



I.P.E.T N° 132: "Paravachasca." Secondary School.

5th YEAR "C". – ELECTROMECHANICS.

TOPIC: MECHANICS.

TEACHER: Matías Ledesma.

PRACTICE ACTIVITY # 3.

VOCABULARY SECTION.

1) Look at the following names of cars, motorbikes, and trucks brands and write them under their corresponding logos.

* MERCEDES BENZ.

*FIAT.

*HARLEY DAVIDSON.

*SCANIA.

*HONDA. (x2)

*SUBARU.

*RENAULT.

*HYUNDAI.

*KAWASAKI.

*YAMAHA.

*SKODA.

*PEUGEOT.

*ALPHA ROMEO.

*BMW.

*ASTON MARTIN.

*FERRARI.

*VOLSWAGEN.

*NISSAN.

*TORINO.

*FALCON.

*SUZUKI.

*CITRÖEN.

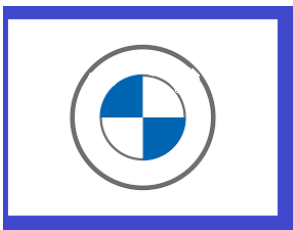
*VOLVO.

*LAMBORGHINI.

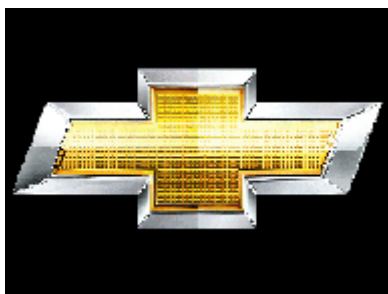
*PORSCHÉ.

*CHEVROLET.





