

Министерство образования и науки Украины
Севастопольский национальный технический университет



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

Часть 2

Автомобиль

Севастополь
2009



УДК.629.123 + 656.61.052

Методические указания к практическим занятиям по дисциплине «Английский язык» для студентов I-II курсов факультета «ТАМППТ» специальностей «Автомобильное хозяйство» и «Инженерная механика»: в 2 ч. / Сост. В.В. Лысенко, Е.В. Никитина. – Севастополь: Изд-во СевНТУ, 2009. – ч.2: Автомобиль. - 48 с.

Методические указания предназначены для практических занятий студентов 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 №8 от 18.02.2009г.).

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

Рецензент: Клепикова Т.Г., кан. пед. наук, доцент кафедры Практики романских и германских языков СевНТУ.

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Введение	4
1. Lesson I. Safety features.....	5
2. Lesson II. Car problems.....	14
3. Lesson III. Car tuning.....	22
4. Lesson IV. Should you buy a new or used car?.....	28
5. Lesson V. Mechanic.....	33
6. Lesson VI. Driver's license.....	39
7. Lesson VII. Driving in different countries.....	43
Библиографический список	48

ВВЕДЕНИЕ

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

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.

LESSON I

Pre-text exercise 1. These words you should know.

rigidity - прочность (конструкции)

minor - легкий, несерьезный

to endanger - подвергать опасности

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

to withstand – выдержать

to overturn – переворачиваться

roll bar - трубчатый каркас (защищает при переворачивании автомобиля)

beam - поперечина; траверса

to tighten - затягивать(ся)

shoulder-resistant belt - ремень безопасности

to survive- выжить

inflation device – устройство, наполненное воздухом; воздушная подушка

inflated – надутый

to overtake – обгонять

to run over - переехать, задавить (кого-л.), сбить

to drive/ride (into) – наехать на неподвижный предмет

drive yourself car - машина напрокат без шофера

ditch - кювет (по обе стороны дороги)

head-rest - подголовник

passive car safety - пассивная безопасность автомобиля

blind spot - мертвая зона (область, невидимая или недостижимая в нормальных условиях, у обычных автомобильных зеркал заднего вида)

behind the wheel, at the wheel - за рулем

dash - приборная панель

crumple zone - зона смятия (максимального повреждения)

Pre-text exercise 3. Don't mix such words.

infant - младенец, ребенок (до 7 лет)

frail (passanger) - болезненный

concern - забота, беспокойство

controversy - расхождение во мнениях

Pre-text exercise 4. Check your memory, try to guess the meanings of the following words and expressions: collision, collide with; compartment; cushion; occupant (in the car); interior of the car.

READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT

Safety Features

Manufacturers continue to build lighter vehicles with improved structural rigidity and ability to protect the driver and passengers during collisions.

Bumpers (rails or bars) are to protect the front and rear of the car's body from damage in minor collisions. Over the years, bumpers became stylish and, in some cases, not strong enough to survive minor collisions without expensive repairs. Government regulations required bumpers designed to withstand low-speed collisions with less damage. Some bumpers can withstand 4-km/h (2.5-mph) collisions with no damage, while others can withstand 8-km/h (5-mph) collisions with no damage.

Modern vehicles feature crumple zones, portions of the automobile designed to absorb forces that otherwise would be transmitted to the passenger compartment. Passenger compartments on many vehicles also have reinforced roll bar structures in the roof, in case the vehicle overturns, and protective beams in the doors to help protect passengers from side impacts.

Seat belt and upper-body restraints permit comfort but tighten automatically during an impact and they are now more common. Some car models are equipped with shoulder-restraint belts that slide into position automatically when the car's doors close.

An air bag is a high-speed inflation device hidden in the hub of the steering wheel or in the dash on the passenger's side. Some automobiles have side-impact air bags, located in doors or seats. At impact, the bag inflates almost instantaneously. The inflated bag creates a cushion between the occupant and the vehicle's interior. Air bags first appeared in the mid-1970s, available as an optional accessory. Today they are installed on all new passenger cars.

Air bags inflate with great force, which occasionally endangers a child or infant passenger. Some newer automobile models are equipped with switches to disable the passenger-side air bags when a child or infant is travelling in the passenger seat. Automakers continue to research ways to make air-bag systems less dangerous for frail and small passengers, yet effective in collisions. Because safety will continue to be a concern for automakers in the future. Air bags have saved numerous lives, but they have also been responsible for injuries and deaths of small children, due to the forceful action of the air bags when they inflate.

Another point of controversy concerns the recent popularity of large sport-utility vehicles (SUVs) and pickup trucks. When an ordinary car collides with a truck or SUV, studies show that the ordinary car passengers are much more likely to suffer injury or death than are the occupants of the larger vehicles. SUVs and trucks are heavier and higher off the ground than ordinary cars and frequently run over the bumpers of ordinary cars during collisions. Industry representatives, government agencies, and insurance groups are currently working on these problems to create practical solutions and increase safety on the road.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What safety features do you know? 2. Which of them is the most reliable and useful (to your mind)? 3. Some air bags are dangerous, don't they? Why? 4. Speak about the safety features that on your opinion should be in any car?

Exercise 1. Read the text once more and make the plan of it in order to retell it.

Exercise 2. Look through the topics and choose one to make a report.

1. Passive car safety.
2. Air bags without seat belts can not prevent the injuries of the passengers.
3. Children and inattentive pedestrians are the main dangers of our road.

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. Find in the text

- the synonyms to the following words: minor accident; to resist or oppose the stress; passenger; the room inside the car; to injure or to override somebody;

- Russian equivalents: SUV, truck, manufacturers, severe accident, shoulder-restraint belts, crumple zones, safety features;
- English equivalents: подушка безопасности, пристегнуть ремни безопасности, зона смятия (максимального повреждения), опрокидывание автомобиля, устойчивость конструкции.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences paying attention to the different meanings of the word 'drive'.

- to run the car
- to go somewhere by car
- to override somebody or to damage something by the car
- to give somebody a lift
- to mean something particular

1. The guests got into their cars and drove away. 2. Just what are you driving at? 3. She drove me to the station. 4. Let's drive out into the country, it's such a nice day. 5. She drives a car skillfully. 6. I drove into another car as I was coming out of the car park. Fortunately, it was a minor accident.

Exercise 3. Read the dialogue and then make your own.

Policeman: Good evening, could you show me your driver's license?

Driver: Here it is. What is wrong?

P: Nothing serious. We try to check all the cars of coming to our city today. It is a great holiday here. There are a lot of people and lots of cars. You should mind it when trying to find a parking lot.

D: Ok. Thanks. Could you tell how much does it cost to park my car in the centre of the city? My wife and I took our children to the festival and we'd like to have our car near by.

P: Ten twenty per hour, but on holiday it's much more expensive about seventeen dollars.

D: That's a lot isn't it?

P: I think so, that's why I take my car to the centre not **as** often as I'd like. Don't forget about other drivers willing to get to the centre and we have a very heavy traffic. If you go to the centre by car now, you will have to spend all the night in a traffic jam. I advise you to go to the first right turn and find a parking centre near the tube station. You visit the place you need and then you won't have problems with going home.

D: Thank you, we'll do just this.

P: You are welcome

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Каждый покупатель автомобиля имеет право на пробную поездку. 2. Ремни безопасности спасают жизни пассажиров при столкновениях, но могут и поранить ребенка. 3. Будьте внимательны, когда вы за рулем (управляете автомобилем). 4. При столкновении легкового автомобиля и

грузовика пассажиры первого пострадают серьезнее. 5. Безопасность на дорогах зависит от всех участников дорожного движения.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Slow down, you might run someone over. 2. There was a terrible crack-up on the expressway. 3. The car hit a tree and overturned. 4. He advertised for a used car. 5. Next you must learn how to back a car into a parking space. 6. Harry had just bought a new car, and his son went and drove it into a lamppost! 7. Driving without seat belts is against the law. 8. The head-on collision between a passenger car and a truck is the most dangerous road accident. 9. The road is full of abrupt turns. 10. Last week she was involved in serious car accident because of her bad habit to speak over the hand-set while driving. 11. Drivers and passengers have to fasten a seat belt, except if they have certain medical conditions, and nowadays seatbelts should be also worn in the back seat. 12. If you “drink drive” (drive after drinking alcohol), the penalties can be severe. 13. Drivers should look over their right shoulder so that they can see what is happening in their blind spot – the place behind you that you can not see – even with mirrors. 14. If you break down, you should stay in the hard shoulder (a narrow lane on the left) and wait for assistance. 15. The accident was his fault, so he had to pay the damage to the other car.

Exercise 6. Match words with their meaning and translate the sentences with them.

1. traffic lights	a. large, wide roads which are divided into some parts (most motorways have 3 or more lanes)
2. junction	b. a crash in which two moving vehicles hit each other
3. bend	c. in other words, it's traffic way
4. pedestrian crossing	d. place where pedestrians can cross the road
5. a blind corner	e. just the same as a sudden turn of a road
6. lane	f. the mechanism that controls the traffic flow.
7. motorway	g. intersection
8. speed limit	h. to pass a car which is in front of you
9. to overtake	i. a corner around which one cannot see
10. collision	k. maximal velocity of a car on the part of the road

1. Never overtake on a blind corner. 2. On motorways the speed limit is higher than on other roads, and there are at least three lanes of traffic. 3. Be especially careful to respect the speed limits on the road. 4. There are two main types of pedestrian crossing: zebra crossing that are marked by white stripes in the road, and pelican crossing where a red flashing light means the driver has to let pedestrians cross. 5. He was injured when the car he was in was involved in a collision. 6. You should get in lane according to which exit you need. 7. A sign tells you what the maximum speed limit is and if you break the speed limit, you may get a fine or points on your licence. 8. The dual carriageway was divided into two lanes in each direction. 9. There are many hidden speed cameras in

operation, so watch out! 10. You have to take extra care when overtaking, joining or leaving the motorway. 11. In short, learner drivers (those who haven't yet passed their driving tests). 12. Some junctions are controlled by traffic lights, and here the same rules apply as for traffic lights on other roads.

Exercise 7. Match the words with definitions.

1. Engine	a. covered space in the back where you put and carry your luggage.
2. Driver or motorist	b. a circular object that turns around on a rod attached to its center, four such things fixed underneath the vehicle and actually move it.
3. Hood or bonnet	c. a metal cover over the engine of the vehicle.
4. Trunk or boot	d. the part of the vehicle that produces the power to make it move.
5. Wheel	e. a person who drives the vehicle.
6. Steering wheel	f. a pedal in a vehicle which is pressed to make the vehicle go faster.
7. Speedometer	g. the circular object held by the driver when driving, used to direct the vehicle's movement.
8. Gas pedal or Accelerator	h. the gauge that shows the speed you are driving at.

Exercise 8. Match the type of auto with its description.

1. Coupe	a. a large car with more than five passenger seats and usually five doors; rear seats can be folded or removed.
2. Convertible	b. a long, extended variant of a saloon/sedan, has up to six doors; number of seats varies; commonly used for fashionable occasions or by celebrities.
3. Saloon/Sedan	c. a large car that looks like a small bus with at least six passenger seats; a popular family car.
4. Hatchback	d. a car with a soft roof that can be folded or removed.
5. Station wagon	e. a car with seats for four or five people with four doors, a fixed roof and a boot/trunk separated from the rear seats.
6. Minivan	f. a car with seat for four or more people with boot/trunk not separated from the rear seats; rear seats can be folded or removed; has either three or five doors.
7. Limousine	g. a car with seats for two or more people with two doors, a fixed roof and a boot/trunk separated from the rear seats.

Exercise 9. Be ready to discuss or tell in a few words about the stated below problems that are concerned with the traffic safety. Use the following:

I don't really know, but I think... I consider

To tell the truth I know a little about ..., but...

...is something I am familiar with it. I can tell about ...

1. What should you do to prevent the collisions? Prove your opinion.

2. Is it true that the road is the most dangerous place in the world? Discuss this issue.
3. Why do we have so many minor accidents in the urban areas?
4. Air bags and shoulder belts can save passenger life in any case.
5. Children should be kept in their special place in the car.
6. Any modern country has a lot of problems with traffic.
7. Drivers create traffic jams themselves.

