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Эксплуатация автомобиля =Car Maintenance

МЕТОДИЧЕСКИЕ УКАЗАНИЯ

к практическим занятиям по дисциплине
«Английский язык» для студентов I-II курсов
факультета «ТАМПТ» специальностей «Автомобильное
хозяйство» и «Инженерная механика»
дневной формы обучения

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Эксплуатация автомобиля = Car Maintenance. Методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Английский язык» для студентов I-II курсов факультета «ТАМППТ» специальностей «Автомобильное хозяйство» и «Инженерная механика»/ Сост. О.Н. Обойщикова, Е.В. Никитина. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2010. – 40 с.

Методические указания предназначены для практических занятий студентов 1-2 курсов специальностей «Автомобильное хозяйство» и «Инженерная механика» факультета «ТАМППТ» дневной формы обучения. В каждом уроке представлен текст, лексико-грамматические упражнения на закрепление материала урока и задания, развивающие коммуникативные навыки.

Методические указания утверждены на заседании кафедры Практики романских и германских языков (протокол №2 от 30.09.2010г.).

Допущено учебно-методическим центром и научно-методическим Советом СевНТУ в качестве методических указаний.

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ВВЕДЕНИЕ

Данные методические указания предназначены для студентов 1-2-го курсов специальностей «Автомобильное хозяйство» и «Инженерная механика» факультета ТАМПТ.

Основная цель методических указаний – совершенствовать приобретенные ранее знания студентов, расширить словарный запас и научить вести беседу по профессиональной тематике.

Данные методические указания состоят из 7 уроков, каждый из которых содержит текст, упражнения для закрепления грамматики и лексики соответствующего урока, а также творческие задания коммуникативной направленности. Лексический материал содержит как транспортную терминологию, так и слова и словосочетания из общей лексики, которые студенты смогут использовать в разговоре на различные темы.

В каждом уроке даны тексты для просмотрового чтения, список слов и выражений для запоминания, которые рекомендуется использовать в своей речи, лексико-грамматические упражнения, цель которых отработать специальную лексику.

LESSON I

Pre-text exercise 1. Read these words and word combinations.

challenge – вызов, сложная задача

to get off – выходить из машины

to lower - снижать

cardboard - картон

average - средний

resale value – цена перепродажи

to defer - задерживать

to shovel - откапывать

Pre-text exercise 2. These notions you should learn.

throttle - рычаг управления двигателем

dead battery - разряженная батарея (аккумулятор)

flat tires - спущенная шина

jumper cable - соединительный кабель

flasher - проблесковый маяк

performance - технические характеристики, эксплуатационные качества

lever – рычаг (переключения)

gauge - датчик

lane – полоса движения

to get stuck — застрять

spin of the tires - буксование

drift (skid) – занос

gear - передача

to crank - проворачивать

winch - лебедка

Pre-text exercise 3. Pay special attention to the following words:

off-road - пересеченная местность

driveway - проезжая часть дороги

roadway - шоссе; мостовая; проезжая часть дороги

to drive away - уехать

to tailgate - не соблюдать дистанцию (при управлении автомобилем)

to yield - пропускать вперед

to sway – поворачивать

to weave in (out) of traffic – вклиниваться в поток машин (выезжать)

Pre-text exercise 4. Guess the meaning of the following terms: manual, tire, battery, cables, wheel, warning light, to turn on, hood, the international sign, driver distress, interior feature, fuel consumption, to accelerate, headlights, seat, seat belt, red lights, transmission

Things every driver should know

A typical driver's education program should have a good grasp of the rules of the road and basic car control. But the real world is full of other challenges the instructors don't cover in driving school. These complicated problems include dead batteries, flat tires and those red-and-blue lights in the rearview mirror.

Let's discuss some situations that every driver (young or old) should know how to handle.

A flat tire. Statistics show that the average person will have five flat tires in their lifetime. It is best to be prepared for it. Start with the vehicle owner's manual, which will offer detailed wheel-changing instructions specific to a car. The first step will be to locate the spare tire, the jack and other tools required to change the wheel.

Dead battery. This is why jumper cables should be required equipment for every car. Using jumper cables to start a car with a dead battery requires a second car, of course. Again, the owner's manual will provide a jump-starting procedure specific to the vehicle. Then practice jump-starting a car in the driveway.

Out of gas. When the low-fuel warning light comes on, it means get gas now, not after a while. Because when a driver fails to notice the light, and the car sputters to a halt, the advice should be to stay with the car. Get the car safely off the roadway. Turn on the warning flashers and open the hood, the international sign of driver distress. If the driver has a phone, he or she should call a friend or a relative for help.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What should every driver know? 2. What can the driver do if the flat tire needs to be changed? 3. What does the term "dead battery" mean? What should you do in such a situation? 4. What instruments/tools should every driver have in his or her car? 5. Tell about other possible problems with a car.

Exercise 1. Give the equivalents to the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- owner's manual, wheel-changing instructions, jump-starting procedure, low-fuel warning light, fuel consumption, to fasten seat belt, to adjust the seat, steering wheel, to adjust the position and the height of the driver's seat, side mirror, to switch on the headlights, to put the key into the ignition, speeding, to pass on the right, to make improper and unsafe lane changes, to raise the speed limits;
- эксплуатировать автомобиль, тормозной путь, мокрая и скользкая дорога, увеличивать, по сравнению с, сухая дорога, начинающие водители, отвлекать внимание, давление в шинах, буксовать, повышенная нагрузка, уровень масла, отрегулировать зеркала дальнего вида, запаска, домкрат, вклиниваться в поток машин, полоса движения, эксплуатационные качества, не соблюдать дистанцию.

Exercise 2. Match factors and their definitions.

1. <i>price</i>	a. the amount of money you get when you sell your car
2. resale value	b. how much petrol or diesel the car uses
3. size	c. when customers always buy their cars from the same dealer
4. interior features	d. <i>the amount of money you pay when you buy a car</i>
5. fuel consumption	e. the car's capacity to go fast and accelerate quickly
6. performance	f. how big the car is
7. brand loyalty	g. items inside the car

Exercise 3. Read the dialogue between the driving instructor and a learner taking a first driving lesson.

Instructor: Ok, so you're sitting in the car. What do you do now?

Learner: Well, I start the car. No, wait! I check behind me first before I drive away.

Instructor: You've forgotten something.

Learner: Of course, I fasten my seat belt first.

Instructor: Even before you fasten your seat belt there are things you need to do. First of all, are you sitting comfortably?

Learner: Not really. The seat is a bit too far from the pedals.

Instructor: So you need to adjust the seat, right? Use the two levers there to adjust the position and the height. You can also adjust the steering wheel. So now you're sitting comfortably. What should you check now?

Learner: That the rear-view mirror is in the right position. And the side mirror.

Instructor: Quite right. What should be next?

Learner: Well, if it's dark, I need to switch on the headlights.

Instructor: Good. Finally, before you put the key into the ignition, what should you do?

Learner: Now I fasten my seat belt.

Exercise 4. Discuss the following statements.

1. Pushing buttons in satellite navigation, stereo controls and climate gauges while driving can cause an accident as well as using hand-held cell-phone.
2. The special study has classified aggressive driving as "speeding, tailgating, failing to yield, weaving in and out of traffic, passing on the right, making improper and unsafe lane changes and running stop signs and red lights."
3. Some young drivers can push wrong pedal.
4. If the governments of different countries raised the speed limits people would continue to drive even faster than these very high speed limits.
5. Everyone should fasten seat belt.

Exercise 5. Read the text and write a summary to it.

How to get unstuck

You just drove into muck, and the car is stuck. What to do?

From snow: It's critical to keep a light foot on the gas, because too much throttle merely spins the tires, heating them up and melting the snow around them, which will refreeze into ice.

First, get out and see how bad you are stuck. If it is just your drive wheels that are blocked, the process will be much simpler. But if you tried to plow through a drift and the whole car is angled on a mound of snow, you're going to have to do some digging first to get the car back on solid ground.

If you can move at all, "rock" the vehicle back and forth by shifting between drive and reverse and going as far as you can in either direction. Be careful not to step on the gas before the gear engages, or you could do serious damage to the transmission.

Sometimes it helps to clear a little space around your front tires by cranking the steering wheel back and forth. You can get a little extra traction by putting cardboard under the drive wheels, too. If there's no cardboard around and the situation is desperate, the car's floor mats might also work. If that fails, keep shovelling.

From mud or sand: Whatever you do, don't spin the tires. That will just dig a deeper hole. Instead, put something in the intended path of the drive wheels — palm fronds, branches, beach towels, wood blocks, your kid brother, anything — and proceed slowly.

