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Колледж автомобильного транспорта и агротехнологий

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## **ТЕСТЫ**

к профессиональному модулю Английского языка  
для специальности 23.02.03  
«Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта»

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Учебное издание представляет собой сборник тестов, включающий 10 разделов, каждый из которых содержит 10 вопросов (всего 100 вопросов).

Цели учебного издания: систематизировать усвоенные знания и умения, соответствующие основным темам профессионального модуля дисциплины «Иностранный язык»; акцентировать внимание на отечественных персоналиях в области автомобилестроения; подчеркнуть необходимость владения иностранным языком для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач.

Тесты предназначены для обучающихся второго курса специальности 23.02.03 «Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта» учебных заведений среднего профессионального образования.

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## FOREWORD / ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ

Учебное издание вспомогательного типа представляет собой сборник тестов. Предлагаемые тесты составлены в соответствии с рабочей программой дисциплины «Иностранный язык» для специальности 23.02.03 «Техническое обслуживание и ремонт автомобильного транспорта» среднего профессионального образования и охватывают основные темы профессионального модуля Английского языка: «История автомобильного транспорта», «Выдающиеся люди в области автомобилестроения», «Типы кузовов», «Устройство автомобиля», «Диагностика и техническое обслуживание», «Работа техника-автомеханика», «Автомобили будущего».

Цели учебного издания: систематизировать усвоенные знания и умения, с целью формирования профессионально-ориентированной коммуникативной компетентности как способности и готовности к иноязычному общению в профессиональной сфере; акцентировать внимание обучающихся на отечественных персоналиях, внесших значительный вклад в развитие отрасли, но незаслуженно забытых; подчеркнуть необходимость владения иностранным языком для эффективного выполнения профессиональных задач.

Отобранные вопросы для тестирования являются тесно связанными с пройденным материалом на аудиторных занятиях и внеаудиторной самостоятельной работой обучающихся, и могут быть использованы для текущего и промежуточного контроля. В практике автора-составителя применяется отсроченный контроль – для мониторинга остаточных знаний по истечении определенного времени после изучения тем (от 2-х недель до 3-х месяцев), что соотносится с продолжительностью профессионального модуля, являющегося завершающим в курсе иностранного языка для данной специальности. Применение этого вида контроля обусловлено требованием оценить уровень учебных достижений и эффективность обучения по конечному результату. Контроль осуществляется в форме индивидуальной работы машинным методом.

Учитывая общую объемность тестов (10 разделов по 10 вопросов каждый), тестирование проводится в онлайн-режиме, с задействованием инструмента Google Форм, без ограничения по времени. По прохождении теста тестируемые получают обратную связь о количестве набранных баллов и неправильных ответах, – с целью коррекции. Обучающиеся осуществляют самоконтроль, анализируя причины допущенных ошибок, ищут способы их устранения.

Тесты снабжены ключами.

## 1. The Early Days of the Automobile

1.1. A machine with an engine that is used to take people or things from one place to another, such as a car, bus, or truck.

- A conveyance
- B carriage
- C equipage
- D vehicle

1.2. Someone who drives a car. A person who drives an automobile or travels by automobile car, esp. when considered as a car-owner.

- A wheelman
- B motorcyclist
- C motorist
- D machinist

1.3. A French inventor Nicolas-Joseph Cugnot built in 1769 the world's first mechanical vehicle which was ...

- A self-powered
- B self-propelled
- C self- possessed
- D self- self-proclaimed

1.4. There was a legislative act in Great Britain - the Red Flag Act of 5 July, 1865, according to which ...

- A a red flag had to be attached to the steam-driven vehicle
- B a man with a red flag had to stop all the steam-driven vehicles
- C a man with a red flag had to walk in front of the steam-driven vehicle
- D the driver of the steam-driven vehicle had to wave the red flag instead of making noise with the horn button that was strictly prohibited

1.5. In Russia there were cities where motor cars were ... altogether.

- A outlandish
- B outlasted
- C outlawed
- D outachieved

1.6. The cars at the end of the 19th century were very small ...

- A two-seated cars, driven by an engine placed under the seat
- B two-seated cars, driven by an engine placed near the roof
- C two-seated cars, driven by an engine placed on the seat
- D two-seated cars, driven by an engine placed above the front wheels

1.7. An internal combustion engine (ICE) is a heat engine which is called internal because the combustion of the air-fuel mixture occurs ...