Grammar exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following text and put the verbs into the proper tense.

An Accident

There ... (to be) a serious accident on one of the main roads into Stuttgart yesterday. An old lorry ... (to break down) in the middle of the road, and the driver couldn't move it. It was eight o'clock, the middle of the rush hour, so it soon ... (to create) a terrible traffic jam. Drivers ... (to get) angry and a man in a Mercedes ... (to try) to go round the lorry. Unfortunately another car was coming in the opposite direction. The driver ... (to brake) hard and tried to stop, but he ... (can/ not) prevent the accident – the Mercedes ... (to crash) into the front of his car. The driver of the Mercedes was OK, but the other driver ... (to injure) and both cars ... (to damage).

main road - главная дорога, шоссе, магистраль rush hours - часы пик

Exercise 2. Complete the sentences using the given words.

1. Don't forget to fasten your seat belt, ... (you, the car, when, to get in). 2. It was raining so when I braked the car didn't stop quickly enough, and ... (into the back, I, to crash, of the car). 3. I was going on the inside lane, and ... (a car, to overtake, suddenly, me).

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences using the words of the lesson. Mind your grammar.

1. Размер автомобиля – тоже средство пассивной безопасности. Чем больше автомобиль, тем безопаснее он. 2. Ремни безопасности являются лучшим устройством защиты водителя и пассажиров. 3. Подушки безопасности разработаны специально, чтобы работать вместе с ремнями безопасности. 4. Подголовники практически не защищают от травм. 5. Результаты краш-тестов многих современных автомобилей вы можете найти в Интернете. 6. Электроника удерживает колеса от блокировки на льду и на мокром асфальте. 7. Крутые повороты и, особенно, на дороге, покрытой снегом, следует проходить очень медленно.

Exercise 4. Translate into Russian.

I was just about to cross the road at the zebra crossing on East Street when a red car came speeding down the road. As I turned to watch, I saw a yellow car crossing the junction. The driver didn't have time to brake and collided with the yellow car. The lights were red so the accident was definitely the red car's fault, but I don't think anyone was injured although both cars were badly damaged.

Exercise 5. Choose the right word from the list below. You have to change the word form some of them. For example: exhaust – exhausted (fumes)

Acceleration, engine, cars, line, noise, fuel, to redesign, cost, automotive, to burn, to minimize, drivers

2005 Honda Civic

Few carmakers offer the range or diversity Honda builds into the Civic (1) There are sedans, coupes and a hatchback, with an emphasis on convenience, performance or fuel efficiency and low (2) ... of operation. All are notable for their excellent (3) ... economy, free-revving engines and solid handling, including the electrically assisted Hybrid. Up-level Civics come with powerful VTEC engines that deliver (4) The Si hatchback is the flagship performance model, and a favourite among young enthusiasts (5) ... for good reason. All provide superb comfort for front-seat passengers.

Three specialized Civics are designed specifically to (6) ... environmental impact and deliver better fuel economy than all but a few cars currently available. The Civic HX coupe drives on regular unleaded. There is also a Civic HX sedan that (7) ... natural gas. Honda claims it has the cleanest internal combustion (8) ... in the world.

Subtle styling changes were made for 2004 when bumpers, hoods, headlights and grilles on the coupe and sedan were (9) ... to emphasize a baby-brother resemblance to the slick, smooth Honda Accord. The sporty Si hatchback was trimmed with new head- and tail lamps. All Civics were improved with less visible updates that reduced (10) ... and vibration inside.

Nearly four decades after its introduction, the Honda Civic can be called an (11) ... icon. It remains one of America's best-selling small (12) ... for good reason.

to rev - ускорять, повышать, увеличивать

Comprehension reading

Exercise 1. Read the article on braking systems. In the title of the article, what do the colors green and red refer to?

Green Brakes – a Red Hot Topic in Motor Racing

As motor racing goes green, Formula 1 is aiming to lead automotive research in finding hi-tech efficiency gains. One of the keys to this ecological drive is regenerative braking (also known as kinetic energy recovery), which recovers energy generated during deceleration, and stores it as a source of power for subsequent acceleration.

Regenerative brakes limit the energy loss inherent in traditional braking systems. In most vehicles, conventional brakes compromise pads previously made from asbestos-based composites, but now consisting of compounds of exotic, non-hazardous materials, and discs made of ferrous metal. The resulting friction generates heat, which is wasted. In performance cars, this phenomenon

is taken to extremes and due to the high temperatures generated, brakes discs are often made out of ceramics.

The carbon discs and pads used on Formula 1 cars generate so much heat that they glow red-hot. High temperatures are, in fact, necessary for the effective operation of carbon brakes. But there is still plenty of potential for recovering the kinetic energy, rather than dissipating it in the form of heat.

The potential for recovering energy also extends to the heat generated by engines and exhaust systems. This area has been also discussed as a possible area for future exploration in motor racing. Heat recovery might offer the added benefit of reducing heat soak (thermal absorption by the chassis) as delicate alloy parts and sensitive non-metallic materials, such as polymers, are susceptible to heat damage.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: Why do most braking systems waste energy? What are regenerative braking systems, and how do they save energy? What is meant by *heat soak*, and why is it a problem in racing cars?

Exercise 2. Match the automotive parts to the descriptions. Then read the text and complete the text using these automotive parts.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. drive belts (приводной ремень) | a. sheets inserted between parts to prevent gas or fluid leakage |
| 2. brake pads | b. pneumatic envelopes in contact with the road surface |
| 3. tyres | c. flexible bands used in transmission systems |
| 4. sealing gasket (уплотнительная прокладка) | d. protective barriers capable of resisting gunshots |
| 5. bullet-resistant armour | e. pads pressed against discs to induce deceleration |

Car and truck (1) ... have incorporated Kevlar into their construction because it offers superb puncture (прокол шины), abrasion and tear resistance. The high modulus and abrasion resistance of Kevlar help (2) ... retain their original shape and tension over the millions of revolutions they go through over the lifespan of a vehicle.

The frictional forces that (3) ... are designed to endure take less of a toll on those made with Kevlar pulp (техническая целлюлоза). The enhanced thermal stability and inherent abrasion resistance of Kevlar allow them to last long and stop the vehicle safely and quietly. Kevlar provides an effective, lightweight (4) ... solution for vehicles that require protection against ballistic attack, allowing cars and light trucks to retain most of their original handling characteristics. Chemical stability and thermal stability help make (5) ... reinforced with Kevlar pulp strong and durable. The galvanic corrosion resistance of Kevlar also contributes to improved long-term engine performance.

Exercise 3. Read and translate the text.*Road Rage*

Fifty years ago, private car ownership was growing rapidly, and public transport was losing its dominant role. The process seemed quite natural and, on the whole, a good thing. Roads became over-crowded, of course, and the solution to that problem was simple — build more roads. Building new roads appears to generate new traffic.

It has long been noted that car driving has some strange psychological effects on human beings. The Canadian philosopher Marshall McLuhan said: "The car has become the carapace, the protective and aggressive shell, of urban man."

By the 1990s, however, it was no longer a joke, and a new phrase was coined: road rage. More and more often, people were getting out of their cars and starting fights with other drivers; murders have been committed. Hours of isolation, competition and frustration, while breathing in exhaust fumes, are obviously not good for people.

Road accident figures, on the other hand, have not increased with the number of vehicles on the road; in fact they have decreased. Various reasons are suggested for this: modern cars have better lights and brakes. One obvious reason is the slowness of city traffic — nobody gets killed when the cars are standing still. Whatever the reasons, Britain has a better record than most European neighbours; the number of deaths per 10,000 vehicles is less than half that of France, for example. Another significant factor is that seat belt laws for vehicle drivers and passengers are respected by almost everyone.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. Why did public transportation lose its dominant role? 2. Why did roads become overcrowded? 3. What strange phenomenon occurred after building the new roads? 4. What is "road rage" and why does it happen? 5. What can you say about seat belt laws for drivers and passengers in different countries/ in Ukraine?

Exercise 4. Compare and mind the difference:*British English (BrE)**American English (AmE)*

petrol	gasoline or gas (for short)
petrol station	gas station
kilometre	kilometer
to hire a car	to rent a car
motorist	driver
bonnet	hood
boot	trunk
neighbour	neighbor

Now write the following words into to two groups: BrE and AmE.

<i>British English (BrE)</i>	<i>American English (AmE)</i>
bonnet, boot...	hood, trunk...

trunk, roundabout, windscreen, sedan, fender (of a car), caravan, pavement, traffic circle, flashlight, tyre, truck, hooter, torch, windshield, saloon car, wing, traffic signals, sidewalk, to reverse, bonnet, to give away, estate car, hood, boot, tire, trailer, horn (of a car), lorry, traffic lights, to back up, to yield, wagon.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences and decide whether it was written in British English or American English.

1. He had trouble with his lorry, got out his spanner and lifted the bonnet to see what was the matter. 2. I'm running out of fuel. I need to stop at the nearest gas station to fill up the tank. 3. A broken windshield should be replaced.

LESSON II

Pre-text exercise 1. These words you should know.

to run out of – иссякать	to be out of balance – выйти из равновесия
to growl – греметь, рокотать	to buzz – гудеть
to deplete – истощать; исчерпывать (запасы)	moaning – стонущий
dissipate – рассеивать; сбрасывать давление	to keep out – не допускать

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

squeal – визг (тормозов); визжать	to pull – тянуть
alignment – синхронизация	wobbling – неровный ход
to slip – скользить	power steering unit – рулевой привод с усилителем
play – зазор	looseness – разболтанность
dipstick – щуп для измерения уровня (напр. масла)	
flush – промывка; прокачка (жидкости); прокачивать (жидкость)	

Pre-text exercise 3. Check your memory, try to guess the meanings of the following words and expressions: overheating, suspension, brake pads, fluid, calipers, heat relief, worn parts, fuel pipe, leak, running gear or chassis, fuel pump.

READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT

Car problems

Steering and driving safety

Problems with the steering occur gradually so pay attention to small changes in the way a car handles, especially when you turn the wheel.

If your steering is pulling to the left or right, it means that the suspension is out of alignment or unequal tire pressure may also be the cause. Besides, tires could be a reason of the steering wobbling. If you feel vibrations through the steering wheel, a tire may be out of balance. If it takes more effort to turn the wheel, you may have lost your power steering belt or run out of power steering fluid. When you turn the wheel and the steering growls or buzzes in turning at slow speed, it means low level of power steering fluid or a leak in the power steering system. If you hear a high-pitched squeal, the car's drive belt is probably slipping on the power steering unit. A moaning noise while turning

the wheel means that the power steering pump may be about to fail. If you have too much play or looseness in the steering, it may indicate worn parts.

Check power steering fluid once a month by means of a dipstick making sure that the fluid is within the correct range. If you have to add fluid more than once a year, you may have a leak.

Brakes trouble ahead?

We rely on our brakes to keep us out of trouble. Most of motorists know little about how to look after them and how to recognize that they need attention.

If a high-pitched noise or squeal is heard while driving and without applying brakes, it is a sign that the brake pads are worn down and need replacing. Especially if you hear a metal-on-metal grinding sound while applying brakes it means the brake pads are completely worn. This will damage the drums or rotors and considerably reduce braking effectiveness.

If the calipers are sticking or worn, it can cause the car to pull to either the right or the left when you brake. If you have to pump the brakes to stop a car, there could be a number of reasons. There may be a leak in the brake system, air in the brake lines or you may need a brake adjustment.

Check brake fluid once every month looking for the brake master cylinder on the upper right side of the engine compartment. Brake fluid depletes very gradually, so if a sharp drop is noticed, get your brake system checked.

What's that leak?

Most leaks can be identified by color, smell, thickness and their position under the vehicle. Some leaks will require immediate attention from a service specialist, while others can wait for a regular scheduled maintenance.

