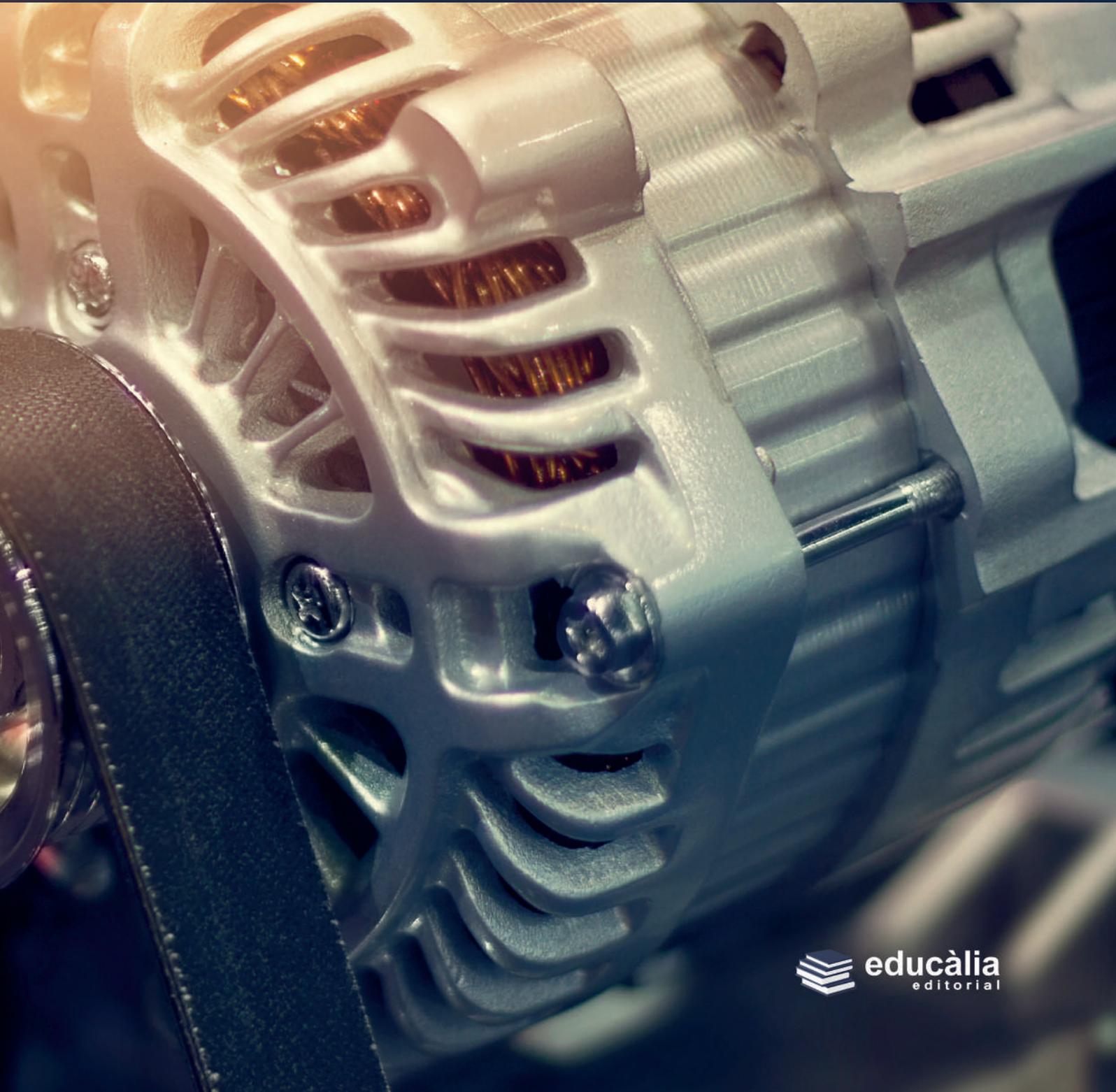


Advanced English for *Automobile Industry*

• Tamara Expósito Ponce •



Primera edición, 2020

Autoras: Tamara Exposito Ponce

Maquetación: Educàlia Editorial

Edita: Educàlia Editorial

Imprime: Grupo Digital 82, S.L.