- A side by side the engine
- B beside the engine
- C inside the engine
- D outside the engine

1.8. In England there is the famous Beaulieu National Motor Museum which is the home for ... cars.

- A sophisticated
- B contemporary
- C up-to-date
- D veteran

1.9. The Museum founder's father, one of the motoring pioneers was the first person in England to be fined by the police for ...

- A driving without driver's license
- B driving offences
- C speeding
- D not adhering to road signs

1.10. The top speed of the first British petrol-driven car was ...

- A only 8 kph
- B about 13 kph
- C above 15 kph
- D less than 8 to greater than 8 kph

## 2. Outstanding People

2.1. The first steam engine in Russia was invented and created in 1763 by ...

- A    Fyodor Blinov
- B    Ivan Kulibin
- C    Ivan Polzunov
- D    Ivan Elmanov

2.2. In 1791, this inventor designed a foot-powered cart whose mechanism included a transmission gearbox, a steering gear and a brake unit consisting of two springs.

- A    Hippolyte Romanov
- B    Ivan Kulibin
- C    Ivan Polzunov
- D    Ivan Elmanov

2.3. Many inventors had their own versions of a «horseless carriage» but his work stood out because it was constructed around the engine instead of simply adding an engine to an existing cart. He received a patent for his motorcar in 1886.

- A    Karl Friedrich Benz
- B    Siegfried Samuel Marcus
- C    Nicolaus August Otto
- D    Gottlieb Wilhelm Daimler

2.4. All the cars produced by his firm were called «Mercedes» since an automobile entrepreneur Emil Jellinek had become its distributor - by his daughter's pet name.

- A    Karl Friedrich Benz
- B    Siegfried Samuel Marcus
- C    Nicolaus August Otto
- D    Gottlieb Wilhelm Daimler

2.5. The first Russian automobile presented to the public in 1896 was designed at

- A    the Putilov Company
- B    Russo-Balt (The Russo-Baltic Wagon Factory)
- C    Yakovlev's and Freze's factories
- D    the Van der Zypen & Charlier Company

2.6. His first vehicle was called a Quadricycle and had only two speeds and no reverse.

- A Charles Rolls
- B Henry Royce
- C Henry Ford
- D Ferdinand Porsche

2.7. One of these brothers - car developers was a former naval officer that explained the «anchor» depicted on badges.

- A Edouard and Maurice Ballot
- B Louis, Fernand and Marcel Renault
- C Jean Pierre and Jean Frederic Peugeot
- D Alfieri, Bindo, Carlo, Ettore and Ernesto Maserati

2.8. This car manufacturer began his auto career as a motor racing driver.

- A Giovanni Agnelli
- B Ferruccio Lamborghini
- C Ettore Bugatti
- D Enzo Ferrari

2.9. His first innovation was a pedal-driven loom.

- A Kiichiro Toyoda
- B Jujiro Matsuda
- C Michio Suzuki
- D Soichiro Honda

2.10. One of these founders of automotive companies was the son of an inventor who developed the internal combustion engine.

- A Assar Thorvald Nathanael Gabrielsson and Gustaf Larson
- B Karl Friedrich Rapp and Gustav Otto
- C Henry Martyn Leland and William Murphy
- D William Crapo Durant (Billy Durant) and Louis-Joseph Chevrolet



### 3. Types of Cars

3.1. A car body configuration with a rear door that opens upwards.

- A saloon
- B estate
- C hatchback
- D sedan

3.2. A car in a three-box configuration with separate compartments for engine, passenger, and cargo.

- A saloon
- B estate
- C hatchback
- D station wagon

3.3. This car has the roofline extended to the rear of the body to enlarge floor area for the carriage of luggage or goods.