The black and dark-brown spots are either engine oil or gear oil. Generally leaks from engine oil are serious of black spots. The locations should respond with the front and back of the engine. The engine could suffer major damage if this is left unchecked. Leaks from gear oil are thicker and have a slightly foul and sulfuric smell. Gear oil leaks generally come from the front and rear axle or manual transmission. If you find green spots on the garage floor it is probably engine coolant. Coolant can be also blue, orange and pinkish-red. Look under the hood at the transparent coolant reservoir to see which color is on the car.

If your engine overheats...

Summer temperatures mean that the cooling system has to work much harder to keep the engine from overheating. There are four main features to recognize if the engine overheats: 1) temperature gauge is high; 2) temperature light is on; 3) steam is coming from under the hood; 4) unusual noise and a sudden loss of power.

If there is no outpouring of steam, but there is still power, the engine needs some fast heat relief. By switching the AC off and the heater on to its highest setting the heat will be diverted away from the engine. Try to increase the distance between your car and another one ahead. By blocking the flow of air,

the exhaust from the vehicle in front will reduce the ability of your car to dissipate heat. If the temperature gauges have not respond, find a safe spot to pull off the road turning off the engine and lifting the hood. It will allow the engine to cool fast and also provide a warning for oncoming drivers. It may take a considerable amount of time the engine to cool. After it has cooled check the coolant. The level can be seen through the transparent reservoir near the radiator. If the level is below ADD or MIN level, top off with coolant, distilled water or a mixture of both. If the coolant level is within the correct range, you may have another problem such as a broken thermostat or temperature gauge, a leak hose, a radiator leak or slipping water pump drive belts. But never attempt to open the radiator cap on a hot engine to avoid the possibility of severe burning. If there is steam coming from the engine or you are losing power, this overheating situation is much more critical. Pull off the road and call roadside assistance or a repair shop.

Despite being the number-one cause of breakdowns, overheating is easily avoidable. Here is how to avoid getting stuck. Check the coolant every month and more often if you are on a road trip. Keep to your maintenance schedule as it includes regular belt and hose inspections, cooling system flushes and etc.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What are the main problems with a car? 2. Which one is the most important from your point of view? 3. Choose one of the described problems and retell it by your own words? 4. How can the car owner prevent the failure?

Exercise 1. Read the following statements and decide whether they are ‘true’ and ‘false’. Give your opinion.

1. If you ever find puddles of engine oil under the vehicles you should contact a service specialist.
2. Brakes are a normal wear item for any car, so sooner or later they are going to need replacement.
3. The greatest cause of summer breakdowns is overheating.
4. Leaks never fix themselves, they only get worse.
5. Low brake fluid can cause you lose braking altogether.

Exercise 2. Read the text once more and make the plan of it in order to retell it. For example, look through the abstract about the overheated engine and here is an example of a plan for retelling.

1. Four features of overheating
2. Some fast heat relief
3. Some measures for preventing overheating

Exercise 3. Make a summary for the text of this lesson.

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. Find synonyms: adjustment, to avoid, to steer, to reduce, superheat, alignment, to pull off, to keep out, to drive or operate, overheating, to prevent, to depart or drive off, to deplete.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences paying attention to the different meanings of the following expressions:

- to dent a car – оставлять след, вдавливать; вмянуть (to dent up)
- to get out (of car) – выходить (Note: plane, train, bike - you use *to get off*)
- to get in/into – садиться, сесть (Note: plane, train, bike - *to get on*)
- to mount the pavement – заезжать на тротуар
- to skid – заносить (об автомобиле), проезжать (на автомобиле) повороты на большой скорости с заносом
- to speed – превышать допустимую скорость, увеличивать скорость
- to stall –глохнуть (о двигателе), (stall - остановка двигателя)
- to swerve to avoid something – сворачивать в сторону, чтобы избежать
- to tow – буксировать(ся); тащить (сломанную автомашину)
- to tow (something) away – буксировать
- to write (a car) off – разбить (машину) полностью, (write-off - обломки)

1. She tried to pull away (уехать), but she stalled. 2. I had parked on a double yellow line and my car had been towed away by the police. 3. He made a dent in the door of his car while parking. 4. It was raining hard, and the car skidded badly. 5. Help grandma get out of the car while I unlock the front door. 6. Her car was a complete write-off after the accident. 7. He was fined for speeding, as he was doing twice the speed limit. 8. Any cars parked on this side of the street will be towed away at the owner's cost. 9. John dented (up) the car in the accident. 10. He was fine, thank goodness, but the car was a write-off. 11. You will get off the bus at the next bus station. 12. At the second start Michael Schumacher stalls his engine. 13. In swerving to avoid the fox, he crashed into a telephone box. 14. I dropped a can of paint on the car roof and dented it. 15. He started skidding towards an oncoming lorry! 16. The car in front of us was towing a caravan.

Exercise 3. Read the dialogues and then make your own.

1) Translate the dialogue into Russian: *The car overhaul*

Tom: Patric, that garage door you broke... We haven't had it mended yet.

Patric: No, I don't think we can have it mended. It's completely broken. We'll have to buy a new door. Now let's check the car. It wasn't damaged very much, was it?

Tom: No, but ... It isn't in a very good condition. We must have it overhauled.

Patric: I had the oil changed last week.

Tom: Yes, but there are a lot of other things to be done, besides that. For example, the radiator leaks. It'll get worse, if we don't have it mended. And the brakes aren't working well, they'll have to be adjusted.

Patric: I agree with you. A car has to be overhauled every three months, regularly. You haven't had it done for nearly a year.

Tom: Well.

2) Translate the following dialogue into English:

Дорожное происшествие

John: Привет, Тревор! Что случилось? С тобой все в порядке?

Trevor: Привет, Джон! Не волнуйся! Я попал в небольшую аварию.

John: Как это случилось? Ты — водитель с большим стажем (an experienced driver). Ты нарушил правила?

Trevor: Нет, конечно, нет. Я вел свой «Форд» на средней скорости, как обычно. Все было в порядке — дорога была сухой. Я увидел красный свет и нажал на тормоз, но он не сработал.

John: И что было дальше?

Trevor: Я сделал все возможное, чтобы избежать столкновения. Там были пешеходы и другие машины. Я повернул руль и въехал в столб с рекламным щитом.

John: Кто-нибудь пострадал?

Trevor: Нет. Кроме меня.

John: Что случилось с тормозами?

Trevor: Не знаю. Всякое бывает (anything is possible). На днях я заезжал на бензоколонку, и один из рабочих сказал мне, что мне нужно отрегулировать тормоза, но я не придал этому значения (not/to take into account).

John: Машина сильно пострадала?

Trevor: К счастью, нет. Я смогу ее восстановить.

John: Хорошо.

3) Complete the dialogue:

Driver: Hello! I want 5 gallons of gas. Regular, please...

Attendant: Here you are! Full tank. You need any oil as well? - Driver: (1)

Attendant: O.K. Here you are. Look, one of your tires is flat! - Driver: (2)

Attendant: I can check the tires and put air in them. - Driver: (3)

Attendant: Do you want me to wash the car? - Driver: (4)

Attendant: 25 \$

A – Do, please. And change the flat tire...

B – No, I don't think I do. Maybe... Yes, put some water in the radiator, will you?

C – No, thank you. I just want the windshield cleaned, and that is all. How much does it cost?

D – Oh, no! It must have been pierced!

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Если колеса не будут сбалансированы, то при движении на определенных скоростях возникнет вибрация на руле. 2. Стук или шумы, возникающие при повороте автомобиля, могут привести к серьезным неисправностям в коробке переключения скоростей. 3. Уровень масла следует проверять раз в месяц, особенно после простоя (shutdown). 4. Из-

за паровой пробки в топливном насосе или топливопроводе, которые нагрелись в жаркий день, была нарушена подача топлива в карбюратор. 5. Чаще всего проблемы с двигателем возникают в час пик, перед светофором или где-нибудь на загородном шоссе.

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. While overheating turn the car off, lift the hood and wait until the engine cools down. 2. Check that there is no sign of brake fluid under the body bottom plate (днище кузова), whether on the pedal, floor or carpets, this indicates a leakage. 3. In winter make sure that there is sufficient anti-freeze in the cooling system. 4. If you have to add fluid more than once or twice a year, have the system checked for leaks. These systems easily damaged if you drive when the fluid is very low. 5. Pump drive belts should be inspected for proper tension and evidence of cuts, cracks or glazing and replace if there is indication of damage which could result in belt failure. 6. Battery chargers are not expensive and it is worth giving it a boost. 7. If you are going to be away for a long time and you aren't using an alarm, disconnect the earth strap to prevent the battery losing charge. 8. It's dangerous to drive on tires that are in poor condition and incorrectly inflated. 9. At this point your engine is generating enough heat to cause permanent damage, so pull off the road right away or as soon as it is safe to do so. 10. If the brake system warning light is on, you possibly have a hydraulic system malfunction. 11. Your machine is making strange sounds. Is anything wrong? 12. While checking the fuel level don't rely on the gauge, as it may be faulty. 13. Dampness on the ignition system will prevent the pugs from sparking, so from time to time you should wipe plugs, plug leads, coil and distributor top with a dry cloth or spray with a damp-repellent aerosol. 14. Switch on the ignition, if the red warning light fails to come on, either the connections are faulty or the battery is flat.

Exercise 6. Match words with their meaning.

1. to write (a car) off	a. if it happens with a car, its engine stops suddenly
2. to speed	b. means connecting the battery to another car's battery to recharge it
3. to dent a car	c. to get into a train
4. to tow (something) away	d. to damage a car so badly that repairing it would cost more than buying a new one
5. to stall	e. to move suddenly one's car sideways so as to avoid something in the road
6. to swerve to avoid something	f. to go faster than the speed limit
7. to tow	g. to remove a car that has been illegally parked or that has been involved in an accident by towing it
8. to get out (of car)	h. to move a car with the help of another vehicle,
9. to mount the pavement	

10. to get in/into	often by means of a rope or a chain
11. to skid	i. to slide on the road
12. to get off	k. to damage the metal (the door, the bumper, the bonnet) of a car
13. to get on	l. to go up on the pavement while driving
14. boot start	m. to leave bike
15. push start	n. to sit into a car
	o. means to get someone to push the car in order to start the engine.
	p. to leave a car, taxi, van, lorry

Exercise 7. Read the following text and choose the best variant for the blanks.

She had 1) Her foot must have slipped. The five seconds it took her to restart the car. The drivers behind her had impatiently sounded their horns and she had been flustered (волноваться). How it happened she didn't know, but she had put the car into reserve and driven into the car behind her. Nothing had happened to the car behind, but she had 2) ... the back of her own. Five minutes later she was still thinking about her busy working day. Perhaps that was why she was not paying attention. She didn't see the boy kick his football into the road. When she saw the ball she couldn't realize that it was only a ball. She 3) ... to avoid it and then 4) ... the brakes as she realized she was heading for a ditch. Smash. It happened in slow motion. She watched the windscreen shatter, she heard the metal crumple. But she was okay. She had 5) ... off her car. She watched the recovery van 6) ... away the wreckage of what was once her husband's pride and joy. The van with the car rolling unsteady behind it, disappeared. She watched it go, turned, picked up the football and started walking home.

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| 1 A arrested | B halted | C stalled | D jolted |
| 2 A bruised | B dented | C creased | D snapped |
| 3 A swerved | B swung | C twisted | D spun |
| 4 A hit | B slapped | C struck | D hammered |
| 5 A dashed | B written | C cast | D signed |
| 6 A tow | B draw | C tug | D drive |

Exercise 8. Read the following text and fill in the missing words from the list:

injured, crashed, speeding, colliding, swerved, passer-by, direction, skidded, damaged

He was waiting for the 7 o'clock bus to go to work on Tuesday morning when he saw a black Sierra come 1) ... down the road. Just as it approached the roundabout, the driver seemed to lose control. The car spun round and 2) ... into a red Ford Fiesta which was coming in the opposite 3) The car behind the Fiesta 4) ... in order to avoid 5) ... with the two cars but 6) ... on the oily surface and crashed into a sign. He ran to help the drivers get out of their cars while a 7) ... called for an ambulance. When we managed to get the driver out

of the black Sierra he smelt of alcohol, so he must have been driving while drunk. The ambulance arrived and took the three 8) ... drivers to hospital. All three cars were badly 9)

Exercise 9. Discuss the following issues: 1. Engine overheats not only in summer time, but also in winter or being in a traffic jam. 2. It's dangerous to drive on tyres that are in poor condition or incorrectly inflated. 3. Any leaks should be taken into account to avoid an accident.

