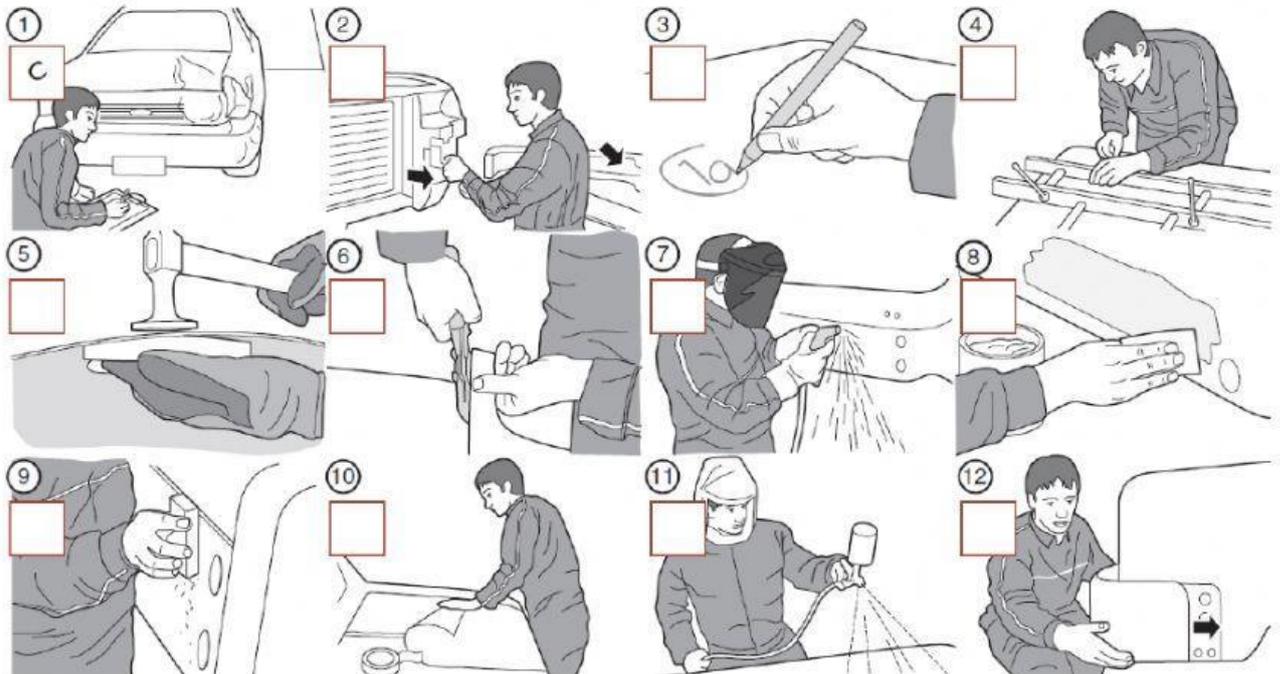


Match the pictures with the descriptions of the bodywork repairs.



- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a) He's cutting a body panel.                  | g) He's welding the panel to the body.           |
| b) He's painting the car with a paint-sprayer. | h) He's labelling the parts that he can reuse.   |
| c) He's assessing the damage.                  | i) He's masking the paintwork with masking tape. |
| d) He's straightening the metal frame.         | j) He's flattening the dents.                    |
| e) He's sanding the filler.                    | k) He's dismantling the front of the car.        |
| f) He's fitting the new parts to the car.      | l) He's putting on body filler.                  |

Complete the text, using the verbs in the present continuous.

cut / do / paint / put / remove / replace / sand / use / weld

### A lecturer is showing the students a DVD of a body repair workshop.

The first repair job won't take long. The mechanic is (1) *doing* a patch repair on the bonnet. He's (2) \_\_\_\_\_ a small patch of filler onto the fibreglass bonnet. Now he's (3) \_\_\_\_\_ the patch with a sanding block. Now he's (4) \_\_\_\_\_ the repaired bonnet with some paint. Job done! The second job will take longer. Look at that damaged door frame. First, he's (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the corrosion. He's (6) \_\_\_\_\_ a sanding disk. Now, he's (7) \_\_\_\_\_ out the corroded section with a power tool. Finally, he's (8) \_\_\_\_\_ a new bar to the chassis, so the chassis will stay rigid. The third job has the most damage, but will be the easiest. Look at the nearside rear panel. Watch. He's (9) \_\_\_\_\_ the damaged panel with a new one.

Read the texts and complete the table below.

- 1 Seat covers in luxury cars are made from leather. It is made from animal skins and is strong and flexible. It doesn't melt, but it can burn.
- 2 The instrument panel is placed in front of the driver's seat. Holes are cut in the panel, and the instruments are placed behind the holes. Some luxury cars have wooden instrument panels. These are very expensive. The material is hard, but not flexible. You can cut it, but you can't bend it or stretch it. It doesn't melt, but it burns.
- 3 The cheapest car in the world today has a light but strong two-cylinder petrol engine, with a capacity of 623 cc. The engine is made of aluminium. It is placed at the rear and drives the two rear wheels.
- 4 Heavy goods vehicles have special, heavy tyres. The rubber composite makes the tyre tough but flexible. The steel cords in the tyre walls make the tyres very strong, but heavy.
- 5 Cars have one or two silencers. Modern cars have steel silencers. These are coated with aluminium and are strong, rigid and corrosion-resistant.
- 6 Most wheels are made of steel but the wheels of more expensive cars are made from a light but strong alloy. This is more expensive than steel, but it looks better.
- 7 Most fuel tanks are made of steel, but the tanks of some small cars are made of plastic. Both plastic and steel tanks are rigid, hard and water-resistant. Some of the plastic tanks have heat-resistant steel plates fixed to them.

Part	Material	Properties
1 <i>seat cover</i>	<i>leather,</i>	<i>strong,</i>
2		
3		
4	1) <i>rubber composite</i> 2)	1) <i>tough, flexible</i> 2)
5		
6	1) <i>steel</i> 2)	1) no information given 2)
7	1) 2)	1) 2)