PARTS OF A MOTORCYCLE

17.1. Vocabulary

Ex. 1. Match the words to their definitions.

1. shaft drive	a. a component of the front suspension that holds the wheel in place and allows it to move up and down.
2. fuel tank	b. the main structure of a motorcycle that supports the engine and other components.
3. lever chain drive	c. a two-wheeled vehicle with an engine, designed for riding on roads.
4. triple tree	d. a control that regulates the amount of fuel and air entering the engine, thus controlling its speed.
5. frame	e. a system of transferring power from the engine to the wheels using a belt instead of gears.
6. shift lever	f. a lever used to change gears on a motorcycle.
7. fork tube	g. a component of the rear suspension that connects the frame to the rear wheel, allowing it to move up and down.
8. belt drive	h. a part of the front suspension that connects the handlebars to the front forks.
9. throttle	i. a method of transferring power from the engine to the rear wheel

	using a shaft instead of a chain or belt.
10. handlebars	j. a device that absorbs shocks and vibrations caused by uneven surfaces while riding.
11. motorcycle	k. a mechanism that connects and disconnects the engine from the transmission, allowing for gear changes.
12. side stand	l. a support that keeps the motorcycle upright when parked.
13. swingarm	m. a container that holds gasoline or other fuel for the engine.
14. shock absorber	n. the steering mechanism of a motorcycle, typically consisting of two bars attached to the front fork.
15. clutch	o. a type of chain drive where a lever is used to engage and disengage the chain from the sprocket.
1. shaft drive	a. a component of the front suspension that holds the wheel in place and allows it to move up and down.
2. fuel tank	b. the main structure of a motorcycle that supports the engine and other components.

Ex. 2. *Complete the sentences with the given words:*

triple, shaft, fork, clutch, handlebars, shock, belt, side, fuel, frame, throttle, swingarm, shift

The motorcycle has a ____(1) drive that connects the engine to the transmission.

The ____(2) allows the rider to smoothly engage and disengage the power from the engine to the wheels.

The ____(3) tube holds the front wheel in place and connects it to the rest of the bike's frame.

The _____(4) is the main structure of the motorcycle, providing support and strength for all other components.

The _____(5) tank stores the gasoline needed to power the motorcycle.

The _____(6) are used to steer the motorcycle, while the lever chain drive controls the braking system.

The _____(7) drive is another type of transmission that uses a driveshaft instead of a belt or chain to transfer power from the engine to the wheels.

The _____(8) lever is used to change gears on a motorcycle, allowing the engine to operate at different speeds.

A _____(9) absorber is mounted on the back of the motorcycle to help absorb any bumps or jolts while riding.

The _____(10) stand holds the motorcycle upright when it is not in use.

The (11) connects the rear wheel to the frame and determines the length and position of the rear suspension.

The (12) is connected to the handlebars and controls the amount of gas being sent to the engine, affecting the speed and acceleration of the motorcycle.

The (13) tree is a pivotal point on the frame where the forks, handlebars, and front wheel are attached.

17.2. Reading

Ex. 1. *Read the text.*

Main Parts of a Motorcycle

Motorcycles come in all shapes and sizes, but most have some things in common. They're made up of the same main parts, and they work in the same way.

Engine

The engine is the heart of a motorcycle. It's usually located between the frame and the rear wheel. The engine powers the motorcycle by burning fuel inside it. Most motorcycles have a four-stroke engine, which means that there are four stages in each cycle: intake, compression, power, and exhaust. In the intake stage, fuel and air enter the engine. In the compression stage, the fuel and air are squeezed to make them burn better. In the power stage, the fuel and air burn, creating energy. And in the exhaust stage, the waste gases leave the engine.

Transmission

The transmission carries the power from the engine to the rear wheel. Most motorcycles have a chain drive or a belt drive. A chain drive consists of a chain that connects two sprockets (a toothed wheel). One sprocket is on the engine's crankshaft, and the other is on the rear wheel. When the engine runs, the chain turns the rear wheel. A belt drive works in the same way, but instead of a chain, it uses a belt. Some motorcycles have a shaft drive, which uses a shaft instead of a chain or belt.

Suspension

The suspension makes the ride smoother by absorbing shocks. Most motorcycles have a front fork and a rear swingarm. The front fork consists of two fork tubes, which hold the front wheel. The rear swingarm holds the rear wheel. Both the front fork and the rear swingarm have shock absorbers, which are basically springs that absorb shocks.

Brakes

Most motorcycles have two brakes: one for the front wheel and one for the rear wheel. Each brake has a lever, which is controlled by the rider. The front brake provides most of the stopping power, so it's more important than the rear brake.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. What are the four stages in a four-stroke engine cycle?

2. Where is the engine usually located on a motorcycle?

3. How does a chain drive work in transmitting power from the engine to the rear wheel?

4. What are the main components of the suspension system on a motorcycle?

5. Why is the front brake more important than the rear brake on a motorcycle?

6. What are the two types of drives commonly used in motorcycles, besides the chain drive?

7. How do shock absorbers contribute to a smoother ride on a motorcycle?

17.3. Communication

Ex. 1. Make sentences using the following words:

- 1. handlebars/control/direction
- 2. chain/engine/power
- 3. kickstand/parking/motorcycle
- 4. front/rear/tires
- 5. fuel tank/gasoline/engine
- 6. gears/motorcycle/how many
- 7. exhaust pipe/releases/fumes
- 8. footpegs/place/feet
- 9. brake lever/right side/rear brake
- 10. carburetor/fuel injection/system