Grammar exercises

Exercise 1. Read the following text and choose the proper verb form.

Overheating on a snow day

If you ... (lives, live, will live) anywhere where it snows a lot, you will have seen hundreds of motorists at the side of the road, hood up with steam ... (poured, pouring, pours) out of their radiators on the worst weather days - when it's ... (snows, snowed, snowing) hard. Surely on the coldest day the last thing you think you should worry about is engine cooling. Well, it depends. If you ... (goes, are going, will go) on long-distance drive the radiator should be ... (covering, covers, covered) so it doesn't get too much cold air. Otherwise the engine ... (would, will, be) never quite get hot. That's rare though. More common ... (are, was, is) the lazy motorist syndrome, where they will ... (came, come, be come) out to the car park, clear the snow off the driver's side of the windscreen, get in and drive. Ten minutes later they ... (were stood, standing, are standing) at the side of the road, freezing and ... (wondering, wondered, wonder) why their engine blew up. Simple. They didn't ... (cleared, clear, clearing) the snow and ice away from in front of the radiator grille on the front of their car. That large lump of snow and ice blocks the airflow to the radiator so the engine just ... (got, will get, gets) hotter and hotter until it ... (overheated, overheats, will overheat) and ... (blows, blew, blow) the radiator or pressure relief valve. So ... (doesn't, don't, didn't) be lazy – spend the extra 2 seconds to brush that stuff away from the front bumper before you get in.

motorists - автолюбитель stuff - материал, вещество

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences using the words of the lesson. Mind your grammar.

1. При появлении любого шума следует проверить машину, так как звук может свидетельствовать (testify) о неисправностях в двигателе или тормозной системе. 2. Если бы в системе охлаждения было слишком много воздуха, двигатель перегрелся бы. 3. Неисправный амортизатор мешает работать АБС, так как нет хорошего контакта с поверхностью дороги и электроника «думает», что колеса катятся по земле. 4. Если в расширительной бачке (в радиаторе) недостаточный уровень охлаждающей жидкости, то следует только долить антифриза. 5. Некоторые двигатели нормально переносят перегрев, а в других может деформироваться головка блока цилиндра (head of cylinder block). 6. Если

бы тормозные колодки были заменены вовремя, аварии не произошло бы. 7. Перегрев может случиться с каждым автомобилем, и последствия тоже могут быть разными - от испорченной поездки до капитального ремонта (overhauling). 8. Если вода во время ливня (downpour) не попала бы на приборы и провода системы зажигания, то двигатель бы не заглох. 9. Перегрева двигателя можно легко избежать, следует проверять датчики температуры, реле, предохранители и термостат. 10. В случае перегрева топливного насоса, полейте на него холодной водой или положите мокрую тряпку (wet cloth). 11. Иногда термостат заклинивает (jam or wedge), и тосол идет мимо радиатора. 12. Если колеса не будут сбалансированы, ходовая медленно разрушается (повреждается).

LESSON III

Pre-text exercise 1. These words you should know.

preference – предпочтение	to alter - изменять
full-blown - полнофункциональный	to involve - касаться, затрагивать
customization - обеспечение соответствия требованиям заказчика	
to sacrifice – жертвовать	stiff – малоподвижный
response – реакция; характеристика	to distract - отвлекать
to lighten – облегчать, делать более легким	with regard to – относительно

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

handling – управление, регулирование	RPM – revolutions per minute
ride comfort - комфорт поездки	turbocharger – турбокомпрессор
spring – рессора	mod - модификация; видоизменение
sway bar - стабилизатор поперечной устойчивости	

Pre-text exercise 3. Don't mix such words.

grip - сцепление шин с дорогой	cornering - движение на повороте
bodywork - конструкция кузова	
spoiler - спойлер - особое устройство на автомобиле, которое создает сопротивление воздуху и улучшает аэродинамические характеристики транспортного средства	

Pre-text exercise 4. Check your memory, try to guess the meanings of the following words and expressions: body roll, average, owner, suspension, tuners, to offer, to provide, to compete, interior, exterior, lightweight, dash.

READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT

Car Tuning

Car tuning is both an industry and a hobby, in which a car is modified in order to improve its performance, handling and looks and improve the owner's driving style. As most cars leave the factory set up for average driver expectations and average conditions, tuning has become a way to personalize the characteristics of the vehicle to the owner's preference. For example, cars

may be altered to provide better fuel economy, produce more power at high revolutions or the ride comfort may be sacrificed to provide better handling.

There are several types of car tuning, each of them involves the modification in a special part of a car. Audio tuning can involve anything from the upgrade of the radio to a full-blown customization of a car based around its audio equipment. Interior tuning is a term used for modifying of the interior of a car. Car tuners usually install new turbochargers, modify the car's engine cooling unit, replace the air filters but they could also install a more powerful engine on the cars they modify. As for suspension tuning, shorter springs offer an improved lowered look and a lower center of gravity. Stiffer sway bars reduce body roll during cornering, thus improving the grip that the tires have on the surface; this improves handling response. Body tuning is done to improve the aerodynamic performance of a vehicle or to lighten the vehicle through replacing bodywork components such as hoods and rear view mirrors with components made from lighter composites.

Car tuning is related to auto racing, although most performance cars never compete. Rather they are built for the pleasure of owning and driving such a vehicle. Another major aspect of tuning includes performance modification to the car exterior. This includes changing the aerodynamic characteristics of the vehicle via side skirts, front and rear bumpers, adding spoilers, splitters, air vents and lightweight wheels.

“Streetered” or “Tuner Cars” are Japanese imports, such as a Toyota Supra, Mazda RX-7, Subaru Impreza and the Mitsubishi Lancer Evolution series. These cars are most commonly modified with the more expensive mods available. The most popular modifications include suspension upgrades, exhaust systems, and turbos.

Many countries have legal requirements with regard to what car owners can and can't do in relation to vehicle modifications. For example, all vehicles in Victoria, Australia, must conform to construction standards to ensure vehicles provide drivers and passengers with a maximum level of safety. There are also restrictions for drivers which can prevent young people from driving modified vehicles. In the UK it is illegal for any car to have blue lights as they are used by the emergency vehicles. In Scotland and Denmark it is illegal for any car to have neon underlights on a car as it distracts other drivers. In the Netherlands neon is allowed under the car but only when the car is on display, if the car is on a public road the lights have to be switched off.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What does the term “car tuning” refer to? 2. What are the reasons for car modifying? 3. Choose one of the tuning types and describe it. 4. How can we call a tuned car? 5. Why are there legal requirements for modifying the car? Prove your opinion.

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. Find in the text

- the synonyms to the following words: to relate; to change; to weaken; to divert one's attention from something; personalization.
- Russian equivalents: emergency vehicles; sway bar; springs; bodywork; full-blown; side skirts; spoiler; splitter; air vent.
- English equivalents: сцепление шин с дорогой, крен; конструкция кузова; «тюнингованная» машина; эксплуатационные качества; (число) оборотов в минуту; турбокомпрессор; управление автомобилем.

Exercise 2. Read the dialogue and then make your own.

Renting a car

Dug: Good afternoon. U-Drive-It rentals. May I help you?

Man: Hi, I'm interested in renting a car for the weekend and I want to know if you have a special weekend rate.

Dug: Yes, we do. What sort of car are you interested in?

Man: Well, we're a family of three and we have camping equipment. I'm used to driving a small car, but this time I need something larger because of the family and the equipment.

Dug: You can take a station wagon. Our cars are good models and have automatic transmissions. When will you be interested in renting the car?

Man: Well, we are leaving on Friday, July 7, and we'll return on Monday, that'll be the 10th. When do we have to pick up and return the car to get that special weekend rent?

Dug: For the weekend rate you'll have to pick up the car after four o'clock on Friday afternoon and then return by ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Man: After 4 on Friday and return by 10 on Monday. Okay. What will be the price for that?

Dug: Well, our regular rate is \$79.95, but for those special weekend rates you'll get it for \$59.95.

Man: Aha, that is \$59.95. Does it include insurance?

Dug: No, the insurance is 10 dollars more. But I really recommend it. Our rent is still the lowest in town.

Man: Well. I'd like to think about it. I'll call you back.

Dug: Sure. That's fine. Listen, when you call back, ask for Dug, that's me.

Man: Good bye.

Dug: Take care.

Vocabulary: to rent a car — взять автомобиль напрокат

rental agency / rentals — прокат автомобилей

special weekend rate — специальная цена со скидкой на выходные

regular rate — обычная цена

equipment — снаряжение

I'm used to driving... — я привык водить ...

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English using the words from the text.

1. Тюнингом называется доработка автомобиля за пределами завода-изготовителя с целью придания ему индивидуальных черт или улучшения

характеристик. 2. Тюнинг может быть выполнен как самими автолюбителями, так и специализированными тюнинг-ателье. 3. Любые изменения производятся в соответствии с желаниями владельца или условиями эксплуатации, однако есть еще и ограничения, установленные государством. 4. Тюнингуются обычно автомобили с пробегом, т.к. тюнинг нового автомобиля с заводской гарантией приводит к аннулированию гарантии. 5. Тюнинг двигателя включает в себя полную или частичную перенастройку с использованием дополнительных деталей. 6. Чип-тюнинг подразумевает настройку электронных блоков управления. 7. Самый распространённый способ увеличения мощности двигателя — установка турбонаддува. 8. Но кроме установки дополнительных деталей, практикуется и замена стандартных таких, как коленвал, поршни, форсунки, топливный насос, фильтры, коллекторы и др. 9. При тюнинге происходит замена стандартных амортизаторов на более жёсткие и пружин на более короткие, что делает автомобиль более устойчивым. 10. Внешний тюнинг – самый распространенный вид тюнинга в США, Германии и Японии, в отличие от других видов тюнинга (тюнинг двигателя, трансмиссии, подвески и электрооборудования) автомобиль не снимается (annul или cancel) с гарантии, так как никакие детали в механизме не затрагиваются. 11. Визитная карточка автомобиля – приборная панель, на ней появляются царапины и сколы, теперь она может быть обновлена самоклеющейся пленкой (pressure sensitive adhesive). 12. Спойлер способствует лучшему сцеплению шин с дорогой.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. On some cars certain braces, anti-roll bars, etc, can be retro fitted to lower spec cars from sports models. 2. For offroad vehicles, the emphasis is on lengthening the suspension travel and larger tires to increase ground clearance. 3. An example of detuning could be where the engine tune is "detuned" to allow increasing traction on a day where the track grip is not sufficient. 4. Increasing the wheel track width through spacers and wide body kits enhance the cars cornering ability. 5. Stiffer shock absorbers improve the dynamic weight shifting during cornering, and normally have shorter internals to stop them from bottoming out when shorter springs are used. 6. Other components that are sometimes added are strut bars that improve the body stiffness, and help better maintain the proper suspension geometry during cornering. 7. Very rarely an after market spoiler or body kit improve performance, the majority add weight and increase the drag coefficient of the vehicle and thus reduce its overall performance.

Exercise 5. Translate the text, using the given terms: *Aftermarket, skirts, chrome trim, rear wings, billet grilles, Styling, light alloy, forged, mesh grilles, spoilers.*

Стайлинг — доработка или переделка чего-либо для соответствия выбранному стилю. В автомобильной промышленности стайлинг делится на заводской и постзаводской. Стайлинг отличается от тюнинга тем, что изменения, вносимые в автомобиль (или мотоцикл), могут никак не влиять на технические характеристики автомобиля или даже ухудшать их. А тюнинг подразумевает улучшение динамики или проходимости автомобиля. Основные изменения, вносимые в автомобиль:

- легкосплавные диски (легкосплавные и кованые);
- аэродинамические обвесы (передний и задний спойлер и боковые секции (юбки);
- решетки, которые бывают двух типов: сетчатые и биллет;
- хромовые накладки;
- антикрылья.

