Міністерство освіти і науки України

ХАРКІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ ПОЛІТЕХНІЧНИЙ КОЛЕДЖ

« ІНОЗЕМНА МОВА (ЗА ПРОФЕСІЙНИМ СПРЯМУВАННЯМ)

ЗАВДАННЯ ДЛЯ САМОСТІЙНОЇ РОБОТИ СТУДЕНТІВ ЗІ СПЕЦІАЛІЗАЦІЇ « ОБСЛУГОВУВАННЯ ТА РЕМОНТ ЕЛЕКТРОУСТАТКУВАННЯ АВТОМОБІЛІВ ТА ТРАКТОРІВ »

Розроблено: викладачем іноземної мови вищої категорії МЕЛІТАНСЬКОЮ Л. І.

ВСТУП

Дисципліна "Іноземна мова за професійним спрямуванням" (ІМПС) відноситься до циклу гуманітарної та соціально-економічної підготовки.

Передумовою $\ddot{\text{ii}}$ вивчення ϵ заява Укра $\ddot{\text{ii}}$ ни про св $\ddot{\text{ii}}$ нам $\ddot{\text{ip}}$ стати р $\ddot{\text{it}}$ зд $\ddot{\text{ii}}$ снювати навчальний процес в $\ddot{\text{ij}}$ дов $\ddot{\text{ij}}$ до ϵ вропейських стандарт $\ddot{\text{ib}}$ волод $\ddot{\text{ii}}$ ни мовою.

Навчальна програма ІМПС спрямована на формування у студентів професійної мовної компетенції, що сприятиме їхньому ефективному функціонуванню у культурному розмаїтті навчального та професійного середовища.

Навчальна програма ІМПС <u>відповідає радикальним змінам</u>, що здійснюються в національній системі вищої освіти в Україні, які були започатковані процесом інтеграції країни в європейський простір вищої освіти.

IMПС належить до циклу гуманітарних дисциплін, але в той же час вона забезпечує профілюючі дисципліни, залежно від спеціальності.

Цей методичний посібник створено для студентів спеціальності

Обслуговування та ремонт електроустаткування автомобілів та тракторів »

Мета посібника нагромадження і розширення словарного запасу студентів при мінімальній затраті часу на пошук нового слова (запам'ятовування автоматично відбувається в результаті частого його повторення).

Лексичний матеріал до текстів включає термінологію по деталям автомобілів. У результаті виконання завдань студент повинен знати

- основні терміни, що стосуються даної спеціальності.
- розуміти основні граматичні структури англійської мови; а також вміти :
 - правильно перекладати технічні тексти;
 - вірно ставити питання та відповідати на них;
 - вживати та сприймати активну лексику вивчених тем;
- розуміти основні ідеї та розпізнавати відповідну інформацію в ході обговорень, дебатів, доповідей, бесід, які за темою пов'язані з навчанням та спеціальністю;
- розуміти обговорення проблем загальнонаукового та професійноорієнтованого характеру, метою яких є досягнення порозуміння;
- розуміти повідомлення та інструкції в академічному та професійному середовищі. Розуміти наміри мовця і комунікативні наслідки його висловлювання (напр., намір зробити зауваження);
 - •визначати позицію і точку зору мовця.

- реагувати на основні ідеї та розпізнавати суттєво важливу інформацію під час обговорень, дискусій, бесід, що пов'язані з навчанням та професією. Володіння лексичним мінімумом ділових контактів, ділових зустрічей, нарад;
- чітко аргументувати свої позиції відносно актуальних тем в академічному та професійному житті (напр., на конференціях, дискусіях в академічному навчальному середовищі), володіти мовленнєвим етикетом спілкування: мовні моделі звертання, ввічливості, вибачення, погодження тощо;
- поводитись адекватно у типових академічних і в професійних ситуаціях (на конференціях, дискусіях в академічному навчальному середовищі);

виконувати широку низку мовленнєвих функцій і реагувати на них, гнучко користуючись загальновживаними фразами

- розуміти автентичні тексти, пов'язані з навчанням та спеціальністю, з підручників, популярних і спеціалізованих журналів та джерел з Інтернету;
- розуміти головні ідеї та знаходити необхідну інформацію в неадаптованій технічній літературі за фахом;
- розуміти інструкції по роботі устаткування / обладнання;
- розуміти графіки, діаграми та малюнки;
- вміння передбачати основну інформацію тексту за його заголовком та ілюстративним матеріалом, що супроводжує текст (прогнозуюче читання);
- здійснювати ознайомлювальне читання неадаптованих технічних текстів для отримання інформації;
- накопичення інформації з різних джерел для подальшого використання (на презентаціях, конференціях, дискусіях в академічному навчальному середовищі, а також у подальшій науковій роботі);
- навчальне читання з метою поповнення термінологічного тезаурусу;
- розуміти автентичну академічну та професійну кореспонденцію (напр., листи, факси, електронні повідомлення тощо);

Теми для самостійного опрацювання

№ 3/п	Назва теми	Кількість годин
1	Основні поняття про автомобіль.	2
2	Візуальний переклад.	4
3	Мовлене вий етикет.	2
4	Двигун .	2
5	Резюме – лист.	2
6	Заява про прийняття на роботу	2
7	Система запалювання.	2
8	Ручні гальма.	2
9	Повітряні подушки в автомобілях.	2
10	Коробка передач.	2
11	Трансмісія задніх коліс.	2
12	Екскурсія на автомобільний завод.	2
13	Підшипники.	2
14	Паливні елементи	2
15	Підвіска.	2
16	Універсальні з'єднання.	2
17	Перший урок керування.	2
18	Метал для виготовлення автомобілів.	2
	ВСЬГО:	38

ЦІЛІ: повторення граматичного матеріалу, розвиток навичок читання та перекладу, Розвиток пізнавального інтересу студентів.

Завдання 1.

