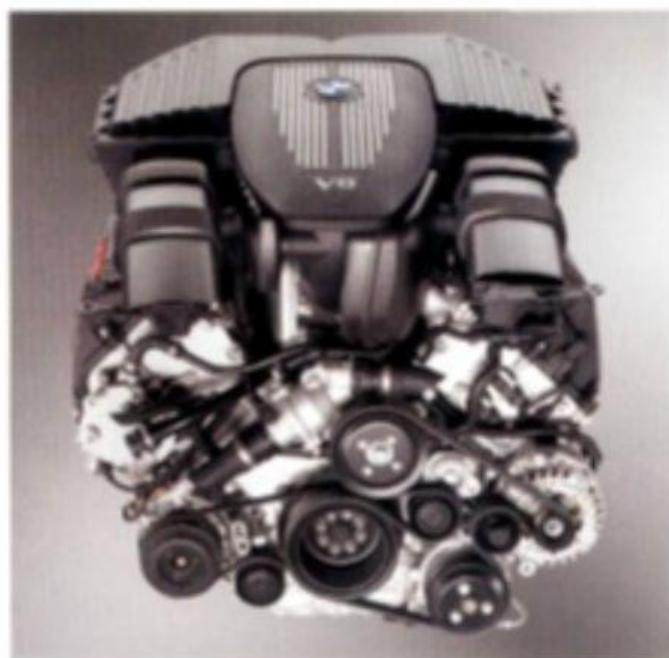


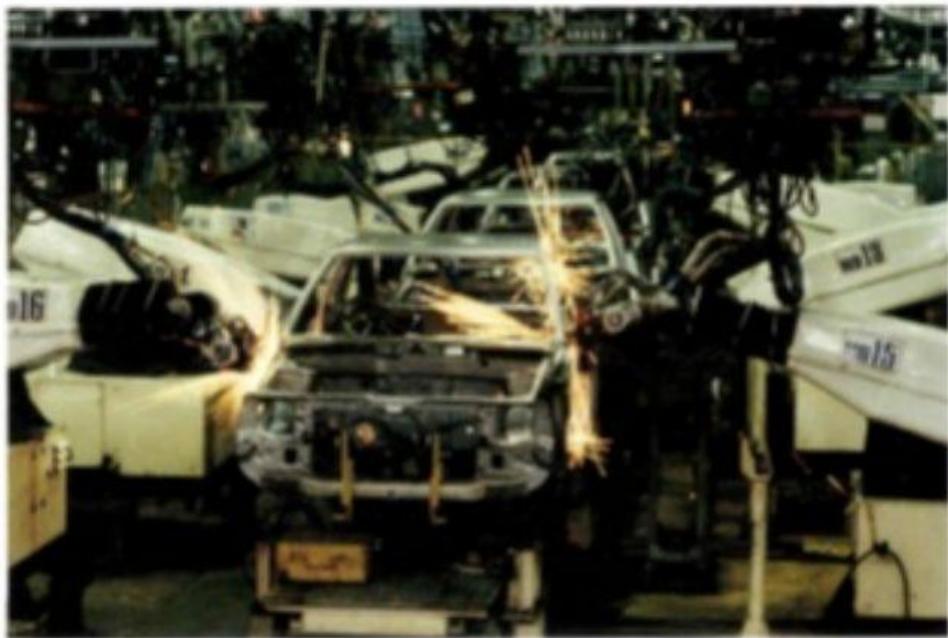
clutch • combustion •
crankshaft • cylinders •
distribution • fuel • piston •
spark plug • torque

'Now we come to the engine.
The principle of the internal
_____ ¹ engine has
not changed in the last 100 years.
The engine takes in

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



(e.g. Porsche) or in the middle (e.g. Ferrari or Lamborghini) because of weight _____ ⁹.
So, that's enough about the engine for the moment – let's move on to the next stage ... ⁸



The size of the engine determines the power.
The more _____ ⁷ there are, the
more powerful the engine. This power is
transmitted through the
_____ ⁸, 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