Для выделения в потоке популярна аэрография — художественная окраска автомобиля. Талантливые аэрографы создают целые картины, которые делают автомобиль по-настоящему уникальным и неповторимым. Существует мнение, что аэрография также отпугивает автоугонщиков.

Exercise 6. Match words with their meaning.

1. A stock car audio system refers to	a. returning a modified car to its original factory status.
2. Interior tuning is a term used for	b. the replacement of basic engine components with after-market versions that perform the exact same functions as those replaced while promising an increase in power output.
3. Engine tuning means	c. one that was specified by the manufacturer when the car was built.
4. Suspension tuning involves	d. adding or modifying spoilers and a body kit.
5. Body tuning concerns	e. involves modifying the springs, shock absorbers, sway bars, and other related components of a vehicle.
6. Detuning involves	f. removing the back seats to make room for a sound system, or taking out the front seats and replacing them with bucket seats (racing seats).

Grammar exercises

Exercise 1. Translate paying attention to Passive Voice construction.

To be (в нужном времени) + правильный глагол +ed / 3 форма неправильного
For example: *was painted/ were repaired, will be bought, is checked, are worn*

1. Tuning has become a very popular thing recently. One wants “to individualize” one’s car, for example, windows ... (раньше тонировались, to

tone), spoilers ... (устанавливаются, to put), turbocharger ... (добален, to add), powerful audio system ... (будет установлена, to mount). 2. To make the car style the grills on the radiator ... (закреплены, to fix), they are the most attractive detail of body tuning. 3. The car's aerodynamic characteristics ... (улучшаются, to improve) and lower fuel consumption ... (достигается, to reach) by proper fixed antiwing and front spoiler.

Exercise 2. Read the following short articles about "Car Tuning TV shows". Find Participle I and Participle II in the texts. Translate into Russian. Answer the questions.

1. *Pimp My Ride* is a TV show produced by MTV. Each episode consists of taking one car in poor condition and restoring it, as well as customizing it at no cost to their owners. The show begins with the participant showing his car off and convincing MTV why it needs to be "pimped". Taking a look at the car itself, making comments about the particular things that are wrong with it and promising the owner a complete makeover of the vehicle, the host of the show takes the car to a custom body shop where the shop team generally replaces most of the components and rebuilds the interior and exterior from scratch, and in special cases the engine too. Each car is custom modified, tailored to the personalities and interests of the owners. Work usually includes new paint and accessories (such as racing car seats, a spoiler, short shifter, weighted shift knob, LED (светодиод) head lights and tail lights, etc.) , chrome, tires and wheels, as well as internal electronics (DVD players, video games, and large TFT (ЖК) screens. While most changes are only cosmetic and mechanical work is generally only done to enable the car to run, the show has sometimes replaced engines.

2. *Monster Garage* was a popular television show for the Discovery Channel. A team of five people with mechanical, fabricating, or modifying expertise is assembled to modify a vehicle into a "monster machine." On the show this generally meant making one vehicle that could transform into another such as a PT Cruiser changed into a Wood Chipper, or a school bus turned into a pontoon boat. Occasionally vehicles were modified so as to hide no vehicular functions, such as a police car which doubled as a donut shop, or a Toyota Tundra which was modified so as to allow it to discharge a motorcycle at high speeds.

wood chipper - дробилка для древесных отходов

ANSWER THE QUESTION: Have you ever seen any of these TV shows? Did you like it? Why? Are there any similar TV shows in Ukraine? Are they popular? Would you like to participate as car's owner? Why? Would you like to participate as mechanic? Give your reasons.

LESSON IV

Pre-text exercise 1. These words you should know.

option – вариант

to rise – повышаться

to opt - выбирать, предпочитать (for; between)

incentive - мотив; стимул

interest payment - выплата процентов

rebate - скидка продавца (в форме возврата)

ongoing - действующий

to afford – (быть в состоянии) позволить себе

to haggle – торговаться

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

warranty – гарантия

soft sprung car - автомобиль с мягкой подвеской

fleet - парк автомобилей

mileage – пробег автомобиля

Pre-text exercise 3. Don't mix such words.

fall – амер. осень

ads – advertisements - объявления

Pre-text exercise 4. Check your memory, try to guess the meanings of the following words and expressions: manufacturer; maintaining; rust; dent; dealer, jack/thruster, wheel brace, spare wheel.

READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT

Should You Buy a New or Used Car?

There are two car-buying options: new or used. As the cost of a new car continues to rise, many car buyers are opting for high-quality used cars. Car manufacturers are fighting back with incentives including low interest payment plans, rebates and other means of attracting new car buyers. The choice typically comes down to:

Why you are buying the car: Often, a family buys second or third car, perhaps one for wife or husband and one for son or daughter, it could be a used car.

How much you can afford: Used cars cost less than new cars (even with rebates). There are greater risks involved, however.

Whether a car is a status symbol: For some people a car is a sign of stature, while for others it is simply a means of getting around.

Typically, if someone can put some money down on a new car without dipping into his/her investments or putting a dent in his/her budget and can pay off the car in three or four years with monthly payments, then a new car is a possibility. Of course, a car owner has to consider the insurance payments and the regular costs of maintaining a car.

An advantage of a new car is that you will be under warranty for a period of time. Before buying, you want to shop around for a lender and watch for the best deals. Often there are better deals offered on new cars as the fall approaches and the following year's new models role in.

Also, keep your eye on used fleet cars, which can be a good option since a car or limo service keeps vehicles in good condition with ongoing maintenance — and they have to sell them off on a regular basis.

Used cars are a little trickier. There are numerous places to look, including local ads, major used car dealers and online sites devoted to finding cars. The trick is evaluating the condition of the car and determining whether you are getting a fair deal or overpaying.

There are a few things to look for when buying a used car: How old is the car? More than six years can be questionable unless the mileage is low. How old are the parts in the car? Has it been well-maintained? Have parts been replaced? Does the paint feel smooth or is it covering rust or dents? Can you get the paperwork that should come with the vehicle? Check the car's history.

Remember, you can negotiate. In fact, haggling is almost a given when you are buying a used car.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What are the main advantages of a new car/ used cars? 2. What are the main disadvantages of a new car/ used cars? 3. Which car will you prefer? Why?

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the different meanings of the following words and word combinations:

- the crash barrier - аварийное ограждение, разделительный барьер
- to do ... kph – ехать со скоростью... км/ч
- to draw up – останавливать; останавливаться
- (to be on) full beam – дальний свет
- a hairpin bend - крутой поворот, поворот (дороги) под острым углом
- to hit on the brakes / slam the brakes on – резко затормозить
- to jump a red lights – не останавливаться на запрещающие знаки светофора
- the lights changed – светофор переключился

1. It took ages for the lights to change. 2. Their car drew up in the gas station. 3. He was caught doing 90 kph in a 50 kph speed zone. 4. Hairpin bends are always signposted. 5. Seeing the boy, he hit the brakes and the car screeched to a halt. 6. I had to slam on the brakes to avoid hitting (здесь: сбить) two schoolgirls. 7. She slammed the brakes on as the other car cut in in front of her. 8. A taxi drew up outside my house. 9. The driver of another car said that he had jumped a red signal light. 10. The lights changed and they could drive. 11. I was fined 45\$ for jumping a red light. 12. He swerved to avoid the dog and smashed into the crash barrier. 13. I drew up at the traffic lights. 14. Dip your lights. They're on full beam and you are blinding the poor man in front of you.

Exercise 2. Translate the dialogue and then make your own one in English.

A: Как твой «Рено»?

B: Ездит нормально, но требуется много усилий, чтобы поддерживать в порядке (maintain) старый автомобиль.

А: Давно ты его купил?

В: Полтора года назад. Но ему уже 10 лет, пора купить новый.

А: Да, я думаю, ты уже можешь себе позволить совсем новый (brand new) автомобиль.

В: Я тоже об этом думал. Но для начала куплю новый аккумулятор, а то вчера не мог завести машину. Хотя я заряжал аккумулятор на прошлой неделе.

А: Может, дело в стартере?

В: Нет, я уже был на станции техобслуживания, и механик сказал, что нужно просто поменять аккумулятор.

А: Понятно.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Новый автомобиль владелец не может «тюнинговать», иначе он потеряет гарантию. 2. Содержать бывший в употреблении автомобиль дорого, так как он в любом случае требует более тщательного ухода. 3. При покупке новой машины нет необходимости тратить деньги на запчасти и ремонт. 4. Белый цвет автомобиля очень опасен, он менее заметен на дороге. 5. По гарантии меняются фильтры, шины, тормозные колодки и масло. 6. При покупке б/у автомобиля следует обратить внимание на расход масла: нормально работающий двигатель расходует пол-литра масла на 8-10 тыс. км, при условии, что автомобиль не эксплуатируется в экстремальных условиях. 7. Двигателю данного автомобиля требуется капитальный ремонт. 8. Проверять автомобиль нужно в следующем порядке: кузов, двигатель, трансмиссия (коробка передач, сцепление), салон, ходовая, тормоза и электрика. 9. Гарантия может исчисляться или в километрах пробега или во времени, например, 4 тыс. км или 2 года гарантии. 10. При покупке автомобиля помните, что в нем должны быть домкрат, баллонный ключ и запасное колесо. 11. В новом современном автомобиле установлена мягкая подвеска и есть множество удобных приборов и устройств: кондиционер, АБС, климат- и круиз-контроль, электропакет, автоматическая коробка передач. 12. В настоящее время большинство новых иномарок расходуют топливо в пределах 3-5 литров на 100 километров пробега.

Exercise 4. Match words with their meaning.

1. the lights changed	a. to drive at some speed
2. the crash barrier	b. strong low fence built along the side of a road or between two halves of a motorway to prevent accidents
1. a hairpin bend	c. to pass through a traffic light that is red
4. full beam	d. to brake quickly and suddenly
8. to jump a red light	e. sharp bend in road, where road turns back in opposite direction
6. to do ... kph	

9. to draw up	f. to stop in a vehicle
8. to hit/slam on the brakes	g. you can see more if using it
	h. the traffic lights turned red or green

Exercise 5. Read the text and fill in the missing words. Mind the forms of the verbs. Translate the article.

Horsepower, comfort, to measure, to make, wagon, engines, to carry, models, quality, sports, to equip, cylinder, impressive, system, to buy.

What's new for the 2006 BMW 5 series?

BMW adds a station (1) ... variant to the 5-Series lineup, as well as new inline six- (2) ... engines and an xDrive all-wheel-drive (3) Based on the same fully-automatic, rear-biased xDrive in the X3 and X5 sport models, the AWD system is offered only on 525i and 530i (4) Both of those models get new (5) ... for 2006. The 2.5-liter inline six-cylinder engine (6) ... 218 horsepower, while the 3.0-liter engine makes 258 (7) Station wagon models are (8) ... only with the larger six, and only with xDrive. The 530xiT can (9) ... up to 56.5 cubic feet of cargo with the rear seats folded down.

Advantages of the 2006 BMW 5 Series: Strong and smooth engines. Superb (10) Lush cabin materials. (11) ... performance

Fascinating Active Steering system Slick optional xDrive AWD

Objections to the 2006 BMW 5 Series:

Prices rise dramatically when desirable options are added

AutoSite's Advice:

If its Bangled styling pleases you, so will the rest of the 2006 BMW 5-Series. This is a fantastic luxury (12) ... sedan, and remains the benchmark against which others must be (13) ... , especially now with all-new six-cylinder engines and an available all-wheel-drive system. If you don't mind the penalty of diminished ride (14) ... , opt for the Sport package, which includes Active Steering and Active Roll Stabilization. Once you live with these two technologies, you'll wonder if you could ever (15) ... another car without them.

Grammar exercises

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences choosing the proper form of the given words. Then read the advertisements of the cars. Compare them.

2006 Volkswagen Passat

... (Featuring, featured) a 2.0T or 3.6L engine with ... (fuel-stratifying, fuel-stratified) injection, the new Passat is ... (engineered, engineering) to be even more fun to drive. And it's got plenty of not-so-standard features. 120 of them to be precise.