Перекладіть однокореневі та похідні слова та поясніть причини їх зміни. (при необхідності повторіть граматичний матеріал пов'язаний з виконанням цього завдання:

consist, consists, consisted, consisting mean, meant, meaning, means, meaningful move, moving, moved, movement, moves take, takes, took, taken, taking provide, providing, provided, provides, unprovided differ, differed, different, differs, differing, difference adapt, adapted, adapting, adaptable, adaptability, adaptation develop, develops, development, developed, underdeveloped find, finding, found, foundling, finds

Завдання 2:

Перекладіть варіанти речень і поясніть причини зміни перекладу в залежності від зміни присудка:

The automobile ceased to be a matter of luxury.

The automobile is ceasing to be a matter of luxury.

The automobile will cease to be a matter of luxury.

The automobile has ceased to be a matter of luxury.

The automobile has long ceased to be a matter of luxury.

The automobile has long since ceased to be a matter of luxury.

Завдання 3.

Перекладіть текст звертаючи увагу на переклад виділених слів:

WHERE DOES THE WORD "AUTOMOBILE" COME FROM?

The word automobile is not English. It consists of two words: autos and mobilis. Autos is a Greek word meaning "self", mobilis — a Latin word meaning "movable". The two words taken together mean "self-moving". Thus, an automobile means a self-moving vehicle. The synonyms of automobile are: auto, car, auto-car, motor car.

The role and importance of an automobile arise from the fact that it can move along roads unprovided with rails. In this respect, it substantially differs from a street car (train) and a railway car (train). In fact, it often replaces street cars, railway cars, and other agencies of transportation and communication. In short, the automobile is a vehicle well adapted for ordinary road conditions.

The automobile has long since ceased to be a matter of luxury or sport and has become a decisive factor in the economic development of many countries. This accounts for the fact that the world at large uses a great number of automobiles. In some countries where automobiles are found in millions they are playing a most important part in the solution of many problems of transport.

The development of automobiles is also accountable to a large extent for the progress in road maintenance, improvement and construction.

Завдання 4.		
Заповніть пропуски у реченнях	відповідно змісту текст	ry:
An automobile means		
The role and importance of an can rails.	automobile arise from th	ne fact that it
The automobile is a vehicle	for ordinary road con-	ditions.
The automobile has becomecountries	in the economic	of many
Завдання 5.		
Дайте відповіді на питання:		

What is the origin of the word automobile?

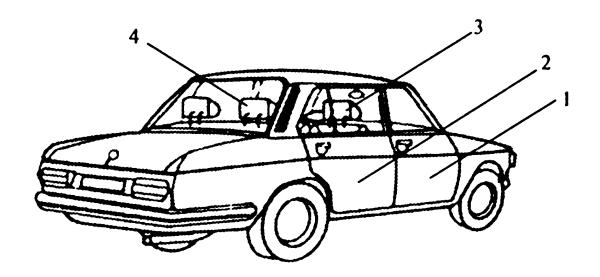
What fact does the role and importance of the automobile arise from?

Why does the automobile play an important part in the economic development in many countries?

ЦІЛІ: практика використання активної лексики.

Завдання 1.

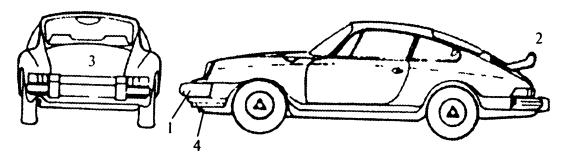
Не користуючись словником, на основі візуальних зображень на малюнках 1, 2 підставте відповідний переклад значень деталей і вузлів автомобіля.



Малюнок 1 : Чотирьохдверний автомобіль « седан» Four-door saloon car / four-door sedan

- 1 front door
- 2 rear door
- 3 front seat headrest (front seat head restraint)
- 4 rear seat headrest (rear seat head restraint)
- підголовник заднього сидіння;
- підголовник переднього сидіння;
- задні дверцята;
- передні дверцята

Малюнок 2 : Спортивний автомобіль GT/ GT car (grand turismo car)



- 1 integral bumper/integral fender2 rear spoiler
- 3 back
- 4 front spoiler
- -корма (спина) автомобіля
- задній закрилок;
- цільний бампер;
- передній закрилок.

мовленевий етикет

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання. Розвиток логічного мислення, правильного ставлення до людей, а також загальну культуру студента

The chart below summarizes six situations where y0u want different types of help. Decide on the best way of making your equest in each situation. The tone of voice is ex remely important when you ask someone to do something

important when you ask someone to do something

.

Person	Situation	Re u e s t
a) Waiter	You have just finished a meal	Bill
b) A customer	You arranged an appointment for next Tuesday, now it is not possible.	Change the date
c) Sekretary	The meeting is over you want to return to your	A taxi
in company yo	hotel.	
u are visiting		
d) Your host	You have been invited for the weekend by your colleague	To ring home
e) A colleague	You arranged to show a visitor round the department . You are very busy .	S how visitor round instead of you
I') A passer - by	You need coins for a pay phone	Change for \$ 1

Example:

Can I have the bill, please?

- a) Would change the date of our meeting?
- b) Could you. a taxi?
- c) Do you think home?
- d) David, would Mrs Weiss the (department?
- e) Can change for \$1?

Turn the following commands into polite requests

.

- a) Close the door (to a fellow-student).
- b) Tell me the time (to a stranger in the street).
- c) Fet ch my coat (to a friend).
- d) Switch the light on (a teacher to a student).
- e) Pass the sugar (to an acquaintance at a party).
- 9 Put my suitcase up on the rack (to a fellow-passenger in the train).
- g) Put the kettle on (to your father).
- h) Lend me your pen (to a teacher).
- i) Sign this form (to a tourist).
- j) Take the dog for a walk (to your brother).
- k) Wrap this vase careftllly (to a shop assistant).