ISBN: 978-84-17997-41-0

Depósito legal: V-3679-2019

Printed in Spain/Impreso en España.

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Advanced English for

Automobile Industry

• Tamara Expósito Ponce •

*A mis alumnos del Grado Superior de Automoción.
Promoción 2017-2019. CIPFP Faitanar*

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UNIT 1

*Welcome to
our garage,
Rob!*

*Hi, my name is Rob.
It's my first day as
apprentice in this
garage. Wish me
good luck!*





LISTENING (track 1)

1. Listen to the following conversation and answer the questions below:

Tony: Good morning. I am Tony. The garage supervisor

Rob: Nice to meet you, Tony. Thanks

Tony: Nice to meet you, too. Come over here, please. I am going to introduce you to the rest of the staff members and show you our garage. They are working now but you can talk to them later. John is our mechanical engineer and Susan is our specialist in diagnosis. Hey Susan, this is Rob, the new mechanic.

Susan: Nice to meet you, Rob. Welcome to the garage.

Rob: Nice to meet you, too. Thank you! I am very excited!

Tony: Ok let's go on. This is the area where Harry works. He is the electrical repair mechanic and he fixes all kind of electrical problems you can imagine. You will learn a lot with him. He is out for lunch time at the moment.

And there is Alex. Alex is the Senior mechanic. He has been with us like forever! He will show you your workbench late. You are going to start working with him.

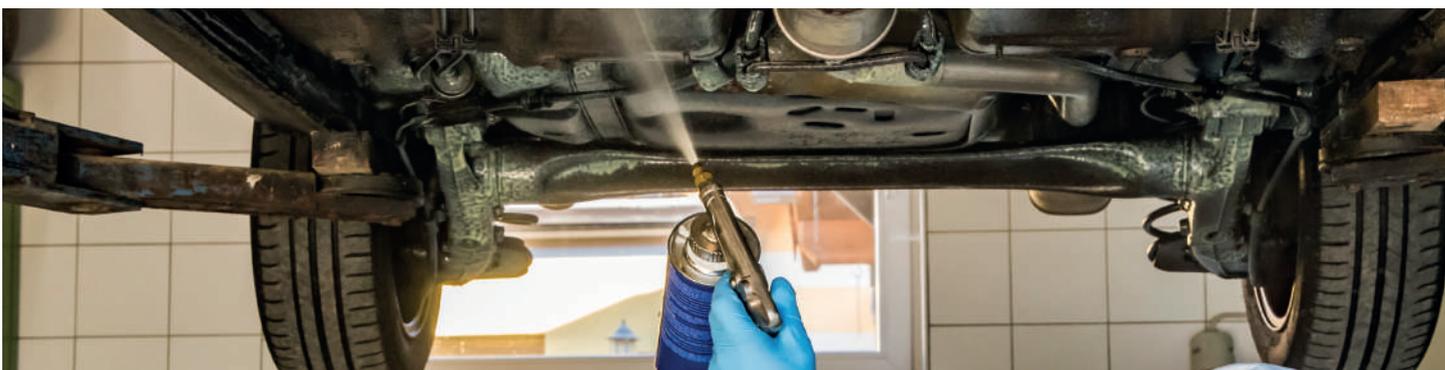
Rob: Great!

Tony: This way Rob, please. And that is Julian. He is our diagnostic technician. He usually receives customers and leads them to the proper area. And over there, you can find Sarah's office. She is the accountant. She is with a customer at the moment. We will see her later.

Ok, so if you don't have any question you can go with Alex. He will show you where the changing room is and where you can find your locker. Good luck and welcome to the team!

Rob: Thank you, Toni. I'll do my best!

1. What's the manager's name?
2. Who is Susan?
3. Where is Harry at the moment?
4. Who is Rob going to start with?
5. What is Sarah doing at the moment?