2005 Toyota Corolla

2005 Toyota Corolla is among the best of the compact sedans: reliable and economical yet ... (refining, refined) and comfortable. The 2005 Corolla line

sees the addition of a sporty new XRS model, while the entire line gets some enhancements. All 2005 Corollas feature a ... (restyling, restyled) front fascia and ... (redesigned, redesigning) tail lamps.

2005 Honda Civic Sedan

Big satisfaction in a small package. Efficient, practical, affordable, ... (polishing, polished) and pleasant to drive, if not downright fun, with a reputation for reliability: These are the Honda Civic's hallmarks, and nothing about the 2005 model suggests anything has ... (changed, changing).

Exercise 2. Discuss one of the following topics. Mind your grammar.

1. Speak about the car you want to drive. Give as many details as possible. State the most important details for you.
2. Any used car is more expensive in maintaining than a new one.
3. The first car should be a new car.

Exercise 3. Translate into English paying attention to the forms of the verb given.

to choose: 1)Выбирая между бывшим в употреблении и новым авто, взвесьте все «за» и «против». 2) Выбрав автомобиль, не сомневайтесь в своём решении. 3)Выбрать нужный автомобиль не сложно, если знаешь, что ты ищешь.

to look through: 1)Просмотрите максимальное число машин, проведите их тщательный осмотр. 2)Просматривая поддержанные авто, обращайтесь внимание на целостность лакокрасочного покрытия. 3)Просмотрев несколько автомобилей, сравните их технические характеристики.

to furnish : 1)Укомплектованный новый автомобиль стоит дороже. 2)Укомплектованность автомобиля также влияет на цену поддержанного автомобиля, но не так существенно, как на новый. 3) Укомплектовав своё новое транспортное средство всевозможными аксессуарами, владелец забирает его из салона.

to buy: 1)При покупке поддержанного автомобиля вы не получаете гарантийного обслуживания. 2)Купив автомобиль у официального представителя, вы будете уверены в его юридической чистоте. 3) Купленный автомобиль – это хорошее капиталовложение.

LESSON V

Pre-text exercise 1. These words you should know.

malfunction – неисправная работа

to gather – собирать

expense - расходы, издержки

in-depth - всесторонний, глубокий

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

attendant – служащий (бензоколонки)

apprentice - ученик, стажер

to pump the gas = to fill up a tank – заправлять машину

hose – шланг

nozzle – наконечник шланга

repair bay (repair shop) – ремонтная мастерская (отсек для ремонта)

pressure gauge – насос для накачивания шин

assembly – комплект; компоновочный блок или узел

checkup - технический осмотр

Pre-text exercise 3. Don't mix such words.

means - средство, средства

automotive - автомобильный, автомеханический

Pre-text exercise 4. Check your memory, try to guess the meanings of the following words and expressions: misunderstood aspect; scheduled replacement; technician; spare part; replacement; repair; failure; to involve.

READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT

Mechanic

An auto mechanic (or car mechanic in British English and motor mechanic in Australian English) is a mechanic who specializes in automobile maintenance, repair, and sometimes modification. A mechanic may be knowledgeable in working on all parts of car or may specialize either in specific area or in specific make (модель) of a car. In repairing cars their main role is to diagnose the problem accurately and quickly. The mechanic uses both electronic means of gathering data as well as their senses. Their job may involve the repair of a specific part or the replacement of one or more parts as assemblies.

Basic vehicle maintenance is a fundamental part of a mechanic's work in some countries, while in others they are only consulted when a vehicle is already showing signs of malfunction. Preventive maintenance is also a part of a mechanic's job, but it is not possible in the case of vehicles that are not regularly maintained by a mechanic. One misunderstood aspect of such maintenance is scheduled replacement of various parts, which occurs before failure to avoid far more expensive damage. Because this means that parts are replaced before any problem is observed, many car owners will not understand why the expense is necessary.

With the rapid advancement in technology the mechanic's job has evolved from purely mechanical to include electronic technology. Because vehicles today possess complex computer and electronic systems, mechanics need to have a broad base of knowledge. Nowadays the term "auto mechanic" is used less and less frequently and replaced by "automotive service technician". Most

automobile dealerships now provide sophisticated diagnostic computers to each technician without which they would be unable to diagnose or repair a vehicle.

A mechanic may opt to engage in other careers related to his field. Teaching of automotive trade courses is almost carried out by qualified mechanics in many countries.

There are several other trade qualifications for working on motor vehicles, including *panel beater*, *spray painter*, *body builder* and *motorcycle mechanic*. In some countries these are separate trade courses, but a qualified tradesman can change his occupation. This usually requires that they work under another tradesman in much the same way as an apprentice.

Auto body repair involves less work with oily and greasy parts of vehicles, but involves exposure to particulate dust from sanding bodywork and toxic chemical fumes from paint and related products. Salespeople and dealers often also need to acquire an in-depth knowledge of cars and some mechanics are successful in these roles because of their knowledge.

Pit crews are a specialized form of work undertaken by some mechanics for motor racing. This work requires high skill level, and it is highly paid.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. What are the main qualifications for working on motor vehicles? 2. What does a job of a mechanic involve? 3. What kind of a job/a specialty do you choose? Why?

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. Find

- in the text the synonyms to: substitution; model of a car; improvement; harm; tuning; experienced mechanic.
- English equivalents to: технический осмотр; техническое обслуживание; замена неисправных деталей; неполадки; стажер; ремонт кузова; выходить из строя; капот;
- Russian equivalents to: to have a car repaired, to check oil, to replace a part, to have a flat tire, to fill a tank up, self-service, to diagnose failure.

Exercise 2. Read the dialogue and then make your own.

1) Translate into Russian: *At the gas station*

Driver: Fill it up, please.

Attendant: What kind of gas do you need? Regular, premium or super?

Driver: Regular, please. Here is the key to the tank.

Attendant: Would you like me to check the oil for you?

Driver: Yes, please. And the tyres, please.

Attendant: Certainly, sir. Would you open the hood for me?

Driver: Sure. And the windscreen, can you clean it?

Attendant: Yes, sir. Anything else?

Driver: No, thanks a lot. How much do I owe you?

Attendant: That'll be \$21.45, sir.

Driver: Here you are. Keep the change.

Attendant: Thank you. Have a good day!

Self-service Gas Station

A: Yes?

B: Ten dollars unleaded on number 6, please.

A: What pump?

B: Number 6. (After trying the pump) Excuse me, number 6 isn't working.

A: Did you lift up the nozzle hook?

B: Yes.

A: Then wait a minute. Start pumping after the dial resets to zero.

B: O.K. I see now.

2) Complete it:

Driver: Excuse me, how much does it cost to park here for one hour?

Attendant: Ten twenty. - Driver: (1)

Attendant: You can just as well leave your car outside the parking lot. And it will make much more. Safety is what you pay for. - Driver: (2)

Attendant: Sure. Would you like to have the oil changed as well? - Driver: (3)

Attendant: It will make thirty dollars *all in all* (в итоге) - Driver: (4)

A: Fine.

B: That's a lot, isn't it?

C: No. The oil is all right. Ask someone to wash my car.

D: Let it be ten twenty... I'm afraid I've got to have the batteries charged. Can you do it for me?

3) Translate:

Водитель: Можно мне оставить машину для осмотра?

Механик: Конечно. Что-то случилось или плановый (scheduled) осмотр?

Водитель: Вчера обнаружил под капотом черное пятно. Кроме этого, появился какой-то шум при работе двигателя.

Механик: Подождите, я сейчас все отмечу. Шум в двигателе слышен при запуске или при его работе?

Водитель: В обоих случаях, но сильнее слышен на большей скорости.

Механик: Хорошо. Оставьте машину на несколько дней мы все проверим и настроим.

Водитель: Да... Я собираюсь на отдых, поэтому проверьте еще и тормозную систему.

Механик: Понятно, машина будет готова к пятнице. Вам подходит?

Водитель: Да.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. У меня вышли из строя тормоза, мне нужно срочно ехать в ремонтную мастерскую. 2. Данная электронная система позволит определить причину большего расхода топлива. 3. Очередной технический осмотр обнаружил пробитый масляный насос, изношенные тормозные колодки и неисправный датчик топлива. 4. При смене шин надо принять во

внимание, что летом, когда скорость движения больше, можно устанавливать максимально широкую резину, а зимой самые узкие шины позволять автомобилю лучше ездить по снегу. 5. Плохо сбалансированные колеса приводят к тому, что ходовая часть (chassis) медленно разбивается. 6. Давление воздуха в шинах следует проверять раз в 2 недели летом, а зимой – раз в неделю. 7. Специалист может определить по звуку работающего двигателя почти все неисправности, а человеку без опыта можно дать один совет: звук мотора должен быть без стуков, свиста и позвякивания. 8. Основная задача ТО – содержать автомобиль в технически исправном состоянии. 9. Тормозную жидкость следует полностью менять каждые два года, так как появляющаяся в ней вода снижает температуру кипения и ухудшает работы всей системы.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Being able to check the engine oil, the pressure of the tires and the overall condition of the brakes can save you money, and you won't need to rely on the skills of a mechanic to do everything. 2. If the readings on the pressure gauge are below that mentioned in an owner's manual, you will need to inflate the tire, but don't forget that different amounts are applied to the front and rear tires. 3. In case there is too much air inside tire, depress the pin in the centre of the valve to let some out. 4. To check the engine oil level pull the dipstick out and wipe it clean with a rag, return it to the full extent, pull it out again and check that the oil mark is between the upper and lower limits on the dipstick. 5. Oil is usually at every service inspection of a car, depending on the fact as often the car is used it can be once a year or at maximum of 10,000 miles. 6. If it takes more than a few clicks before it will hold the car on the hill the cable or rear calipers/drums need by an authorized service centre. 7. Pump the brake until the pressure builds up and the pedal becomes rigid.

Exercise 5. Match the words from first and second columns to describe common car maintenance tasks.

Common car maintenance

Car maintenance means to inspect or test the condition of subsystems and service or replace parts and fluids. Regular maintenance is critical to ensure the safety, reliability, comfort and longevity of a car. The actual schedule of car maintenance varies depending on the year/make/model of a car and its driving conditions and driver behavior. Common car maintenance tasks include:

replace	the engine oil
	fuel filters
check	tire balancing and rotation
	windshield wipers
flush	brake fluid
	locks
refill	all lights and horns

inspect	brake pads tires for pressure and wear wheel alignment
test	battery fluid latches transmission fluid
clean	spark plugs rubber boots air filter
top up	power steering fluid electronics (ABS) battery terminals
tighten	nuts / bolts hinges timing belt
lubricate	engine coolant windshield washer fluid

Grammar exercises

Exercise 1. Complete the sentences with the given words.

1. A dead battery was... (temporarily, a jump start, resolved). 2. Some common causes of ... (include, stalling, a partial breakdown, overtaking, or, brake failure). 3. Eventual repair ... (includes, rough idle, or poor shock absorption, grinding brakes). 4. A vehicle breakdown is ... (depending on, to be towed to, the vehicle, the mechanical failure of a vehicle, the nature of the problem, may need, an automobile repair shop). 5. A total breakdown is when ... (a sort distance, can not, immobile and, becomes, the car, be driven). 6. Car dealership is ... (authorized, to perform warranty, a shop, and recall repairs, by the manufacturers and distributors). 7. Automobile repair shop can be ... (like muffler shop, tire shop, specialty shops, transmission specialists, body shop, and automobile electrification shop).

Exercise 2. Analyze the sentences and then translate them.

1. Today embedded software takes care of electronics by checking thousands of sensor signals compensating for worn out spark plugs, clogged filters, etc. 2. The so-called limp-home function lets you drive on limited power when your engine is in trouble. 3. When the engine sounds rough or a blowing sound is heard, check whether exhaust has a leak. 4. The brake pedal feels spongy and braking lacks sharpness if there is the air in the system. 5. If the shock absorbers are working the corner of a car pushed by you for checking will quickly settle into its normal position.

Exercise 3. Look through the following international words and so-called “false friends” in order not to make a mistake.