How will you ask for help in the following situation:

- a) You do not understand the words "deferential" and $6\,\mathrm{H}$
- urgenf'. Ask your teacher to explain them.
- b) You can't see what is written on the blackboard be cause the teacher's chair is in the way Ask your teacher to move the chair, to move it else where, and then to move it back.
- c) You think it is stuffy in the room, but it is very inconvenient for you to get to the window to open it. Ask your teacher to open the window half way, then -open it all the way, and then when you feel you are getting cold to close it.

ДВИГУН

ЩП: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення.

Завдання 1. Перекладіть однокореневі та похідні слова та поясніть причини зміни їх значення:

consider, considered, considerable, considering able, to be able, ability, disability, disabled engine, engineer, engineering consume, consumer, consumption obtain, obtained, obtainable flex, flexible, flexibility advance, advantage, disadvantage

Завдання 2. складіть із наведених нижче слів (артиклів) можливі словосполучення та перекладіть їх:

plant, device, be, to, worked, power, properly, run, power, fuel, to, and, smoothly, move, output, consumption, problem, at, ingenious, must, able

Завдання 3. Доповніть та перекладіть слова та словосполучення:

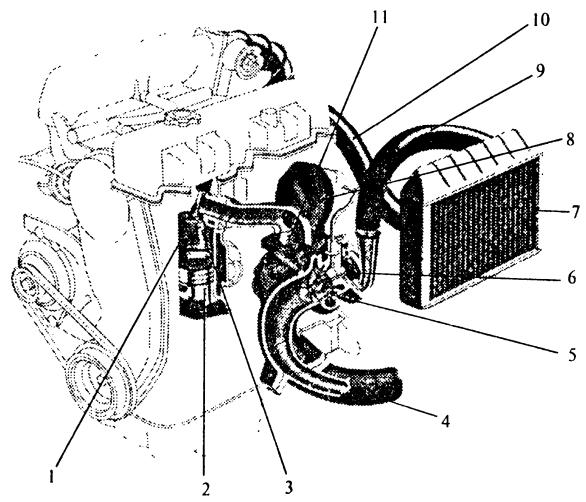
	output, fuel	_, to run	and	,
ingenious_	, must be		to move, power	,
problem	at			

Завдання 4. Спростіть речення, виключаючи слова, що не впливають на основну думку речення. Перекладіть:

One more important problem worked at by the designers is the engine reliability. The engine is to have a long life, with maximum of time between overhaul periods.

Both in the past and today the designers work at the problem of getting lower specific fuel consumption.

Завдання 5. Підставте відповідний переклад значень деталей двигуна



- 1 combustion chamber
- 2 piston
- 3 exhaust valve
- 4 exhaust pipe
- 5 driving turbine
- 6 compressor turbine
- 7 intercooler
- 8 exhaust manifold
- 9 warm air outlet
- 10 cold air inlet
- 11 exhaust gas admission

-провід відпрацьованого газу

- патрубок відводу теплового повітря
- поршень
- турбіна приводу
- вихлопна труба

- проміж уточний охолоджувач
- турбіна компресора
- патрубок підводу холодного повітря
- випускний клапан
- випускний колектор
- камера згорання

Резюме - лист Resume Letter

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу та написання резюме – листів.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст:

Resume `letters should be used if a resume is not available or if a situation is not appropriate for sending a resume. This is basically a letter that summarizes your employment goals and qualifications. When using this letter, your goal should be to communicate directly to a specific person in an organization your skills and qualifications. This letter should follow the same rules for writing a good resume: be concise, use action verbs, identify the needs of the employer, talk about your accomplishments, and show how your abilities and skills can meet the employer's needs.

ЗАВДАННЯ 2. Прочитайте приклад резюме та напишіть свій резюме – лист:

136 W. Davis St. Washington .D.C. 20046 January 4,

James C. Thomas< President Advanced Technology Corporation 217 West Stevens Road Dear Mr. Thomas:

Advanced Technology's word processing equipment is the finest on the market today. I know because I have used different systems over the past eight years. Your company is the type of organization I would like to be associated with. Over next few months I will be seeking a sales position with an information processing company. My technical, sales, and administrative experience include:

- <u>Technical</u>: eight years operating Mag card and high speed printers: IBM 6240, MAG A I,II, IBM 6640, and Savin word processor.
- <u>Sales</u>: recruited client, maintained inventory; received and filled orders; improved business community relations.
- <u>Administrative</u>: planned and re- organized word processing center; created new tracking and filling systems; initiated time and cost studies which reduced labor cost by \$ 40,000 and improved efficiency of operations.

In addition, I have a bachelor's degree in communication with emphasis on public speaking, interpersonal communication, and psychology.

Your company interests me very much. I would appreciated an opportunity to meet with you to discuss how my qualifications can best meet your needs. I will call your office next Monday, January 18, to arrange a meeting with you at a convenient time.

Thank you for your consideration. Sincerely yours, Gail S. Topper

Job – application . Заява про прийняття на роботу.

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу та написання заяви про прийняття на роботу.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст:

<u>There are two basic types of job – application letters;</u>

- 1) a letter in response to an advertisement;
- 2) an unsolicited letter of application.

Usually a resume of your education and business background is enclosed with or is part of the application letter.

The first objective of any letter of application is to obtain an interview. An application letter and resume should be tailored to the viewpoint of the reader and the first step is to make a work sheet.

A work sheet is a rough draft listing all the assets you have that will be of value to a prospective employer. Don't list merely the bare facts of your education and work experience, but put down your hobbies, travels, high- school and college activities, and those character traits that can be of value to an employer.

If you are applying for the position of a controller you might list:

- 1. experience in accounting.
- 2. ability to analyze facts and figures.
- 3. ability to present facts.
- 4. ability to supervise others.
- 5. ability to get along with people
- 6. ability to address a meeting.
- 7. honesty.
- 8. accuracy.
- 9. neatness.
- 10. industry.

Personal Character:

- 1. Productive factors intelligence, imagination, ideas, industry, speed, enthusiasm.
- 2. Personal factors honesty, loyalty, judgement, initiative, alertness.
- 3. Special abilities and interests to get along with people, to supervise, to sell.
- 4. What I know my trade, related trades, business in general.