Ideally, if you're wandering off-road, you should bring a mud ladder or sand ladder with you. Mud and sand ladders are basically small bridges made of steel, rope, or wood that can be placed before the drive wheels and driven across. Of course, anyone so well prepared as to have sand or mud ladder along is also more likely to have a buddy with a winch nearby.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences from English.

1. Being a good passenger does not mean sitting idly by. 2. The passenger plays an important role in ensuring the safety of everyone in the vehicle, sometimes passengers can distract drivers from their task. 3. Turn your head and lean back if the driver's trying to see if anything's on the right, or look yourself and inform the driver. 4. The car slows down and drifts into other lanes. 5. The more people in the car, the more everyone has to defer to the driver, which can mean lowering your voices, keeping the music at a reasonable level, and being aware of what's going on outside the vehicle.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences from Russian.

1. Каждый водитель должен знать устройство автомобиля, иначе невозможно эксплуатировать автомобиль безопасно. 2. Необходимо помнить, что тормозной путь на мокрой дороге увеличивается в 2 раза по сравнению с сухой. 3. Внимание начинающих водителей должно быть полностью сконцентрировано на дороге. 4. Разговоры по телефону и громкая музыка отвлекает водителя. 5. Все знают, что движение особенно опасно, когда дорога становится скользкой. 6. Существуют два основных фактора, которые наиболее часто влияют на давление в шинах: температура и нагрузка. 7. Он проверил уровень масла, давление в шинах и отрегулировал зеркала дальнего вида.

LESSON II

Pre-text exercise 1. Read these words and word combinations.

tips – подсказки	to top up - дозаправлять, доливать, наполнять
to cause – вызывать, быть причиной	decline - уменьшение
bag of nerves - жутко нервный	terms - условия
add-on – дополнительный	to neglect – пренебрегать

Pre-text exercise 2. These notions you should learn.

strut – стойка	spark plug – свеча зажигания
misfire - осечка; перебой зажигания	
brake pad - тормозная колодка	
junction - пересечение дорог, перекрёсток	
to clip – въехать, ударить, задеть (припаркованный автомобиль)	
power steering - рулевой привод с усилителем	
to fill up - заправить	
to overtake – обгонять	flush – промывка
sludge – грязь, осадок	
to bolster – способствовать	bearing – подшипник
hauling – перевозка; буксировка	
wiper blade - щетка стеклоочистителя	

Pre-text exercise 3. Pay special attention to the following words:

о звуке: high-pitch – пронзительный	squealing – визжащий
screeching - издающий визжащий звук	grinding - скрежещущий

о гарантии: covered under warranty – гарантия распространяется на
 corrosion warranty - гарантия от коррозии
 rust-through perforation warranty - гарантия от сквозной коррозии
 additive - добавка; присадка
 contaminant загрязняющее вещество, примесь

Pre-text exercise 4. Guess the meaning of the following terms: engine oil, transmission fluid, engine coolant, power steering fluid, brake fluid, windshield washer fluid, worn parts, uneven tire wear, damage suspension components, all-season tires, poor acceleration, gas mileage, internal combustion engine, regular maintenance, hard-to-see spots

Preventive Maintenance

By using the easy tips to maintain the vehicle the driver can prolong the life of his or her vehicle.

Common signs of brake problems include a high-pitched screeching sound when applying the brakes, brakes that are not as responsive as they should be, a pedal that 'sinks' towards the floor, vibration on the brake pedal or a grinding metallic sound.

Keeping any vehicle running well requires constant monitoring of vital fluids. Fluids that should be monitored and topped up on a regular basis include: engine oil, transmission fluid, engine coolant, power steering fluid, brake fluid, windshield washer fluid. The latest observing shows that some drivers don't take care of their cars at all. Here's a breakdown of problems found (the fluids were low and/or dirty!):

- a. Engine oil - 28%
- b. Transmission fluid - 22%
- c. Power steering fluid - 12%
- d. Brake fluid - 20%
- e. Coolant - 32%

Ensuring a vehicle has adequate shocks and struts will increase the vehicle's safety and performance. Worn shocks and struts can cause uneven tire wear, damage suspension components, and cause unusual drift and sway to your vehicle.

It is important that winter tires be replaced with all-season tires in the spring, as the rubber compound is different and performs differently in warmer temperatures. Driving on winter tires throughout the summer is hard on them and will decrease their lifespan.

The car's filters have a significant impact on engine life and performance, they also have an effect on fuel consumption and emissions. While the oil filter's job is to remove oil contaminants, the air filter captures airborne contaminants, like bugs and dirt, preventing them from entering the engine. Left unchanged, dirty air and oil filters can lead to poor acceleration, lower gas mileage, poor engine performance and serious repairs.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What does the term “preventive maintenance” mean? 2. How can we find out about any problems with the brakes? What should be done? 3. What “vital fluids” do you know? 4. What is the function of brake fluid/power steering fluid/coolant/engine oil? 5. What should be done before winter?

Exercise 1. Give the equivalents to the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- windshield wash fluid container, technicians, to run trouble free, to be subject to, towing, rough roads, to restrict airflow, power output, to extend vehicle life or to prolong the life, back-up camera, to maintain the vehicle, emergency, stop wing mirror, checkpoint, fuel injectors, to get dirty, to build up deposits, maintenance requirements;
- предотвратить проблемы с машиной, периодически проверять, исправность сигналов, капот, тормозная жидкость, уровень жидкости в емкости стеклоочистителя, недостаток охлаждающей жидкости, течь, регулировать зеркала, огнетушитель, отвертка, набор ключей, фара, элементы подвески, ходовая, синтетическое масло, промывка двигателя, лобовое стекло, свеча зажигания, щетка стеклоочистителя, перекресток, рулевой привод с усилителем, обгон.

Exercise 2. Match two columns.

<i>Defective part</i>	<i>Problems that can be caused by the defective part</i>
fouled, damaged and worn-out spark plugs	blocks airflow to your engine and makes it work harder and can cause a decline in the horsepower, fuel economy and possible engine damage
fouled or worn-out oxygen sensor	cause uneven tire wear, damage suspension components and lead to unusual drift and sway to the vehicle
dirty air filter	cause misfires, hard starts, increased emissions, and poor fuel economy
worn brake pads	cause engine problems like surging and hesitation and increase gas mileage
worn shocks and struts	cause squealing sound while stepping on the brake

Exercise 3. Read two stories.

Ann: It was awful! I was such a bag of nerves, I've just spoiled everything. I started off OK and did first couple of junctions, but then I started going round a corner on a hill and that just completely threw me. My concentration went to pieces and then I proceeded to clip a parked car and almost knocked their wing mirror off. To top it all off, I failed to notice a guy reversing towards me and the examiner had to make an emergency stop to stop him going right into us! It was a complete nightmare, honestly!

James: We hired this car while we were over there and everything was fine for the first few days. It was much better than our old auto. You know, power steering, air con, stereo system and GPS navigator... Later on in the holiday I needed to fill up, so we pulled in at a garage and then I proceeded to spend about half an hour trying to figure out how to get the cap off the petrol tank! No matter how I twisted it or pulled it, it just wouldn't come off. It was a total nightmare ... but the operator came and showed me how to do it. However, I still didn't really get how it worked!

Exercise 4. Answer the following questions according the information you have read in the previous exercise.

1. What was the problem? What happened in the story?
2. What should be done in such a situation?
3. What will you do if anyone tries to overtake you?
4. Have you passed your driving test? If you have, did you pass first time?
5. What would you say are your strong points and weak points as a driver?

Exercise 5. Read the text and write a summary to it.

"Isn't it covered under my warranty?" This question is asked thousands of times a day in dealership service departments around the country. Many people assume that a car warranty entitles them to repairs regardless of environmental conditions, maintenance requirements, length of time and number of miles on the vehicle. A car warranty is an agreement between the car's owner and the car manufacturer! The purchaser of the warranty is responsible to follow the specified maintenance requirements set forth by the manufacturer. Then, and only then, is the manufacturer obligated to perform any repairs due to a defect from poor workmanship or a failed part for the time or mileage set forth by the terms of the warranty agreement.

Corrosion Warranty covers rust-through perforation on sheet metal with actual holes. Surface corrosion from nicks, chips, and scratches are not covered (usually due to environmental conditions).

Customized Conversions. Some vehicles (usually vans and limos) are covered under separate warranties for the add-ons not installed by the manufacturer. Be sure to obtain a written warranty disclosure for the conversion when purchasing these types of vehicles.