- A coupe
- B estate
- C hatchback
- D pick-up

3.4. A car with a closed-body style usually with two doors.

- A coupe
- B estate
- C hatchback
- D pick-up

3.5. A vehicle that has an enclosed cab and an open cargo area with low sides and tailgate.

- A lorry
- B truck
- C van
- D pick-up

3.6. A large expensive comfortable car in which a screen separates the driver from the passengers.

- A roadster
- B cabriolet
- C limousine
- D convertible

3.7. A car with a soft roof that can be folded back or taken off.

- A roadster
- B off-roader
- C crossover
- D convertible

3.8. A car body style where the rear passengers are covered by a convertible top.

- A jeep
- B off-roader
- C landaulet
- D land-cruiser

3.9. Automotive dealers and customers call this popular vehicle «crossover».

- A BMW
- B MPV
- C CUV
- D SUV

3.10. A wheeled vehicle for living or travelling in, especially for holidays.

- A semitrailer
- B caravan
- C gondola
- D wagon

## 4. Exterior of a Car

4.1. The hinged cover over the engine of motor vehicles.

- A boot
- B hood
- C trunk
- D truck

4.2. A place for luggage at the back of a car.

- A boot
- B hood
- C bonnet
- D roof

4.3. A circular object connected at the centre to a bar, used for making vehicles move.

- A wing
- B windshield
- C wheel
- D wiper

4.4. They are made up of rubber and fitted on the wheel rims.

- A tires
- B tyros
- C fires
- D wires

4.5. ... tires are a great repair solution when you find yourself with a flat, a blowout or other emergencies while on the road.

- A odd
- B extra
- C optional
- D spare

4.6. The pipe at the back of a vehicle through which waste gas escapes from the engine.

- A equal
- B exhaust
- C executive
- D exhibit

4.7. One of the primary functions of these panels is to keep dirt, dust and road debris away from the wheel and front braking system.

- A bumpers
- B windows
- C fenders
- D handles

4.8. If the road is bumpy, these help to dampen the bumps.

- A bumpers
- B brakes
- C fenders
- D badges

4.9. A lamp attached to the front of a vehicle to illuminate the road ahead.

- A headquarter
- B headache
- C headline
- D headlight

4.10. A license ... is a sign on the front and back of a vehicle that shows its license number.

- A platform
- B plane
- C plate
- D plateau

## 5. Interior of a Car

5.1. A system of components, linkages, etc. which allows any vehicle (car, motorcycle, bicycle) to follow the desired course.

- A electric
- B cooling
- C steering
- D lubricating

5.2. The purpose of this system is to reduce friction and wear and tear between the working parts.

- A electric
- B cooling
- C steering
- D lubricating

5.3. The primary job of this system is to keep the engine from overheating by transferring this heat to the air.

- A electric
- B cooling
- C steering
- D lubricating

5.4. This system is composed of a wiring that connects various controllers, lights, actuators, motors and switches.

- A electric
- B braking
- C steering
- D lubricating

5.5. The function of this system is to stop the vehicle within the smallest possible distance.

- A electric
- B braking
- C steering
- D lubricating

5.6. It carries the power from the engine to the car wheels.

- A power plant
- B power train
- C running gear
- D gear box

5.7. It includes a frame with axles, wheels and springs.

- A power plant
- B power train
- C running gear
- D gear box

5.8. It is used to change the speed and torque of vehicle according to variety of road and load conditions.

- A dashboard
- B airbag
- C glove box
- D gear box

5.9. A mechanical device that engages and disengages power transmission especially from driving shaft to driven shaft.

- A dashboard
- B clutch
- C suspension
- D fuel

5.10. It forces the engine.

- A ignition
- B clutch
- C accelerator
- D brakes

## 6. Engines

6.1. It is the most essential part of a car. It is also called the heart of an automobile.

- A steering wheel
- B wheels
- C gear box
- D engine

6.2. The word «engine» came from the Greek word «ingenious» - clever, and it originally meant any ingenious device. Find a synonym to the word «engine».

- A propeller
- B vent
- C motor
- D genius

6.3. These types of engines are used in automobile industries.

- A aircraft engines
- B marine engines
- C automotive engines
- D locomotive engines

6.4. Gasoline and ... are just two words for the same thing.

- A steam
- B gas
- C diesel
- D petrol

6.5. Spark plugs are used in ... to ignite the air fuel mixture.

- A steam engines
- B gas engines
- C diesel engines
- D petrol engines

6.6. A moving part of the internal combustion engine (ICE) that transforms the linear motion of the piston into rotational motion.

