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Unit 1 The History of Automobile

Part One Warming-up



1. Who is called the father of the car?
2. Do you know the history of cars?
3. What do you think about cars?



Words and Expressions

combustion	[kəm'bʌstʃən]	<i>n.</i> 燃烧
designer	[di'zainə]	<i>n.</i> 设计者
concentrated	['kɒnsentreitɪd]	<i>adj.</i> 全神贯注的, 浓缩的 <i>v.</i> concentrate
invention	[in'venʃən]	<i>n.</i> 发明, 发明物, 虚构, 虚构物
concentrate	['kɒnsntreit]	<i>v.</i> 集中, 专心, 浓缩 <i>n.</i> 浓缩物
intellect	['intilekt]	<i>n.</i> 智力, 理智, 才智非凡的人, 知识分子
patent	['peɪtənt, 'pætənt]	<i>n.</i> 专利, 特许 <i>adj.</i> 专利的, 显著的
internal	[in'tɜ:nəl]	<i>adj.</i> 国内的, 内在的, 身体内部的
poverty	['pɒvəti]	<i>n.</i> 贫困, 贫乏
perspective	[pə'spektɪv]	<i>n.</i> 远景, 看法, 透视
initially	[i'niʃəli]	<i>adv.</i> 最初, 开头
venture	['ventʃə]	<i>n.</i> 冒险, 风险, 投机 <i>v.</i> 尝试, 谨慎地做
entry	['entri]	<i>n.</i> 进入, 入口, 登记, 条目



questionnaire	[ˌkwɛstʃəˈneə]	n. 调查表
capacity	[kəˈpæsɪti]	n. 能力, 容量, 容积; 资格, 职位
produce	[prəˈdju:s]	n. 产品, 农作物 vt. 生产, 提出, 引起
confirmed	[kənˈfɜ:md]	adj. 习惯的, 积习的, 确认过的, 证实的 v. confirm
manufacture	[ˌmænjuˈfæktʃə]	n. (复) 产品, 制造, 制造业 v. 制造, 捏
range	[reɪndʒ]	n. 范围, 行列, 射程, 山脉, 一系列 v. 排
partner	[ˈpɑ:tnə]	n. 搭档, 伙伴, 合伙人

Part Two Listening

Passage A

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill up the blanks according to what you have heard.

On January 29th, 1886, the German engine designer Karl Benz was granted the patent for his first _____ powered by an internal combustion engine. The day later became known as the birthday of the modern automobile.

When Mr. Benz concentrated his intellect on his _____ more than 100 years ago, he might never have foreseen the _____ prevalence of his invention and the transformative effects it would have on human society. In the US, 75% of the households living below the poverty line have at least one car.



China is a late comer to the auto _____, but demand is growing rapidly. In 2014, more than 23 million vehicles were manufactured and roughly the same number were sold in China. The number of _____ cars in China has expanded 35 times since 2000. So, from a historical perspective, what are some of the major influences the automobile has made on human society?

Passage B

Directions: Listen to the passage and decode the message by finding out the correct choices in the brackets according to what you have heard.



Henry Ford (founds/created/focused) a company that will revolutionize industrial production (methods/means/match). In 1903, Henry Ford and 11 business associates signed the Ford Motor Company's corporation. Established with just \$28,000, the company sold its first car, a "Model A Ford", a month later to a doctor in Detroit.

In 1913, the company (discovered/developed/built) a new production method called the "assembly line". It had each worker staying in one place and performing the same



(task/test/time) on each car as it passed by.

This revolutionary new production method greatly improved efficiency and was soon being used in factories around the world.

Part Three Conversations

Dialogue One

Directions: Work in pairs. Practice the following dialogue about Toyota.

Ane: Hi, what are you doing?

Bob: Hi, I'm reading about the history of Toyota.

Ane: Can you tell me about it? I'm interested in that, too.

Bob: Of course. Toyota is a Japanese car company and a very famous car brand in the world. The founder is Toyoda Kiichiro. He decided that the car must be the means of transportation that will matter in the future. At that time, Japan was still a less affluent country, with only three small car manufacturers, he decided to get involved in car manufacturing.



Ane: Wow, he's a very courageous and aggressive leader.

Bob: Yeah. Under his leadership, Toyota opened factories in many countries around the world and developed many models to form a huge Toyota car system.

Ane: Wow, that's amazing.

Bob: Yes, it is really amazing. But the company later found that the Toyota car, though popular, lacked the image of a premium brand. In order to compete with Mercedes and BMW, Toyota decided to create a new high-end brand and name it Lexus.

Ane: So Lexus is a Toyota company.

Bob: Yeah. And Lexus sold very well in the United States. Americans quickly liked Lexus cars, especially appreciated their unparalleled performance prices and surprisingly low noise.

Ane: Thank you for telling me this. You made me know more about Toyota.

Bob: You're welcome. We can continue to talk some other time.

Dialogue Two

Directions: Work in pairs. Practice the following challenging dialogue.

Jane: I'm interested in cars. I've been watching the Volkswagen.

Tom: Really? I like the Volkswagen car, too. It's a famous brand with a long history.

Jane: Is that so? Can you tell me about it?

Tom: Of course. The founder of Volkswagen is Ferdinand Porsche. He described his ideas to Adolf Hitler that he wanted to produce "Volkswagen." Hitler turned his ideas into actions. On March 28, 1937, Volkswagen was established.



Jane: Wow, Hitler, the initiator of the Second World War?

Tom: Yes. The first “Beetle” cars were then introduced, but only 630 were produced and discontinued due to the Second World War.

Jane: It’s incredible. I like the Beatles, too.

Tom: After World War II, Volkswagen’s car production gradually recovered. Due to the low price of the “Beetle” car, it quickly became popular in Germany and Europe. With the success of the Beatles, Volkswagen has also grown into a powerful world car manufacturing group.