Hidden Warranties also called 'Goodwill Adjustments' means the driver can get something once a vehicle is out of warranty time and/or mileage. Decisions to do so are based on certain criteria such as owner's loyalty, time the vehicle has been in service, maintenance records, vehicle history, mileage, and whether any service contracts are in effect.

Aftermarket Warranty. Some items fall under their own manufacturers' warranties. For example, tires, after-market stereo systems, and conversion components are not made by the car maker and thus not covered under the vehicle warranty.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences from English.

1. When using good quality synthetic oil, change it every 5 - 7 thousand miles or six months, whichever comes first and make sure to change the filter. 2. When using petroleum-based oil, change it every 3 - 5 thousand miles or three months. 3. An engine flush uses a machine and chemicals to rid your engine's innards of sludge, but it's not a normal maintenance checkpoint unless you've neglected your engine. 4. When fuel injectors get dirty and deposits build up, the driver gets poor fuel economy. 5. There are numerous oil additives on the market ranging from products designed to reduce friction and bolster fuel economy to those whose manufacturers claim their product will allow to run the engine dry of oil without damaging bearings. 6. Whether having your vehicle serviced regularly or attempting to tackle the job on your own, keeping your vehicle in good working condition will maximize its performance and help you to save on costly repairs down the road. 7. An internal combustion engine relies on regular maintenance of various systems to continue running trouble free. 8. Yet many people continue to drive their vehicles until they experience a brake squeal or worse. 10. Steering and suspension systems suffer when subject to heavy hauling and towing or operation on rough roads or in other bad conditions. 11. A dirty air filter will restrict airflow to the engine, which may reduce power output. 12. Easy-to-do maintenance helps

extend vehicle life and changing your motor oil is one of the key car maintenance services. 13. A back-up camera is a great way to ensure a full view of those hard-to-see spots, prevent harm to others and possibly prevent expensive damages to your vehicle. 14. The drivers should change their wiper blades every six months to help prevent streaking and maintain a clear view through the windshield. 15. It's important to keep the windshield wash fluid container filled, because you never know when you'll return to a car to find dusty windows. 16. However, compared to the cost of engine repair, spending a little today on the right maintenance routine performed by trusted service technicians using quality products makes sense. 17. If you follow some simple steps that are performed with a few household items, your car will be looking good as new in no time.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences from Russian.

1. Чтобы предотвратить проблемы с машиной в поездке водителю следует периодически проверять исправность своего автомобиля. 2. Он заглянул под капот и убедился в наличии тормозной жидкости, жидкости в емкости стеклоотмывателя и охлаждающей жидкости. 3. Они проверяют, не течет ли масло или не капает ли охлаждающая жидкость. 4. Сев за руль автомобиля, инспектор отрегулировал зеркала и настроил под себя сидение и руль. 5. Не забудьте пристегнуться. 6. Кроме того, Джон забыл не только проверить давление в шинах и исправность сигналов, но и положить в машину огнетушитель, домкрат, отвертки и набор ключей. 7. Если вы поедите на автомобиле далеко, то отрегулируйте фары, проверьте тормозную систему, убедитесь, что элементы подвески и ходовая часть в полном порядке.

LESSON III

Pre-text exercise 1. Read these words and word combinations.

slush - осадок, грязь

kit – набор, комплект

band aid - бинт

advance – достижение

to juggle - дезориентировать

Pre-text exercise 2. These notions you should learn.

grip - сцепление шин с дорогой

triangle - знак треугольной формы

traction - сила сцепления (напр. шины с дорогой)

headrest - подголовник (кресла)

U-turn – разворот, поворот на 180 градусов

stop-and-go situation - эксплуатация (автомобиля) с частыми остановками

Pre-text exercise 3. Pay special attention to the following words:

to score – подсчитывать очки

rating - оценка

Marginal (ratings) - предельный, минимальный

occupants – пассажиры

side impact crashes - испытание автомобиля на боковой удар

frontal crash – лобовое столкновение

to lessen an impending impact – уменьшить максимальный ущерб

Pre-text exercise 4. Guess the meaning of the following terms: driving safety, to stuck, in case of emergencies, battery jumper cables, a properly inflated spare tire, a tow truck, shovel, snow brush, ice scraper, flashlight, extra batteries, hazard, to dig, clutch pedal, passenger airbags, crash test, fuel consumption, to change gear, to account for, anti-lock brakes, at least mitigate (accidents).

Staying safe

Cold weather driving safety starts with the perfect winter emergency kit and any of us who have been stuck out in the cold knows how true a statement that is. Find out what to put in your perfect winter car emergency kit.

One of the easiest things to help prepare for winter driving is to create a winter emergency kit and store it in your vehicle. It's always a good idea to be prepared in case of emergencies, big or small. While you don't have to keep an entire garage in your vehicle, it's smart to keep the basics on hand in case something should happen.

Put together the most complete emergency kit possible. From battery jumper cables to a properly inflated spare tire, below are a few additional thoughts to keep in mind when packing your winter emergency kit.

Communication: cell phone, its charger and GPS/map. The easiest way to get help is to call for assistance. Whether that is your local police station, a tow truck or your friends/family. Make sure someone knows where you are and the situation.

First Aid Kit Essentials: blanket, pair of gloves, hat, boots, band aids and water bottles. Making sure you and your passengers are safe is the number one priority. Make sure to keep these items on hand while waiting for assistance to arrive.

Winter Weather Beaters: shovel, small bag of sand or kitty litter (helps the tires grip on ice or slush) and snow brush and ice scraper. Frustration and time can often be saved with the items below. Keep these items on-hand and you can get yourself out of many winter messes.

Make Sure To Stay Visible: flashlight and extra batteries and road flares or caution triangles. You don't want to become a hazard for other drivers still on the road. Make sure other vehicles can see you.

In addition to the items above, the number one items you should have on your car are winter tires. Winter tires help provide enhanced traction and optimize performance in some of the most severe winter weather conditions. Count yourself lucky if you don't have to dig into your winter emergency kit this season, but knowing it's there will make you feel safer on the road. And you never know when you might need to lend a helping hand.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. How should we prepare our car for winter weather conditions? 2. How could the traction or grip be enhanced? 3. What does the driver have in his or her winter emergency kit? 4. How can we make our car visible for other drivers in case of trouble? 5. What should the driver know and do for safe driving?

Exercise 1. Give the equivalents to the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- manual transmission, to order, headlights coming, a one-way stretch of motorway, to beep the horns, oncoming cars, learner plates, to wear seat belts, airbags, to prevent the wheels from skidding, to change lanes, to speed up, city traffic, to account for, head-protecting side airbags, sunroof, to fear a skid, *to change lane*, mechanical failure, to swerve, to speed up, to avoid an obstacle;
- опасный маневр, обгон, управление автомобилем, экстремальное вождение, скользкая дорога, считаться, тормозить, авария, блокировка колес, неуправляемый занос, пристегнуть ремни безопасности, тормозной путь, превышать скоростной режим, соблюдать правила дорожного движения, серьезные травмы.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the given expressions.

clutch pedal, diesel engine, good care, headrests, passenger airbags, steering wheel, crash test, fuel consumption, hands-free telephone, brand image.

1. Taking _____ (1) of your car can increase its resale value.
2. I drive a car with a _____ (2) because of the better fuel consumption.
3. Manufacturers use _____ (3) to improve the safety of their cars.
4. Volkswagen improved Skoda's _____ (4) after it took over the company.
5. This model has a _____ (5) of 3,3 litres per 100 km.
6. _____ (6) are standard equipment throughout Europe.
7. This model has optional leather seats with black _____ (7).
8. In a car with manual transmission, you need to press the _____ (8) when you want to change gear.
9. I have a leather _____ (9). It gives you a good grip.
10. It's against the law to phone while driving so I've ordered a car with a _____ (10).

Exercise 3. Read the story.

John: There were seven of us packed into this tiny little hatchback. It can't have been legal, but nobody seemed to be surprised, and so I had to stay. Anyway, we were driving round the suburbs of town looking for a seafood restaurant that none could find on the map. I thought that we should stop and ask somebody for help, when the woman driving suddenly said, "Oh, I know. It's up here on the right. I'm sure it is". And we turned to the right. Then all of a sudden, there were all these headlights coming towards us and everyone was beeping their horns at us and I realised we were going the wrong way down a one-way stretch of motorway! Don't ask me how, but we she somehow managed to dodge all the oncoming cars, do a super-quick U-turn and go back the way we would come!

Exercise 4. Discuss the following statements.

1. Drivers who have just passed their test should have learner plates on their car for he first six months.
2. Drinking and driving should be strictly against the law.
3. Drivers over 65 years of age should take a new test every two years.
4. Safety features like ABS are dangerous – they give drivers a false sense of security and encourage them to take more risks.
5. People shouldn't be required to wear seat belts in cars with airbags.

