3. [V](javascript:;)to toast with a bumper 用满杯祝酒  =>  \* 车尾贴 [ **bumper sticker]** is a small piece of paper or plastic with words or pictures on it, designed for sticking onto or affixing to **the rear bumper (汽车后面的保险杠)** of your car. It usually has a political, religious, or humorous message, like “I’m a car rookie, so watch out”  \* (横置马路上的“圆形隆起物”， 用于防止车辆行驶过快的) 路面减速装置/减速带  A **speed bump/speed hump/sleeping policeman** is a raised part, like an arch, in a road that is designed to make the traffic travel more slowly. |
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## Table: Other lexical resources related with vehicle

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| (车辆、飞机等的)侥幸免撞脱险；死里逃生 | **(车辆、飞机等的)侥幸免撞脱险；死里逃生near misses = close calls:** [美国口语]侥幸脱险，死里逃生  Emergencies involving human errors include near misses, close calls, fires, bombs, hijacks, and onboard medical emergencies. |
| (飞机/汽车引擎的) 停止运转，熄火 | (飞机/汽车引擎的) 停止运转，熄火  **[ go into a stall ]** if a plane or car **goes into a stall**, its engine stops working**. [ plane goes into a stall; car goes into a stall ]**  e.g. U.S. airplane was struck by Canadian **geese** accidentally just 10mins after takeoff (still climbing to the cruising altitude). Then the **hydraulic failure液压失灵** caused the engine **going into a stall.** Luckily, the captain, the **pilot-in-command责任机长**, decided to **ditch on the Hudson river  [‘hʌdsən] 水上迫降** |
| 阻塞的飞机跑道/高速公路/马路 | 阻塞的飞机跑道/高速公路/马路**[ obstructed runway; obstructed highway; obstructed road]**  e.g. **The No.6 Runway is obstructed** currently, so the pilots have got to turn to the **holding pattern** before approaching. The plane is assigned to wait in the **holding point** Alpah1 (A1).  e.g. Runway is **obstructed** and the pilot gets the instruction from ATC “Go around”. |
| 车辆或车轮〕打滑，失控滑向一侧 | 〔车辆或车轮〕打滑，失控滑向一侧 [skɪd] **skid;  skidded, skidded;**   pres part: skidding  [I] if a vehicle or a wheel on a vehicle skids, it suddenly slides sideways and you cannot control it.  **[ (车)打滑冲出公路 skid off the road]**  e.g. The car **skidded suddenly** when she turned left on **hairpin turns**急转弯的时候**车打滑**了。  e.g. The bus **skidded off the road** and into a ditch. 公共汽车打滑冲出公路，掉进了沟里。  e.g**. Traction control** and dynamic **stability control** to help prevent the car from **skidding** or sliding.  Eg. The importance of landing gear  Landing gear is the mechanism that supports an airplane when it is on the ground. It allows the airplane to taxi, take off, and land. Without some form of landing gear, such as wheels, **skids滑胎, or floats(? 花车),** an airplane would not be able to take off and would have to land on its **belly** |
|  | Parking permit;  Parking sticker;  Parking brake; |
| 〔车辆或车轮〕打滑，失控滑向一侧 | 〔车辆或车轮〕打滑，失控滑向一侧 [skɪd] skid;  skidded   pt: skidded   pres part: skidding  [I] if a vehicle or a wheel on a vehicle skids, it suddenly slides sideways and you cannot control it.  e.g. The car **skidded** when she turned left on **hairpin turns**急转弯的时候车打滑了。  [+ on/into/across etc]  e.g. The bus skidded off the road and into a ditch. 公共汽车打滑冲出公路，掉进了沟里。  e.g**. Traction control** and dynamic **stability control** to help prevent the car from **skidding** or sliding. |
| 急转弯 | **急转弯 [ hairpin turns]**  e.g. In addition, the 107.1-inch **wheelbase（车轮间距）** and **traction牵引力** give the driver added control on **hairpin turns急转弯.**  e.g. The car **skidded** when she turned left on **hairpin turns**急转弯的时候车打滑了 |
| n/v 要求（搭便车） ; 搭便车 | hitchhike ['hɪtʃhaɪk] hitchhiker **[搭便车take a hitchhike]**  e.g. Can I take a hitchhike? How do you hitchhike? 你是怎么搭便车的 |
| (car) 停车许可(证) V.S. 停车证 | **[ 停车许可: parking permit; 停车证: a parking sticker ]**  e.g M: Do you need a parking permit in campus? F: Yeah, I believe you do.  M: Where do I get that from? F: I think you can get **a parking sticker停车证** from the administration office.  M: Oh right. And what happens to you if you dont buy a sticker? Do they clamp your wheels 把车轮给锁上 or give you a fine?  F: No, I think they **tow your car away**.  M: Oh really?  F: Yeah. And then they fine you as well because you have to pay to get the car back.  M: I‘dd better get **the parking sticker** then.  //我帮你叫拖车吧:I'll help you call the tow/the tow car/trailer |