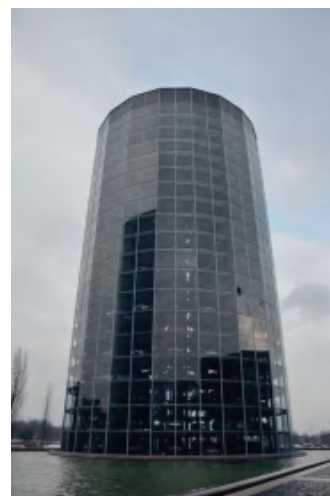
Jane: Now FAW also has a joint venture with Volkswagen to produce Volkswagen, right?

Tom: Yes. In February 1991, FAW Volkswagen Motor Co., Ltd. was formally established. It mainly produces Jetta, Golf, Polaris and other models.

Jane: Yes, I’ve heard that VW models are very rich and reliable.

Tom: Yes. The acceptance of Volkswagen is very high. The strict attitude of the Germans was reflected in the car.

Jane: It was very nice talking to you. Thank you so much for telling me so much.



Part Four Reading

Passage One

China’s oldest auto company revs up for India entry

China’s Changan Automobile Company is planning to set up its first India factory, with a capacity to manufacture 200, 000 vehicles a year. The company recently visited Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and, according to sources, is looking for a local partner.

Changan Automobile Company, China’s oldest automobile manufacturer, is headquartered in Chongqing. The company is a state-owned enterprise, which manufactures cars ranging from entry-level hatchbacks to sedans to sport utility vehicles to vans to pick-up trucks. It also has a range of electric and hybrid vehicles.



While an e-mail questionnaire sent to the company was not immediately answered, sources in both the state governments confirmed that officials from Changan’s head office had visited the states.

According to sources, the new facility could attract around Rs 1, 000 crore (Rs 10 billion) during the initial phase.

In 2014, Beijing-based commercial-vehicle maker Beiqi Foton Motor Company announced plans for a factory at Chakan near Pune to produce a full range of commercial vehicles, but there has been no launch so far.

Sources added that the company would set up a facility with capacity to produce 200, 000 units a year initially,



which will be expanded gradually.

Recently, Japanese auto major Isuzu inaugurated an Rs 3,000 crore (Rs 30 billion) facility at SriCity.

An official said Changan is also scouting for a joint venture partner. Its joint ventures in China include the likes of Suzuki, Ford and PSA Peugeot Citroen.

It has six manufacturing bases in China and four research and development centres at Turin in Italy, Yokohama in Japan, Nottingham in England and Detroit in the US.

Exercise One: Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false (T or F).

1. China's Changan Automobile Company is planning to set up its first India factory, with a capacity to manufacture 2,000,000 vehicles a year. ()
2. Changan Automobile Company, China's oldest automobile manufacturer, is headquartered in Beijing. ()
3. The company, which manufactures cars ranging from entry-level hatchbacks to sedans to sport utility vehicles to vans to pick-up trucks. It also has a range of electric and hybrid vehicles. ()
4. An official said Changan is also scouting for a joint venture partner. Its joint ventures in China include the likes of Suzuki, Ford and PSA Peugeot Citroen.

Exercise Two: Question and Answer.

1. What do you know about Chang an Motor Company?
2. Which cars do Chang an Motor Company mainly produce?



中国最老的汽车公司

中国长安汽车公司计划建立第一家印度工厂，年产20万辆汽车。据消息人士称，公司最近先后考察了安得拉邦和泰米尔纳德邦，寻找一个当地合作伙伴。

长安汽车公司，中国最老的汽车厂商，总部在重庆。公司是国有企业，生产从入门级掀背车到轿车，再到SUV和货车等车辆，也生产电动汽车和混合动力汽车。

发给长安公司的邮件并未立即得到回复。不过两个邦政府的消息人士证实，长安公司的高管访问了两个邦。

消息人士称，新工厂最初阶段会吸引大约100亿卢比的投资。2014年，总部在北京的商用车厂商北汽福田汽车公司，宣布计划在普纳附近的Chakan建立工厂，生产全系列商业车，然而迄今为止尚未动工。

消息人士称，公司会建立一家年产20万辆车的工厂，然后逐渐扩大。

最近，日本汽车厂商五十铃为在SriCity投资300卢比的工厂举行落成仪式。

一位官员表示，长安也在寻找合资企业的合作伙伴，公司在中国的合资伙伴有铃木、福特和标致雪铁龙。

目前，长安汽车在中国有6个生产基地，4个研发中心，分别在意大利的都灵、日本的横滨、英国的诺丁汉和美国的底特律。



Passage Two

History of Automobiles

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-wheeler 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.

Karl Benz, the German mechanical engineer, who designed and in 1885 built the world's first practical automobile to be powered by an internal-combustion engine that looked and worked like the cars we use today, and accordingly is acknowledged as the usher of the modern automobile era.



The Ford Model T is an automobile that was produced by Henry Ford's Ford Motor Company from 1908 through 1927. The Model T set 1908 as the historic year that the automobile came into popular usage. It is generally regarded as the first affordable automobile, the car that "put America on wheels"; some of this was because of Ford's innovations, including assembly line production instead of individual hand crafting, as well as the concept of paying the workers a wage proportionate to the cost of the car, so that they would provide a ready made market.

Exercise One: Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false (T or F).

1. Karl Benz, the German mechanical engineer, who designed and in 1886 built the world's first practical automobile. ()
2. The world's first practical automobile to be powered by an internal-combustion engine. ()
3. The Ford Model T is an automobile that was produced by Ford Motor Company. ()
4. The Model T set 1928 as the historic year that the automobile came into popular usage. ()

Exercise Two: Question and Answer.