Exercise 5. Read the text and write a summary to it.

Future safety advances

When the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety first started performing its own front crash tests in the mid-1990s, about half the vehicles scored "Marginal" or "Poor." Today, cars perform so well on the frontal offset crash test that the Institute will no longer bother testing them on a routine basis. Of the 106 current vehicle designs the Institute has tested, 88 earned the top rating of "Good." None are rated as "Poor," the worst of the four possible ratings. Only two, the Jeep Liberty SUV and Chevrolet Silverado pick-up, have "Marginal" ratings.

Now, instead of testing all new or redesigned models, the Institute will test only new versions of cars that have not previously earned a good rating or that have been so substantially changed that the new version is an entirely different vehicle.

But the improvement in front-crash effectiveness doesn't mean cars are as safe as they can be. The key is to protect occupants in crashes that are less common but more dangerous. That's already what's happened with the emphasis on side impact crashes. With deaths in front crashes declining, side impact crashes account for an increasing percentage of motor vehicle fatalities. Some researchers think that car manufacturers should install head-protecting side airbags for this reason. But some engineers are sure that real improvements will come only from computerized systems that can predict and prevent, or at least mitigate, accidents.

Systems like "electronic stability control," which is available under a variety of trademarked names from different manufacturers, are already having an effect for SUVs and trucks. Electronic crash avoidance and crash mitigation systems have the advantage that they can be added to vehicles without having to substantially reengineer them. Other systems, already available in some high-priced luxury vehicles, automatically apply brakes to lessen an impending impact or close windows and sunroofs prior to an impact.

Anti-lock brakes have got more advanced, as well, taking into account that drivers often don't understand what the system does and, as a result, don't use the brakes as aggressively as possible in an emergency. Some cars now have systems that detect when a driver wants to stop quickly but is holding back, fearing a skid. The computerized system will apply the brakes fully, allowing the anti-lock braking system to prevent the wheels from skidding.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences from English.

1. A car can suddenly change lanes for any reason or no reason at all: mechanical failure, swerving to avoid an obstacle, or the driver not paying attention. 2. In some circumstances the safest thing to do is to speed up, in others, braking is the best course of action. 3. She turned left suddenly to avoid an accident. 4. Learning how to stay focused when driving with distractions can be very challenging. 5. As a parent, he has learned how to juggle driving a car with one hand on the wheel, drinking coffee with the other, and

talking on the cell phone all at one time. 6. He drives mostly in stop-and-go situations like in city traffic or on a delivery route. 7. There are always two schedules listed, one for a vehicle driven under “normal” conditions and another for “severe.”

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences from Russian.

1. Одним из самых сложных и опасных маневров является обгон. 2. Управление автомобилем на скользкой дороге считается экстремальным вождением. 3. Он знал, что в этом случае он должен тормозить плавно, не допуская блокировки колес и неуправляемого заноса. 4. Чем выше скорость автомобиля, тем длиннее его тормозной путь. 5. Если вы не будете превышать скоростной режим, то вы избежите опасной ситуации на дороге. 6. Если бы все соблюдали правила дорожного движения, аварий и разбитых автомобилей было бы меньше. 7. Если бы они были пристегнуты, они бы не получили такие серьезные травмы.

LESSON IV

Pre-text exercise 1. Read these words and word combinations.

catchall category - позиция "прочие"

fault - неисправность

floorboard – автомобильный коврик

attached to - прикрепленный

Pre-text exercise 2. These notions you should learn.

dashboard - приборная панель

Do-it-yourself -самодельный, сделанный собственными силами

hose –шланг

gearshift - переключение передачи

steering linkage -рулевой привод

towing - буксировка

tailpipe - выхлопная труба

cracked - треснувший

cylinder head - крышка цилиндра

gasket - уплотнение

steering gear - рулевая передача

to tune up - наладивать, регулировать

full mark – отметка уровня полной заправки

caliper - скоба

guide pin - направляющий штифт

bushing - втулка

backing plate - опорный щит (тормозных колодок)

tread - протектор (шины)

tight area - труднодоступный участок (обрабатываемой детали)

hub cap - колпак ступицы колеса

lug nut - зажимная гайка

Pre-text exercise 3. Pay special attention to the following words:

code reader - считыватель кодов компьютера автомобиля

on-board diagnostic program (OBD) - встроенная диагностика

LAC (Lowest Additive Content) – самое низкое содержание присадок

electronic engine analyzer –электронный анализатор работы двигателя

Pre-text exercise 4. Guess the meaning of the following terms: intake valves, fuel injectors, internal wear, failure, worn brake pads, overheated engine, ignition system, leaks, exhaust fumes, leakage, overheated engine, oil level.

Dealing with emergencies

As the driver works on his or her own vehicle, he or she should know it better. It means that the driver becomes more sensitive to its signals, if something sounds



strange or smells strange or just doesn't feel right. This can help prevent expensive repairs because fault will be found before it becomes a major problem. And if something does need repair, the driver should be able to report symptoms it will save the mechanic time and money for the car's owner.

If the owner wants to diagnose symptoms professionally, he or she can buy an electronic diagnostic code reader or a scan tool that plugs into a Diagnostic Communications Link (DCL) mounted under the dashboard of most modern vehicles. Do-it-yourself versions cost from \$60 to about \$400. They read any trouble codes the on-board diagnostic program (OBD) has recognized and translate the codes into problems the driver can look up in a repair manual for the vehicle to see what's involved in buying the part and replacing it himself or herself.

Symptoms can be very different: smell, sounds, leaks and smoke, and, of course, some so-called strange sensations. Some faults can be fixed by the driver and the others should be checked only by the professionals. For example, if you smell oil or exhaust fumes in the passenger compartment, the cause could be burned oil from the engine area, but it also could be a faulty exhaust pipe under the car that lets exhaust gases into the vehicle through the floorboards.

"Strange sensations" is a catchall category for those things that just "feel funny." The process of elimination should be used to check anything that may cause your vehicle to run roughly: hoses, tires, brakes, oil levels, spark plug connections, the cooling system, clutch, gearshift, and steering linkage. For example, the car starts wandering instead of running in a straight line, the cause may be worn steering components or wheels that are out of alignment. If noticed anything strange when the vehicle's running the under-the-hood check should be carried out. This easy, 15-minute monthly check-up can prevent 70 percent of the problems that could cause the vehicle to break down on the highway. By checking for symptoms of trouble in advance, it saves the driver's time and money that otherwise would go to towing and repairs.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What emergency situations do you know? 2. What should be done if the car makes strange sounds/smells strange? 3. What do you think about the so-called "strange sensations"? 4. What do you think about the statement "the more experienced the driver is, the less problems with his/her car the driver has"? 5. How can electronics help the driver to operate a car?

Exercise 1. Give the equivalents to the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- faulty exhaust pipe, hoses, spark plug connections, cooling system, clutch, gearshift, alignment, under-the-hood check, to break down on the highway, towing, tailpipe, cracked engine block, leaky head gasket, below the full mark, to come loose, projectiles, to bend, electronic engine analyzer, curve;



- перегрев двигателя, течи в системе охлаждения, неполадки, электрический вентилятор, устранить дефект, разобрать весь механизм, съехать на обочину, пятно масла, мигать (о датчике), датчик уровня масла, поменять летние шины, изношенные колодки, система зажигания, зимние шины, прикрепленный к, заправить (топливо), салон автомобиля, выхлопные газы, камера сгорания, прогреть (двигатель),

Exercise 2. Match two columns.

A. If you see smoke coming from your tailpipe, pay attention to the colour for clues to the cause of the problem:

<i>colour of the smoke</i>	<i>trouble</i>
1. white vapour on a cold morning and it continues after the vehicle warms up	a. the vehicle is burning oil, which can indicate that oil is leaking into the combustion chambers
2. light or dark blue	b. a cracked engine block or cylinder head or a leaky head gasket may be letting coolant into the engine
3. light grey	c. requires special diagnosis and should be left to a repair facility
4. black smoke comes from a vehicle with fuel injection	d. the car may be burning automatic transmission fluid

B. Pay attention to leaks. Running a vehicle with vital fluids on too low level causes severe damage. The place of the leakage and the leak's colour point the possible trouble out.

<i>place of the leakage and its colour</i>	<i>trouble</i>
1. thick, black or tan oily liquid	a. it's probably coolant
2. black or dark brown, greasy spot and located under the engine area	b. it's probably power-steering fluid
3. green, red, blue, or yellow; and is coming from under the radiator or engine	c. gear oil may be leaking from a manual transmission, the differential, an axle, or the steering gears
4. pink, red, or clear and toward the front bumper (usually on the driver's side)	d. it may be brake fluid
5. a light-coloured or clear fluid	e. it's probably oil

Exercise 3. Read the dialogue.