| 车尾贴 | A **[ bumper sticker]** is a small piece of paper or plastic with words or pictures on it, designed for sticking onto or affix to **the rear bumper (汽车后面的保险杠)** of your car. It usually has a political, religious, or humorous message.  // **bumpers:** are bars at the front and back of a vehicle that protect it if it bumps into something. 汽车的 保险杠  e.g. ...**a bumper sticker** that said, "Happiness Is Being a Grandmother." ...保险杠贴纸上写道：“xxx” |
| (横置马路上的“圆形隆起物”， 用于防止车辆行驶过快的) 路面减速装置/减速带 | **[ a speed bump = speed humps = sleeping policeman ]** 1. ( literal meaning ) A speed bump/speed hump/sleeping policeman is a raised part in a road that is designed to make the traffic travel more slowly. (横置马路上的“圆形隆起物”， 用于防止车辆行驶过快的) 路面减速装置/减速带  2. ( figurative meaning ) A speed bump/speed hump is something like a **setback挫折**, sort of an obstacle, hurdle, hinderance that stops or hampering/impeding a person or thing from progressing. **制约(人或事)发展的障碍/烦恼 /挫折** a speed bump = sort of obstalce, frustration, or setback.  e.g. It was just **a speed bump/setback** – a minor distraction during my day. Don't panic. 那只不过是个小挫折/障碍/烦恼。 |
| (car) 车牌号 | [ the license plate number]  e.g. Schools across New Delhi will be closed for the next three days due to smog. In addition /additionally, construction and demolition work were banned for the next five days, he said at a news conference to announce emergency measures 紧急措施 to protect the public from the terrible air pollution. He cautioned that a limitation policy of odd-even rationing for vehicles should be implemented if the situation does not improve soon. The policy means that cars would only be allowed to operate on alternating days depending on their license plate numbers车牌号. The emergency measures follow a week of unusually high smog levels in the city, which many people blamed on the firecrackers鞭炮 and fireworks烟花 set off last Sunday night in celebration of Diwali.  //demolish, demolition:/ˌdɛməˈlɪʃən/ The demolition of a structure, for example, a building, is the act of deliberately demolishing it, often in order to build something else in its place. 拆毁,拆迁 demolition blasting拆除爆破; demolition work拆迁工作 |
| 车辆基偶数**限行** | [ the odd-even rationing for vehicles ] e.g. Schools across New Delhi will be closed for the next three days due to the hazy smog. In addition /additionally, construction and demolition/ˌdɛməˈlɪʃən/ work were banned for the next five days, the Delhi mayor said at a news conference to announce emergency measures 紧急措施 to protect the public from the terrible air pollution. He cautioned that a limitation policy of odd-even rationing for vehicles should be implemented if the situation does not improve soon. The policy means that cars would only be allowed to operate on alternating days depending on their license plate numbers车牌号, such as even numbers for even weekday; odd number for odd weekday. The emergency measures follow a week of unusually high smog levels in the city, which many people blamed on the firecrackers鞭炮 and fireworks烟花 set off last Sunday night in celebration of Diwali.  //demolish, demolition:/ˌdɛməˈlɪʃən/ The demolition of a structure, for example, a building, is the act of deliberately demolishing it, often in order to build something else in its place. 拆毁,拆迁 demolition blasting拆除爆破; demolition work拆迁工作; demolition notice 拆迁通知 |
| (car) 拖船 | tugboat / towboat [təu] : a powerful small boat designed to pull or push larger ships  e.g Helicopters/Choppers equipped with **sophisticated**精密尖瑞的 night vision devices, worked through the night to pull passengers off **the capsized ferry**. An Italian navy medical team boarded the ship to aid passengers, some of whom had been suffering **hypothermia** and smoke **suffocation/smother/choke**. The already cold conditions were worsened by the spray of plume of heavy smokes(羽毛一般） from **tugboat**/**towboat** hoses as authorities attempted to douse the flames. |
| (car) 拖车 | 拖车: a trailer, a tow, a tow truck [təu]= tow car; tow boat = tug boat [ Call the tow, pls 叫拖车吧 ] |
| 兜风 | If you **[ go for a spin ]** or **[ take a car for a spin],** you make a short trip in a car just to enjoy yourself. 兜风 e.g. Tom celebrated his 99th birthday by **going for a spin** in his sporty Lamburkini 汤姆]开着他的Lamburkini出**去兜风**以庆祝其99岁生日 |