1. Describe the history of automobile.

2. Why did Henry Ford come to be known as the person who put America on wheels?



Part Five Translation

1. The history of the automobile can also be considered of the history of human progress. Countless scientists have fought for it.
2. Henry Ford founds a company that will revolutionize industrial production methods
3. The car is not only a means of transportation, but also a symbol of the pursuit of human dreams.
4. Cars were born in Germany but grew up in America.
5. The development of China's automobile industry is relatively late, but it develops rapidly.

Part Six Applied Writing

感谢信

感谢信是重要的礼仪文书，是向帮助、关心和支持过自己的集体或个人表示感谢的专业书信，有感谢和表扬双重意思。一方受惠于另一方，应及时地表达谢忱，使对方在付出劳动和贡献后得到心理上和精神上的安慰，它是一种不可少的公关手段。

感谢信主要分以下三个部分。

首段：表明写作意图，让对方感受到你的谢意是发自内心的。

主体段落：写明感谢的原因，要展开说明，可以说具体的理由也可以说接受帮助的具体事例。比如说你在一家旅馆住了一段时间，在那里度过了一段美好的时光，你就可以写信表示感谢。

结尾段：再次表达诚挚的谢意并问候对方。

Sample:

十一期间 (National Holiday), 你的同学晓路邀请你到他家乡做客。你受到了他们一家人的热情款待, 并且参观了很多漂亮的名胜古迹。请写一封感谢信给你的同学, 主要包括如下内容:

1. 感谢同学的热情邀请;
2. 对他及家人的热情款待表示感激;



3. 表达他家乡的美景给你留下了深刻的印象；
4. 再次感谢他们一家人，并真诚地邀请你的同学到你家里做客。

Dear Xiaolu,

I must write and thank you for having invited me to your home during this National Holiday. I am very grateful for the hospitality you and your family showed me. Your hometown leaves a deep impression on me. I really appreciate your efforts in making my stay as pleasant as possible.

Thanks again for everything you and your family have done for me! Please come to my home if you have time.

Yours sincerely,

Xiao Dong

Practice:

Direction: Complete the following letter according to the information given below.

在国庆节 (National Day) 来临之际，你作为汽车公司工作人员给你的顾客写一封感谢信。主要包括以下内容：

1. 感谢客户选择了你们公司的产品；
2. 对他及他的家人的信任表示感谢；
3. 对他及他家人节日的祝福；
4. 对接下来的合作表示期待。

Part Seven Enlarge your vision

Enzo Ferrari was born in 1898 and died in 1988. He made his name known all over the world for fast cars and motor racing. Ferrari was an Italian car driver and businessman. He founded the Scuderia Ferrari Grand Prix motor racing team. It became the most successful Formula 1 team in history. Ferrari also built a factory to produce super-fast sports cars.

Ferrari was born in Modena, Italy. He grew up with a passion for fast cars and racing. He served in the Italian Army during World War I. After he returned home, he tried to find a job at FIAT, without success. He joined a smaller car company called CMN and took up racing in 1919 but wasn't so successful.



Unit 1 The History of Automobile

In 1920, Ferrari joined Alfa Romeo and did well as a racer throughout the 1920s. He managed a team of 40 drivers and took responsibility for the development of Alfa's cars. Ferrari resigned from Alfa and went his own way, setting up his own company in 1947. He built a car to participate in the very first Formula 1 World Championship race in 1950.

Ferrari's first victory came in the British Grand Prix in 1951. The first championship came in the 1952—53 season. Ferrari started making sports cars in order to finance his Grand Prix and Le Mans adventures. Ferrari headed the company until he stepped down in 1971. He died in his hometown of Modena. His name is the most famous in motor sports.

Words and Expressions	effective	[i'fektiv]	adj. 有效的, 有影响的
	budget	['bʌdʒɪt]	n. 预算 vt. 编预算, 为……做预算
	fiat	['faɪət, ət]	n. 由(政府)授权
	participate	[pɑ:'tɪsɪpeɪt]	vt. 分享 vi. 参加, 参与
	formula	['fɔ:mjʊlə]	n. 公式, 配方, 规则; 代乳品
	championship	['tʃæmpjənʃɪp]	n. 锦标赛, 冠军, 拥护
	produce	[prə'dju:s]	n. 产品, 农作物 vt. 生产, 提出, 引起
	resigned	[ri'zaind]	adj. 认命的, 顺从的, 听任的 v. resign 的过去式

Part Eight Practice

- The Ford Model T (colloquially known as the Tin Lizzie and Flivver) is an automobile that was _____ by Henry Ford's Ford Motor Company from 1908 through 1927.
A. created B. produced C. focused D. worked
- Benz may be the most _____ known car brand all around the world.
A. widely B. quickly C. soon D. slowly
- In 1885 German, Karl Benz _____ a three-wheeled vehicle with an internal-combustion engine.
A. produced B. built C. found D. created
- Benz has contributed a _____ to the development of the automobile.
A. lot B. few C. little D. much
- During its early years, the company produced just a _____ cars a day.
A. mount B. quickly C. few D. large
- Wilhelm Maybach and Ferdinand Porsche surely are the most famous _____ chief in Benz's history.
A. owners B. makers C. producers D. engineers
- Ferrari is an Italian car manufacturer, established _____ Enzo Ferrari in 1929.
A. by B. on C. in D. at
- The history of the automobile begins as early _____ 1769, with the creation of steam engined automobiles capable of human transport.
A. at B. as C. in D. on
- Most automobiles in use today are propelled by a(n) _____ combustion engine, fueled by gasoline or diesel.
A. internal B. unusual C. large D. complex

Unit 2 Automobiles and Daily Life

Part One Warming-up

Read the names of racing teams and the countries, and make a match.