My testes and aptitudes.

My education.

My ambitions.

My wages.

The application itself may include several parts:

- 1. The letter of application which carries the burden of attracting attention, and doing substantial part of selling you to your prospective employer.
- 2. A resume that gives the essential facts about yourself, your education, experience, personal qualities, and what you have actually accomplished. All these factors are presented in a manner aimed at providing that you can make a profit for the company that hires you.
- 3. Sometimes you may send samples of your work.
- 4. In certain circumstances you may wish to include references, endorsements, or a photograph.

The most common method to start your letter is to mention the point of contract.

ЗАВДАННЯ 2. Напишіть власну заява про прийняття на роботу, враховуючи всі поради.

IGNITION

Система запалювання.

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, Повторення граматичного матеріалу «Типи питальних речень»

Завдання 1. Перекладіть тест:

Ignition

The <u>mixture of air</u> and petrol vapour delivered to the cylinder from the carburettor is compressed by the first upstroke of the piston. This heats the gas, and the higher temperature and pressure facilitate ignition and quick combustion. The next operation is that of igniting the charge by <u>a spark plug</u>. One electrode is insulated by porcelain or mica; the other is grounded through the metal of the plug, and both form part of the <u>secondary circuit</u> of an induction system.

The principal type of ignition now commonly used is the <u>battery-and-coil system</u>. The current from the battery flows through the coil and magnetizes the iron core. When this circuit is interrupted at the distributor points by the <u>interrupter cam</u>, a current is produced in the primary coil with the assistance of the condenser. This induces a high-voltage current in the <u>secondary winding</u>. This secondary high voltage is needed to cause the spark to jump the gap in the spark plug. <u>The spark</u> is directed to the proper cylinder by the distributor, which connects the secondary coil to the spark plugs in the several cylinders in their proper firing sequence. The interrupter cam and <u>distributor</u> are driven from the same shaft, the number of breaking points on the interrupter cam being the same as the number of cylinders.

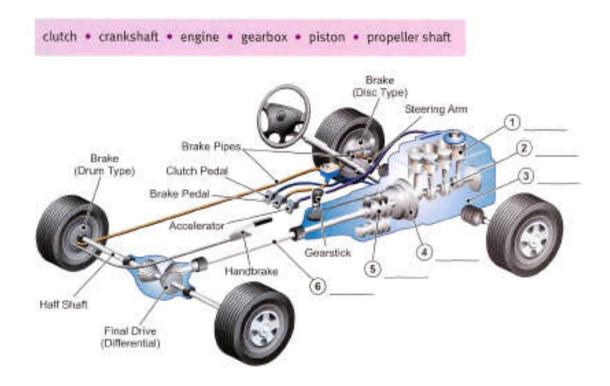
The electrical equipment controls the starting of the engine, its ignition system, and the lighting of the car. It consists of the battery, a generator for charging it when the engine is running, a starter and the necessary wiring. Electricity also operates various automatic devices and accessories, including <u>windscreen wipers</u>, directional signals, heating and air conditioning, cigarette lighters, powered windows and audio equipment.

Завдання 2. Поставте питання до виділених у тексті слів та словосполучень.

Завдання 3. Доповніть речення вживаючи Passive Voice:

- 1. This model _____ (produce) in the new factory in Poland.
- 2. German cars _____ (sell) over the world.
- 3. The orders _____ (can / place) by fax or online.
- 4. The cars _____ (assemble) by robots.
- 5. Spare parts _____ (can / buy) from your local dealer.
- 6. The interiors _____ (design) by computer.

Завдання 4 . Label the diagram with the words from the box :



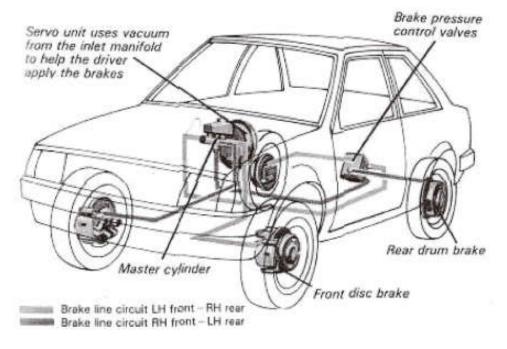
ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Перекладіть текст:

BRAKING SYSTEM

Braking force comes from friction between the tire and the road and this in turn depends upon the load on the tire. When a car is .stopping, load is transferred from the rear wheels to the front and so front brakes are designed to do about seventy per cent of the work.

The diagram above shows a typical braking system of a modern .car. It has disc



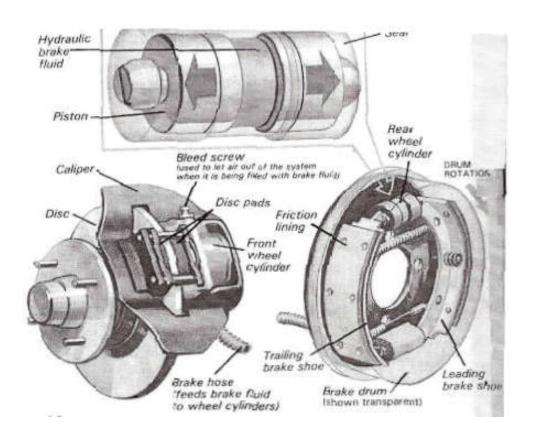
brakes at the front and drum brakes at the rear. When the driver pushes the brake pedal, a piston in the master cylinder displaces hydraulic fluid in the brake pipes which in turn pushes on the pistons in the wheel cylinders and so causes them to operate the brakes.

Typically, on a modem front wheel drive car, there two hydraulic systems, each connected to a front and rear wheel. This is known as a 'diagonal split' and ensures that should there be a leak in either system at least a half of the braking force will still be available. The Brake Pressure Control Valve prevents the rear brakes from locking their

wheels during a bard stop.