## **Table: Car types/type of car V.S. car model, e.g. X400, X300**

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| --- | --- |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | coupe  [ˈku:peɪ] 小轿车；双座四轮轿式马车  A coupé (US coupe) is a closed **two-door** car body style with a permanently attached fixed roof, that is shorter than a saloon (US sedan) of the same model, and it often has seating for two persons or with a tight-spaced rear seat.  Compared with coupe and convertible, the **sedan** is the **roomiest** type of car, as it can seat five passengers. **Comparatively**, the **coupe** and **convertible** are only big enough for **four** passengers and therefore less spacious than the sedan. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | n. 轿车；轿子sedan  [sɪ'dæn]: a car that has **four doors**, seats for at least four people, and a boot/trunk 大轿车，厢式轿车  Compared with **coupe** and **convertible**, the **sedan** is the **roomiest** type of car, as it can seat five passengers. **Comparatively**, the **coupe** and **convertible** are only big enough for **four** passengers and therefore less spacious than the sedan. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | convertible   [kən'vɜːtɪb(ə)l]     1. an object that is convertible can be folded or arranged in a different way so that it can be used as something else 可转换的，可改变的 •a convertible sofa 两用沙发 2. technical able to be exchanged for the money of another country 〔货币〕可兑换的 •a convertible currency 可兑换货币 3. technical a financial document such as an insurance arrangement or a bond that is convertible can be exchanged for money, stocks etc 〔证券等〕可兑换的 4. N) a car with a soft roof that you can fold back or remove **折篷车，敞篷车.** Normally **sports car跑车**is a classical type of the **convertible**.   Compared with coupe and convertible, the **sedan** is the **roomiest** type of car, as it can seat five passengers. **Comparatively**, the **coupe** and **convertible** are only big enough for **four** passengers and therefore less spacious than the sedan. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | wagon  ['wægən]  n. 货车，四轮马车  vt. 用运货马车运输货物 |
| . (幼儿骑的)三轮车 | tricycle [‘traɪsɪk(ə) A tricycle is a bike with three wheels, two at the back and one at the front. Tricycles are ridden by young children. (幼儿骑的)三轮车  [词条图片](javascript:;) |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | **旅行车 station wagon:** a large car with extra space at the back, with a door there for loading and unloading 客货两用车 |
|  | **sports wagon:** 【网络】运动旅行版, e.g. Families prefer **roomier/more spacious** vehicles like sports wagons |
| 〔内有舒适座椅的〕长途公共汽车 | [C] a bus with comfortable seats used for long journeys = **coach〔内有舒适座椅的〕长途公共汽车**  •a coach trip to Scotland 去苏格兰的长途公共汽车之行  •The restaurant was full of coach parties (= groups of people travelling together on a coach ) . 这家饭店里用餐的全是乘长途公共汽车的旅游团。  by coach•We went to Paris by coach. 我们坐长途汽车去巴黎。  on a coach •She’s going to Grimsby on a coach. 她打算乘长途汽车去格里姆斯比 |
|  | a limousine or limo   1. 大型豪华轿车(as the wedding car) 2. 美国小型的机场巴士(shuttle bus in U.S. airports) |
|  | 跑车 sports car : a low fast car, often with a roof that can be folded back or removed. This car is built more for speed than anything else. Normally the **sports car跑车**is a classical type of the convertible敞篷车.  e.g. Lamborghini [, læbo:'gini:] 兰博基尼 is a **big-time(一流的／顶尖**) **sports car** in car market. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | 小型汽车; [紧凑型轿车](javascript:;) **compact car**, This vehicle is smaller than the average car. Compact cars are easy to drive and park. |
|  | 野营车 [ camper van ]  A camper van is a motor vehicle which is equipped with beds and cooking equipment so that you can live, cook, and sleep in it. This vehicle is equipped with beds, a bathroom and a kitchenette so that people can use it as a home. |
|  | pickup /ˈpɪkʌp/  or pickup truck[小卡车](javascript:;) , 轻型货车  A pickup or a pickup truck is a small truck with low sides that can be easily loaded and unloaded. This vehicle has a large **uncovered cargo area** in the back. |
| [词条图片](javascript:;) | 〔可乘六至八人的〕小客车，小面包车 minivan: This vehicle is designed to be taller and wider than a sedan or hatchback to provide more interior volume; a large car with seats for six to eight people |
|  | Jeep: This vehicle is often used off road and can usually be converted from a covered top to an open top. |
|  | 4 X 4**越野车: 4-by-4;** Each of this vehicle's four wheels is powered by the engine.  e.g. Just after noon, I got back into my 4-by-4 and headed off alone, more confident of the way through the desert this time.  上了我的4X4越野车， |
|  | 拖车: a trailer, a tow, a tow truck [təu] = tow car; tow boat = tug boat [ Call the tow, pls 叫拖车吧 ] |