A. Aston Martin (FIA GT)



B. Ferrari (F1)



C. Audi (Le Mans)



D. Ford (NASCAR)



E. Mitsubishi (DAKAR)



F. Citroen (WRC)

1. Germany()

2. England()

3. Italy()

4. Japan()

5. America()

6. France()



Words and Expressions



sponsor	<i>vt.</i> ['spɒnsə(r)]	赞助
promote	<i>vt.</i> [prə'məʊt]	促进, 发扬
nascent	<i>adj.</i> ['næsnt]	初生的
improvement	<i>n.</i> [ɪm'pru:vmənt]	改进, 进步
significantly	<i>adv.</i> [sɪg'nɪfɪkəntli]	相当地, 显著地
fatal	<i>adj.</i> ['feɪtl]	致命的, 不幸的
involve	<i>vt.</i> [ɪn'vɒlv]	包括
spectator	<i>n.</i> [spek'teɪtə(r)]	观众
host	<i>vt.</i> [həʊst]	主办, 举办
original	<i>adj.</i> [ə'ɹɪdʒənəl]	最初的, 原始的
expand	<i>vt.</i> [ɪk'spænd]	扩大, 延伸
endurance	<i>n.</i> [ɪn'dʒʊərəns]	忍耐力, 持久力
transform	<i>vt.</i> [træn'sfɔ:m]	改变, 转变
major	<i>adj.</i> ['meɪdʒə(r)]	主要的
stage	<i>vt.</i> [steɪdʒ]	进行
overturn	<i>vi.</i> [ɔvə'tɜ:n]	翻转, 颠覆
entrant	<i>n.</i> ['entrənt]	参加竞赛者
speedway racing: 场地赛		drag racing 短程加速赛 (美俚语)
rally driving 拉力赛		Chicago 芝加哥
Harvard 哈佛大学		Monaco 摩纳哥
Belgium 比利时		Karting 卡丁车
Chicago Times Herald 芝加哥时代先驱报		New York Herald 纽约先驱论坛报
American Formula One 美国一级方程式赛车		

Part Two Listening

Passage A

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill in the missing information.

Automobile racing which is one of the world's most watched television sports attracts so many young men. But do you know how many forms of automobile racing? Automobile racing _____ in a _____ of forms on roads, tracks, or closed circuits. As we know, it _____ Grand Prix racing, speedway racing (including the Indianapolis 500), stock-car racing, _____ racing, drag racing, midget-car racing(midget cars, also speedcars in Australia, are very small race cars with a very high power-to-weight ratios), and karting, as well as hill climbs and rally driving. The International _____ Sports Hall of Fame is _____ in Talladega, Ala, U. S. There is no _____ governing body for automobile racing in the U. S. as there is in most other _____.

Passage B

Directions: Listen to the passage and decode the message by finding out the correct choices in the brackets according to what you have heard.

While many Americans want to (reduce, cause, result) pollution and energy costs, the nation's automobile-based transportation system undermines these goals by being largely dependent on petroleum.

But in the (eastern, western, northern) state of Oklahoma, Ethel Clayton drives a truck that can run on much cheaper and cleaner compressed natural gas (CNG).

“Not just because you (save, safe, self) a whole lot of money, but it is also good for the environment and it also keeps your engine in better condition,” Clayton said.

Thanks to support from (local, government, national) natural gas producing companies, there are plenty of CNG filling sites around Oklahoma, and Clayton says online guides also show places to refuel when traveling out of state.

“They will actually (route, reach, get) your destination where there will be CNG filling stations,” she said. “So it is getting better. ”

Part Three Conversations

Dialogue One

Directions: Work in pairs. Practice the following dialogue.

Robert: Driving is probably the most dangerous thing most of us will ever do. So we must drive carefully.

Tom: Yes, even if you drive responsibly and defensively, you still need to know what to do just in case you end up in a collision.

Robert: So what should we do after a car accident?

Tom: First, take a few deep breaths or count to 10 to calm down. If you can't get out of your car, keep your seat belt fastened and turn on your hazard lights, then call 911 if possible and wait for help to arrive. Got it?

Robert: Yeah. But what should I do if I can still drive the car?

Tom: Find a safe and legal place to park your car, like the shoulder of a highway or a parking lot. Remember to check on everyone involved in the crash to see if they have any injuries, and call 911 to request emergency assistance.

Robert: I see. My brother told me that you must ask to see the driver's licenses of the other drivers involved in the crash so that you can take down their license numbers.

Tom: Yes, that's extremely important! Get their name, address, phone number, insurance company, insurance policy number, and license plate number. If the driver doesn't own the car involved, be sure to get the



owner's info as well.

Dialogue Two

Directions: Work in pairs. Practice the following challenging dialogue.

Mary: Hello, is that you, Paul?

Paul: Mary! Yes, this is Paul. I recognized your voice right away. What a pleasant surprise!

Mary: Paul, have you heard the news?

Paul: Yes?

Mary: Matt won the Nascar Cup series championship in 2008, but heading into this season, he had not won a race in 36 attempts.

Paul: Oh, I know. He will try to become the first driver since Jeff Gordon in 1997 to win the first two races in one year.

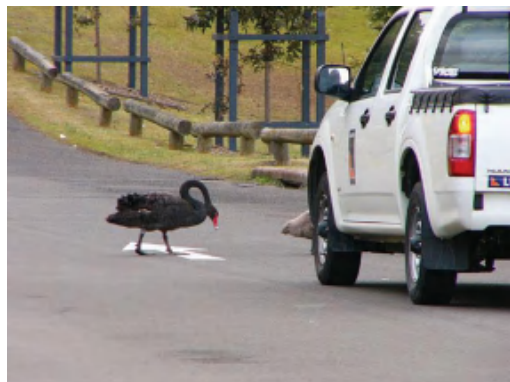
Mary: Really? It is great! I will come back tomorrow. See you!

