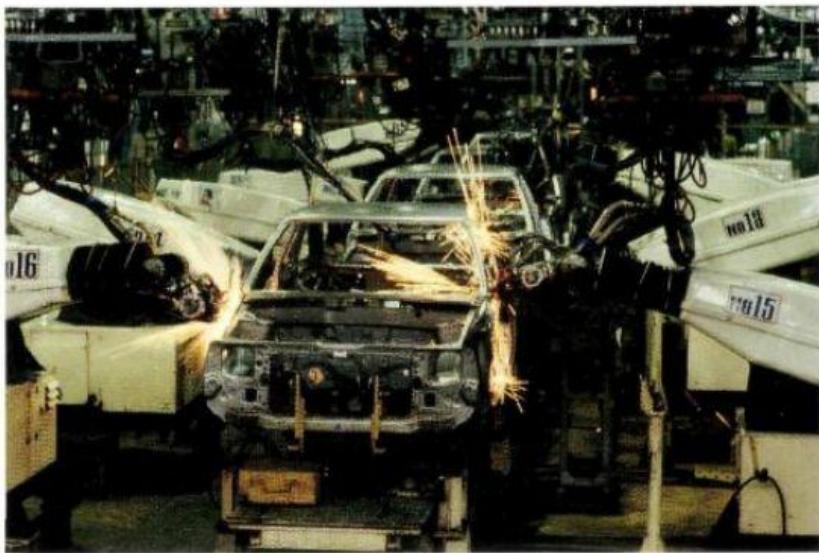


## 2 Look at this extract from a tour of a car factory. Complete the text with words from the box.

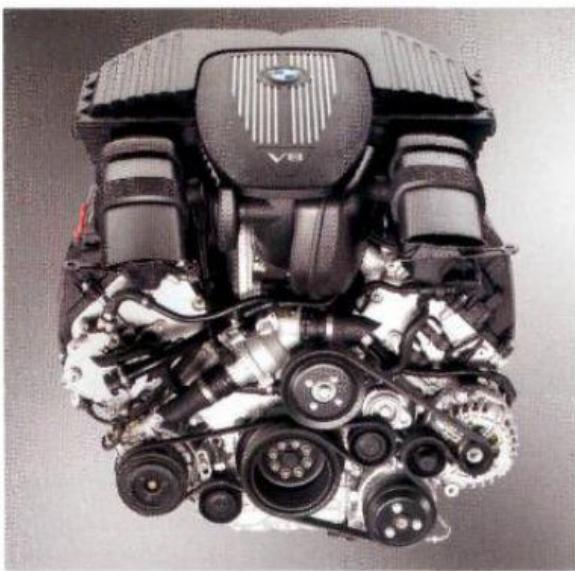
clutch • combustion •  
crankshaft • cylinders •  
distribution • fuel • piston •  
spark plug • torque



'Now we come to the engine.

The principle of the internal  
\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>1</sup> engine has  
not changed in the last 100 years.  
The engine takes in

\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>2</sup> and air which is compressed in a combustion chamber. Then this mixture is  
ignited by a \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>3</sup> to produce an explosion, which moves the \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>4</sup>  
in the cylinder. The up and down motion of the piston in the cylinder is converted into rotational  
motion by the \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>5</sup>. The rotational force generated by the engine is known as



\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>6</sup>. The size of the engine determines the power.

The more \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>7</sup> there are, the  
more powerful the engine. This power is  
transmitted through the  
\_\_\_\_\_ <sup>8</sup>, the gearbox, the  
propeller shaft (in rear-wheel and four-wheel  
drive), and the axles to the wheels. The  
position of the engine can vary, but generally  
speaking it is mounted at the front. In some  
sports cars, the engine is mounted at the rear

(e.g. Porsche) or in the middle (e.g. Ferrari or Lamborghini) because of weight \_\_\_\_\_ <sup>9</sup>.  
So, that's enough about the engine for the moment – let's move on to the next stage ... '

AUDIO



Now listen to the recording to check your answers.

15

British English  
gearbox

American English  
transmission