## Table: Car features and specifications

You are attending a meeting with the design team at an auto factory. Listen as a design team member introduces their latest idea for a new supercar. You also take the following features into account when buying a car.

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| ['wiːlbeɪs] wheelbase: the distance between the front and back axles of a vehicle〔车辆前后轴的〕轴距;  Distance between the front wheels and the rear wheels, e.g. 107 inches |
| anti-locking braking system:  (尤指刹车制动系统) 防车轮卡住(或啮合)打滑的: type of brake that allows a car to slow down suddenly without loss of control. |
| rear-wheel drive  后轮驱动 V.S. all-wheel drive  e.g. All IBM X versions have **rear-wheel drive** except the 400aw (equipped with all-wheel drive) |
| traction: ['trækʃ ə n]  1.the process of treating **a broken bone/bone fracture** with special medical equipment that pulls it〔治疗骨折的〕牵引术 **[ be in traction 接受牵引治疗 ]**  e.g. He **was in traction** (= receiving this kind of treatment ) for weeks after the accident. 接受了牵引治疗。  e.g. I've got a **reckless** skiing, and I underwent **a serious bone fracture(骨折).** Now, **the ruptured bones are knitting(断裂的骨头在愈合) together** properly. Then I’ll **be in traction** (= receiving this kind of treatment ) for weeks接受牵引治疗  2. traction is the force that prevents something such as a wheel sliding on a surface, the ability of a wheel or tire to hold the ground〔防止车轮在路面滑动/打滑的〕附着摩擦力 **[traction control ]**  e.g. The extra **traction** gives the driver added control.  e.g. The tires were bald (= completely worn ) and lost **traction** on the wet road. 轮胎已磨平，在这种湿的路面上没有了摩擦力。 e.g**. Traction control** and dynamic **stability control** to help prevent the car from **skidding(打滑)** or sliding.  3.the type of power needed to make a vehicle move, or to pull a heavy load〔使汽车或重物等移动的〕牵引力 |
| 马力〔功率单位或以此单位计算的引擎功率〕  Horsepower, **written abbreviation: hp:** a unit for measuring **the power of an engine**, or the power of an engine measured like this a two-hundred horsepower engine 两百马力的发动机; the superior horsepower of a Volkswagen 大众汽车的强劲动力;  e.g . **In terms of** engine size, the x400 model holds a **larger** engine than the 300 model. The 225 **horsepower** of the x400 model's **engine** is also **more powerful and superior than** that of the 300 model.  e.g. The engine has the highest **horsepower** in its class.  e.g. x400 - larger **six-cylinder engine** / more powerful than the IBM X300 (x400=225**hp**, x300=184**hp**). |
| (机械) 传动装置transmission: the machinery in a vehicle that bring the power produced by the engine to all wheels of a vehicle, including front wheels and rear wheels.  e.g. The 5-speed **transmission**(机械) 传动装置 gives smoother and more efficient acceleration. It can smoothly go from zero to 60 mph in 2.7 seconds. |