- A carburetor
- B crank case
- C crank shaft
- D camshaft

6.7. A rotating part of the internal combustion engine (ICE) that contains pointed cams, which converts rotational motion to reciprocal motion. Its rotation causes the valves of an engine to open or close at the correct time.

- A carburetor
- B crank case
- C crank shaft
- D camshaft

6.8. It is not a part of a car engine, an assembly sitting on top of the engine intake manifold.

- A carburetor
- B cylinder
- C crank shaft
- D camshaft

6.9. A device for atomizing and vaporizing the fuel and mixing it with the air. The most important part of fuel system of spark ignition engines.

- A carburetor
- B combustion chamber
- C piston
- D valve

6.10. A phase of the engine's cycle while the piston is travelling from top to bottom or vice-versa.

- A shift
- B stroke
- C swing
- D wave



## 7. Service Station

7.1. Three of these phrases are synonyms and mean «рихтовочный молоток».

Choose the odd word out.

- A straightening hammer
- B roughing-out hammer
- C jack hammer
- D body hammer

7.2. Things like brakes, steering and suspension can only be inspected when the car is lifted on the hoist. This device is not used for lifting the car off the ground.

- A tal
- B Jake
- C jack
- D winch

7.3. Additional fuel tanks to augment the capacity of internal fuel tanks.

- A spare
- B extra
- C ancillary
- D auxiliary

7.4. «Показатель объема заправленного бензина» on the gasoline pump at the filling station.

- A auxiliary readout
- B light readout
- C cash readout
- D volume readout

7.5. A notch for wheel at the auto repair shop.

- A excavation
- B wheel recess
- C deepening
- D extraction

7.6. Wheel chock is the equipment you need

- A as a flat surface to steady the jack.
- B for removing the wheel nuts.
- C to stop the car from rolling when jacked up.
- D for checking the new tire is fully inflated.

7.7. This is not a device whose purpose is to generate a signal of measured information.

- A knob
- B sensor
- C gauge
- D probe

7.8. A pit in the floor of a garage providing working space underneath a vehicle.

- A open pit
- B grease pit
- C pumping pit
- D collection pit

7.9. This machine is not used as equipment at the service station.

- A brake lining rivet machine
- B wheel aligner bench
- C sewing machine
- D tire fitting machine

7.10. A ... drill is a fixed style of drill that may be mounted on a stand or bolted to the floor. Which of the following words may you not fill in the gap?

- A pillar
- B pedestal
- C pedestrian
- D bench

## 8. Automotive Testing

8.1. If your car doesn't start in the morning, you should check three things first:

- A the ignition, the starter and the exhaust pipe.
- B the seat belts, the timing belt and the clutch pedal.
- C the battery, the fuel level and the spark plugs.
- D the steering wheel lock, the alarm system and the gearbox mode.

8.2. If there is a loud click when you turn the ignition key, the starter motor may be jammed. First you can try to release it by ...

- A checking up the wire fastenings and the starter mounting.
- B pushing the car forwards and backwards (in the 2nd gear).
- C cleaning acidic corrosion on the battery terminals with a fine sandpaper .
- D replacing the worn parts - the flywheel or the bendix (starter teeth).

8.3. There is a mistake in the guideline how to check the spark plug. Look for it.

- A Remove the cover. Place the spanner over the spark plug. Rotate the plug clockwise until it is loose. Remove the plug from the socket.
- B Examine the gap and check that it is clean. Insert the gauge in the gap. Check that the gap is between 0,65 and 1,00 mm wide.
- C Replace the plug in the socket. Place the spanner over the plug and give a quarter turn clockwise.
- D Rotate the plug clockwise until it is hand-tight. Replace the cover.

8.4. Uneven tire wear indicates alignment problem. Improper alignment

- A does not make a car pull aside, wander or feel unstable on the road.
- B may not throw a car into a skid, especially on a wet or slippery road.
- C causes increased tires and suspension wear and poor handling.
- D impacts the maximum tire pressure listed on tires.

8.5. Dirty fuel filter may cause

- A corrosion to the wiring and electronic components.
- B engine stalling and loss of engine power.
- C air flow sensor failure.
- D leakage in the fuel tank.

8.6. Choose the action needed if the colour of the oil is slightly-brown.

- A It's O.K.
- B It's definitely time to change it.

