BODY WORK REPAIRS

I. Evocation.

1. Task: share your experience. Have you ever been at a body shop? What was the cause?

2. Task: increase your vocabulary; give equivalents in your native language; make up collocations and phrases.

wheel bearing	[ˌwilˈbeə(r)iŋ], *n.* – a component that decrease friction when the wheel is turning.	
disassemble	[ˌdɪs.əˈsem.bl], *v.* – to take apart.	
reassemble	[ˌriː.əˈsem.bl], *v.* – to fit or join together again.	
grind	[graɪnd], *v.* – to wear, smooth or sharpen by abrasion or friction.	
wrench / spanner	[rentʃ] / [ˈspæn.ər], *n.* – a hand tool for holding, twisting or turning an object.	
lathe	[leɪð], *n.* – a machine that rotates a workpiece to create a symmetrical object.	
flame-cutting	[ˌfleɪmˈkʌtɪŋ], *n.* – oxygen burning welding.	
hoist	[hɔɪst], *n.* – a device used for lifting heavy things.	
screwdriver	[ˈskruːˌdraɪ.vər], *n.* – a tool that is used for turning screws.	
pliers	[ˈplaɪ.əz], *n.* – a hand tool used to hold objects firmly.	
dent	[dent], *n.* – a hollow or depression in a surface	
gear train	[gɪə(r)] [treɪn], *n.* – is a mechanical system formed by mounting gears on a frame.	
crumple	[ˈkrʌm.pl], *v.* – to press or crush into irregular folds.	

II. Realization.

3. Task: scan the text **"Automotive Service Technicians"**; explain the words in bold.

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Automotive service technicians inspect, diagnose, repair and service mechanical, electrical and electronic systems and components of cars and light trucks. In repairing cars, their main role is **to diagnose** the problem accurately and quickly. They often have **to quote prices** for their customers before starting work or after partial disassembly for inspection. The mechanic uses both **electronic means of gathering data** as well as their senses. Automotive service technicians and mechanics typically do the following:

1. test parts and systems to ensure that they are working properly;
2. identify mechanical problems, often by using computerized diagnostic equipment;
3. follow **checklists** to ensure that all critical parts are examined;
4. test and lubricate the vehicle's engine and other major components;
5. perform basic maintenance, including oil changes, **tune-ups**, and tyre rotations;
6. repair or replace worn parts, such as brake pads and wheel bearings**;**
7. disassemble and reassemble parts;
8. use testing equipment **to ensure** that repairs and maintenance are effective;
9. explain to clients their automotive problems and the repairs done on their vehicles.

Service technicians work on traditional mechanical components, such as engines, transmissions, belts, and hoses. However, they **must also be familiar** with a growing number of electronic systems. Braking, transmission, and steering systems, for example, are controlled primarily by computers and electronic components.

Other integrated electronic systems, such as **accident-avoidance sensors**, are becoming common as well. In addition, a growing number of technicians are **required** to work on vehicles that run on alternative fuels, such as ethanol and electricity.

4. Task: read the text; find answers to these questions.

1. What kind of jobs do automotive service technicians typically do?
2. What components do service technicians work?
3. Why must service technicians be familiar with electronic systems?
4. What vehicles do automotive service technicians work on?

5. Task: define the steps of automotive service.

flame-cutting **reassembling** **computerized diagnosis** **painting**

disassembling **making a checklist** **grinding** **releasing a vehicle**













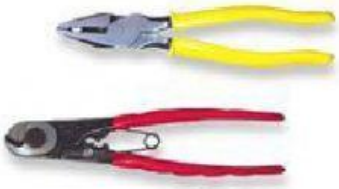
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6. Task: read the text **"Automotive Tools and Instruments"** and say what tools are used by automotive service technicians. Consult the topical vocabulary.





Service technicians use a variety of tools in their work. They use power tools, such as pneumatic wrenches to remove bolts quickly; machine tools like lathes and grinding machines to rebuild brakes; welding and flame-cutting equipment to remove and repair exhaust systems; and jacks and hoists to lift cars and engines. They also use common hand tools, such as screwdrivers, pliers, and spanners to work on small parts and in hard-to-reach places.

Technicians usually provide their own hand tools and many experienced workers have thousands of dollars invested in them. Employers furnish engine analyzers, and other diagnostic equipment.

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7. Task: fill in the gaps with the words given below.

Specialization in Types of Repairs

condensers	fiberglass	ignition timing	suspension systems	gear trains	valves	pads	dents
crumpled parts	wheels	hydraulic pumps	linings	compressors	plastic body	spark plugs	

Automotive service technicians in large shops often specialize in certain types of repairs.

Transmission technicians and rebuilders work on 1) _____, 2) _____, and other parts of transmissions. Extensive knowledge of computer controls, the ability to diagnose electrical and hydraulic problems and other specialized skills are needed to work on these complex components, which employ some of the most sophisticated technology used in vehicles.

Tune-up technicians adjust 3) _____ and 4) _____ and adjust or replace 5) _____ and other parts to ensure efficient engine performance. They often use electronic testing equipment to isolate and adjust malfunctions in the fuel, ignition and emissions control systems.

Automotive air-conditioning repairers install and repair air-conditioners and service their components, such as 6) _____, 7) _____, and controls.

Front-end mechanics align and balance 8) _____ and repair the steering mechanisms and 9) _____. They frequently use special alignment equipment and wheel-balancing machines.

Brake repairers adjust brakes, replace brake 10) _____ and 11) _____, and make other repairs on brake systems. Some technicians specialize in both brake and front-end work.

Automotive body repairers straighten bent bodies, 12) _____, and replace 13) _____ that cannot be fixed. They repair all types of vehicles, but most work on cars and small trucks. They can work alone, with only general direction from supervisors, or as specialists on a repair team. In some shops, helpers or apprentices assist experienced repairers.

Body repairers may also repair or replace the 14) _____ parts that are widely used on new vehicles. They remove damaged panels and identify the type and properties of the plastic used. A few body repairers specialize in fixing 15) _____ car bodies.



III. Reflection & Extension.

8. Task: fill in the table.

Self Car Repairing		Professional Car Repairing	
Advantages	**Disadvantages**	**Advantages**	**Disadvantages**

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