| aerodynamics /ˌɛərəʊdaɪˈnæmɪks/  1. aerodynamics is the scientific study of the way in which objects move through the air. 空气动力学  e.g. The XZ3 has superior **aerodynamics** and a **sleek design** (a vehicle or other object that is sleek has a smooth attractive shape 〔汽车等〕线条流畅的，造型优美的).  **e.g. Last but not least,** the superior **aerodynamics** and **sleek design** give the new Buick XZ3 a cool and fashionable look, ranking one of the most **sought-after** models this year, that’s **off the charts (quiet awesome 打破旧记录；好极了)!**  2. the qualities needed for something to move smoothly through the air 空气动力特性  e.g. To introduce features of a car to customer |
| Accelerator, acceleration   1. 〔车辆的〕加速装置，油门 the part of a car or other vehicle that you press with your foot /pedal your foot on to make it go faster**. [ accelerator= gas pedal V.S. throttle ]** 2. technical a large machine used to make extremely small pieces of matter 1 3 move at extremely high speeds |

e.g.

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| We are excited to introduce the new Geothermal Fluxcapacitor XZ3!   * **First of all**, it is equipped with a 6.4-liter, all aluminium V8 engine with 626 **hp.** That’s a lot of **horsepower** ! * **Secondly**, the five-speed Presto **transmission** affords smoother acceleration and can go from zero to 60 miles per hour in 2.7 seconds, with a top speed of 207.1 miles per hour. * **In addition**, the 107.1-inch **wheelbase** and Gloonow **traction** give the driver added control on **hairpin turns**急转弯 . * **What is more**, the enhanced **airbags** guarantee more safety for passengers. * **Last but not least,** the superior **aerodynamics** and **sleek design** give the new Buick XZ3 a cool and fashionable look, ranking one of the most **sought-after** models this year, that’s **off the charts (quiet awesome 打破旧记录；好极了)!** |

## Table: Examples of car models with different features

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| **X Series: 300 vs. 400**  Basics (features):  400 - larger **six-cylinder engine** / more powerful than the 300 (400=225**hp**, 300=184**hp**).  Both models have a four-door **sedan, coupe and convertible**, but **no station wagon** in the 400 series. Sedans - the least expensive All versions have **rear-wheel drive** except the 400aw (equipped with **all-wheel drive**)  Exterior:   * **Sedans** and coupes have different body panels * **Sedans:** The 400 has superior **aerodynamics**空气动力学and a **sleek design** (a vehicle or other object that is sleek has a smooth attractive shape 〔汽车等〕线条流畅的，造型优美的). * **Convertible** has similar styling to the coupe but sedan's front end is different. * **Coupe** and **convertible** are 176.7 inches long overall, slightly longer than the sedan All 400 models have a 107.3-inch **wheelbase**. * **Windshields** on the coupe and convertible are slanted a little more than the sedan's.   Interior:   * 400 sedans are the **roomiest** (seat five passengers), coupe and convertible seat four * Optional extras / safety features: * Available in all models: front and side **airbags** and standard **anti-lock brakes**  **Traction control** and dynamic **stability control** to help prevent the car from skidding   Conclusion:   * Both X Series models promise high performance and great handling, * x400 delivers slightly greater power than x300 * Performance of the x300 will satisfy many owners |