Operator: What can I do for you?

The driver: Fill it up, please.

Operator: I guess your car takes unleaded gas.

The driver: That's correct... How much gas did it take?

Operator: Eight gallons.

The driver: Would you check the oil, please.

Operator: It's below the full mark.

The driver: Please fill it up... Will you wash the windshield for me?

Operator: All right. Should I check the tires too?

The driver: Please, do... How much do I owe you?

Operator: 11 dollars even.

The driver: (pays for service) One more thing. What's the best way for me to get to interstate highway 87?

Operator: No problem, sir. (Explains the way to be taken)

The driver: Thank you. Next week I'll come again for a tune-up. I need a major one.

Operator: Our mechanic will be more than happy to help you. If possible, try to make an appointment with our mechanic.

The driver: Of course, I'll try.

Exercise 4. Compose your own dialogue.

1. You hear squealing sound while stepping on the brake and go to the auto repair shop.
2. You have found out that your car consumes more fuel as before and ask you mechanic for the reasons.
3. You try to check your car by yourself and your friend helps you.

Exercise 5. Read the text and write a summary to it.

What is that clicking sound?

There are many possible conditions that would cause a clicking sound.

The design of the brake pads assures that they are secured to the brake caliper seat. If they come loose then the pad is allowed to jump up and down when the brake is applied. This action produces a clicking sound when driving slowly or when braking while driving at a slow speed.

Brake calipers are secured to their seat with bolts and guide pins that fit firmly through bushings. This design keeps the caliper suspended properly so that the brake pads make contact with the rotor, and the vehicle stops when they are applied. A loose caliper will flop around and make a clicking sound that emanates from that wheel.

Each brake has a backing plate attached to the back of it. This plate protects the brake from road dirt and prevents damage from projectiles. If the plate is bent inward, it will rub against the rotor or caliper and cause a clicking sound.

A wheel with loose lug nuts will click and rub or grind. A wheel with a crack in it will click. This is more common with steel wheels.



If a rock gets stuck in the tight area between the wheel and brake caliper, it can click or grind.

A loose hubcap will click at slow speeds when the wheel flexes as it turns.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences from English.

1. There are many possible conditions that would cause a clicking sound: loose brake pads or brake calipers, bent brake backing plates, a rock stuck in between the wheel and brake caliper, a loose or cracked wheel and loose hubcaps 2. Regular use of fuel that only meets LAC (Lowest Additive Content) requirements may cause deposits to form on engine intake valves and fuel injectors. 3. Operating the transmission on fluid that is worn out results in premature transmission wear and ultimately failure. 4. Not changing engine coolant frequently enough, running the engine in an overheated condition, and even just working the engine extremely hard can result in breakdown of the coolant's chemical properties. 5. Brake fluid that is black in color has been overheated. 6. If the power steering fluid appears to be overheated, the pump should be checked for internal wear. 7. If attending to the spark plugs doesn't help, have a technician check the ignition system with an electronic engine analyzer. 8. People used to check spark plugs by holding the end of the spark plug cable close to a metal surface to see whether a spark jumped across when the engine was cranked, but the high voltage in most ignition systems now makes that procedure extremely dangerous. 9. If the transmission fluid is very low, it can be burned in the transmission because the gears aren't lubricated enough and are getting very hot. 10. If a fan belt or accessory belt "sings", i.e. you hear a high-pitched squeal that stops when you shut off your engine, readjust or replace the belt. 11. If something ticks rhythmically while the engine idles, the engine should be shut off, after ten minutes for its cooling down the oil level should be checked. 12. You smell rubber burning under the hood that means that one of the hoses may have come loose and landed on a hot part of the engine. 13. If your tires squeal on curves and you aren't speeding, check their inflation pressure, treads and alignment. 14. If the smell comes from under the hood, check your fuel injection system or carburetor to make sure that it isn't leaking fuel. 15. By checking for symptoms of trouble in advance, it saves the driver's time and money that otherwise would go to towing and repairs.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences from Russian.

1. Перегрев двигателя из-за течи в системе охлаждения приводит к тяжелым последствиям. 2. Ему необходимо знать, как вовремя определить причины неполадки и что надо сделать для их ликвидации. 3. Одной из причин перегрева может быть электрический вентилятор, если ваш автомобиль оборудован ним. 4. Чтобы устранить дефект, ему придется разобрать весь механизм. 5. Внезапный и громкий стук во время движения заставил их съехать на обочину. 6. Мы не заметили пятно масла под машиной и очень удивились, когда начал мигать датчик уровня масла. 7. Он не поменял летние шины на зимние.

LESSON V

Pre-text exercise 1. Read these words and word combinations.

oversized – негабаритный

to conspire – сговариваться

strain – напряжение

to expose - раскрывать, разоблачать

to opt for – выбирать

to affect - приносить вред, наносить ущерб

longevity - долговечность

Pre-text exercise 2. These notions you should learn.

drag – занос

wax – воск

sidewall - бортовая стенка

idling - холостой ход; режим холостого хода

dishwashing detergent - жидкость для мытья посуды

premature wear - преждевременный износ

to trap - задерживать

brake shoe - тормозной башмак; тормозная колодка

lining - накладка (тормозов)

doorjamb - дверной косяк

to deteriorate – ухудшаться

oil drain - слив (выпуск) масла

Pre-text exercise 3. Pay special attention to the following words:

curve – крутой поворот

turn - поворот

slope – спуск, уклон

once-over – (беглый) осмотр

inspection - (технический) осмотр

checkup - проверка состояния

Pre-text exercise 4. Guess the meaning of the following terms: to replace windshield wipers, large bumps, handbrake, to dip the headlights, to drive off the road, gas consumption, excessive wear, contaminants, drum brakes, brake pads, disc brakes, glove box, fuel door, to drag.

Is your car ready for summer?

In summer, you have to regularly check and maintain the mechanical components of the car to tackle the rigors of the hot summer conditions: high temperatures, stop-and-go traffic, oversized loads and extended use of the air conditioner - all conspire to put a serious burden on that 4-wheeled friend. Here are some tips to help protect your car from the scorching heat and keep your it on the road this summer.



- have the A/C serviced
- replace coolant
- check the battery
- give tires a once-over
- replace windshield wipers

No one wants his or her air conditioner to crap out on a hot day. Have your mechanic give it a once-over every year. Over time, the A/C can slowly leak refrigerant, causing the compressor to operate for longer periods than usual and put added strain on your engine.

When most of us think of maintenance, we think of changing the oil and rotating the tires. However, keeping fresh antifreeze in the coolant system is just as important. If you can't remember the last time your coolant was replaced, it's probably time for a system flush and fill. Old coolant can develop a slight electric charge that can cause premature corrosion inside your engine and radiator. If left unchecked, that can lead to leaks, and it won't be long before you're stuck on the side of the road with an expensive repair bill.

Changing your car battery every three years will save you a lot of trouble. If the battery in your car is older than that, it's only a matter of time before it leaves you stranded. As a battery ages, it keeps less and less of a charge, causing the alternator to work harder. If your battery is still fairly new, take the time to give it a close look. Check for any corrosion or leaks, and clean up anything you see.

You should have your tires rotated about every 5,000 miles, and check the pressure of your tires once a month. As road temperatures increase, so will the pressure in your tires. Take the time to give them a close inspection. Look for any dry rot, large bumps in the sidewalls or uneven wear — these indicate a serious problem. Once things get warm, any small problem can develop into a serious. That can put you, your passengers and those on the road around you in a dangerous situation.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What should the driver do before summer comes? 2. How can the car be protected from the overheating? 3. What should be checked regularly? 4. Why it is more dangerous to neglect strange sound or smell under the summer weather conditions? 5. What does the term “maintenance” mean from your point of view?