Part Four Reading

Passage One

Interesting Traffic Laws in the World

In Japan, the driver will be fined if the water splashed to the pedestrians. The Japanese politeness is also reflected in the process of road access. For example, all taxi drivers here, are wearing white gloves. And the local people have a heavy dislike to drivers who drive as if there is no one else and splashed the water to the pedestrians. Therefore, if you do not want to be described as “driving muddy cars”, you should drive carefully after rain. Otherwise you will be punished by a fine of 65 dollars.



It is necessary to check the traffic laws in the destination nation before you start your travel by renting a car in Europe, because there are differences in traffic rules between Western Europe and Eastern Europe. It is possible you can not travel smoothly.

For instance,

- (1) The Sweden cars can not enter into Russia and other Baltic Sea States.
- (2) Cars you rented in German can not be driven in Asian, African and Middle East nations.
- (3) The Austria taxis are prohibited to enter into Eastern European states. The law breakers will be punished by drawing back the renting insurance, which means that the renter must pay for the car himself when it is broken or out of work or be taken into custody for car stealing.

Saudi Arabia prohibits women from driving. Women are not allowed to drive in most roads. In fact, even bikes are not allowed. Most local women can only drive in the neighborhood. If female tourist drove a “Sidipangke” for a



ride in streets of Riyadh, she will be detained or deported.

In South Africa, cars must make way for animals. Local Traffic Law provides that the moving cars on the road must make way for pastors across the road, ostriches, cows, horses, donkeys, mules, sheep, pigs and other animals. If the car is not stopped after the pastor has given a request or sign, the driver will be sentenced to a fine of up to 535 U. S. dollars.

Exercise One: Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false (T or F).

1. In Japan, the driver won't be fined if the water splashed to the pedestrians. ()
2. The Sweden cars can enter into Russia and other Baltic Sea States. ()
3. Cars you rented in German can not be driven in China and other Asian countries. ()
4. Women are not allowed to drive in most roads, but bikes are allowed. ()
5. The Austria taxis are allowed to enter into Eastern Europe on states. ()
6. In Middle East nations, cars must make way for animals. ()

Exercise Two: Translate the following sentences into Chinese.

1. The Japanese politeness is also reflected in the process of road access.
2. The law breakers will be punished by drawing back the renting insurance, which means that the renter must pay for the car himself when it is broken or out of work or be taken into custody for car stealing.
3. If the car is not stopped after the pastor has given a request or sign, the driver will be sentenced to a fine of up to 535 U. S. dollars.

Exercise Three: Why do we “do as a Roman do when we're in Rome”? According to the text, answer the question in at least 50 words.



趣谈各国交通法规

在日本开车，路面积水喷溅到行人会被罚。日本人的礼貌也体现在道路通行过程中。例如，这里的出租车司机一律佩戴雪白的手套。而且当地人对开车旁若无人将路上积水喷溅到行人身上的行为十分反感。因此，如果你不想被人形容“开泥车”的话，雨后驾车就要格外小心。否则会被处以65美元的罚款。

西欧和东欧国家之间还不能畅通无阻。在欧洲租车旅行之前，最好先查询一下目的地国家的有关法规，否则你很可能无法成行。例如：

瑞典车辆是不能在俄罗斯或其他波罗的海国家入境的，在德国租用的车辆也是不可能开进非洲、亚洲和中东国家的；

奥地利大多数租车行也禁止将汽车开往东欧国家。违规者的租车保险将被取消。汽车损坏或失灵时，租车人必须自己承担赔偿责任，或者因涉嫌汽车盗窃被拘留。

沙特阿拉伯禁止女性开车。沙特阿拉伯的多数公路是不允许女性开车的，事实上骑自行车也不允许。多数当地妇女只能在居民区里开车。如果女性游客在利雅德街头开辆“斯蒂庞克”兜风的话，要么会被拘留要么被驱逐出境。

在南非，汽车要给动物让路。当地的交通法规规定，在公路上行驶的车辆必须给过街的牧人和牛、马、驴、骡子、羊、猪和鸵鸟等动物让路。如果在牧人请求或示意的情况下不停车，司机会被处以高达535美元的罚款。

Passage Two

Automobile Racing

On 28 November 1895, the *Chicago Times Herald* sponsored the first automobile race held in the United States. Its purposes were to test American cars and promote the nascent automobile industry. The first series of races on American soil was organized in 1900 by Gordon Bennett, the owner of the *New York Herald*. With a variety of mechanical and design improvements, race speeds had increased significantly and fatal accidents were not uncommon, involving both drivers and spectators.

In 1908, the Savannah Automobile Club hosted the first American Grand Prize race. The original seventeen mile course, built in 1904, was expanded to 25.13 miles.

Also in 1909, the first closed circuit dirt track was opened in Indianapolis, Indiana, by a group of automobile manufacturers to test the endurance of American made automobiles, but this “stock car” testing course was later transformed into a racing speedway.

On the morning of 30 May 1919, the first major race after World War I held in Indianapolis was staged, in which Arthur Thurman was killed and Louis LeCocq and his mechanic were burned to death when their car overturned and caught fire. As we know, auto racing is a dangerous sport and even today it is always resulting in injury, or death.

The first World Championship for drivers was held based on the results of the British, Swiss, Monaco, Belgium, French and Italian Grand Prix and the Indianapolis 500 in 1950. The Indy 500 was included to promote Grand Prix racing in America.



The U. S. Grand Prix, the first American Formula One (F1) race since the American Grand Prize series from 1908 to 1916, was held at Florida, air base in 1959. There were nineteen entrants, including six Americans. The American Bruce McLaren was the youngest driver to win an F1 race.

