HOW CAR ENGINES WORK

Have you ever opened the **hood** of your car and wondered what was going on in there? A car engine can <u>look like</u> a big confusing mix of metal, tubes and wires to the *uninitiated*.

You might want to know what's <u>going on simply</u> out of curiosity. Or *perhaps* you are buying a new car and you hear things like "2.5-liter incline four" and "turbocharged" and "start/stop technology." What does all of that mean?

In this article, we'll discuss the basic idea behind an engine and then go into detail about how all the pieces fit together, what can go wrong and how to increase performance.

The purpose of a gasoline car engine is to convert gasoline into *motion* so that your car can move. *Currently* the easiest way to create *motion* from gasoline is to burn the gasoline

inside an engine. <u>Therefore</u>, a car engine is an **internal combustion engine** — combustion <u>takes place</u> internally

Look the meaning for the following words:

Uninitiated

Perhaps

Fit

Increase

Performances

Motion

Currently

Therefore

Match the phrasal verb with its correspondent meaning

Create one sentence for each phrasal verb

1) Look like

a) where it happens

1 -

2) Going on

b) explore

2 -

3) Go into

c) what is happening

3 -

4) Take place

d) similar

4 -

Two things to note:

 There are different kinds of internal combustion engines. Diesel engines are one type and gas turbine engines are another. Each has its own advantages and disadvantages.

What are the advantages and disadvantages of each one?

engine in old-fashioned trains and steam boats is the best example of an external combustion engine. The fuel (coal, wood, oil) in a steam engine burns outside the engine to create steam, and the steam creates motion inside the engine. Internal combustion is a lot more efficient than external combustion, plus an internal combustion engine is a lot smaller.

Give another example for external combustion engine