When a brake gets very hot it is liable to become less effective and is then said to fade. Mainly because the discs exposed to cooling air, disc brakes are less subject to fade and are therefore used at the front of the :vehicle ,where most of the work is done. However, drum brakes are still fitted almost universally to the rear wheels because it is easier to arrange for them to be actuated by both hydraulic and mechanical means. A handbrake system is required by law and so the handbrake is arranged also to operate the rear brakes.

ЗАВДАННЯ 2. Продублюйте українським перекладом назви складових деталей на малюнку :



ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу .

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Перекладіть статтю з журналу та дайте відповіді на запитання:

OUR 'AUTO SAFETY' SERIES

THIS MONTH:

Airbags

Until a short time ago, most of the progress made in auto safety was in front and rear accidents, even though 40% of all serious injuries from accidents are the result of side impacts, and 30% of all accidents are side-impact collisions.

Many car makers have reacted to these statistics and new standards of the NHTSA (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration) by making doors, door frames

and floor and roof sections stronger. But cars that now offer side airbags represent a new type of occupant protection.

Engineers say that designing effective side airbags is much more difficult than designing front airbags. This is because much of the energy from a front-impact collision is absorbed by the humper, hood and engine, and it takes almost 30 to 40 milliseconds before the impact reaches the car's occupant. In a side impact, only a relatively thin door and a few inches

separate the occupant from another vehicle. This means that door-mounted side airbags must begin deploying within 5 or 6 milliseconds. It takes a collision of about 19 kph to trigger side air bags.

The seat-belt airbag is intended to give back-seat passengers the same level of protection as front-seat occupants. The airbag is incorporated in the rear-seat seat belt

and inflates forward on impact.

Airbags, though, do not always save lives; they sometimes kill people who are too small or are in the wrong position when the airbags deploy. To prevent this from happening, car makers and suppliers are developing occupant-sensing systems. The three-leading technologies for smart airbags are weight-sensing in the seat, position sensing within the car, and camera monitoring. These detection systems can automatically deactivate the airbags if the situation is dangerous.

QUESTIONS:

- 1. Do know anyone who has been saved by an airbag in an accident?
- 2. Which other safety features are car manufacturers working on at the moment?
- 3. Which do you think will be developed in the future?
- 4. How safe do you feel when driving your car?

ЗАВДАННЯ 2. Чи згідні ви з такими твердженнями :

Design factors

Design is the most important	Agree	disagree	Not sure
feature of a car			
The colour of the car doesn't			
matter			
Most cars look pretty much			
the same			
The drug coefficient has no			
effect on the design of a car			
As long as the interior looks			
good? The ergonomics don't			
matter			
Every car from the same			
brand should look like part of			
a family			

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Визначте, що ϵ спільним для наступних речень. Повторіть граматичний матеріал пов'язаний з виконанням цього завдання:

The fuel is ignited.

The air is highly compressed.

The problems are not yet entirely solved.

ЗАВДАННЯ 2. Проаналізуйте речення в, яких відсутні пробіли між словами. Розставте вірно пробіли і запишіть речення.

Allthecompanies investigating diesels are trying to reduce noise and smoke but the problems are nory etentirely solved.

And the warm-upperiod for all diesels seems to olong to drivers accustomed to gasoline models.

ЗАВДАННЯ 3.

- а) Прочитайте та перекладіть виділені у тексті слова та словосполучення.
- б) Прогляньте текст і коротко перекажіть текст українською мовою , використовуючи виділені в тексті слова.

CLUTCH

The word "clutch", as used in connection with automobiles, indicates a device attached to cars having change speed gears of the sliding type, which permits the engine to be connected with, or disconnected from, the transmission, so that the car may, or may not, move while the engine is running.

The clutch is connected and disconnected from the **flywheel** of the engine by a **foot lever**. When disconnected from the flywheel of the engine, there is no connection between the engine and **rear-axle**.

When the clutch is connected with the flywheel of the engine, the power of the engine is transmitted to the rear-axle, if the gears of transmission are not in "neutral" position. If gears are in neutral position, the power of the engine will end at the end of the secondary shaft of transmission.

If the clutch is "in" and the gears are meshed, the course of the power from the crankshaft of the engine will then be through gears, through drive-shaft, driving pinion, large bevel gear on differential, through differential gears to axle-hafts and wheels. The car will move and the clutch will permit the car move faster or slower.

Clutches have two chief parts: one part (flywheel) is attached to the **crankshaft** of the engine, the other part (**disk** or **cone**) is attached to the main shaft of the transmission.

When the two parts are separated, i.e. when the "clutch" is thrown "out" by clutch pedal, they are **independent** of each other and the engine can run without moving the car. The left-foot pedal on all cars of standard design is the "clutch pedal".

TRANSMISSION

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Прочитайте текст, звертаючи увагу на переклад виділених у тексті слів та словосполучень.

The power from the engine to the **drive wheels** is transmitted through the transmission which is composed of the following mechanisms: **Clutch** is a device which permits the engine to be connected with, or disconnected from, the transmission mechanisms, so that the car may, or may not, move **while the engine** is **running**.

Gearbox is a mechanism regulating the motive power of the engine, which is transmitted to the drive wheels of the automobile.

Through **drive shaft** power is transmitted from the engine to the rear-axle. It is located between the gearbox and the rear-axle.

Differential is the device that permits the rear wheels to revolve at different speeds **independently one of the other**.

Front-axle and rear-axle suspensions serve to support the automobile.

The front suspension of a car carries about 80% of the weight of the engine, and must at the same time withstand the shocks and jerk jars that it receives through the steering wheels; it must, therefore, be strong and stiff. It also carries about 20 to 40 percent of the weight of the entire car.