Abc **VOCABULARY**

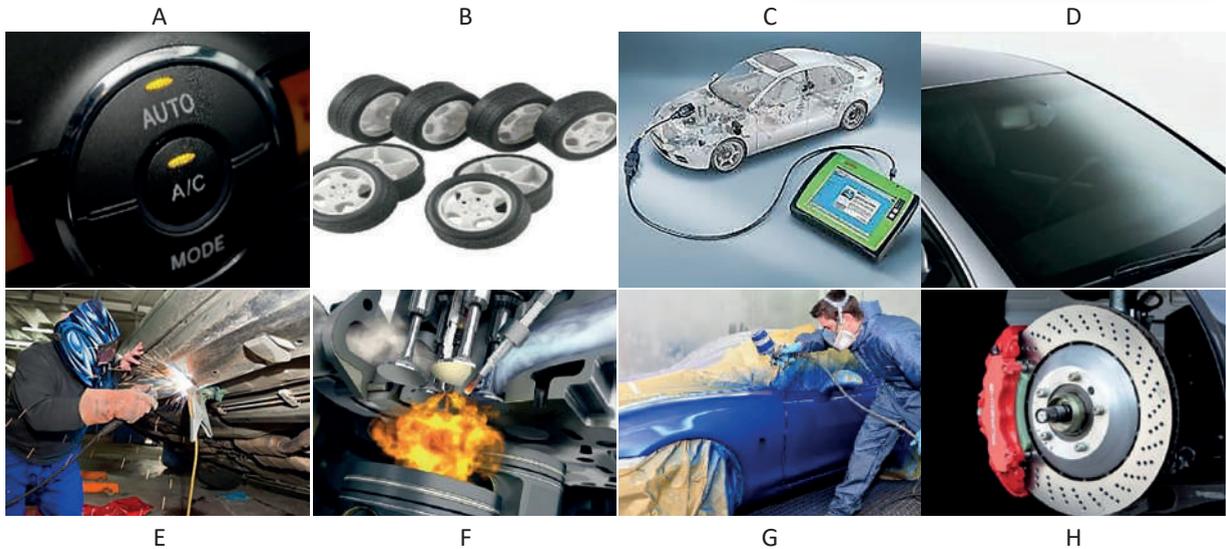
3. A mechanic covers many areas in automotive. Some of them are skilled specialist. What do these mean?

2. Complete the staff information:

Name	Area
Rob	Apprentice



4. Match the pictures to the vocabulary from the table. There is one missing.



SPEAKING: Let's introduce ourselves

5. These are some other members of staff you can find in a garage. What do they do?

Senior/ Junior mechanic	
Delivery man	
Alignment and brakes technician	
Mechanical engineer	
Diagnosis specialist	
Garage supervisor	
Air conditioning mechanic	
Welder	

A garage supervisor is someone who supervises and manages the car workshop

Introducing yourself

- Hi! My name is Rob. I live in Birmingham and I am 19 years old. I am a Higher Technician Automotive student. I am an apprentice at MotorServuk right now.
- Hi! My name is Rob
- Hi! I am Tony. Nice to meet you, Rob!



READING: A good choice!

AUTOMOTIVE TECHNICIANS ARE IN HIGH DEMAND

Are you looking for a career that can generate a potential six-figure income? Do you want a job that's in high demand and can't be outsourced? Are you looking for a profession that requires an educational background that's significantly less expensive than a traditional four-year college degree?

If the answer to any of those questions is yes, you need to investigate the possibility of becoming an automotive technician.

Officials with the non-profit National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence (ASE) note that automotive service and repair has changed dramatically in just a generation. Given the advance of technology and a richly varied automotive industry, the future is bright for talented young people with math, science, communications and technical skills. And unlike many high-tech careers that require four, six, or even eight years of college, automotive technology careers can begin after just two years of education.

The great news is that many dealers and automakers offer on-going training for technicians, which they pay for as a part of continuous job training. So, once you have entered the field, the education process never stops, especially if you secure a position at a franchised new vehicle dealer.

Dealers are always looking for people to work in the detailing shop or to move cars on the lot. These are jobs that you can take without any training, but it also exposes you to the industry, its culture and the people. Many dealerships like to grow their own technicians, if they see someone who is a solid and capable young person."

Once you enter the profession, you should also prepare for a lot of continuing education.

Adapted from <http://www.post-gazette.com/auto/2014/04/10/Automotive-technicians-are-in-high-demand-can-t-be-outsourced/stories/201404100125>





1. True or False.

1. Higher technicians are not well-paid.	
2. Becoming a Higher technician is faster than getting a university degree.	
3. Automotive industries have a lot of jobs to offer to young people.	
4. Dealers look for young people with lot of experience.	
5. You can learn working in a dealer as an assistant.	