Exercise One: Read the passage and decide whether the following statements are true or false (T or F).

1. On 18 November 1895, the Chicago Times Herald sponsored the first automobile race held in the United States. ()
2. In 1908, the Savannah Automobile Club sponsored the first American Grand Prize race. ()
3. Also in 1909, the first closed circuit dirt track was opened in Indiana. ()
4. In 1950, the first World Championship for drivers was held based on the results of the British, Swedish, Monaco, Belgium, French, and Italian Grand Prix and the Indianapolis 500. ()
5. The first American Formula One (F1) race was held at the Sebring, Florida, air base in 1959. ()

Exercise Two: Fill in the blanks with the proper words in the table.

sponsor	promote	fatal	significantly	involve
host	original	expand	endurance	transform

1. Don't _____ yourself in unnecessary expense.
2. A little paint will soon _____ this old car.
3. Running the marathon tests a person's _____.
4. It is a pity that he doesn't have enough money to _____ the project.
5. Is this the _____ drawing or is it a copy?
6. The government decided to _____ public welfare.
7. But they performed _____ better in all other tests.
8. A mistake now would be _____ to our success.
9. The company is eager to _____ into new markets.
10. Our country will tie up with another country to _____ this

译文

汽车比赛

1895年11月28日,《芝加哥时报先驱报》赞助了在美国举行的第一次汽车比赛。它的目的是测试美国汽车和促进新生的汽车工业。1900年,《纽约先驱报》的老板戈登·班尼特组织了美国本土的第一系列比赛。随着各种机械和设计的改进,比赛速度大大提高,致命事故也屡见不鲜,包括司机和观众。

1908年,萨凡纳汽车俱乐部举办了第一次美国大奖赛。最初的17英里(1英里约等1.6千米)球场建于1904年,后来扩建到25.13英里。

同样是在1909年,印第安纳州印第安纳波利斯的一批汽车制造商为测试美国制造的汽车的耐久性而开辟了第一条封闭式赛道,但这条“库存车”测试跑道后来被改造成了一条赛车跑道。

1919年5月30日上午,第一次世界大战后在印第安纳波利斯举行了第一次主要比赛,亚瑟·瑟曼被杀、路易斯·莱科克和他的机修工在他们的汽车翻车着火时被烧死。正如我们所知,赛车是一项危险的运动,即使在今天,它也总是导致受伤,或死亡。

 译文

第一届世界车手锦标赛是根据 1950 年英国、瑞士、摩纳哥、比利时、法国和意大利大奖赛以及印第安纳波利斯 500 强赛的成绩举办的。印地 500 强赛是为了在美国推广大奖赛。

美国大奖赛是自 1908 至 1916 年美国大奖赛以来的第一次美国一级方程式 (F1) 比赛, 1959 年在佛罗里达空军基地举行, 共有 19 名参赛者, 其中包括 6 名美国人。美国人布鲁斯·迈凯轮是赢得 F1 比赛的最年轻车手。

Part Five Translation

1. His Ferrari is now crossing Garden Bridge.
2. The postman is always putting your letters into my letter-box.
3. I'm going to Shanghai to watch F1 for the summer holiday.
4. When I went downstairs, they were parking the car.
5. I remember my grandfather was always driving an Audi.

Part Six Applied Writing

备忘录 (MEMO)

1. 备忘录 (Memorandum, 全角简写为 MEMO) 是一种录以备忘的公文; 主要用来提醒、督促对方, 或就某个问题提出看法或意见。

2. 备忘录通常由标题、收件人、事由、日期、正文、附件等构成。其中, 标题、收件人、事由、日期是必不可少的。

3. 备忘录内容的组织有两种基本方式: 第一, 首先介绍情况, 然后提出要求或建议, 这种形式的目的在于说服对方; 第二, 首先提出要求或建议, 然后说明情况。如果对方工作繁忙, 第二种方式更加直接有效。



Sample:

备忘录

至：全体员工

自：人事部经理 Peter Gates

日期：八月三十日

事由：工作时间变动

内容：经过多次讨论以及员工负责人的建议，执行委员会同意为所有的家政服务员改变工作时间安排。从九月一日起，服务员们每两个周末工作一次，取代以前的每三个周末工作两次的安排。这一变化将每月多给我们员工一个周末的休息时间。

Words for reference:

执行委员会：executive committee

家政服务员：resident caregiver

员工负责人：staff supervisor

MEMORANDUM

To: All staff

From: Peter gates

Date: August 30

Subject: Scheduling Changes

After much discussion and the recommendation of the staff supervisors, the executive committee has agreed to change the schedule for all resident caregivers. Starting September First, caregivers will only be required to work every other weekend instead of two out of every three weekends.

This change will give our dedicated staff an additional weekend per month off.

Practice: Translate the following memo into Chinese.

To: The leader of student service department

From: Li Ming

Date: August 16, 2004

Subject: Telephone

Dear Sir,

I would like to remind you that we are in want of a telephone for each dormitory. As a university student, we need to cope with the daily increasing communications with teachers, friends and people outside the campus.

We need a telephone to get and send messages, which is important for us. Though most of us have mobile phones and e-mail addresses, a telephone in the dormitory is after all the most convenient and cheapest tool of communication. I hope that you will pay attention to this problem and solve it as soon as possible.



Part Seven Enlarge your vision

Car and Air Pollution

With the development of economy and China's WTO entry, more and more families have cars of their own.

As we all know, cars are a very fast kind of transport. With the help of a car, we'll be able to get to any place we want easily and quickly. Life will be much more convenient. Besides, it'll play an important role in stimulating the economy of the whole nation.