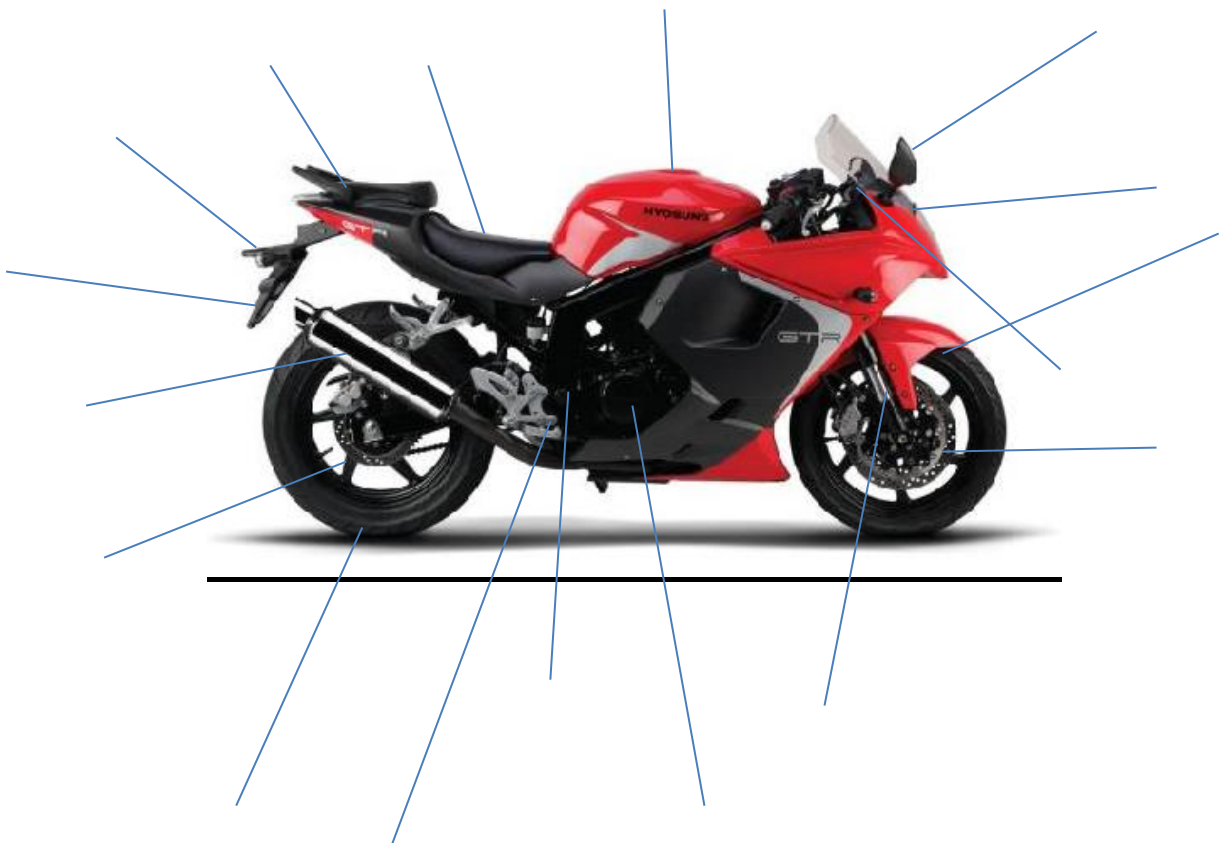






PARTS OF A MOTORBIKE.

***Look at the picture of this motorbike and write down some of its parts.**
Remember that we have studied some parts not all of them.





***HANDLEBAR.**

***IGNITION KEY.**

***ACCELERATOR. (HANDLEBAR)**

***FORK TUBE.**

***ROTOR.**

***RIM.**

***SPEED METER / SPEEDOMETER.**

***STARTER PEDAL.**

***ELECTRIC STARTER.**

***FOOT GEAR SHIFT.**

***BRAKES.**

***HAND CLUTCH.**

***MOTORBIKE HORN.**

***MIRROR.**

***GAS TANK.**

***SEAT.**

***TURN SIGNAL.**

***HEADLIGHT.**

***FORK TUBE.**

***CLUTCH LEVER.**

***ENGINE.**

***EXHAUST PIPE.**

***TIRE.**

***TAILLIGHT.**

TYPES OF ENGINES.

*Look at the following pictures of engines and fill in the blanks with the correct name. Use the following links to help you.

* <https://www.theengineerspost.com/types-of-engines/>

*<https://www.renaultgroup.com/en/news-on-air/news/how-does-an-electric-car-motor-work/>

