









Fourth School Year

#### **ROAD VEHICLES**

**1.** *Road vehicles* are equipment driven by the power of engines. Their *purpose* is to transport *goods* and people along roads.

The vehicles are driven by *combustion engines*, electrical engines or a combination of both.

- 2. Combustion engines are categorized as:
  - a) Piston engines

They can be: - with a *reciprocal piston motion* 

- with a circular piston motion

**Piston engines** most often use crank mechanisms for the transfer of a direct, **reciprocal piston motion** into a rotating **motion** and for mechanical work.

**Combustion engines burn liquid** or **gaseous** fuel. The **liquids** include petrol and diesel. Among **gaseous** fuels there are mostly CNG (Compressed Natural Gas), propane, butane and ethanol. The most often used fuel is petrol and diesel, and in some countries ethanol. In Europe, about 5% ethanol is mixed into petrol.

- 3. Motor vehicles are made up of these parts:
  - **I. Motor** It is the driving unit. It is used for transferring fuel energy into mechanical work.
  - **II.** Clutch It ensures motor separation from the transmission while the engine is running. It also ensures the transfer of torque.
  - **III.** *Transmission* It is equipment which transfers the *torque moment* of the motor to the wheels of the vehicle.
  - IV. Distribution system It enables rotation reduction and increases torque moment to the wheels. The differential gear helps the torque moment to be uniformly distributed to the wheels.
  - **V. Body (vehicle** *frame***)** It is the *load bearing* unit, in which the above mentioned parts are *attached* to the *axle*.
  - VI. Steering control It is used to maintain the driving direction of the vehicle.
  - **VII.** *Brakes* They have the job of slowing down or stopping a vehicle. For passenger cars there are *liquid*, parking and mechanical brakes and for *trucks* there are air *brakes*.
  - **VIII.** Wheels They transfer the *torque moment* into advance *motion* along roads.







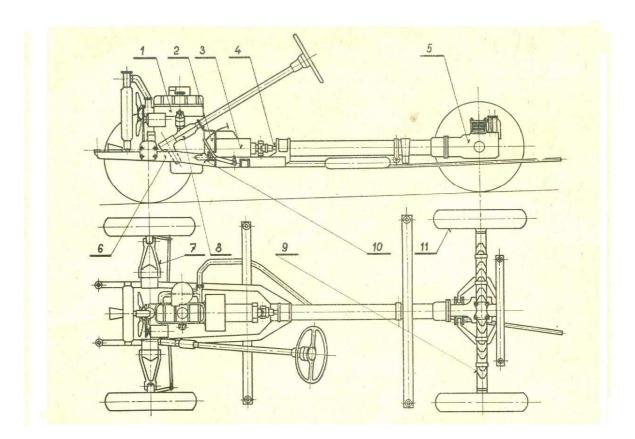




### 4. Mechanical underbody of a car

In picture 1 you can see the position of some of the above mentioned parts on the underbody of a car (including other parts).

# 1-motor 2 clutch 3 transmission 4 propeller shaft 5 distribution system 6 frame 7 swinging axle 8 steering control 9 suspension 10 brakes 11 wheels



Literature used: 1. Stavba a provoz strojů – Adámek, Hofirek











## **VOCABULARY**

advance motion	posuvný pohyb	motion	pohyb
attached	uchycený	piston	píst, pístový
axle	náprava	piston engine	pístový motor
brake	brzda	propeller shaft	spojovací hřídel
burn	spalovat, hořet	purpose	účel
circular	krouživý	reciprocal	vratný
clutch	spojka	reduction	snížení
combustion engine	spalovací motor	road vehicle	silniční vozidlo
differential gear	diferenciální převod	separation	oddělení
distribution system	rozvodovka	steering control	řízení
ensure	zajišťovat	suspension	pérování
frame	rám	swinging axle	výkyvná náprava
gaseous	plynný	torque	krut
goods	zboží	torque moment	kroutící moment
increase	zvýšit	transmission	převodovka
liquid	kapalný, kapalina	truck	nákladní vůz
load bearing	nosný	underbody	podvozek
maintain	udržet, zachovat	uniformly	rovnoměrně

# **COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS**

- 1. What is a road vehicle and what is its purpose?
- 2. How are piston engines categorized?
- 3. What fuels do you know? Can you name examples?
- 4. Can you name the parts of a motor vehicle?
- 5. What is the main job of brakes?