Too many cars have created a lot of serious problems in our world. Besides congestion, accidents and fast fuel consumption, cars are responsible for a good part of air pollution in big cities. All the time, they are pumping huge amounts of waste gases into the atmosphere. These gases are very harmful, causing disease and even death.

Nevertheless, the pollution that cars bring us should not be ignored. The waste air of cars is a real danger to the environment. A large number of poisonous substances given off from the car do great harm to our health. So, cars bring us both advantages and disadvantages. I do hope people can own a private car, but pay more attention to our environment as well.

One possible solution is to design and develop clean cars and clean fuels. Some of the public buses have begun to run on natural gas, which does not give off as much carbon dioxide as the petrol. But it may take decades for the new models of clean cars to completely replace the traditional ones.

Another solution is to develop modern public transportation systems and restrict the use of private cars. If the price of petrol rises constantly and the public vehicles are efficient and convenient enough, most people will not buy private cars. And the total number of cars in big cities will be reduced greatly.

In general, there are two ways of traveling, private cars and public transportation. Chinese people should regard public transportation as their first traveling opinion.

First, there are so many people living in this country that make it so crowded. If each Chinese person owns a car, there will be far more traffic jams and accidents, which increase your impatience.

Moreover, there will be far more pollution resulted from cars. When a car starts, it releases huge amounts of dirty gas and heat, which leads to great pollution and results in green house effect.

All in all, Chinese people should take public transportation into consideration first.

On the whole, the elimination of air pollution needs the collective efforts from the government, the public and the environmentalists. This problem will be solved only with the help of science and technology.

译文

随着经济的发展和我国加入 WTO 越来越多的家庭拥有了自己的汽车。

众所周知，汽车是一种非常快速的交通工具。有了汽车的帮助，我们可以方便快捷地到达任何我们想去的地方。生活会方便得多。此外，它将在刺激全国经济发展方面发挥重要作用。

太多的汽车给我们的世界带来了许多严重的问题。在大城市里，除交通堵塞、交通事故和油耗过快外，汽车也是造成空气污染的主要原因。一直以来，它们都在向大气中排放大量废气。这些气体非常有害，会导致疾病甚至死亡。

 译文

然而，汽车给我们带来的污染不容忽视。汽车的废气对环境是一种真正的危险。汽车散发出的大量有毒物质对我们的健康危害很大。所以，汽车给我们带来了好处和坏处。我确实希望人们能拥有一辆私家车，但也要多注意我们的环境。

一个可能的解决办法是设计和开发清洁汽车和清洁燃料。一些公共汽车开始使用天然气，天然气的二氧化碳排放量不如汽油。但是，新型清洁汽车完全取代传统汽车可能需要几十年的时间。

另一个解决办法是发展现代公共交通系统，限制私家车的使用。如果汽油价格不断上涨，公车足够高效便捷，大多数人就不会买私家车。大城市的汽车总量将大大减少。

一般来说，有两种出行方式，私家车和公共交通。中国人应该把公共交通作为他们的第一出行理念。

首先，生活在这个国家的人太多了，使它如此拥挤。如果每个中国人都有一辆车，交通堵塞和交通事故会多得多，这会增加你的不耐烦。

此外，汽车造成的污染也会大大增加。汽车启动时，就会释放出大量的废气和热量，造成严重的污染，产生温室效应。

总之，中国人应该首先考虑公共交通。

总的来说，消除空气污染需要政府、公众和环保人士的共同努力。这个问题只有借助科学技术才能解决。

Part Eight Practice

一、单项选择

- The Browns _____ a nice car and Brown's brother _____ a nice jeep.
A. have / have B. has / has C. have / has D. has / have
- The little child _____ not even know that the moon _____ around the earth.
A. do / move B. do / moves C. does / moves D. did / moved
- We are _____ books now.
A. reading B. am reading C. read D. to read
- It's eight o'clock. Jimmy's parents _____ TV.
A. is watching B. are watching C. watch D. to watch
- Do you know our town at all?
— No, this is the first time I _____ here.
A. was B. have been C. came D. am coming



二、用动词的适当形式填空

1. We often _____ (play) in the playground.
2. Mike sometimes _____ (go) to the park with his sister.
3. It's nine o'clock. My father _____ (work) in the office.
4. Where is Mike? He _____ (run) on the grass.
5. I _____ (know) her since we were children.

Unit 3 Overview of Automobiles



Part One Warming-up

1. The advantages of private Cars
2. The disadvantage of private cars
3. Classification of vehicles



Words and Expressions



sedans	[sɪ'dænz]	<i>n.</i> 小轿车 (sedan 的名词复数); 轿子
coupe	[ku:'peɪ]	<i>n.</i> 双座四轮轿式马车, 分隔车房
convertible	[kən'veɪtəbl]	<i>n.</i> 敞篷车
transport	[træn'spɔ:t]	<i>vt.</i> 运送, 运输; <i>n.</i> 运输; 运输船, 运输系统
passenger	['pæsɪndʒə]	<i>n.</i> 乘客, 旅客; 行人, 过路人
couple	['kʌpəl]	<i>n.</i> 对, 双; 配偶, 夫妻; <口>几个, 两三个
item	['aɪtəm]	<i>n.</i> 条, 条款; 项目; 一则; 一件商品 (或物品)
trunk	[trʌŋk]	<i>n.</i> 汽车车尾的行李箱
truck	[trʌk]	<i>n.</i> 货车; (铁路的) 无盖货车; (行李) 搬运车
categories	['kætɪgəɪz]	<i>n.</i> 种类, 类别 (category 的名词复数); 派别



nowadays	<i>n.</i> 当今; <i>adv.</i> 现今, 现在
afford	<i>vt.</i> 给予, 提供; 买得起
no more	不再
subway train	地铁
passenger car	客车
commercial vehicle	商用车
special-purpose vehicle	专用车
off-road vehicle	越野车

Part Two Listening

Passage One

Directions: Listen to the passage and fill up the blanks according to what you have heard.