2. Read the text and answer the questions.

1. What are the advantages of becoming an automotive technician?
2. What is the difference from studying a high-tech career?

3. What do many dealers and automakers offer?
4. Do you need previous experience to work in a detailing shop?
5. What do you need if you start working as an automotive technician?

3. Complete the following sentences with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. Tom _____ (work) as a mechanic.
2. The new garage _____ (hire) 6 people.
3. Rob's house _____ (not be) far from his job.
4. Diagnostic mechanics _____ (not repair) cars. They _____ (find) the problem and _____ (send) it to the proper mechanic.

PRESENT SIMPLE

We use the **Present Simple** for:

- Habits and routines: *I live in Birmingham*
- For general actions, universal truths or situations: *Cars run with diesel or petrol.*
- Give opinions: *I love my new garage!*

Present simple is used with frequency adverbs: always, sometimes, never, often (before the verb) or frequency expressions: On Mondays, once a year, twice a month. (at the end of the sentence)

I/you/ we/ they/ work in a garage	I do not work in a garage I don't work in a garage	Do you work in a garage? Yes, I do. No I don't
He/ She/ It works in a garage	He does not work in a garage He doesn't work in a garage	Does he work in a garage? Yes, he does. No he doesn't.

Special endings: go > goes catch > catches study > studies

When we ask for specific information in a question the adverb (how, who, when, where, what...) is placed at the beginning of the question: *When do you start working?*



5. Becoming a mechanic _____
(be) very popular nowadays.

6. Dealers _____ (not want) to
teach apprentices.

7. Working as an apprentice _____
(expose) you to the industry.

8. Becoming a mechanic _____
(not require) long-term education.

4. Write questions for the following answers.

1. What / an apprentice / do in a garage?

He learns automotive industry in a garage.

2. Where/ be / the garage?

It is on 17th Pleasant St.

3. Rob / like / the new garage?

Yes, he does.

4. Be/ Tony/ the diagnostic technician?

No, he isn't. He is the garage supervisor.

5. What / an electrical repair mechanic/ fix?

He fixes all kind of electrical problems.

6. Automotive industries/ offer/ a lot of jobs to
young people?

Yes, they do.

5. Match the questions to the correct answer:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Where is the garage located? | A. Because they offer a good service. |
| 2. What time does the garage open? | B. It's Tony. |
| 3. When does Rob start his apprenticeship? | C. In London |
| 4. How often do I need to change the oil? | D. At 9 am. |
| 5. Who is the garage supervisor? | E. In March. |
| 6. Why is this garage so popular? | F. Every 10,000 or 15,000 km. |
| 7. What kind of service do they offer? | G. Full service. |



SPEAKING

6. Answer the following questions about routines.

- What time do you wake up?
- What do you do?
- How often do you practise sport?
- What kind of food do you like?
- Do you have a car/ motorbike?
- What kind of car/motorbike do you have?
- Do you have any children?
- Where do you live?



3. Complete the following sentences with the vocabulary from the previous exercise.

1. A sturdy table with all the necessary equipment for mechanics _____
2. It's the place where you keep all the spare parts. _____
3. Electrical mechanics work in this area of a garage. _____
4. In this area mechanics clean the cars _____
5. Mechanics paint cars in this area _____
6. Mechanics repair and fix mechanical problems here _____
7. If you have a dent in your car you need some _____ repair.
8. The _____ mechanic finds out the problem in your car.
9. If you have a puncture in your car, you need a _____ mechanic.

4. Look at the garage map and complete with the correct preposition of place.

Next to	on	in	On the right
Between	Under	In front of	On the left

1. The painting store is _____ the spray booth.
2. When you enter the garage, the spare parts store is _____ and reception is _____.
3. The supervisor office is _____ the electrical repairs and diagnosis.
4. The mechanic's equipment is _____ the workbench.
5. All the paintings are _____ the paintings store.
6. I can't see the mechanic. He is working _____ the car.
7. The diagnosis is _____ the bodywork and welding.