Exercise 1. Give the equivalents to the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- stop-and-go traffic, oversized loads, strain, system flush, slight electric charge, to be stuck, alternator, sidewall, to pull over, to roll down this slope, idling, longevity, affected cylinders, premature wear, contaminants;
- изготовитель покрышек, частичная загрузка, рабочее давление в шинах, производитель автомобилей, топливный шланг, при правильной эксплуатации автомобиля, часто менять масло, тормозные колодки, осмотр машины, автомастерская, неполадки с двигателем, система подачи топлива, обнаружить, фильтр, выходить из строя, хладагент.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the given words:

dashboard, handbrake, accelerator, brake, clutch, wing mirror,
headlights, windscreen wipers

1. The guy coming towards us didn't dip his _____ (1), so I was dazzled for a minute and nearly drove off the road!
2. Some idiot knocked my _____ (2) off yesterday, he has just clipped it when he went pass. I'd better get it sorted quickly.
3. I need to get someone to look at the _____ (3). It keeps slipping and I can't use the gears properly.
4. This red light on the _____ (4) came on and then it just wouldn't stop flashing for ages! It was really distracting!
5. I was reversing into a parking space and somehow managed to step on the _____ (5) instead of the _____ (6)! I went crashing into the car behind!
6. It was heavy rain and the _____ (7) wouldn't work, so I couldn't see a thing. We had to pull over and wait for the rain to stop.
7. I have forgotten to put the _____ (8) on when I parked, because the car rolled down this slope and into the lake!

Exercise 3. Read the dialogue.

Customer: Good morning.

Dealer: Good morning, sir. May I help you?

Customer: I want to buy a new car.

Dealer: Do you have anything special in mind?

Customer: It shouldn't be either an expensive car or a big one.

Dealer: I see. What is about a Honda? It's a good and rather inexpensive car. One of these cars is to the right of you.

Customer: I've got a large family. Therefore I'm looking for a mid-sized car.

Dealer: If you are interested in a family car, this model would be a good buy.

Customer: May I see it?

Dealer: It's right this way. It's a very popular model. Let's take a look. Here we are. This car will get you an excellent gas mileage.

Customer: What special features does the car have?

Dealer: It has air conditioning, GPRS and music player.

Customer: Is it economical to run?

Dealer: Absolutely. It uses lighter material in the body, and therefore your gas consumption will be cut down. Will you take a test drive to see how the car runs?

Customer: All right.

Exercise 4. Compose your own dialogue.

1. Your friend has bought a car recently and now he or she asks an advice about its maintenance.
2. Summer/winter comes. You and your mechanic discuss all the precautions.
3. Tell about the winter/summer tips for the proper car maintenance.

Exercise 5. Read the text and write a summary to it.

Get some car care myths exposed. Learn what's true among all those false ideas you have heard about taking care of your car.

Myth: The car's motor oil should be changed every 3,000 miles.

It is recommended that vehicle owners follow their manufacturer's maintenance intervals while it is still under warranty. However, if a car is no longer under warranty, try using synthetic oil that can extend oil change intervals.

Myth: My car engine needs to warm up before driving.

During winter months, it is a common practice for drivers to warm their vehicles up inside, but a cold engine will warm up faster when it is being driven instead of idling. If you use your car not often, take a few minutes to warm up your car before you drive away. This allows cold, thick oil to warm up, protecting your engine from damage. For cold weather starts, all you need is 30 seconds to ensure proper oil flow and lubrication. In the event of frigid temperatures, driving at a slower speed for a few miles will give your car enough time to warm up.

Myth: Are dishwashing detergents suitable for washing my car?

It is common for people to use dish detergents to wash your car, but do so with some warning. Dish detergents are designed to remove animal or vegetable fat and will equally target the wax on your car. Instead, opt for a product specifically for automotive use.

Myth: All oil filters are the same.

You may think that "an oil filter is an oil filter," but that's not true, because there can be significant differences that affect both filtration efficiency and longevity. The oil filter is the engine's main line of defense against abrasion and premature wear. The more dirt and other contaminants the filter can trap and hold the better.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences from English.

1. Brakes should be inspected at every oil change and the friction materials (either brake shoe linings for drum brakes or pads for disc brakes) should be replaced when there is 20 percent of the material remaining, because to replace the disc brake rotors or brake drums is more expensive. 2. Most tire manufacturers suggest rotating the tires every six months or six thousand miles, whichever comes first and keeping a close eye on tire condition. 3. Car owners should follow the manufacturer's recommendations for cold weather and normal conditions tire pressure, that number can be found on a doorjamb sticker in newer cars, or in the glove box or fuel door on older models. 4. Inexpensive filters are typically made with the 3,000-mile interval in mind, using low-quality paper media that deteriorates for filtration. 5. There are a number of new high performance premium oil filters on the market that are made for extended oil drain intervals. 6. If a brake is poorly adjusted, it may "drag" while the vehicle is in motion. 7. The car should receive a tune-up, often referred to as a "major service", every two years or 30,000 miles, whichever comes first.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences from Russian.

1. Рекомендуемое рабочее давление в шинах указывается как производителями автомобилей, так и изготовителями покрышек. 2. При частичной и полной загрузке автомобиль по-разному будет вести себя на дороге. 3. Он напомнил, что топливный шланг необходимо проверять раз в год. 4. При правильной эксплуатации автомобиля вам не придется часто менять масло и ставить новые тормозные колодки. 5. Если бы осмотр машины проводился в автомастерской, неполадки с двигателем и системой подачи топлива были бы обнаружены раньше. 6. Он решил сменить масло слишком поздно, фильтр уже вышел из строя. 7. Следует не забыть сменить хладагент.

LESSON VI

Pre-text exercise 1. Read these words and word combinations.

to be subject to – подвергаться

ravages - разрушительное действие

to cope with minor faults – справляться с незначительными неисправностями

elbow-grease - тщательная полировка, тяжелый труд

to entail - вызывать что-л, определять

to inflict – наносить

launch - запуск

predecessor - предшественник

Pre-text exercise 2. These notions you should learn.

bodywork – кузовные работы

fender - крыло

indentation - повреждение

top-heavy - перевешивающий в своей верхней части; неустойчивый

recycling - переработка отходов

taillight - задний габаритный фонарь

dings - перегиб листа

retouching - ретушировать

collision – столкновение

body panel - панель кузова

unmarred – чистый, неиспорченный (о слое краски)

restoration repair – реконструкция, модернизация

Pre-text exercise 3. Pay special attention to the following words:

rust – ржавчина

dent – вмятина

crease – царапина

tear – износ, разрыв

brittle – ломкий

light – легкий; светлый

unhardened – незакаленный

stiffness – жесткость

strength – прочность

pitting - точечная коррозия

skin – покрытие, наружный слой

clear coating - прозрачное покрытие

finish – обработка

polishing - полирование

filling - заливка, закраска

Pre-text exercise 4. Guess the meaning of the following terms: accident, damage, trunk, hood, affected parts, impact, minor.

Bodywork

A vehicle is more than a collection of parts and systems. The vehicle's body is subject to the same ravages of time and hard knocks. Repairing a small area is relatively easy. But if the vehicle has suffered extensive body damage, such as major rusting or large holes, dents, creases, or tears in its metal or fiberglass skin, let the professionals do their best.

Otherwise the driver can cope with minor faults by himself or herself. The good news is that many modern vehicles have aluminum or plastic pieces, hoods, trunk lids, fenders, and bodies that aren't subject to rust. The first line of defense against rust is to wash and wax the vehicle regularly. The paint on the vehicle is there not only for beauty but for protection as well. Paint and clear-coat finishes help retard rust and, on aluminum parts, corrosion and pitting. As long as the paint job is unmarred, metal body surfaces are safe. But a small scratch can spell the beginning of trouble.

There are generally two types of auto dent repair. They are paint restoration repair and paintless dent repair. Paintless dent repair is usually done for minor dents, while paint restoration repair is more commonly centred around repairs where serious damage has been inflicted on the affected parts. Of course, almost everything can be done by the driver's own hands. But if the damage is too extensive to repair at home, especially if the frame becomes bent by a violent impact only the auto repair shop helps on these occasions.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. How can the body of the car be protected? 2. What do you know about the bodywork? 3. How can minor dents or scratches be removed? 4. What is the difference between the paint restoration repair and paintless dent repair? Prove your opinion. 5. What would you prefer to repair by your own hands or to have this or that done by auto repair shop?

Exercise 1. Give the equivalents to the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- bodywork, to be subject to, dents, fiberglass skin, to cope with minor faults, hood, trunk lids, pitting, scratch, paint restoration repair, paintless dent repair, affected parts, grill area, sunroof, windscreen wipers, trunk, volume-built all-aluminium body, front wings, weight distribution, front and rear axles, drawbacks, to tear, unhardened state, scratch-resistance, to fill, to drill, to utilize the services, auto collision, to retouch, workload;
- трещины, ходовая часть, коррозия кузова автомобиля, специальное покрытие, капот, мелкие царапины, повреждения, смятое крыло, рихтовка, покраска, заржавевшие детали, антикоррозийный состав, днище автомобиля, правильный уход, своевременная профилактика, крышка (дверца) багажника, вмятина, ретушировать.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the given words:

sunroof, windscreen wipers, tyres, bumpers, trunk, hood, aerial.

