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Creta 2025 limited

O novo Hyundai Creta foi lançado nesta segunda-feira (7) partindo de R\$ R\$ 141.890, com visual profundamente repaginado e inédito motor 1.6 turbo a gasolina de 193 cv na versão Ultimate, dando ao modelo o posto de SUV compacto mais potente do Brasil — que pertencia ao Jeep Renegade 1.3 turbo de 185 cv. Autoesporte seleciona preços, versões e equipamentos do Creta 2025. Novo Hyundai Creta - Preços Hyundai Creta Comfort 1.0 TGDl AT6 2025: R\$ 141.890Hyundai Creta Limited 1.0 TGDl AT6 2025: R\$ 156.490Hyundai Creta Platinum 1.0 TGDl AT6 2025: R\$ 172.690Hyundai Creta N Line 1.0 TGDl AT6 2025: R\$ 182.090Hyundai Creta Ultimate 1.6 TGDl 7DCT 2025: R\$ 189.990 Novo Hyundai Creta - Motores Motor 1.6 turbo que está no novo Hyundai Creta já é usado no Kia Sportage — Foto: Divulgação As quatro versões de entrada do novo Hyundai Creta 2025 permanecem com o motor três-cilndros 1.0 Kappa turbo flex de 120 cv de potência e 17,5 kgfm de torque, com câmbio automático de seis marchas. Já a opção topo de linha, Ultimate, aposenta o veterano 2.0 flex de 167 cv para dar lugar ao 1.6 quatro-cilndros 16V turbo, também com injeção direta, porém só a gasolina, de 193 cv de potência e 27 kgfm de torque. Esse propulsor pertence à família Smartstream, que é uma evolução do Gamma II que era oferecido aqui no Tucson e que, atualmente, equipa o Kia Sportage (com 180 cv). Outra novidade é o câmbio automatizado de dupla embreagem com sete marchas e caixa banhada a óleo, ligado ao motor 1.6 TGDl. Novo Hyundai Creta - Consumo O Programa Brasileiro de Etiquetagem Veicular (PBEV) catalogou o Creta 1.0 turbo com o consumo de 8,4 km/l na cidade e 9 km/l na estrada com etanol, além de 12 km/l na cidade e 12,7 km/l na estrada com gasolina. Já a versão 1.6 turbo, disponível apenas com gasolina, faz 11,9 km/l na cidade e 13,5 km/l na estrada. Novo Hyundai Creta - Visual Hyundai Creta Ultimate é a única versão com motor 1.6 — Foto: Renato Durães/Autoesporte A Hyundai manteve os cortes das chapas dos para-lamas, portas, colunas, para-brisa, vidros laterais e teto, porém, conseguiu deixar o novo Creta sem nenhuma herança do SUV anterior com estilo polêmico lançado em 2021. Tudo isso adotando novas estamparias de capô e tampa do porta-malas, além de agregados completamente renovados nos balancos dianteiro e traseiro. A fabricante sul-coreana também implementou melhorias estruturais no chamado underbody, o assoalho do monobloco, aumentando de 34,1% para 35,6% a presença de aços de alta resistência na construção da carroceria. Na dianteira, as linhas arredondadas dão lugar a vincos mais quadrados. A grade agora é retangular e em preto brilhante, com as luzes diurnas (DRL) de LED logo abaixo do capô e interligadas por uma barra iluminada. Os faróis, também de LED, ficam encravados no para-choque frontal. Vale destacar que a versão N Line traz um arranjo exclusivo de grade e para-choque. Hyundai Creta Ultimate tem lanternas de LED — Foto: Renato Durães/Autoesporte A traseira também traz um desenho mais "quadrado", com lanternas afiladas, também de LED, em arranjo horizontal e interligadas por um filete iluminado, além de ficarem em um nicho na cor preto brilhante. E com uma mescla de HB20 e Volkswagen T-Cross. Para finalizar, há novos jogos de rodas de liga leve ar 18 na versão Ultimate. Hyundai Creta Ultimate é a única opção de interior cinza — Foto: Renato Durães/Autoesporte Por dentro, o painel do Creta 2025 foi praticamente todo transformado. O destaque vai para a chegada do ar-condicionado digital de duas zonas a partir de versão Limited. O painel de instrumentos digital e a central multimídia, ambos de 10,25 polegadas, são semiluftuantes e integrados como em carros da Mercedes-Benz, dando um aspecto de carro premium. Apesar das telas digitais chamativas, Apple CarPlay e Android Auto são só via cabo. Curiosamente, as duas versões de entrada, que mantêm o antigo sistema multimídia com tela de 8 polegadas, trazem conexão sem fio para os dois sistemas de conectividade. As cores disponíveis para o Hyundai Creta 2025 são: preto, branco, prata, azul e cinza. Porém, em todos os casos, pode ser pintura metálica, sólida, perolizada e em dois tons com o teto de outra cor. Novo Hyundai Creta - Dimensões Hyundi Creta Ultimate tem 4,33 m de comprimento — Foto: Renato Durães/Autoesporte Não há mudanças significativas em relação às dimensões. O novo Hyundai Creta agora tem 4,33 metros de comprimento (+ 3 cm), mas segue com os mesmos 1,79 m de largura, 1,63 m de altura e 2,61 m de entre-eixos. O porta-malas continua com 422 litros de volume. Hyundai Creta Ultimate 1.6 TGDl 2025: telas digitais destacadas do painel são destaque — Foto: Renato Durães/Autoesporte O novo Hyundai Creta continua a vir de fábrica com seis airbags, frenagem autônoma emergênci e assistente de manutenção em faixa. Contudo, o pacote Adas de segurança ativa agora vem com ACC (controle de cruzeiro adaptativo) com a função Stop&Go a partir da versão Platinum. Assim, o SUV passa a