ЗАВДАННЯ 2. Підберіть відповідні назви до малюнка:

1. body fixing plate пластина кріплення до кузова автомобіля

2. upper bearing верхній підшипник3. suspension spring пружина підвіски

4. piston rod шток плунжера амортизатора

5. suspension damper амортизатор підвіски

6. rim обід колеса

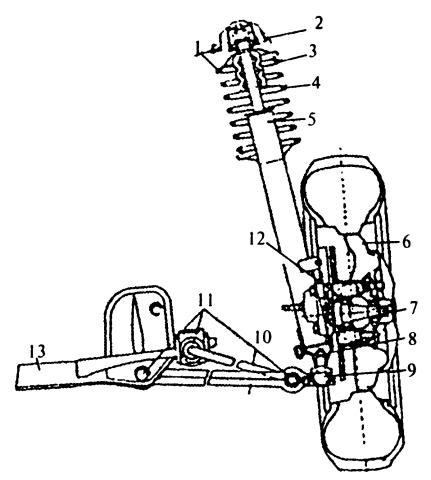
7. stub axle поворотний кулак 8. steering arm ричав керування

9. track – rod ball joint поперечно кермова тяга з шаровим шарніром

10.trailing link arm поздовжній важіль розкосу тяг

11. bump rubber резиновий амортизатор

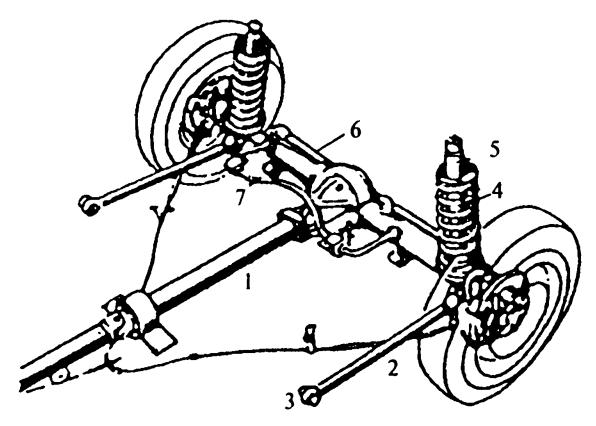
12. lower bearing нижній підшипник



ЗАВДАННЯ 3. . Прочитайте текст, звертаючи увагу на переклад виділених у тексті слів та словосполучень.

The rear axle suspension

There are two types of rear axles: "dead axle" and "live axle". The rear axle carries from 60 to 80% of the car weight. Dead axles are stationary, with the wheels running free on the ends of the axle. Live rear axles is the name given to axles that revolve with the wheels, and are known as "plain" live axle, "semi-floating" axle, "three-quarter floating" axle, "full-floating" axle. The axle shafts on a "live" axle are in two sections. The inner end is connected with the differential gear; the outer ends are connected to the drive wheels. It is necessary to support the axle parts in a strong housing. Nowadays multilink rear suspension is standard.



Live axle (rigid axle)

Ведучий міст з обертаючою віссю.

1. propeller shaft карданний вал

2. trailing arm продовжній важіль підвіски

3. rubber bushрезинова втулка4.coil springпружинна ресора5. damperамортизатор

5. damperамортизатор6. Panhard rodважіль Панара

7. stabilizer bar стержень стабілізатора

TOUR OF A CAR FACTORY

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу .

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Вставте потрібні за змістом слова в текст.

Word file: *clutch*, *combustion*, *crankshaft*, *cylinders*, *distribution*, *fuel*, *piston*, *spark plug*, *torque*.



Now we came to the engine. The principal of the internal	engine has
not changed last 100 years. The engine takes in	and air which is
compressed is a combustion chamber. Then this mixture is ign	nited by a
to produce an explosion, which moves the in the	e cylinder. The up and
down motion of the piston of the cylinder is converted into ro	tational motion by the
The rotational force generated by the eng	gine is known as
. The size of the engine determines the power . The size of the engine determines the power . The size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the power is a size of the engine determines the eng	he more
there are the more powerful the engine. This power are transm	itted through the
, the gearbox, the propeller shaft (in the rear w	heel and four wheel
drive) and the axles to the wheels. The position of the engine	can vary, but generally
speaking it is mounted in the front. In some sports cars the en	gine is mounted at the
rear (e.g. Porsche) or in the middle (e.g. Lamborghini) bec	ause of weight



So , that's enough about the engine for the moment , let's move to the next stage....

ЗАВДАННЯ 2.

The is on the right/left-hand side of the engine.	This layout is cuboid in shape.		ednane		cuboid
This part is located at the front/rear of the engine.	The brake fluid reservoir is the rectangular		rectangular	9	cylindrical
It's on the opposite side of the engine from the	container on the right.	0	oiroular	0	spherical
It's above/below/next to/beside the				A	
It's between the and the		A	triangular		conical

ЗАВДАННЯ 3. Прочитайте та перекладіть діалог

Rep: Can I help you?

Visitor: Oh, I was just looking at this model. It's really beautiful.

R.: Yes, it certainly is . If design is important for you then this is your car.

V.: Well I do like nice design, but I'm also interested in engine. How big is it?

R.: It's 4.2 litre V8 engine. With this new model we have increased the power by 20 bhp to 330 bhp. And a six speed automatic gearbox comes as standard

V.: Right. What is the top speed?

R.: the top speed is 155 mph and it has an acceleration from 0-60 in only 6 seconds

V.: Wow, that's impressive. Must say it sounds very interesting Do you have a brochure I could take with me?

R.: yes, of course. Here you are. Oh, and let me give you my card. If you have any other questions then just call or e- mail me. I'll be happy to help.

V.: I'll do that. Thanks very much for your time.

Завдання для самостійної роботи № 13 BEARINGS

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть текст:

BEARINGS

Bearing is a mechanical device for decreasing friction in a machine in which a moving part bears—that is, slides or rolls on another part. Usually in a bearing the support must allow the moving part one type of motion, for example, rotation, while preventing it from moving in any other way, for example, sidewise. The commonest bearings are found at the rigid supports of rotating shafts where friction is the greatest.