1. You open the _____ (1) to look at the engine.
2. The _____ (2) absorb small impacts in an accident.
3. Don't forget to retract the _____ (3) before using the car wash.
4. Can you put my suitcases in the _____ (4), please?
5. When it starts raining, you need to switch on the _____ (5).
6. It is important to inflate the _____ (6) to the correct pressure for the better fuel consumption.
7. Open the _____ (7) and let some sun and fresh air into the car.

Exercise 3. Read the article and answer the following questions:

- What are the advantages and disadvantages of using aluminium?
- What kind of the car materials do you think will be used in the future?
- What are the EU's recycling targets for 2015? Do you think car makers will have trouble reaching them?
- Car manufactures could make cars much safer if they wanted it, couldn't they?
- What improvements should be done from your point of view?

With the launch of the A2, Audi AG introduced the first vehicle in the world to have a volume-built all-aluminium body. This model combines high strength with low weight, frankly speaking it the lightest car in the luxury class. The third-generation Audi Space Frame now has fewer components than its predecessors, which makes it easier to build the car in large quantities.

Other car makers are also starting to take aluminium seriously. As engine sizes have increased cars have become more top-heavy. Using aluminium for the hood and front wings helps to get a better weight distribution between front and rear axles. Another advantage of aluminium is that it is cheaper to recycle than steel. This will be an important consideration in the future when the EU introduces tougher recycling regulations.

But there are drawbacks to using aluminium. Replacing steel with aluminium is expensive, an aluminium body costs twice as much as a steel one. Not only are aluminium production processes expensive, they are also difficult to implement. Because aluminium is more brittle and tears more easily than steel, it can only be formed when it is in an unhardened state. Furthermore, the aluminium used for the outer parts of the car, such as the wings and the doors, needs to be thicker than steel because it doesn't have the same stiffness. The dent-resistance of aluminium is also less than that of steel.

On the plus side, aluminium doesn't rust like steel, and in car crashes it has a higher energy absorption rate, which increases the car's active safety.



Exercise 4. Discuss the following statements.

1. Design is the most important feature of a car.
2. The colour of the car body doesn't matter.
3. Every car from the same brand should look like part of a family.

Exercise 5. Read the text and write a summary to it.

Some car owners think rainwater is the only enemy to their car, but bird droppings, highway bugs, atmospheric pollution and road salt can also ruin the beauty of the car. Here are some steps to make the car look better.

Step 1: Washing

First, spray water gently to thoroughly wet the surface of the vehicle. This light rinse helps to loosen the dirt on the vehicle. Then divide your car into five sections: the top, the hood, the trunk, the right side and the left side. Start from the top, move on to the hood and the trunk, and then concentrate on the right side and the left side. Washing should always be done very gentle such that the dirt will not scratch the body of the car. Re-wet and then rinse each section, finishing in the same order- top, hood, trunk and sides.

Step 2: Polishing

Polishing should only be done a small section at a time. Add an even coating of polish onto a towel, and then apply to the vehicle surface gently in small, even and circular motions. Start at the top and working your way down to the trunk and hood, finally ending with the sides. The polish should be allowed to sit on the paint surfaces for at least five to ten minutes. After this time, remove the residue with a different cotton towel by pressing firmly on the surfaces. The same procedure may be applied to all other four sections.

Step 3: Waxing

Use a soft and clean terry cloth towel to apply wax to a small section of the car. The application of wax to the car can be done similar to how polishing has been carried out. The only difference is you should wait until the wax has dried to a slight haze. If you're really striving, repeat the whole process again, adding a second coat of wax to the vehicle.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences from English.

1. For those who want a new look for the outside of their car or truck, consider a new grille, taillight surround, bumper, hitch, ground effects kit or other exterior product.
2. Bluetooth integration, navigation systems, video monitors and DVD players can all be installed in just about any car or truck regardless of its age.
3. Car-care companies have even designed power-polishing tools that attach to any portable drill, so it takes less elbow-grease than ever to get professional results.
4. The first thing to know is that eliminating scratches involves two things: the paint



and the clearcoat layer atop the paint. 5. The makeovers that require paint or bodywork, or replacement of components that have safety-related features, such as seat assemblies - should be done by professionals who have the tools and experience for that kind of work. 6. Small indentations are filled with body filler. 7. A small dent can be very simple to remove from a car body, first of all the body should be cleaned from grease and dirt. 8. An advantage of paintless dent repair is that it does not affect the warranty on the car's paint or finish and it has no affect on the car's structural integrity. 9. Paintless dent repair is a method of fixing dents and dings in a car without the drilling, filling, sanding and retouching of other repairs. 10. If you own a car, you've probably utilized the services of an auto body shop, whether their services are needed for a new paint job, replacing parts that were damaged during an auto collision, simply fixing unsightly dents and dings, auto body shops can fix virtually any problem, large or small. 11. If the front of a car is smashed in that sort of job could take up to a week or longer, depending on how long it takes to order the parts from the manufacturer. 12. If it's just bodywork that needs to be done, such as fixing dents and repainting, this can be done in a shorter amount of time, depending on the shop's workload. 13. In some cases, a larger dent will require the entire body panel be replaced. 14. Dent repair will entail either pushing it forward from the rear of the dented surface, or if access from the rear is prohibited, pulling the dent out from a level surface to match the surrounding panel. 15. Apply the air duster by holding the can upside down and spraying the heated area for a full 10 seconds

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences from Russian.

1. Трещины часто возникают на ходовой части из-за грязи и мелких камешков. 2. Известно, что коррозию кузова автомобиля легче предотвратить, чем ремонтировать. 3. Специальное покрытие защитит ваш капот от мелких царапин и других повреждений. 4. Смятое крыло требовало дополнительной рихтовки и покраски. 5. Заржавевшие детали будут сняты, почищены и покрыты данным антикоррозийным составом. 6. Если бы я был на твоём месте, я бы чаще проверял днище автомобиля. 7. Правильный уход и своевременная профилактика помогут вашей машине оставаться в хорошем состоянии.

LESSON VII

Pre-text exercise 1. Read these words and word combinations.

fossil fuel – ископаемое топливо

unburned residue – несгоревший осадок

insurance rate – ставка, размер страховой премии

expenses – расходы

Pre-text exercise 2. These notions you should learn.

PCV valve – клапан системы вентиляции картера

front suspension – передняя подвеска

impurities – примеси

to lug the engine – перегружать двигатель, не переходя своевременно на низшую передачу

overdrive – ускоряющая (повышающая) передача

clogged filter – забитый (засорённый) фильтр

Pre-text exercise 3. Pay special attention to the following words:

blinker – указатель поворота

crossroad – пешеходный переход

Pre-text exercise 4. Guess the meaning of the following terms: fuel efficiency, extra speed, to accelerate, interior features, gas mileage, alternator, air conditioner, to change lanes, to inflate tires, glove box, vehicle's performance, accessory belts, water pump, highway, to avoid hitting the vehicle, automatic transmission, manual transmission.

Eco-logical ways to save fuel

With rising fuel costs, increased emphasis on global warming, and the economic and political impact of dependency on fossil fuels, increasing fuel efficiency has become a major goal for federal and state governments and for most drivers, even if just to save money. The best way to avoid wasting fuel and dumping the unburned residue into the environment is to drive efficiently. But it doesn't end there.

How well you maintain your vehicle has a major impact on its fuel economy because the more efficiently it operates, the less fuel it will burn and the less pollution it will add to the air. And there are other factors to consider, as well.

There are some “eco-logical” ways of fuel savings because it makes sense to view the vehicle and the driving techniques from an environmental perspective as well as from an automotive point of view.

First of all for make sure that parts of the vehicle are in good condition and functioning properly. As we know, dirty air filter and worn spark plugs increase fuel consumption. If the PCV valve isn't functioning properly, the engine runs less efficiently.

Evaluate your driving techniques in terms of fuel consumption. For example, if you're driving at 55 mph and accelerate to 65 mph but then have to brake after a block or two, you've wasted the fuel it took to accelerate the vehicle because you returned to the original speed so soon. Before putting on extra speed, check to be sure that you won't have to waste the effort by slowing for a blinker, crossroad, or curve ahead. Remember, every time you step on the brake pedal, you cancel the speed that you used fuel to achieve!

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What does the term "eco-logical" mean? 2. How can the fuel consumption be decreased? 3. What do you think about the influence of the driving techniques upon the fuel consumption? 4. Why is it so important to have the car in good condition? 5. What is your driving technique?