conseguir rodar sozinho com mais autonomia em meio ao tráfego pesado, a freando até a imobilidade e tornando a acelerar a partir dela. Hyundai Creta 2025 - Itens de série Comfort: motor 1.0 turbo, seis airbags, ar-condicionado, sensor de estacionamento traseiro e câmera de ré, direção elétrica, travas e vidros elétricos, central multimídia com tela de 8 polegadas e conexão sem fio com Apple CarPlay e Android Auto, indicador de pressão dos pneus, apoio de braço central para o motorista, banco do motorista com ajuste de altura, volante com regulagem de ar e profundidade, controles de tração e estabilidade, rodas ar 16, alerta de frenagem de emergência e controle de cruzeiro. Hyundai Creta Comfort 2025 — Foto: Divulgação/Hyundai Limited: tudo da versão Comfort mais assistente de permanência em faixa, farol alto adaptativo, ar-condicionado digital de duas zonas, saídas do ar-condicionado para o banco traseiro, retrovisores internos com ajustes elétricos e rodas ar 17. Hyundai Creta Limited 2025 — Foto: Divulgação/Hyundai Platinum: itens da versão Limited mais sensor de estacionamento dianteiro, freio de estacionamento eletrônico, banco do motorista com ventilação, sistema de frenagem autônoma, borboletas para trocas manuais no volante, câmera com visão 360°, controle de cruzeiro adaptativo e central multimídia e painel de instrumentos digital com telas de 10,25 polegadas. Hyundai Creta Platinum 2025 — Foto: Divulgação/Hyundai N Line: itens da versão Platinum mais grade frontal com acabamento exclusivo, saias laterais em cinza brilhante, faróis de LED, lanternas traseiras de LED, rodas com desenho exclusivo N Line, interior com acabamento exclusivo em bancos, volante e alavanca de câmbio, e teto preto. Hyundai Creta N Line 2025 — Foto: Divulgação/Hyundai Ultimate: itens do N Line (excluindo o acabamento exclusivo) mais motor 1.6 turbo, grade frontal exclusiva, rodas ar 18, bancos e volante revestidos de couro cinza, ajuste elétrico do banco do motorista, assistente de tráfego cruzado traseiro e câmera para monitoramento de ponto cego no painel de instrumentos. Quer ter acesso a conteúdos exclusivos da Autoesporte? É só clicar aqui para acessar a revista digital. Page sharing CRETA rewrites the book on compact crossovers. The style is sensuous and sporty, reflecting CRETA’s impressive dynamic capabilities and fun-loving driving personality. Masculine and modern with a difference: That’s CRETA style. CRETA’s jewel-like headlamps, its outsized grille and other bold details dare to be different and push the boundaries of design. From every angle, the all-new CRETA radiates supreme confidence and driving excitement, a feeling that intensifies when you push the start button. A trusted tool. A member of the family. Object d’art. A tech toy. CRETA is all of these and much more. Whether you’re single, married with kids or empty nesters, the highly versatile it the all-new CRETA is designed to be a perfect fit. It’s the efficiency multiplier that helps you do more every day and to get it all done in style. Gallery Specification I attended the launch of the new Hyundai Creta. It was a great experience. The car is a modern look.Matte Edition adds to the premium feel. But I did notice a small drawback, the driver’s door bottle holder sticks out a bit which may feel awkward in some situations. The car is a modern look.Matte Edition Finish: Unique and attention-grabbing, adds a premium feel to the SUV.Boot Space and PracticalityThe Creta has decent boot space with a parcel shelf to organize smaller items. There’s also a full-size back-up wheel under the boot floor which is a nice touch. But the parcel shelf can’t take heavier loads so pack carefully.Driving: Balanced PerformanceThe Hyundai Creta has a 1.6-liter engine producing 84 kW and 144 Nm of torque with an Intelligent Variable Transmission (iVT).Ride and HandlingSuspension: Soaks up bumps well, long drives are comfortable.Steering: Light and responsive, urban roads are a breeze.Noise: Engine whine at high RPMs is noticeable but the cabin is well insulated overall.SafetyHyundai has prioritized safety in the Creta with:Active Lane Keeping Assist: Keeps the car in its lane.Adaptive Cruise Control: For highway comfort.Six Airbags: For all passengers.3D Camera: For parking and visibility.Pricing and ValueThe Hyundai Creta is priced well:Base: R449,000Top Spec Matte Edition: R524,900The 7-year/200,000 km warranty is a big plus for families and daily commuters. But the lack of premium features like sunroof and electric driver’s seat in higher variants may leave some wanting more.ComparisonThe Hyundai Creta competes with:Kia SeltosHaval JolionChery Tiggo 7 ProVolkswagen T-CrossWhile the Creta has a lot of value with the warranty and features the top-spec variant may be a bit pricey for those looking for more premium features.Verdict: Is the Hyundai Creta Worth It?The Hyundai Creta 2025 is a good all-rounder, with a comfortable ride, modern tech and a nice design. A practical choice for families and individuals looking for a reliable, stylish car with a long warranty.Pros:Comfortable suspension for a smooth ride.Exterior updates are nice, especially on the Matte Edition.Advanced connectivity and tech.Cons:Engine noise at high RPMs.Lower trims miss out on the luxury features of a sunroof, mud flaps, and warranty. But if you have a budget above R500,000 you may want to look at competitors with more premium features.What do you think of the Hyundai Creta 2025 for you? Let us know in the comments!For more detailed reviews and updates on the latest car launches, term used in automotive technology This article needs additional citations for verification. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. Find sources: "Front-engine, front-wheel-drive layout" - news - newspapers - books - scholar - JSTOR (November 2011) (Learn how and when to remove this message) FF transversely mounted engine layout FF longitudinally mounted engine layout In automotive design, a front-engine, front-wheel-drive (FWD) layout, or FF layout, places both the internal combustion engine and driven roadwheels at the front of the vehicle. Further information: Automobile layout and Front-wheel-drive Front-engine, rear-wheel-drive layout Historically, this designation was used regardless of whether the entire engine was behind the front axle line. In recent times, the manufacturers of some cars have added to the designation with the term front-mid which describes a car in which the engine is in front of the passenger compartment but behind the front axle. The engine positions of most pre-World-War-II cars are front-mid or on the front axle. This layout is the most traditional form and remains a popular, practical design. The engine, which takes up a great deal of space, is packaged in a location passengers and luggage typically would not use. The main deficit is weight distribution—the heaviest component is at one end of the vehicle. Car handling is not ideal, but usually predictable. In contrast with the front-engine, rear-wheel-drive layout (RWD), the FWD layout eliminates the need for a central tunnel or a higher chassis clearance to accommodate a driveshaft providing power to the rear wheels. Like the rear-engine, rear-wheel-drive layout (RR) and rear mid-engine, rear-wheel-drive layout (RMR) layouts, it places the engine over the drive wheels, improving traction in many applications. As the steered wheels are also the driven wheels, FWD cars are generally considered superior to RWD cars in conditions in which there is low traction such as snow, mud, gravel or wet tarmac. When hill climbing in low-traction conditions RR is considered the best two-wheel-drive layout, primarily due to the shift of weight to the rear wheels when climbing. The cornering ability of an FWD vehicle is generally better, because the engine is placed over the steered wheels.[1] However, as the driven wheels have the additional demands of steering, if a vehicle accelerates quickly, less grip is available for cornering, which can result in understeer.[2] High-performance vehicles rarely use the FWD layout because weight is transferred to the rear wheels under acceleration, while unloading the front wheels and sharply reducing their grip, effectively capping the amount of power which could realistically be utilized; in addition, the high power of high-performance cars can result in torque steer. Electronic traction control can avoid wheel-spin but largely negates the benefit of extra power.[3] This was a reason for the adoption of the all-wheel-drive quattro system in the high performance Jensen FF and Audi Quattro road cars. Early cars using the FWD layout include the 1925 Alvis, 1929 Cord L-29, 1931 DKW F1, the 1948 Citroën 2CV, 1949 Saab 92, the 1957 Trabant P50, and the 1959 Mini. In the 1980s, the traction and packaging advantages of this layout caused many compact and mid-sized vehicle makers to adopt it in the US. Most European and Japanese manufacturers switched to front wheel drive for the majority of their cars in the 1960s and 1970s, the last to change being VW, Ford of Europe, and General Motors (Vauxhall - UK and Opel - Germany). Toyota was the last Japanese company to switch in the early 1980s. BMW, focused on luxury vehicles, however retained the rear-wheel-drive layout in even their smaller cars.[4] though their MINI marque are FWD. There are four different arrangements for this basic layout, depending on the location of the engine, which is the heaviest component of the drivetrain. The earliest front wheel drive cars were mid-engine, front-wheel-drive layout (MF). The engine was mounted longitudinally (fore-and-aft, or north-south) behind the wheels, with the transmission ahead of the engine and differential at the very front of the car. With the engine so far back, the weight distribution of such cars as the Cord L-29 was not ideal; the driven wheels did not carry a large enough proportion of weight for good traction and handling. The 1934 Citroën Traction Avant solved the weight distribution issue by placing the transmission at the front of the