- bike — двухколесное средство передвижения; мотоцикл, мопед (motor bike); помимо: байк, велосипед (bicycle);
- cabin —отсек полезного груза (напр., багажный отсек на транспортном средстве; кабина автомобиля - compartment;
- cistern or reservoir — техн. бачок; реже: цистерна или резервуар
- tank — бак. Напр.: gas tank = бензобак
- clearance — техн. зазор, просвет; люфт; помимо: автомоб. клиренс, дорожный просвет
- motorist — водитель моторизованного транспортного средства, автомобилист; никогда: моторист (motor-mechanic)
- operator — управляющий чем-л. (особенно: транспортным средством); диспетчер, оператор на бензоколонка
- revolution — оборот, цикл (не только революция, переворот)
- shop — мастерская; помимо: магазин. Напр.: repair shop = ремонтная мастерская
- trace — след; никогда: трасса (route)

Exercise 4. Analyze noun+noun construction and then translate it.

Wheel: wheel brace, spare wheel, wheel alignment, twin wheels, crown wheel, wheel chock, driving wheel, wheel clamp, wheel alignment angle, test wheel, wheel brake cylinder, wheel brake drum, wheel cover.

Tire: flat tire, all-weather tire, heavy-duty tire, overinflated tire, self-sealing tire, tubed tire, lined tire, tire blowout, tire capacity, tire carcass, tire cover, tire deflation, tire fitting, tire inner tube, tire locking ring, tire repair shop.

Car: air car, accumulator car, custom-made car, diesel-engined car, domestic car, front-driven car, passenger car, racing car, sports car, car accident, car assembly plant, car body, car carrier, car crash, car dealer, car handling, car rental firm, car suspension.

LESSON VI

Pre-text exercise 1. These words you should know.

permit – разрешение gross – большой hazardous - опасный

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

driver's license – водительское удостоверение trucker - водитель грузовика

Pre-text exercise 3. Don't mix such words.

state – государство, страна или штат to state - утверждать; констатировать

READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT

Driver's License

A driver's license is an official document which states that a person may operate a motorized vehicle, such as a motorcycle, car, truck or a bus. Driver's licenses go by several different names. *Driver's licence* is used in Canada, while *driver license* is the official name in the United States. The form *driver licence* is found in New Zealand and Australia. *Driving licence* is used in the United Kingdom, Republic of Ireland, Malta and in European Union. Nowadays we can find the term "driver's license" in most articles and books.

Drivers who drive commercially, especially truckers and taxi drivers, are required to have special licenses such as Chauffeur Permits (for taxicab drivers), CDL (for truckers), PCV from a Passenger Carrying Vehicle (to drive a vehicle with more than eight passenger seats) and LGV from a Large Goods Vehicle (to drive gross or hazardous material).

And there is a special license for international use that is an authorized translation of a driver's home license into many languages. This document is called the International Driving Permit (IDP) or the International Driver's License.

Speak in your group: Do you drive?

If yes:

If no:

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Do you often drive? | 1. Would you like to drive? Why? |
| 2. Do you like driving? | 2. Do you plan to get a driver's license? When? |
| 3. How long have you been driving? | 3. What is your favourite make of a car? |
| 4. Do you have a valid driver's license? | 4. Have you ever tried to drive? Tell about your experience? |
| 5. Do you travel by a car a lot? Why? | |
| 6. When and where was your last trip? Tell us about. | |
| 7. Who maintains your car? | |

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1. Find the following words:

- English equivalents to: водительское удостоверение на право вождения только в светлое время суток, марка/ модель автомобиля, ехать со скоростью 50 км/ч, заправочная станция самообслуживания, быть за рулем, припаркованный автомобиль, по маршруту/в пути, получить водительское удостоверение.

- Russian equivalents to: to drive with casual ease, hands resting lightly on the wheel, to honk at regular intervals, daylight-hours-only license, learner's permit, suburban road, car pool, a set of car keys.

Exercise 2. Translate the sentences paying attention to the different meanings of the phrasal verb 'to pull'.

- to pull away – быстро выехать, рвануть (со стоянки и т. п.)
- to pull in –останавливаться (на какое-то время)
- to pull into somewhere – останавливаться (в пути)
- to pull out – отъезжать (от какого-то пункта), выруливать
- to pull over – съезжать на обочину и останавливаться;
- to pull up – останавливать(ся)

1. They pull up the driver for speeding. 2. I pulled up at the traffic lights. 3. We'd better pull in to at the next gas station for some petrol. 4. She checked her rear view mirror and pulled away. 5. The driver pulled the bus up only just in time to avoid hitting the child. 6. Pull into the next petrol station and I'll ask where the bank is. 7. We pulled over to take some pictures of this monument. 8. He pulled in so that ambulance could pass. 9. The leader is pulling away now, and is sure to win. 10. Never pull out into heavy traffic without due care and attention. 11. The car was making a funny noise so I pulled over, and looked under the bonnet.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. АБС вмешивается в процесс торможения только в определенных случаях – при экстренном торможении. 2. Резкое торможение часто вызывает блокировку колес. 3. Сейчас водители чаще выбирают АКПП (автоматическую коробку переключения передач) из-за комфортности управления автомобилем. 4. Хотя известно, что АБС уменьшает тормозной путь, но на скользкой от снега и льда дороге система увеличивает его, препятствуя пробуксовку. 5. Алкоголь, мобильные телефоны, громкая музыка и лекарства влияют на реакцию водителя. 6. Даже некоторые ароматы (например, лаванда), духи и лосьоны после бритья притупляют (замедляют) реакцию водителя. 7. Система, которую называют «парковочный ассистент» помогает выбрать место стоянки и парковать машину. 8. Начинающий водитель чаще при торможении нажимает полностью и резко педаль тормоза, в то время, как профессионал тормозит постепенно, сначала нажимая на педаль тормоза, а потом отпуская ее. 9. Чтобы научиться уверенно водить, человеку необходимо хотя бы год-два.

Exercise 4. Match words with their meaning.

1. to pull up	a. to start driving, having previously stopped (e.g. at traffic lights) or having previously been parked
2. to pull out	

3. to pull into somewhere	b. to stop in a vehicle
4. to pull away	c. to move to the side of the road in order to let another car pass
5. to pull over	d. to join the traffic, having previously stopped
6. to pull in	e. to leave the road in order to stop somewhere
	g. to stop at the side of the road

Exercise 5. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Harm from road traffic crashes is greater than that one formed by all other transportation modes (air, sea, space, off-terrain, etc.) combined. 2. The road sign "Reduce speed now" means to start going slower. 3. "No through road for motor vehicle" tells that there is no way out at the other end of this road for cars.

Exercise 6. Read the following text and choose the best variant for the blanks.

He pulled 1) ... at the traffic lights and a horde (шайка) of children crowded round his car trying to scrub off yesterday's dirt from his windscreen. He shooed them away (вспугивать, прогонять). His mind was running at a hundred miles an hour. What was he going to say?

The minute the policeman had pulled him 2) ... he knew he was in trouble. The policeman had been sitting at the side of the road and he hadn't seen him. The policeman had walked over to his car and as he wound down his window the night air had hit him. "You realise you were 3) ... ?" he said. "I clocked you doing 75". He found it difficult to talk. He had a very busy and difficult day at the office and he was now on his way home. He 4) ... up outside his home. He turned off the engine, got 5) ... the car and slowly walked towards his flat's door.

- | | | | |
|---------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| 1 A up | B out | C into | D away |
| 2 A over | B in | C along | D away |
| 3 A exceeding | B crawling | C dashing | D speeding |
| 4 A parked | B stopped | C crawled | D drew |
| 5 A down | B off | C out of | D away |

to wind down - открывать окно транспортного средства

Exercise 7. Agree or disagree with the following statements. Give your reasons.

For agreement use:

I entirely agree.

I think it is so.

I'm with you here.

As far as I know it's true.

For disagreement use:

I don't really agree.

I don't think so.

I think you are mistaken here.

As far as I know that's not right.

- Men are reckless (неосторожный) drivers mostly.
- The more you drive, the better you drive.
- The driving age should be 16 all over the world.
- You don't need a car if you live in a big city.
- Men don't like when women drive. Women are usually afraid of driving.

6. Politeness is the key to safe driving.
7. Speeding is the main reason for car accidents.

Exercise 8. Analyze the sentence and then translate it.

1. One method is to post special safety signage on the most dangerous highways. 2. Road traffic safety aims to reduce harm (deaths, injuries and property damage) resulting from crashes of road vehicles. 3. Speed is a key goal of modern road design, but impact speed affects the severity of injury to both occupants and pedestrians. 4. Most road signs are retro-reflective to reflect light from vehicle headlights back to the driver's eyes. 5. Contributing factors to highway crashes may be related to the driver (such as driver error, illness or fatigue), vehicle (brake, steering or throttle failures) or the road itself (lack of sight distance, poor roadside clear zone, etc.). 6. Better motorways are banked on curves in order to reduce the need for tire-traction and increase stability of the vehicles. 7. Poor pavement construction can lead to safety problem. 8. Better roads, better sight lines, fewer bends and blind corners, less traffic, better lighting, better visibility, better weather conditions – all these that are supposed to make for greater safety, in fact, make for greater danger...because every “nonrestrictive” safety measure is treated by the drivers as an opportunity for more speeding.

Comprehension reading

Exercise 1. Read the articles using a dictionary and write an annotation.

Text A. Queensland Transport Chooses Unisys Facial Imaging Solution for Australia's First Biometric Drivers License

Queensland Transport has selected Unisys Australia to provide facial image processing technology and services for Queensland's new digital driver license. The digital license is designed to significantly improve security for over three million of the state's license holders, streamline administration of the licensing system, and reduce identity fraud. Under the five-year contract, Unisys will provide facial recognition software, facial image capture devices, case management software, and associated services. The smartcard licenses will be introduced in a rolling program as existing laminated licenses expire and are renewed. As Queensland driver licenses are valid for up to five years, it will take approximately five years for digital licenses to be rolled out to all license holders.

"We have used the laminated license design in Queensland for over 20 years. The new digital license will deliver a more secure form of driver license documentation for Queenslanders as it is harder to forge or alter. As a result it will help reduce the risk of identity theft to Queensland license holders and give them greater confidence that their personal license information is being kept secure. It will also enable Queensland Transport to deliver services in a more convenient manner as license holders will be able to use a card reader or the Queensland Transport website to view, update, and transact on their license and



registration themselves," said Land, Transport and Safety Executive Director, Judy Oswin.

Text B. No Pass No Drive Law to begin Statewide on August 1, 2007

The No Pass / No Drive Law is now in effect. The law states that all students ages 16 or 17 can be denied a driver's license or have a license revoked for academic deficiency. The statute only affects drivers who obtain a permit or license after August 1, 2007. A student is considered academically deficient when he or she has not passed at least four courses or the equivalent of four courses in the previous semester, has accumulated 9 or more unexcused absences, or has dropped out of school. When applying for a permit at the circuit clerk's office, students will be required to present a School Compliance Verification Form obtained from the student's school district of residence. If a student becomes academically deficient, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet will be notified by the school, and that student's license will then be revoked. Students may reapply for a license once compliance is met. The original No Pass / No Drive Law (HB-43) was enacted in 1990. In 2003, the law was ruled unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. In 2007, a new version was created that expanded the application of the measure statewide and to all students. The new No Pass / No Drive Law will affect students in public and private schools as well as students being schooled at home.

LESSON VII

Pre-text exercise 1. These words you should know.

to adopt - принимать

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

traffic flow – транспортный поток

RHD - правостороннее движение

LHD - левостороннее движение транспорта; "руль с левой стороны" (знак; устанавливается на автомашинах, имеющих руль с левой стороны)

READ AND TRANSLATE THE TEXT

Driving in Different Countries

All the states have adopted one of two standards for traffic flows: traffic flows either on the left- or right-side of the road. Countries are said to have left-hand traffic (LHT) or right-hand traffic (RHT). Vehicles are manufactured in left-hand drive (LHD) and right-hand drive (RHD) configuration, depending on the placement of the driving seat and controls within the vehicle. Typically, the placement of the steering wheel is opposite to the rule of the road: LHT countries use RHD, and RHT countries use LHD vehicles. However, there are countries that drive on the left but use mostly LHD vehicles (some Caribbean islands) or that drive on the right but use mostly RHD vehicles. Many countries permit both types of vehicles on their roads.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: 1. RHT countries use RHD vehicles, doesn't they? 2. Why are RHD vehicles so dangerous on our roads? Prove your opinion. 3. Choose what countries are LHT and RHT: Argentina, Egypt, Brazil, Australia, the Bahamas, Belarus, Korea, Turkey, Hong Kong, India, Bulgaria, Mexico, the Netherlands, Japan, Russia, the Saudi Arabia, China, Malta, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, France, Germany, the United Kingdom, Spain, Finland, Sweden, Taiwan, Ukraine

Vocabulary exercises

Exercise 1. Translate the sentences paying attention to the different words that mean the "road".