Bearings were invented early in history; when the wheel was invented, it was mounted on an axle, and where wheel and axle touched was a bearing. Such early bearings had surfaces of wood or leather lubricated with animal fat.

Modern bearings have been arbitrarily designated as friction bearings and antifriction bearings. The first comprises sleeve or journal bearings; the second, ball and roller bearings. Neither type of bearing is completely frictionless, and both are highly efficient in reducing friction. A large, modern aircraft engine, for example, has more than 100 bearings, including both types; yet the total power consumed in overcoming bearing friction is less than one per cent of the total power output of the engine.

Friction bearings (скользіння) of the sleeve or journal type are simpler than antifriction bearings in construction but more complex in theory and operation. The shaft supported by the bearing is called the journal, and the outer portion, the sleeve. If journal and sleeve are both made of steel, the bearing surfaces, even if well lubricated, may grab or pick up, that is, rip, small pieces of metal from each other. The sleeves of most bearings therefore are lined with brass, bronze, or Babbitt metal. Sleeve bearings are generally pressure-lubricated through a hole in the journal or from the housing that contains the bearing. The sleeve is often grooved to distribute the oil evenly over the bearing surface.

Typical clearance (difference between the diameters of journal and sleeve) is nominally 0.0025 cm for every 2.54 cm of journal diameter. When the journal is rotating, it may be about 0.0000001 cm from the sleeve at the side with the greatest load. The journal is thus supported on an extremely thin film of oil, and the two parts have no actual contact. As the rotational speed increases, other variables remaining constant, the oil film becomes thicker, so that the friction increases in less than direct

proportion to the speed. Conversely, at lower speeds the oil film is thinner if other factors are unchanged. At extremely low speeds, however, the film may rupture and the two pieces come into contact. Therefore, friction is high when the machine is started in motion, and the bearing may fail if high stresses are put on it during starting. Ball bearings, on the other hand, have low starting friction.

Jewel bearings are used to mount very little shafts such as those found in fine watches. They are friction-type bearings in which the ends of the shafts are mounted in extremely hard substances. The bearing is lubricated with a microscopic drop of fine oil.

In a ball bearing, a number of balls rotate freely between an inner ring, which is rigidly fixed to a rotating shaft, and an outer ring, which is rigidly fixed to a support. Both balls and rings are made of hardened alloy steel, usually finished to extremely fine tolerances. The balls are generally held in position by a cage or separator that keeps them evenly spaced and prevents them from rubbing against each other. The bearing is lubricated with grease or oil.

A roller bearing is similar to a ball bearing, except that small steel cylinders, or rollers, are substituted for the balls. A needle bearing is a roller bearing in which the rollers are extremely long and thin. An ordinary roller bearing may have 20 rollers — each twice as long as it is wide — whereas a needle bearing may have 100 needles, each 10 times as long as it is wide. Needle bearings are particularly useful when space is limited.

ЗАВДАННЯ 2 Поставте 5 запитань за текстом.

ЩПІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Прочитайте та перекладіть статтю з журналу:

Fuel cells

The use of fuel cells promises a reduction in environmental pollution from car exhaust emissions, and the end of our dependence on oil for fuel.

A fuel cell produces an electric current and heat by converting hydrogen and oxygen into water. The output of a single cell is 0.6-0.8V, but when many cells are combined into a stack, enough energy is produced to power a 50 kW engine.

The fuel cell has the highest efficiency in power generation, reaching over 60%, compared to a gasoline-powered car which has 20%.

The oxygen required comes from the air, but hydrogen is not so readily available. Pure hydrogen could be stored on-board the car, but this would use too much space. Alternatively, car makers could use reformer technology to convert gasoline or methanol into hydrogen, but this would reduce the efficiency of the cell.

For drivers there are many practical considerations. Fuel cell-powered cars are neither as fast nor as quiet as gasoline- or diesel-powered cars. At present there are very few hydrogen fuelling stations, so refuelling could be a problem. Fuel cell cars have a shorter range, so drivers will have to refuel more often. If a tank of hydrogen is stored on board, there are problems of space and safety.

Fuel cell cars are very expensive to



develop and produce, which means they will also be expensive for the customer. Many drivers will not pay extra for 'green' car technology, especially if it is not as convenient as the current system. Nevertheless, the race is on to produce the first fuel cell-powered family car with CO₂ emissions of 90 g/km (equivalent to gasoline consumption of 3.0 1/100 km).

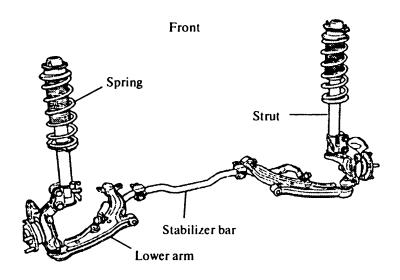
ЗАВДАННЯ 2. Зробіть коротеньку презентацію на одну із поданих тем:

- The future of my company
- Future developments in the global car market.
- Fuel of the future.
- The car of the future.

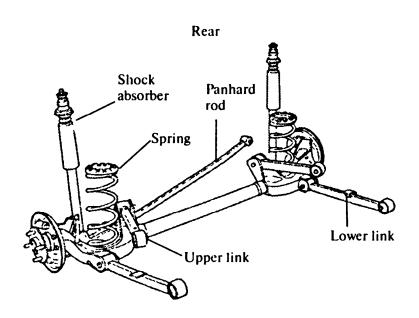
SUSPENSIONS

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. На основі пройденого матеріалу спробуйте перекласти позначення елементів і вузлів підвіски, що зображено на малюнку:



Front and rear suspensions from MARCH/ Micra minicar Передня і задня підвіски мініавтомобіля МАРЧ / Майкра



ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Прочитайте текст та перекладіть слова та словосполучення, що виділені в тексті, коротко перекажіть текст:

UNIVERSAL JOINTS

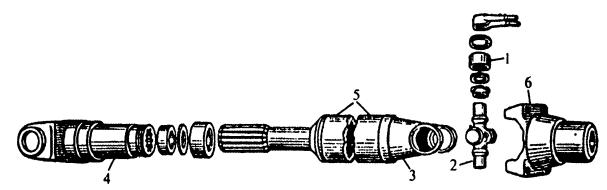
A universal joint is a flexible connection between two shafts, which permits one to drive another, although they may not be in line.