car with the differential between it and the engine. Combined with the car's low slung unit design, this resulted in handling which was remarkable for the era. Renault is the most recent user of this format- having used it on the Renault 4, and the first generation Renault 5, but it has since fallen out of favor since it encroaches into the interior space. A 1975 Alfa Romeo Alfusud Sprint Veloce using a Longitudinally mounted front-engine and front-wheel drive. The 1946 Panhard Dyna X, designed by Jean-Albert Grégoire, had the engine longitudinally in front of the front wheels, with the transmission behind the engine and the differential at the rear of the assembly. This arrangement, used by Panhard until 1967, potentially had a weight distribution problem analogous to that of the Cord L29 mentioned above. However, the Panhard's air-cooled flat twin engine was very light, and mounted low down with a low centre of gravity reducing the effect. The air-cooled flat twin engine of the Citroën 2CV was also mounted very low, in front of the front wheels, with the transmission behind the axle line and the differential between the two. This became quite popular; cars using this layout included the German Ford Taunus 12M and the Lancia Flavia and Fulvia. This is the standard configuration of Audi and Subaru front-wheel-drive vehicles. In 1979, Toyota introduced and launched their first front-wheel-drive car, the Tercel, and it had its engine longitudinally mounted, unlike most other front-wheel-drive cars on the market at that time. This arrangement continued also on the second-generation Tercel, until 1987, the third generation received a new, transversely mounted engine. Other front-wheel-drive Toyota models, such as Camry, and Corolla, had transversely mounted engines from the beginning on. The 1966 Oldsmobile Toronado (along with its sister model the Cadillac Eldorado) used a novel arrangement which had the engine and transmission in a 'side-by-side' arrangement with power being transmitted between the two via a heavy-duty chain, and a specially designed intermediate driveshaft that passed under the engine sump. This family has the distinction of being the highest engine capacity (8.2 L) front-wheel-drive vehicles ever built. The Saab 99 and "classic" Saab 900 also used a similar arrangement. The Eagle Premier used a similar powertrain arrangement found in the Renault 21 and 25 - later becoming the basis for the Chrysler LH sedans produced until the 2004 model year. Today, Audi is the most prominent user of this mechanical layout, having used it since the 1950s in its predecessor companies DKW and Auto Union, and it can be found in its larger models from the A4 upward. The latest evolution of the format in Audi's MLB platform attempts to address the long-standing drawback of uneven weight distribution. This is done by packaging the differential in front of the clutch, allowing the axle line to be further forward in relation to the rear face of the engine block. The bonnet on this original Mini is open, showing the transversely mounted engine that drives the front wheels. The first popular transverse engine FWD cars were the DKW 'Front' made from 1931, which had a twin cylinder two-stroke engine. Saab copied this design on their first car, the 1949 Saab 92. The Trabant in 1957 was also one of the only cars to have a transverse mounted engine, being a sort of DKW successor. This was a novelty, especially for a car being made in a communist country. Issigonis's Mini of 1959 and related cars such as the Maxi, Austin 1100/1300 and Allegro had the four-cylinder inline water-cooled engine transversely mounted. The transmission was located in the stump below the crankshaft, with power transmitted by transfer gears. Other models that used the "transmission-in-sump" layout included the Datsun 100A (Cherry) and various applications of the PSA-Renault X-Type engine such as the Peugeot 104 and Renault 14. The 1955 Suzuki Suzulight also introduced a front engine with a transversely installed two-stroke twin-cylinder engine (using DKW technology) in a city car/kei car application, based on the German Lloyd LP400. Dante Giacosa's Autobianchi Primula of 1964, Fiat 128 and Fiat 127, put the transmission on one side of the transversely mounted engine, and doubled back the drivetrain to put the differential just behind the transmission, but offset to one side. Hence the driveshafts to the wheels are longer on one side than the other. This located the weight just a bit in front of the wheels. It is this system which dominates worldwide at present. Front-wheel-drive vehicles tend to suffer from torque steer under heavy acceleration.[5] weight for good traction and handling. The 1934 Citroën Traction Avant solved the weight distribution issue by placing the transmission at the front of the car with the differential between it and the engine. Combined with the car's low slung unit design, this resulted in handling which was remarkable for the era. 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