- tollway, toll road, turnpike – платная дорога (AE)
- highway – скоростная автомагистраль (AE)
- highway crossing – переезд
- interchange – транспортная развязка (AE)
- interstate highway – федеральная автомагистраль между штатами (AE)
- divided highway – автомагистраль с разделительной полосой (AE), двухполосная дорога с односторонним движением
- express way – автострада (AE)
- thoroughfare – главная улица (города), проезд, no thoroughfare — проезд закрыт (надпись)
- entry – въезд (AE), No entry! — Вход (въезд) запрещен!
- roundabout – автострада (AE)
- dual-dual highway – четырёхполосная дорога
- access road – подъездная дорога (BE)
- country road, country-track, cart-way, back road – проселочная дорога (BE)
- main road – шоссейная дорога (BE)
- by-way – дорога второстепенного значения (BE)

Exercise 2. Read the dialogue and then make your own.

Driving in the city

Mr. Dawson: How did you get here, Gabriel?

Gabriel: By car. You know, I drive, don't you?

Mr. Dawson: Oh, good. Do you find it difficult to drive in New York? There's lots of traffic here.

Gabriel: Yes, but I'm accustomed to it now. I used to feel nervous at first and was always afraid that someone was going to bump into me, but I've got over that now. I try not to drive in Manhattan though.

Mr. Dawson: Me neither. How do you find driving here compared with driving in Europe?

Gabriel: It is practically the same. Of course, at first it seems more difficult because of the traffic, but when you get used to it, it's all right. And if you go out of the city, you feel so relaxed at the wheel.

Mr. Dawson: What do you mean?

Gabriel: As soon as you leave the city and go north, for example, you see almost no traffic at all. And the roads are good and well marked. And drivers are so polite.

Mr. Dawson: Have you been in an accident while you have been driving?

Gabriel: No, at least so far.

Mr. Dawson: Oh, good. I've been in a couple of accidents myself, but they were not serious, thanks God, so I won't tell you about them. Let's go to the dinning room. The dinner is ready.

Exercise 3. Translate the sentences into English.

1. Чтобы арендовать автомобиль, водитель должен быть не моложе 21 года. 2. В этой стране правостороннее движение. 3. Иностранцы должны иметь при себе права национального образца, переведенные на английский язык, или права международного образца. 4. Вы должны парковаться только в направлении движения. 5. На шоссе строгие ограничения скорости. 6. В некоторых штатах предел скорости за чертой города составляет 105 км/ч. 7. Кредитные карточки принимаются для платежей на каждой заправочной станции Объединенного Королевства. 8. Правила движения отличаются от украинских, и нужно учить их правила и хорошо практиковаться, прежде чем начнете водить при левостороннем движении и ориентироваться на круговых односторонних транспортных развязках. 9. Если в машине какие-то неполадки, съезжайте на обочину и включайте аварийные огни.

Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Under LHT traffic on roundabouts goes clockwise, it means that RHT traffic on roundabouts goes counter-clockwise. 2. In England, you must drive on the left (unless road signs tell you otherwise or if you are overtaking – passing another car. 3. Where neighboring countries use different traffic rules, drivers from one to the other must change sides at border crossings. 4. There are box junctions, where there are yellow lines painted in a box on the road and the drivers can use them to cross a junction or to turn. 5. In the UK, the driver's seat is on the right hand side of the car, and the passenger's seat is on the left, the gearstick is to the left of the driver.

Exercise 5. Be ready to discuss or tell in a few words about the stated below problems that are concerned with the traffic safety.

It's interesting to know...

Research in 1969 by Leeming showed countries driving on the left have a lower collision rate than countries driving on the right. Some countries that have switched to driving on the right, such as Sweden, have seen their long-term accident rates increase by more than any increase in traffic volume. It has been suggested, but not proven that this is partly because it is more common to be right-eye dominant. Traffic flows in a clockwise direction when driving on

the left which enables right eyed people to use right eye to see oncoming traffic. When overtaking on a right-side-driving road, the right-eyed driver looks in the wing mirror (side mirror) with the left eye and also views the oncoming traffic with the left eye which is not suited to the majority of right-eyed people.

Comprehension reading

Exercise 1. Read the text and write a summary.

Driving in the USA

Thanks to the interstate highway system, it is now possible to travel from coast to coast without seeing anything.

Charles Kuralt

It is almost impossible to even «get to the shops» without a car in the USA. Of course it is a joke, but this joke reflects the fact that nearly everyone has a car in the USA.

Vehicles drive on the right throughout the USA and Canada, except for the US Virgin Islands where they drive on the left. Drivers must be over 21 years of age to rent a car and should present a translation of a national driver's license in English, or an International Driver's License. Rental agencies prefer payment with a major credit card. If you don't have one, they will require a large cash deposit. Very often cash will be refused at night and on weekends. This will also occur at gas stations.

While being on the road you can find some peculiarities. Of course, traffic drives on the right. In some states (e.g. California, and Florida) you are allowed to turn right after stopping at a red light, but only if the road is clear. You must park in the direction of the moving traffic. In very large cities such as Los Angeles the freeways can have as many as eight lanes in each direction, sometimes with on and off ramps on both sides, sometimes only a quarter of a mile apart. A good navigator and advance route planning is vital! One should be particularly careful of becoming trapped in an exit only lane. There are strict speed limits on the highways which must be obeyed. In some states the maximum speed limit on rural interstates is 65 m.p.h. (105 km/h). As a result, driving is relaxing and pleasant. Most American drivers keep to the speed limit. When you merge onto an expressway from an on-ramp, you should yield. Traffic does not automatically move over to allow cars on! Don't forget to signal! There can be minimum speed limits on expressways, as well as maximum speed limits. Some states even set a lower limit for night driving.

Tailgating or driving dangerously close to the car in front is an offence. Other than in the big cities, roads are fairly free of traffic and driving is generally a pleasure. You can usually maintain a steady speed all day with few problems and no fatigue. Outside towns even relatively minor roads normally have wide shoulders. Roads in towns are usually very wide. Even a small American or Canadian town can extend over a very large area, making walking impractical.

Other than in the centre of a large town car parking is extremely convenient, with each shop or restaurant having its own free open air car park. In summer, it's a good idea to wear sunglasses when driving so as to cut down the reflected glare from the road surface.

Motels and fast food restaurants are usually situated a considerable distance from the centre of a town, often stretching for several miles along the main highways or the access roads from an interstate.

Drinking and driving regulations are extremely tightly enforced. Having any alcohol in a car other than in sealed containers in the boot is illegal in most if not all states and provinces. It is certainly illegal everywhere to have an open container of alcohol in the passenger compartment of a car.

Exercise 2. Read the text and write a summary.

Driving in the UK

The journey of a thousand miles begins
with a broken fan belt and a leaky tire.

Roads in the UK are narrower than in the USA, parking spaces smaller and traffic faster. The UK test is much harder to pass and has a much higher failure rate than Ukraine driving exams. Rules of the road are different to Ukraine, and you should study these and get plenty of practice before you will be driving on the left, and negotiating roundabouts, etc. It's worth paying a professional for lessons even if you've driven for years and think you know it all.

The UK has an excellent public transport system. But if you think you need a car or you just need to drive, this may not be the case. It is not too difficult to rent a car there. If you have come to the UK and hold a full driving license, you'll be legally allowed to drive in the UK for up to 1 year from your date of entering the country.

First thing to notice while you are in the UK is that they drive on the left. Take particular care when starting to drive in the morning or after a break, it is so easy to forget and drive on the wrong side of the road. Make sure your vehicle is mechanically fit for the road. Make sure you are not overloaded and your view through windows and mirrors is not hindered in any way.

Remember junctions appear different when you are driving on the left. It will not be so obvious which road to take to get to your destination. It is too easy to go the wrong way down a road. Take your time. Plan your route. Try to visualize the common junction types so you can get in the correct lane and make your turn as required.

Petrol is highly taxed in the UK that is why the prices are higher than in our country. If you are planning to do a significant amount of miles in a medium to large vehicle, then it may be cheaper to hire one with a diesel engine. Anyway you have got to take some credit cards with you.

Do not drink and drive. The penalties are severe, but above all it is dangerous. Motorways and dual carriageways can be 2 or more lanes in each

direction. Road shoulders are only for use in emergencies. If you pull on to it and stop, then stop as far to the left as possible. Switch on hazard lights. Leave side lights on if it is dark. Leave the vehicle by the left door. All passengers should stand on the grass as far away from the hard shoulder and carriageways as possible. Keep children under strict control. Pets should be left inside the vehicle. Walk to the nearest telephone, the wayside indicators will point to the nearest telephone. Telephones are every mile along motorways. If you are a woman travelling alone then tell the operator who answers the roadside telephone. After giving details, return to the vehicle and wait. If you sense any danger return to the vehicle using the left door and lock yourself inside. Leave the vehicle again when you feel the danger has passed.

There are 4 main classes of road in the UK. They are motorways, marked M1, M62 or M5 etc. Then, Class A roads, for example A1, A66, A57 etc; Class B roads marked B4236, B1247 etc, and Class C roads or local roads. Motorways and A roads are primary routes. Some A class roads have been brought up to motorway standard, i.e. have a hard shoulder, roadside emergency telephones, and have prohibitions to some slow vehicles and learner drivers. Class B roads are secondary routes. In addition, the class C roads are small local roads. They are not signed as C1231 etc., but just indicate directions to name nearby towns or villages.

All Motorway signs have blue backgrounds. None Motorway primary routes have green backgrounds, and secondary and local route signs have white backgrounds.

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS: Do they have the same rules for driving in the UK? Can you drive a car in the UK if you have got a full driving license? Why should one plan his route while being in the UK and driving a car? Why may it be cheaper to hire a vehicle with a diesel engine? How should one behave himself being on a road shoulder? How many main classes of road are there in the UK?

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

1. Кубарьков Г.Л. Разговорные темы и диалоги / Г.Л. Кубарьков . – Донецк: ООО ПКФ «БАО», 2007. – 384с.
2. Русско-английский визуальный словарь / Сост. Корбей Ж.- К. – М.: РИПОЛ классик, 2007. – 602с.
3. English vocabulary in use by Stuart Redman, Cambridge University Press, 1997, - 270 p.
4. www.encarta.com
5. www.howstuffworks.com

Заказ № от Тираж экз.
Изд-во СевНТУ

РЕЦЕНЗИЯ

на 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

Авторы: асс. Лысенко В.В., ст. преподаватель Никитина Е.В.

В современных условиях подготовка специалистов, владеющих иностранным языком в сфере профессиональной коммуникации, приобретает важное значение.

Рецензируемые методические указания предназначены для студентов I-II курсов факультета «Тампт» специальности «Автомобильное хозяйство» очной формы обучения и являются профессионально ориентируемыми в плане овладения английским языком.

Цель данных методических указаний – подготовить студентов очной формы обучения к работе с литературой по специальности и профессионально - ориентированному общению.

Методические указания состоят из двенадцати уроков, каждый из которых включает лексико-грамматические упражнения, тексты для чтения и перевода, а также задания, связанные с активизацией устной речи.

Подобранные тексты имеют познавательную ценность, информативную значимость и охватывают широкий диапазон тем, представляющих интерес студентов данного факультета.

С учетом изложенного, представляется целесообразным издание указанных методических указаний и их использование в учебном процессе.

Кандидат пед. наук, доцент

Клепикова Т.Г.