Universal joints are usually placed at the ends of the **propeller shaft**. They are also termed cardan joints.

Universal joints are necessary on automobiles with **shaft drive**, for while one end of the **driving shaft** is attached to the transmission shaft which is on the frame, the other end is connected to the axle, and is **constantly moving up and down** as the wheels follow the **roughness of the road**.

If no universal joints were used, the shaft would jam in its bearings from the up and down movement of one end of it. The propeller or driving shaft has two universal joints. The driving and driven gears are contained within a case that supports the bearings for the parts of the axle and also the end of the driving shaft. All of the moving parts are enclosed and protected from dust, and run in grease or oil, which means perfect lubrication.

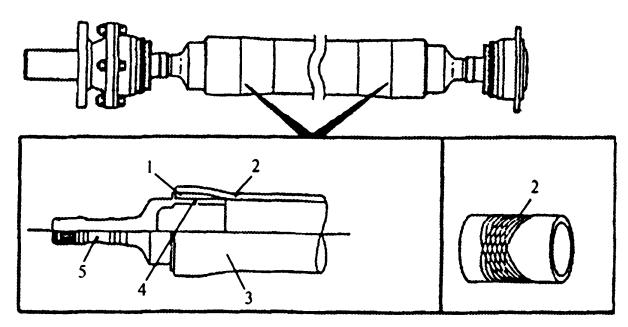
ЗАВДАННЯ 2. Підберіть переклад, користуючись візуальними прикладами:



Карданна передача, карданний привід. Universal- joint drive, cardan drive

- 1. Universal- joint flange
- 2. universal –joint centre cross, trunnion cross
- 3. universal –joint fork

- 4. universal –joint slip yoke
- 5. universal joint shaft tube
- 6. needle bearing with closed end
- голковий роликовий підшипник
- фланець кріплення кардана
- сковзка вилка кардана
- труба карданного валу
- вилка кардана
- хрестовина кардана



Pajero's 2000 propeller shaft is made of carbon-fiber-reinforced plastic Карданний вал « Паджеро» 2000 року вироблений з посиленого вуглецевими нитками пластика

- 1 hoop layer
- 2. helically wound layer
- 3. carbon- fiber reinforced plastic tube
- 4. serrated fitting
- 5. shaft
- шліцьоване зубчате ущільнення
- трубка із пластика посиленого вуглецевим волокном
- вал
- стягуючий прошарок
- гелікоідальний витий прошарок

The first driving lesson

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу.

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Прочитайте, перекладіть та доповніть діалог між інструктором то учнем:

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

Ins.: You've forgotten something.

L.: Of course, I fasten my ______ first.

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

L.: Not really. The seat is a bit too far from the _____.

Ins.: So you need to adjust the seat, right? Use the two levels there to adjust the position and the height. You can also adjust the steering wheel. So mow you are sitting comfortably. What should you check now?

L.: That the _____ mirror is in the right position. And the side mirror.

Ins.: Quit right. What next?

L.: Well, it is dark, I need to switch on the _____.

Ins.: Good. Finally before you put the key into the _____., what should

you do?

L.: Now I fasten my seat belt.

ЗАВДАННЯ 2 Заповніть таблицю, використовуючи дані слова, одне слово може вживатися декілька разів.

Bonnet, Boot, Door, Fog light, Fuel, Glove compartment, Headlights, Headrest, Indicator, Oil level, Petrol cap, Rear view mirror, Seat belt, Seat height, Seat position, Side mirror, Steering wheel, Sunroof, Tyre pressure, Windscreen wipers.

.

OPEN/ CLOSE	ADJUST	SWITCH ON /OFF	СНЕСК

ЗАВДАННЯ 3 Дайте відповіді на питання:

What do you do when

- 1 visibility is poor because of fog
- 2 your seat is too low
- 3 you think you need oil
- 4 you want to get out of the car
- 5 you can see the cars behind you properly
- 6 it's getting dark
- 7 you want to look at the engine
- 8 your steering wheel is too high
- 9 you think your tyre pressure is low
- 10 you need your road map
- 11 it's warm and sunny
- 12 your passengers legroom in the back?

ЦІЛІ: вдосконалення лексичних навичок, читання, навичок логічного мислення, практика навичок перекладу

ЗАВДАННЯ 1. Прочитайте статтю з журналу та перекладіть її:

Aluminium -

the car maker's metal of the year?

With the launch of the A2, Audi AG introduced the first vehicle in the world to have a volume-built all-aluminium body. In 1996, series production of the A8 began. The A8 is the first luxury limousine made of aluminium, and the Audi plant in Neckarsulm produces 20,000 vehicles a year. The A8 combines high strength with low weight. At only 1,690 kilos, the A8 3.2 is the lightest car in the luxury class. The third-generation Audi Space Frame now has fewer components than its predecessors, which makes it easier to build the car in large quantities.

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

But there are drawbacks to using aluminium. Replacing steel with aluminium is expensive; an aluminium body costs twice as much as a steel one. Not only are aluminium production processes expensive, they are also difficult to implement. Because aluminium is more brittle and tears more



easily than steel, it can only be formed when it is in an unhardened state. Furthermore, the aluminium used for the outer parts of the car, such as the wings and the doors, needs to be thicker than steel because it doesn't have the same stiffness. The dent-resistance of aluminium is also less than that of steel.

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

ЗАВДАННЯ 2. Дайте відповіді на питання:

- 1 What are the advantages and disadvantages of using aluminium?
- 2. What kind of car materials do you think will be used in the future?
- 3. What are the EU's recycling targets for 2015? Do you think car makers will have trouble reaching them?

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