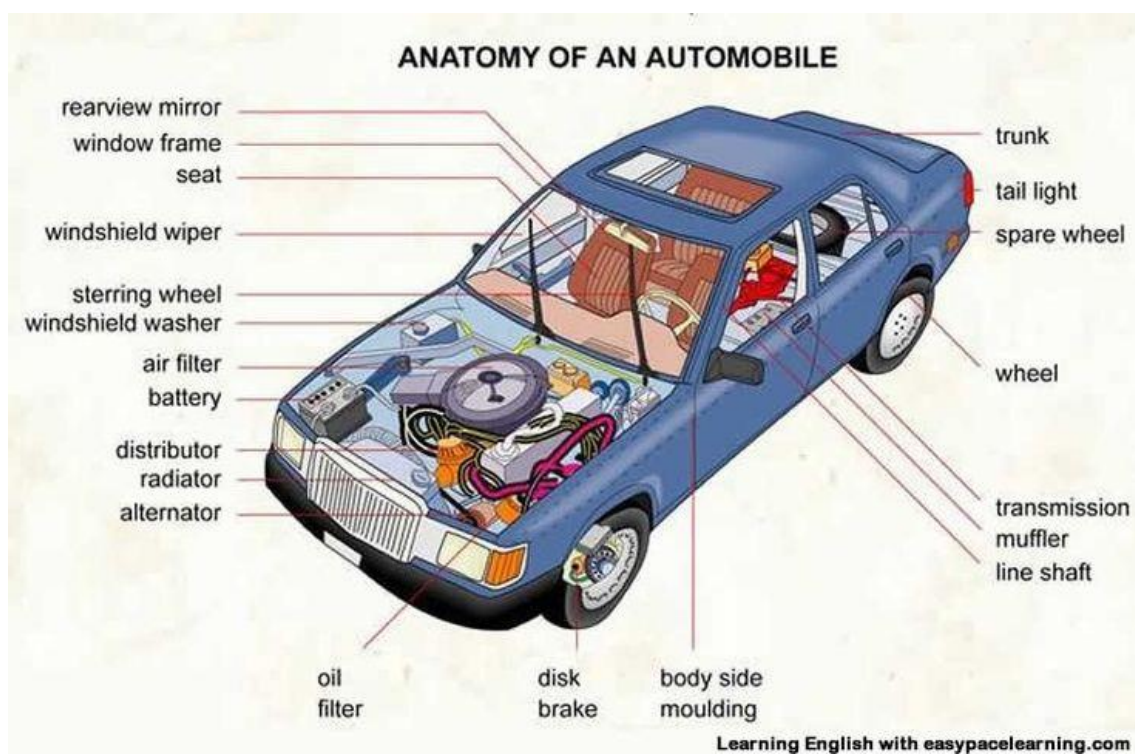
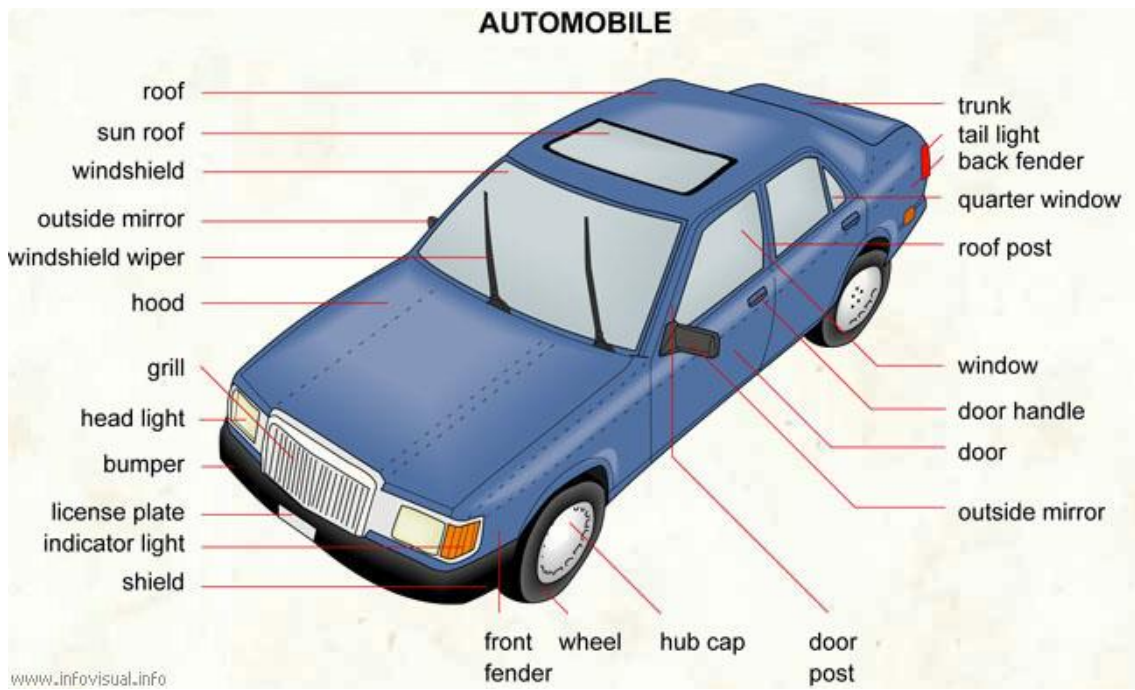
***DIESEL ENGINE.**

***PETROL ENGINE.**

***ELECTRIC ENGINE.**



PARTS OF A CAR.



***Look at both pictures on the different parts of an automobile and look up the words either in the dictionary or using a translator. (You can use www.deepl.com)**

Grammar.

SIMPLE PAST.

1) Look at the following list of verbs and write down their past forms. If necessary, check their forms using the list of irregular verbs.

- | | |
|------------|------------|
| 1) Be: | 12) Eat: |
| 2) Make: | 13) Come: |
| 3) Put: | 14) Drive: |
| 4) Begin: | 15) Talk: |
| 5) Cut: | 16) Teach: |
| 6) See: | 17) Open: |
| 7) Run: | 18) Walk: |
| 8) Write: | 19) Study: |
| 9) Find: | 20) Paid: |
| 10) Drink: | 21) Cook: |
| 11) Think: | 22) Swim: |

2) Turn the following sentences into their interrogative and negative forms. You can use examples from your folders to get yourselves helped.

1) *Ann went to Paris last year.*

.....
.....

2) *Amy helped her mother cleaning the house.*

.....

.....
3) Peter built his house in less than a year.

.....
.....
4) Bob ran 40 km just an hour ago.