And the _____ that once took Eisenhower 62 grueling days now it can be done in 4. Those were the means can take to the roads. There was nothing that could stop a person from being what they wanted, going where they wanted, doing what they want. _____ to travel where you want. Freedom not to be stuck to where the trolley rails go. A freedom and _____ that came with it that really celebrate that sense that the car was your ticket to personal freedom. This is a country that will not accept



being shackled, perhaps because of our geography and we are able to expand the wheel and move where we wanna go. Good roads need more cars. Bigger, faster, better. in 1946, 2 million of them are manufactured in America. And that's just the beginning. It's the age of the automobile. When I came to America, the first thing I wanted to think about was "How can I get hold of a car?" I didn't have enough money. So I shared it with two friends by a jalopy. I've crossed the country with that. I had a love affair with the car from the very beginning because this method of _____ that can enable you to see vast, expansive space. From as soon as they could get their hands on one, Americans have always liked their cars. Now the whole country has fallen in love with the _____. in 1955, Americans are spending \$65 billion on cars, buying 8 million of them every 12 months. By now, the USA is making 80% of the world's automobiles. More than 20,000 cars a day roll off the production line across the country. Four times as many as the Model T at its height.

Passage Two

Directions: Listen to the passage and decode the message by finding out the correct choices in the brackets according to what you have heard.

D: You're finally here! What took so long?

P: I got (stuck/seat/smoke) in traffic again. There was a terrible traffic jam near the Carrefour intersection.



D: It's always rather congested down there during the rush hour. Maybe you should try to find a different (route/way/tough) to get home.

P: I don't think it can be avoided, to be honest.

D: Perhaps it would be better if you started taking the public (transpot/transmit/train) system to work.

P: I think it's something that I'll have to consider. The public transport system is pretty good.

D: It would be better for the environment, too.

P: I know. I feel bad about how much my car is adding to the pollution problem in this city.

D: Taking the subway would be a lot less stressful than driving as well.

P: The only problem is that I'm going to really miss having the freedom that you have with a car.

D: Well, when it's nicer outside, you can start biking to work. That will give you just as much (freedom/feel/full) as your car usually provides.

P: That's true. I could certainly use the exercise!

D: So, are you going to quit driving to work then?

P: Yes, it's not good for me or for the environment.



Part Three Conversations

Dialogue One

Directions: Work in pairs. Practice the following dialogue about different kinds of automobiles.

Xiaohua: Hello, we are talking about different kinds of automobiles.

John: Yeah. And There are so many different kinds. I'm gonna try to stay away from as much jargon as possible. Cars in general by model or type of car, they are generally separated into two-box cars or three-box cars.

Xiaohua: So, the boxes are basically, in a 3 boxed cars, for example, the engine is one box, the passenger area is the other box, and then the trunk is the third box. So in a two-box, all you have is the engine area and then the passenger area and the trunk and storage area are all together. There are only two boxes.

John: Alright, let's take a look at the one of the two-box cars, called hatchback.

Xiaohua: It's actually a very small car. At the back there is a hatch that opens up from bottom to top. And that's why it's called a hatchback.

John: Yes.

Xiaohua: And a sedan usually seats four or more people and has a fixed roof and that is full-height up to the rear window and actually a two-door model of sedans are quite rare.

John: And sedans are usually going to be the three-box, so the trunk and the passenger area are separate. And there is the station wagon, which is kind of like a sedan, but it's a two boxed sedan, similar to a hatchback, where the back of it does open up, but it looks like a sedan.





Xiaohua: Wow, that is very interesting.

Dialogue Two

Directions: Work in pairs. Practice the following challenging dialogue.

Abidemi: So Jeremy, you don't have a car now but you had a car when you were younger. How do you find that?

Jeremy: Well, I mean, the reason I don't have a car now is because of money. I can't afford a car at this point. And I've gotten really used to taking public transit.

Abidemi: That's true. I think my story is the opposite of yours actually, Jeremy. For the longest time, I didn't have a car or transportation. All I had was my bike. I would prefer a car so much.

Jeremy: I mean, is it dangerous to drive a car around?

Abidemi: That is a very good question. Driving a car is not only convenient and fast, but also dangerous. Because of bad driving habits, traffic accidents happen frequently now.

Jeremy: Sounds like you have the right attitude as a driver.

Abidemi: I will try. I want to be safe.

Part Four Reading

Passage One

Types of car

When it comes to choosing a car on the Motability Scheme, understanding the different types that are available can help you make the right choice for your needs. You can look for the following categories on the Car Search tool to narrow your selections. Please note: a vehicle may fit into multiple categories and images are only examples.

Smaller cars tend to have lower Advance Payments, lower running costs and lower CO₂ emissions, compared to larger vehicles. 2-3 door cars generally have wider doors with larger opening angles. This may make access easier, however be aware that closing the door and fitting in narrow parking spaces may be more difficult. 4-5 door cars benefit from back seat passenger doors, which can be useful if you often have more than one passenger in the car.

Medium-sized cars are often available in hatchback and will have a slightly bigger boot than a standard small car. The 2-3 door model will have a wider door opening angle and the seatbelts will be set further back. The 4-5 door version is useful if you often have passengers in the car as they will have their own doors to exit.

Family cars are large 4-door saloons or 5-door hatchbacks and are considerably larger than medium sized cars. A

hatchback car usually has a raise-open door at the back where the boot is integrated with a rear window, which can mean more storage space. Saloons have a more traditional boot, which opens independently of the rear window.

4x4 and Sport Utility Vehicles (SUV). The term "4x4" is usually used to describe vehicles designed for off-