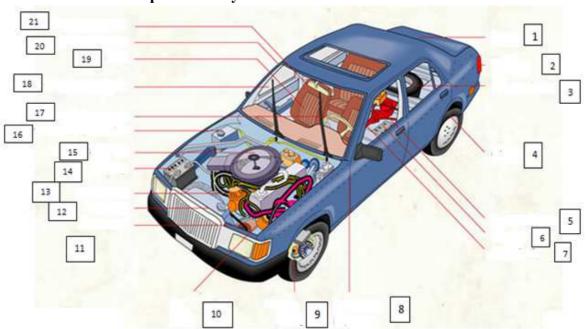


## **EXERCISES**

1	Rearrange	letters	to	make	words
1.	IXCALL AII2C	1011013	w	mant	wuius

The vehicles are	driven by _			(smou	cboint)	engines.	Piston e	ngines ca	an by
with a (rr			lpo) pis	ton motion.	Piston	engines	most of	ten use o	erank
	hain).	Combus	stion engine	s burn			(qiild	u) or	
	_ (oussage)	fuel.	The mos	st often used	d fuel is			_ (oterlp	) and
	_ (eseild)	, in	some	countries	ethano	ol. In	Europe,	about	5%
	_ (hnaoetl)	is mix	ed into j	petrol.					

2. Can you name any other car parts apart the mentioned in the text above? Add the labels to the individual parts and try to translate.



radiator	windscreen washer
air filter	alternator
trunk	tail light
disk brake	transmission
steering wheel	radiator
muffler	wheel
windscreen wiper	window frame
distributor	body side moulding
oil filter	battery
spare wheel	seat
line shaft	











# 3. Change the form of the words from the text to the following form:

l. battery – pl.	
2. gaseous – noun	
3. reduction – verb	
4. mechanical – adverb	
5. piston – adjective	
6. maintain – noun	
7. uniformly – adjective	
8. transmission – verb	
9. clutch – pl.	
10. motion – verb	











#### **EXERCISES** – Key for teachers only

1. The vehicles are driven by combustion (smoucboint) engines. Piston engines can by with a reciprocal (rreiccalpo) piston motion. Piston engines most often use crank mechanisms (mmsscehain). Combustion engines burn liquid (qiildu) or gaseous (oussage) fuel. The most often used fuel is petrol (oterlp) and diesel (eseild), in some countries ethanol. In Europe, about 5% ethanol (hnaoetl) is mixed into petrol.

## 2.

12	radiator	chladič	16	windscreen washer	ostřikovač
15	air filter	vzduchový filtr	11	alternator	alternátor
1	trunk	kufr	2	tail light	zadní světlo
9	disk brake	kotoučová brzda	5	transmission	převodovka
17	steering wheel	volant	12	radiator	chladič
6	muffler	tlumič	4	wheel	kolo
18	windscreen wiper	stěrač	20	window frame	okenní rám
13	distributor	rozdělovač	8	body side moulding	boční ochranné lišty
10	oil filter	olejový filtr	14	battery	baterie
3	spare wheel	rezerva	19	seat	sedadlo
7	line shaft	transmisní hřídel			

#### 3.

10. motion – verb

1. battery – pl.	batteries
2. gaseous – noun	gas
3. reduction – verb	reduce
4. mechanical – adverb	mechanically
5. piston – adjective	piston
6. maintain – noun	maintenance
7. uniformly – adjective	uniform
8. transmission – verb	transmit
9. clutch – pl.	clutches

move