.....
.....
5) Whitney Houston started to sing in 1983.

.....
.....
6) The Nissan Company created the new Nissan Frontiere limited edition.

.....
.....
7) I made cocoa cookies for dessert yesterday.

.....
.....
8) Mary crashed her car last month.

.....
.....
9) The children brought me some presents for my birthday.

.....
.....
10) I celebrated Christmas with my friends last year.

Who invented the first car and when was it made?

(By Steven Corby.)



Henry Ford generally gets the credit for the first assembly line and the production of cars en masse, with the Model T in 1908.

Who **(invent)** the first car?

The commonly accepted answer **(be)** Karl Benz, of Germany, and it is one that people who work at the company that **(grow)** from his name, Mercedes-Benz, never tire of telling you.

Standing in the Mercedes-Benz museum in Stuttgart, however, it **(be)** both a moment of awe and underwhelming surprise to see the world's first car in the see-through flesh. Truly, the term used at the time, "horseless carriage" **(seem)** more apt, yet it **(be)** Benz's vehicle, patented in 1886, that **(get)** the credit for being the first car ever made, even though other road vehicles **(precede)** his work by many years.

Why **(be)** this the case, and **(do)** Benz deserve the credit he **(get)** for building the world's oldest car?

Where to from there?

When was the first car invented **(be)** a question as much up for debate as it is

definition. Certainly, Gottlieb Daimler **(has)** his claims to the title, as he **(come up)** with not only that first basic engine, but then a much-refined version, in 1889, featuring a V-shaped, four-stroke, two-cylinder engine, which **(be)** far closer to the designs still used today than the single-cylinder unit on the Benz Patent Motorwagen.

In 1927, Daimler and Benz **(merge)** to create the Daimler Group, which would one day be Mercedes-Benz.

Credit must also go to the French, with Panhard and Levassor in 1889 and then Peugeot in 1891 becoming the world's first proper car manufacturers, meaning they **(not did)** just muck around building prototypes, they **(be)** actually building whole motor vehicles and selling them.

The Germans soon **(catch up)** and **(overtake)** them, sure, but still, it's a pretty credible claim that you rarely hear Peugeot banging on about.

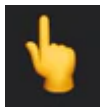
The first mass produced car, in the modern sense, **(be)** the 1901 Curved Dash Oldsmobile, built in Detroit by Ransome Eli Olds, who **(come up)** with the concept of the car assembly line, and **(kick off)** the Motor City.

It is by far the most famous Henry Ford who generally **(get)** the credit for the first assembly line and the production of cars en masse, with his famous Model T, in 1908.

What he **(create)** **(be)** a much improved and bigger version of the assembly line, based on conveyor belts, which much **(reduce)** both production costs, and build times, for motor vehicles, soon making Ford the biggest car manufacturer in the world.

By 1917, a staggering 15 million Model Ts had been built, and our modern infatuation with the motor vehicle **(be)** well and truly under way.

ARTICLE LINK: <https://www.carsguide.com.au/car-advice/who-invented-the-first-car-and-when-was-it-made-76976>



3) Look at the article above and put the verbs in bracket into the correct form of the Simple Past.

OBJETIVOS DEL TRABAJO N°3.

***VOCABULARIO:** *Exponer a los alumnos de quinto año a términos específicos en Inglés vinculados a la Mecánica no solo de autos sino de motos.*

***GRAMÁTICA:**

- *Que los alumnos sean capaces de reconocer estructuras en Pasado simple y poder diferenciar a aquellas expresadas por las formas pasadas del verbo “To be” (WAS – WERE) de otras con verbos regulares e irregulares.*
- *Que los alumnos puedan realizar pasajes de oraciones afirmativas a interrogativas y negativas a través de las formas del verbo “To be” (WAS – WERE) y con auxiliar pasado “DID”.*
- *Que los alumnos adquieran destrezas para interpretar y utilizar a la tabla de verbos irregulares en Inglés.*

CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN.

- * Al ser un trabajo grupal y de mayor longitud, se evaluará la participación de cada integrante para la resolución de las actividades.*
- *Se realizarán preguntas a los alumnos para corroborar que hayan estudiado al tema en cuestión.*
- *Se tendrá en cuenta la sistematización de recursos para la resolución de actividades ya sean diccionarios en soporte papel u Online y uso del traductor.*



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