## Table: Technologies (trend) in the automotive industry

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Technology trend** | **Pros and cons** |
| ITS: Intelligent transportation system, e.g. GPS navigation to improve the accuracy, map in real time, best route in the electronic map |  |
| In terms of the “Supply energy for vehicles”, 可替换石油的能源 [ alternative fuels ]  Background: gasoline and petroleum [pə'trəʊlɪəm] 石油, non-renewable energies/fossil fuels, are currently the main “supply energy of vehicles”, which is a main contributing factor/culprit to carbon footprint => GHG and climate change => deplete ozone layer => more UV radiation => skin cancers. For details, see EF unit “Environment”. However, gasoline and petroleum [pə'trəʊlɪəm] 石油 will run out in future, the biggest challenge in the automotive industry   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Alternative fuel to vehicles, green, environmentally friendly fuel to power vehicles** | Description | | air-powered car 气动的 | use compressed gas  e.g**. Air-powered cars, that uses compressed gas,** are a **relatively** new technology. | | Hydrogen-powered car[氢气](javascript:;). | The water is the only by-product.  e.g. **Hydrogen-powered cars** are some of the cleanest cars on the road because water is the only by-product. | | **[ˈbaɪəʊˌdiːzəl] biodiesel:** is a liquid made from vegetable oil or animal fat, which can be used instead of diesel/diːzəl/ in engines生物柴油 | 生物柴油〔一种从植物油或动物脂肪中提取制成的油液，可代替柴油用于引擎中〕  e.g. **Biodiesel** can be used in most diesel-powered cars. | | **ethanol: ['eθənɒl, 'iː-]** the type of alcohol in alcoholic drinks, which can also be used as a fuel for cars乙醇(燃料) | e.g. No cars in Brazil run on pure gasoline anymore. The government requires that all vehicles run on blended fuel of about one-quarter **ethanol ['eθənɒl, 'iː-]** .  采用含四分之一 乙醇的混合燃料  e.g. Ethanol is a common alcohol-based **fuel**. | | **electricity** | The following **renewable energies** can be used to produce electricity that would be used as an alternative supply fuel for vehicles.   * **hydropower水力发电**, * **tidal energy潮汐能发电**, * wind power * solar power * **biomass (['baɪə(ʊ)mæs]** plant and animal matter used to provide power or energy生物量, | |  |
| 电动汽车Electric vehicles, electric car. Electricity, instead of gasoline or petroleum, is the supply energy to power vehicles. The electric vehicle must be charged by batteries in an electricity service station by plugin the car to the special outlet instead of gas station.  **[ Hybrid electric vehicle, HEVs or just “hybrid cars” ]**   |  |  | | --- | --- | | **electricity** | The following **renewable energies** can be used to produce electricity that would be used as an alternative supply fuel for vehicles.   * **hydropower水力发电**, * **tidal energy潮汐能发电**, * wind power * solar power * **biomass (['baɪə(ʊ)mæs]** plant and animal matter used to provide power or energy生物量, |   e.g. **Hybrid cars** are gaining popularity for their fuel efficiency. |  |
| Computerized automotive system: microprocess, CPU, computer controls and manages all. |  |
| Lighter, smaller vehicle => means fewer fuels it needs, e.g. focus on the lighter materials to build the vehicle, like plastic materials, ceramics陶瓷 |  |

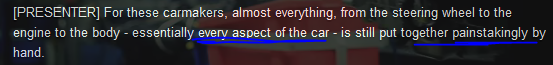
## Table. Car manufacturers, brands and business strategies

