

Developing the first average female crash test dummy

瑞典科學家研製首個基於女性身體構造的汽車碰撞測試假人

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本集內容

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文字稿

Since the 1970s, dummies based on male proportions have been used to assess car safety.

自 20 世紀 70 年代以來，基於男性身體比例的假人一直被用於評估汽車安全性的測試中。

But Swedish engineers are making the first average female dummy.

現在，瑞典的工程師團隊正在製造首個以普通女性身體構造為基準的假人。

Dr Astrid Linder, Engineer

"Females are somewhat shorter and lighter than males on average, and then we also have differences in muscle strength, which plays a role in terms of how you respond to a crash. But then, in addition of course, when it comes to the interaction with the seat, we have differences in the shape of the torso and the centre of gravity of our torso and the outline of our hips and pelvis."

阿斯特麗德·林德博士 工程師

“平均來說，女性比男性更矮一些、更輕一些，而且男女的肌肉力量也有差異，這就會影響車禍發生時身體的反應。然而，除此之外，看身體與座椅的相互作用，男女的軀幹形狀、軀幹重心以及臀部和骨盆的輪廓也存在差異。”

Women are three times more likely than men to suffer whiplash injuries in rear impacts.

在汽車尾部受到撞擊時，女性遭受揮鞭型態之損傷可能性是男性的三倍。

Dr Astrid Linder, Engineer

"This is very low [in] severity. It's seven kilometres per hour. There will probably not be a scratch on your car, but you see the amount of motion that goes on in our body when we are impacted in this severity."

阿斯特麗德·林德博士 工程師

“這種撞擊不嚴重，時速是七公里，你的車上可能不會有任何劃痕，但你可以看到，當我們承受這種撞擊時，身體受到的震動多麼劇烈。”

Dr Linder's work means an average female crash test dummy is closer to becoming a reality.

林德博士的研究意味著代表普通女性的碰撞測試假人離普遍應用又近了一步。

影片連結

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/chinese/features/lingohack/ep-221110>