LISTENING (track 2)

5. Listen to Rob and Alex talking about the garage and complete the following sentences:

- On the workbench Rob has all the _____ he needs
- The garage where Alex works is very _____.
- The spray booth is _____ the supervisor office.
- The Diagnosis area is _____ the reception.
- Next to the car wash is _____.





6. Answer the following questions:

1. Where does Alex work?
2. Why do not workers see each other a lot?
3. What does Peter do?
4. Where is the diagnosis area?
5. What services do they do in the mechanical repair area?

7. Complete the following sentences using the Present Simple:

1. Peter _____ (work) in the spray booth cabin.
2. Workers _____ (not see) each other a lot at work.
3. _____ (Julian/ receive) customers? Yes, he does.

4. Mechanics _____ (change) cambelts in the mechanical repair area.
5. Harry _____ (be) in charge of the electrical repairs.
6. Julian _____ (not service) cars.
7. Rob _____ (have) all the necessary equipment on the workbench.
8. Some tools _____ (be) under the workbench.
9. Rob _____ (not repair) cars yet.



SPEAKING

8. Draw the design of your own garage. What is it like? Describe it.





READING: The Mot Test

1. Complete the text with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

The MOT test (Ministry of Transport, or simply MOT) 1. _____ (be) an annual test of vehicle safety, roadworthiness aspects and exhaust emissions required in the United Kingdom for most vehicles over three years old. It 2. _____ (not apply) only to highways (or in Scotland a relevant road) but it 3. _____ (include) other places available for public use. In Northern Ireland the equivalent requirement 4. _____ (apply) after four years.

About 20,100 local car repair garages throughout Great Britain 5. _____ (perform) testing and to issue certificates. The MOT test 6. _____ (cover) the following aspects:

- Lighting and signalling equipment
- Steering (including suspension)
- Brakes
- Tyres and wheels
- Seat belts
- Body, structure and general items. Includes body and components such as spoilers, bumpers and mirror housings.
- Exhaust, fuel and emissions (Unless Electric)
- Driver's view of the road

2. Complete the following information about MOT with the Present Simple.

1. MOT _____ (apply) both to cars and roads.
2. When a vehicle _____ (fail) the MOT test it can be re-tested within the end of 10 working days to gain a pass.
3. About 53,000 testers _____ (perform) the MOT and _____ (issue) certificates in about 20,100 local car repair garages in Great Britain.
4. In Northern Ireland only the Driving Standard Agency (DSA) _____ (can) issue certificates.
5. It _____ (be) illegal to drive a vehicle that requires a test on public roads without a current MOT.
6. A MOT pass certificate _____ (indicate) that at the time of the test the vehicle _____ (meet) the minimum safety standards.
7. The test _____ (not cover) the condition of the engine (other than emissions), clutch or gearbox.



SPEAKING

3. Let's talk!

- Did you know about MOT?
- Which is the Spanish name for this?
- What does it test?
- Do they test the same things?



WRITING

4. Use some of these expressions to describe what you usually do on a normal day.

Time Expressions	Adverbs of frequency	Time Connectors
In the morning,	Always	First,
In the afternoon,	Usually	Then,
In the evening,	Often	Later,
At night,	Sometimes	After that,
On Monday,	Hardly ever	Before that,
At the weekend,	Never	Finally,
In December,		
At 9am,		

On a normal day I



GRAMMAR

1. Complete the following sentences with the Present Simple of the verbs in brackets.

- I _____ (get up) at 8am every day.
- She _____ (not have) breakfast in the morning.
- We _____ (always/go) cycling to school.
- They _____ (never/have lunch) at work.
- Susan _____ (not go) to the gym after work.
- Paul and Rob _____ (sometimes/ meet) for a drink in the evening.
- She _____ (usually/watch) TV after dinner.
- We _____ (not play) football on Monday. We _____ (play) on Wednesday and Friday.
- I _____ (go) to bed at 11pm.

2. Write questions with the following information. Then, answer them.

1. You / have coffee in the morning?

2. Where/ you / work?

3. What time/ you / get up?

4. How / you / go to work or school?

5. Where / you / live?

6. What / be / your favourite food?

7. You / have / any hobby?



SPEAKING

3. Presentations. Introduce yourself. (II)