Read the article about the US car industry. Group the **manufacturers** according to whether they are from the US or from another country.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Back from the Brink American Car Industry  America’s three largest automobile manufacturers in terms of overall sales are the Ford Motor Company (Ford), the General Motors Company (GM) and Chrysler Group LLC (Chrysler['kraislə]克莱斯勒.All three are based in Michigan, and as a whole they are responsible for the employment of more than half the people who work directly in the American automobile industry.  **## American automotive manufacturers**  Each of these three companies also has a collection of numerous car brands that have primarily been for the American market.   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Automotive manufacturers in U.S. | Car brands | | Ford Motor Company (Ford) | the main ones under Ford include Lincoln**['liŋkən] 林肯**, Ford and Mercury['m**ɝkjəri**][astronomy] 水星. | | General Motors Company (GMc) | The main American brands under GM include Buick[**bju:ɨk**]别克, Cadillac ['k**æ**dil**æ**k], Chevrolet/'ʃevrəu**‘lei/ “t”不发音,**雪佛兰, and GMC | | Chrysler Group LLC | under Chrysler'kraislə], Dodge, Ram and Jeep are the main American brands | | Mercedes [mə's**ɪdiz**];  Porsche[pɔːrʃ**],** | 名贵的; 有气派的，体面的 Prestige is used to describe products, places, or activities that people admire because they are associated with being rich or having a high social position; [only before noun 仅用于名词前]: a prestige project, product etc is one of high quality that people respect you for having or being involved in; **[prestige cars名贵的车; prestige firms: 大公司]**  •  ...such prestige cars名贵的车 as Cadillac/'kædilæk/, Mercedes [mə's**ɪdiz**], Porsche[pɔːrʃ**],** and Jaguar. 梅赛德斯、保时捷豹这样的名贵轿车。 |   **## Business operation strategy in automotive industry**  America’s Big 3, however, are also associated, either as a part or the sole owner, with car manufacturers from other countries. For example, **Germany’s Opel (** **德国欧宝汽车)** is part of the GM family. At the same time, Ford has ties with the **UK’s Aston['æstən] Martin** and **Japan’s Mazda['mæzdə]** 马自达汽车  These and many other past associations are in line with turn-of-the-century strategies of the Big 3 to form **joint international ventures(国际合资企业).** The reason for the formation of these entities was so that the companies could globalize production, and by producing vehicles in countries worldwide where costs were significantly lower, the Big 3 succeeded in becoming more cost-effective.  Sadly, everything changed dramatically with the sudden **onset of the 2008 global financial crisis and the worldwide recession** that ensued. In fact, it forced the Big 3 to streamline operations by closing down a number of production plants. However, now that optimism is returning to markets around the world**, it is only a matter of time** before the Big 3 return to sustained profitability.  //〔尤指不好的事情的〕开始[发作]  ['ɒnset] N.  **[with the onset of sth bad/negtiave**  = the beginning of something, especially something bad or negative |

# Part 1) Aspects of an automotive





* painstaking: very careful and thorough





* mass-producing cars:



* chassis:







* a conveyer belt: treadmill



* assembly line







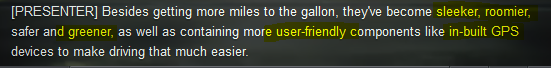


* dents: (外表)产生凹痕, blemish = stain, flaw, drawback.





* suit sb’s needs:



* sleek: 〔汽车等〕线条流畅的，造型优美的; roomy, roomier, roomiest





# Part 2) Car parts

**New 3HB 3.0 available at same price as 2.0**

This new three-door hatchback is a further improvement on the previous model in this highly popular series of cars. With slight changes made to both interior and exterior but the same introductory selling price of US $ 26,599 as the 2.0, the car is a real steal and well worth the purchase.  
  
In terms of driver-friendly adjustments**, the steering wheel** is now covered with the finest Italian leather, allowing the driver a better grip for car control. Each **side mirror (rearview mirror)**  can also be adjusted electronically from within to help make driving easier, in particular, on freeways. Finally, the **gearshift** and **parking brake** have been raised slightly to better accommodate all drivers.

With regard to overall safety improvements, the dashboard on the passenger side of the vehicle now contains an **airbag** . This is located above the glove compartment, which is just as big as in the 2.0, and offers the front-seat passenger a lot more protection in case of a head-on collision. This protection is also increased by the fact that the resting height of the car’s front bumper is now higher off the ground.  
  