- C It's admissible but it's better to change it soon.
- D It means the engine coolant mixes with the engine oil because of some internal engine trouble.

8.7. What is the most common cause of engine overheating?

- A Cooling system leaks - loss of coolant because of a coolant leak.
- B Slipping belt - it may prevent the water pump from circulating coolant fast enough and/or the fan from turning fast for proper cooling.
- C Bad thermostat - when refilling the cooling system, air can become trapped under the thermostat and form a steam pocket.
- D Plugged or dirty radiator - dirt, dead bugs and debris can block air flow through the radiator and reduce its ability to dissipate heat.

8.8. Here is the explanation the principle of the brake operations. Put away an unnecessary one.

- A The foot presses the pedal. The pedal pushes the first piston down.
- B The piston squeezes the oil. The oil pushes the second piston outwards.
- C The foot is keeping the gas pedal held down.
- D The second piston pushes the brake shoe against the wheel.  
The wheel stops.

8.9. This is not the indication of malfunctions in the transmission mechanism components.

- A Incomplete disengagement of the clutch.
- B Making streaks by wipers which are squeaking or juddering.
- C Difficult engagement or self-demeshing of gears.
- D Run out and vibration of the cardan-drive shaft.

8.10. This step-by-step guide to changing a tire contains a wrong point.

Find and mark this item.

- A Put the vehicle into gear (manual transmission) or park (automatic).  
Take the spare tire out of the boot and make sure it is in good condition.  
Secure the opposite wheel to stop it moving.
- B Loosen the wheel nuts slightly. Use a jack hammer to raise the vehicle.  
Loosen the wheel nuts more and remove them.
- C Remove the flat tire and put it under the vehicle, next to the jack.  
Fit the spare tire and tighten the wheel nuts.
- D Remove the flat tire from under the vehicle and lower the vehicle.  
Check again to make sure the wheel nuts are tight.

## 9. Automotive Service Technicians Jobs

9.1. A series of tests for apprentices designed to show that the candidate understands how things work, i.e. engines, transmission, chassis, etc.; is also called a «Tech cert».

- A NVQ (National Vocational Qualification)
- B VRQ (Vocational Related Qualification)
- C TAFE (Technical and Further Education)
- D ASE (National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence)

9.2. Which type of maintenance does belong to corrective one?

- A emergency maintenance
- B risk based maintenance
- C failure finding maintenance
- D predictive maintenance

9.3. The first task auto technicians should know is how to service the vehicle.

Servicing doesn't involve:

- A checking the air pressure in the tyres;
- B tightening all the loose parts like the brake liners etc.;
- C evaluating technician training programs for certification;
- D charging the battery of the vehicle;

9.4. Auto technicians don't work at:

- A auto repair shops, garages or workshops;
- B car dealerships and manufacturing units;
- C independent service centers;
- D front offices.

9.5. These aren't duties and responsibilities of automotive technicians.

- A Keeping equipment available for use by inspecting and testing vehicles.
- B Performing servicing and repair work on all the vehicles that come in.
- C Promoting mechanical workshops and price monitoring of competing dealerships.
- D Troubleshooting and replacing digital electronic components and computers.

9.6. This is a regular maintenance (also known as a major service) performed on an automobile; adjusting an engine so it is in proper condition.

- A to be tuned in
- B to be tuned with
- C to be tuned out
- D to be tuned up

9.7. Find among the following types of automotive service technicians those who are also known as drivability technicians.

- A diagnostic technicians
- B brake technicians
- C transmission technicians
- D front-end technicians

9.8. Which of the following features does hinder the work of an auto technician?

- A having strong physical demeanor
- B experiencing disgust to greasy overalls
- C having good manual dexterity
- D staying updated on the latest developments in vehicles

9.9. Auto technicians have to possess good communication skills in order to manage in (but one of these is not compulsory):

- A consulting and collaborating with fellow mechanics
- B explaining vehicle diagnoses to customers
- C putting their best foot forward to be loved by customers
- D meeting the needs of customers

9.10. Auto techs are the ... of the automotive industry. Without their work, cars would become hazards or simply fall into disrepair.