Exercise 1. Give the equivalents to the following English and Russian words and word combinations:

- unburned residue, fuel savings, PCV valve, to evaluate one's driving techniques, to slow for a blinker, front suspension, to take one's foot off the brake, gas mileage, insurance rates, under-inflated tires, clogged air filter, impurities, jumper cables, emergency kits, to boost, tandem parked vehicles, tune-up, to get back into the lane, lugging the engine, overdrive option, to shift into higher gears;
- работающая на газе машина, выхлоп, отработавшие газы, компьютерной системы подачи топлива, манера вождения, влиять на расход топлива, машина в исправном состоянии, потреблять меньше масла, расход топлива, экономить топливо, прогревать двигатель, глушить двигатель, работать в холостую, снижение мощности двигателя, перерасход горючего, груз, переключать с педали тормоза на педаль акселератора, регулировка колес.

Exercise 2. Fill in the gaps with the given words:

transport, boot, colour, brand, interior, engine, exhaust, equipment

1. The _____ (1) and the _____ (2) features are very important.
2. Of course if it's comfortable and safe, that's great, but most buyers don't care about the _____ (3). They are only interested in details such as the price, fuel consumption, how many seats there are, and how bit the _____ (4) is.
3. The car gives me prestige. I would only buy an expensive car with a powerful _____ (5) and all the latest _____ (6).
4. I live in the country and there's no public _____ (7). But I think cars are polluting the world. Just think of all the _____ (8) gases!

Exercise 3. Read the dialogue.

Journalist: So, you're finally ready to launch the successor to the popular XPT sedan.

Spokesperson: Yes, and I think you'll find that it was worth waiting for. We have optimized the car in several ways.

Journalist: I noticed. For example, when I drove the car before the press conference I felt some changes in the handling.

Spokesperson: That's right. The front suspension has been to produce more precise steering at high speeds. We have also increased the size of the disc brakes for a shorter braking distance.

Journalist: Right. Now, I also noticed that the press release says that there is improved fuel consumption. I'm surprised, as this is a more powerful, sporty car.

Spokesperson: Let me explain how we did it. Firstly, we have also reduced the car's weight by using light-weight materials. Actually, the big saving is in the urban consumption. We have introduced a start-stop automatic so that the engine cuts out if you stand still for more than three seconds and starts again when you take your foot off the brake.

Journalist: Right. Well, I can see you've made some interesting changes. I'll be sure to mention them in my article.

Spokesperson: Great. I look forward to reading it.

Exercise 4. Discuss the following statements.

1. Knowledge may be power, but that's only the case if you put what you know into good use.
2. The faster you drive, the less fuel your car consumes.
3. Plastics make up 10% of the car, although this percentage is increasing all the time as carmakers try to make vehicles lighter.
4. The heavier the car is, the more fuel it consumes.
5. The style of driving effects gas mileage.

Exercise 5. Read the text and write a summary to it.

How to reduce the costs of owning your car

Automobile insurance rates, maintenance and repair costs and vehicle ownership expenses continue to rise. Here are some quick, inexpensive and easy ways to save money with the car.

Upgrading to one of today's modern high performance motor oils can make a meaningful improvement to your car's fuel economy and engine life. You'll pay a little more for premium motor oil but the savings in fuel and reduced maintenance costs more than make up for the higher price.

The U.S. Energy Department reports that under-inflated tires can increase fuel consumption by up to 3 percent. One study estimates that 50 to 80 percent of the tires rolling on U.S. roads are under inflated. Astonishingly, we could save up to 2 billion gallons of gas each year simply by properly inflating our tires.

It should be mentioned that a clogged air filter can increase fuel consumption by as much as 10 percent. Air filters keep impurities from damaging the interior of the engine, so replacing dirty filters will save gas and protect your engine.

Another great way to save money on unnecessary vehicle expenses, such as calling a tow truck for a jump, is to be prepared for an emergency. Gone are the days of keeping bulky jumper cables and emergency kits in the trunk to feel safe. Now, drivers can have the power of a boost right in their glove box with a PEAK Car-to-Car Charger. This small device, which fits in the palm of your hand, can successfully jump a car without even opening the hood. Done by connecting two cars through their cigarette lighters or accessory outlets with a cable for side-by-side, or tandem parked vehicles, an LED indicator light tells the user when the vehicle is charged and ready to start.

No matter what your skill level, taking control over your car's care is possible and affordable. In fact, doing things yourself can actually save you money.

Exercise 6. Translate the following sentences from English.

1. A simple tune-up can help you maximize your performance and fuel economy while helping you minimize your repair bills. 2. Using high performance synthetic motor oil, as opposed to conventional oils also allows for more miles between oil changes, reducing maintenance costs and the amount of time spent on maintenance. 3. A simple tune-up saves fuel and improves your vehicle's performance. 4. If the accessory belts that connect your fan, water pump, alternator, air conditioner, and a variety of other devices are too loose or too tight, a serious loss of efficiency can be the result. 5. Each time you change lanes to pass another car on the highway, you waste fuel because you have to accelerate to pass and then you usually have to step on the brake to avoid hitting the vehicle in front of you when you get back into the lane. 6. At the lowest speed the vehicle can handle without labouring or lugging the engine. 7. An automatic transmission has an overdrive option that saves 10% in fuel, in case of a manual transmission the driver should shift into higher gears for the same reason.

Exercise 7. Translate the following sentences from Russian.

1. У машины, работающей на газе, есть целый ряд преимуществ, например, значительно «чище» «выхлоп»: отработавшие газы менее опасны для здоровья человека и окружающей среды. 2. Становится более заметным экономический эффект от использования компьютерной системы подачи топлива. 3. Манера вождения тоже влияет на расход топлива. 4. Машина в исправном состоянии потребляет меньше топлива и масла. 5. Чем мощнее двигатель, тем больше расход

топлива. 6. Он знает некоторые нюансы, которые помогают ему сэкономить топливо. 7. Не нужно полностью прогревать двигатель, обычно это делают перед утренней поездкой. 8. При 110 км/час расход топлива на 25 процентов больше, чем при 90 км/час. 9. Если вы останавливаетесь больше чем на минуту - глушите двигатель, иначе он будет работать в холостую. 10. Не забывайте! Любое снижение мощности двигателя всегда вызывает перерасход горючего. 11. Каждые пятьдесят килограммов груза приводят к перерасходу горючего приблизительно на 2%. 12. Если у вас включен кондиционер - знайте, вы уже потратили лишние 10% топлива. 13. Чем больше открыты стекла и чем быстрее вы движетесь, тем быстрее вы сжигаете свой бензин. 14. Постоянное переключение с педали тормоза на педаль акселератора и наоборот также не способствует экономии топлива. 15. Важно также следить за правильной регулировкой колес.

Tips to the lesson II for the exercise 2.

- Fouled, damaged and worn-out spark plugs can cause misfires, hard starts, increased emissions, and poor fuel economy.
- A dirty air filter blocks airflow to your engine and makes it work harder. This can cause a decline in your horsepower, fuel economy and possible engine damage.
- A fouled or worn-out oxygen sensor can cause engine problems like surging and hesitation. A bad oxygen sensor is the number one reason for emissions test failures.
- Rough idling, engine hesitation and declining fuel economy can also be blamed on fuel system deposits. Adding a fuel system cleaner to your gas can help you restore performance and economy. Find a fuel system cleaner
- Worn shocks and struts can cause uneven tire wear, damage suspension components, and cause unusual drift and sway to your vehicle.

Tips to the lesson IV for the exercise 2

- If you see *white vapour* on a cold morning, disregard it if it stops after the vehicle warms up. If it continues after the engine is warm, a cracked engine block or cylinder head or a leaky head gasket may be letting coolant into the engine. You need professional help with this one.
- If *black smoke* comes from a vehicle with fuel injection usually requires special diagnosis and should be left to a repair facility.
- If the smoke is *light or dark blue*, the vehicle is burning oil, which can indicate that oil is leaking into the combustion chambers and you may need to have your valve stem seals replaced or your engine rebuilt or replaced.
- If the smoke is *light grey*, the car may be burning automatic transmission fluid.

- *Black or dark brown, greasy* spot and located under the engine area, it's probably oil.
- If it's *thick, black or tan oily liquid*, gear oil may be leaking from a manual transmission, the differential, an axle, or the steering gears.
- If it's *red, pink, reddish-brown*, and greasy and you have an automatic transmission, it's probably transmission fluid.
- If it's watery or slippery; *green, red, blue, or yellow*; and is coming from under the radiator or engine, it's probably coolant.
- If it's oily; *pink, red, or clear*; and you find it toward the front bumper (usually on the driver's side), it's probably power-steering fluid.
- If it's a *light-coloured or clear fluid*, it may be brake fluid.

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