All in all, the new 3HB 3.0 offers you many improvements at no extra cost.

## Comparatives比较级 and superlatives最高级

Listen to a representative from the product development team describing the new models to be **rolled out** this year.

1. The X Series is the company’s most popular **line of cars**. In fact, it is a bigger hit among consumers than the company's Q Series.   
  
2. **In terms of** engine size, the 400 model holds a **larger** engine than the 300 model. The 225 **horsepower** of the 400 model's engine is also **more powerful than** that of the 300 model.   
  
3. In terms of cost, the **sedans** are **the least expensive** members of the X Series family of cars. Also, in terms of length, they are **the shortest** of the three types of car.   
  
4. The **sedan** is the **roomiest** type of car, as it can seat five passengers. **Comparatively**, the **coupe** and **convertible** are only big enough for four passengers and therefore less spacious than the sedan.

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| --- |
| **X Series: 300 vs. 400**  Basics (features):   * 400 - larger **six-cylinder engine** / more powerful than the 300 (400=225**hp**, 300=184**hp**). * Both models have a four-door **sedan, coupe and convertible**, but **no station wagon** in the 400 series. * Sedans - the least expensive. In terms of cost, the **sedans** are **the least expensive** members of the X Series family of cars. Also, in terms of length, they are **the shortest** of the three types of car. * All versions have **rear-wheel drive** except the 400aw (equipped with **all-wheel drive**)   Exterior:   * **Sedans** and **coupes** have different body panels * **Sedans:** are **sleeker〔汽车等〕线条流畅的，造型优美的** * **Convertible** has similar styling to the **coupe** but **sedan's** front end is different. * **Coupe** and **convertible** are 176.7 inches long overall, **slightly** longer than the sedan All 400 models have a 107.3-inch **wheelbase**. * **Windshields** on the **coupe** and **convertible** are **slanted倾斜** a little more than the **sedan's**.   Interior:   * 400 **sedans** are the **roomiest** (seat five passengers), **coupe** and **convertible** seat four * Optional extras / safety features for all models * Available in all models: front and side **airbags** and standard **anti-lock brakes**  **Traction control** and dynamic **stability control** to help prevent the car from skidding the surface of the road.   Conclusion:   * Both X Series models promise high performance and great handling, * x400 delivers slightly greater power than x300 * Performance of the x300 will satisfy many owners |

## Presenting new car features to your team

Your boss has asked you to present some of next year’s **car models** to your team. Listen as she explains the differences among the models. Note the model features in the order your boss mentions them.

* two **sedans** (L3.0 and S411)
* two **sports cars** (Electro 2.0 and Firefly 225)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Luxury cars (the L3.0 and the S411)   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Car model |  | | L3.0 | **roomier** than S411;  **steering wheel** and **gearstick/gear lever** handle fitted with expensive leather | | L3.0 –S411 | more powerful engine (most powerful in class of car)  **steering wheel**, **gearstick**, **dashboard** made of mahogany wood  Both cars seat five | |  |  | |  |  |   **Sports cars** (the Electro and the Firefly)  Electro 0-60kph quicker than Firefly 225, higher top speed than the Firefly Both: airbags, anti-lock brakes / traction and stability control can be added  Electro - more expensive – better performance Both - seat five, but Firefly more roomy |

# Part 3) Automotive industry

## Automotive industry trend

Listen to the three **excerpts  ['eksɜːp]n. 摘录，引用** from a speech concerning trends in the automobile industry.

## Talking about the automotive industry

You have plans to meet again with the prospective car dealership owner later this week in hopes of closing the deal. To help prepare for the meeting, take notes as your boss describes the current state of the automotive industry. Pay particular attention to what she says about customer preferences, current industry trends, and your company's strategy.

# Part4) Present new vehicle design

## Persuading

Last week one of your colleagues gave a presentation on the new Geothermal Fluxcapacitor XZ3 supercar design. Today, another colleague has a suggestion to make the design even better. Listen to the presentation and answer the questions.



V.S.