- A highlight
- B headliners
- C background
- D backbone

## 10. Cars of the Future

10.1. This is a concept car with no steering wheel and no pedals. It promotes the technology drive-by-wire. Its name translated from Italian means «wire».

- A Geely Geometry A
- B Bertone Filo
- C GM's EN-V
- D Hycan 007 by GAC-NIO

10.2. This is a mid-size electric SUV that monitors driver fatigue and offers voice control.

- A Geely Geometry A
- B Bertone Filo
- C GM's EN-V
- D Hycan 007 by GAC-NIO

10.3. The name of this electric car was determined by voting in the social networks. It is equipped with an automatic self-parking system.

- A Geely Geometry A
- B Bertone Filo
- C GM's EN-V
- D Hycan 007 by GAC-NIO

10.4. These two-seated urban electric concept cars can detect and avoid obstacles including other vehicles and come to you when called by phone.

- A Geely Geometry A
- B Bertone Filo
- C GM's EN-V
- D Hycan 007 by GAC-NIO

10.5. This is a futuristic jacked-up EV with all-wheel drive and all-wheel steering.

- A Lightyear One
- B Czinger 21C
- C Cybertruck
- D Kangaroo

10.6. This exoskeleton-styled vehicle is said to be nearly impenetrable.

- A Lightyear One
- B Czinger 21C
- C Cybertruck
- D Kangaroo

10.7. This is the world's first 3D printed hypercar.

- A Lightyear One
- B Czinger 21C
- C Cybertruck
- D Kangaroo

10.8. This is a solar-powered vehicle with roof-based solar panels. In theory, the car could go for months without needing to be plugged in.

- A Lightyear One
- B Czinger 21C
- C Cybertruck
- D Kangaroo

10.9. The futuristic three-wheeled car called Chase 2053 with a hydrogen engine without any emissions will be able to move:

- A on the paved road and on the highway.
- B on the ground and in the air.
- C on the ground and on the water.
- D on the country road and on the unsurfaced road.

10.10. The following innovations are due in the automotive industry over the next three decades. Which of them is the most incredible, in your opinion?

- A Electric vehicles are definitely proving more appealing and dominate.
- B Automatic braking, lane-keeping assistance and hands-free technology enable fully autonomous (driverless) self-driving cars.
- C Petrol stations are abolished because of the global ecological problems and gasoline is sold in pharmacies.
- D «Digital paint» allows drivers to change the colour of their cars using an application.



## **KEYS / КЛЮЧИ**

### **1. The Early Days of the Automobile**

1.1. D 1.2. C 1.3. B 1.4. C 1.5. C 1.6. A 1.7. C 1.8. D 1.9. C 1.10. B

### **2. Outstanding People**

2.1. C 2.2. B 2.3. A 2.4. D 2.5. C 2.6. C 2.7. A 2.8. D 2.9. C 2.10. B

### **3. Types of Cars**

3.1. C 3.2. A 3.3. B 3.4. A 3.5. D 3.6. C 3.7. D 3.8. C 3.9. C 3.10. B

### **4. Exterior of a Car**

4.1. B 4.2. A 4.3. C 4.4. A 4.5. D 4.6. B 4.7. C 4.8. A 4.9. D 4.10. C

### **5. Interior of a Car**

5.1. C 5.2. D 5.3. B 5.4. A 5.5. B 5.6. B 5.7. C 5.8. D 5.9. B 5.10. A

### **6. Engines**

6.1. D 6.2. C 6.3. C 6.4. D 6.5. D 6.6. C 6.7. D 6.8. A 6.9. A 6.10. B

### **7. Service Station**

7.1. C 7.2. B 7.3. D 7.4. D 7.5. A 7.6. C 7.7. A 7.8. B 7.9. C 7.10. C

### **8. Automotive Testing**

8.1. C 8.2. B 8.3. A 8.4. C 8.5. B 8.6. C 8.7. A 8.8. C 8.9. B 8.10. B

### **9. Automotive Service Technicians Jobs**

9.1. B 9.2. A 9.3. C 9.4. D 9.5. C 9.6. D 9.7. A 9.8. B 9.9. C 9.10. D

### **10. Cars of the Future**

10.1. B 10.2. D 10.3. A 10.4. C 10.5. D 10.6. C 10.7. B 10.8. A 10.9. B 10.10. C

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