

BASIC ACTIONS

6.1. Vocabulary

Ex. 1. Match the words to their Russian equivalents.

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| 1. strip | a. прикручивать |
| 2. unscrew | b. закручивать |
| 3. grip | c. тянуть |
| 4. screw | d. вбивать; водить; управлять |
| 5. twist | e. переворачивать |
| 6. pull | f. поднимать |
| 7. drive | g. открутить |
| 8. push | h. вставлять |
| 9. flip | i. сжимать; захватывать |
| 10. lift | j. обнажать; оголить |
| 11. insert | k. толкать |

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

drive, screw, lift, push, insert, pull, strip, unscrew, grip, twist, flipped

She asked the mechanic to ____ (1) the new piece into the machine.

To replace the light bulb, you need to ____ (2) it until it comes out.

My father taught me how to ____ (3) a car last summer.

He had to ____ (4) the broken down car to the side of the road.

You need a good ____ (5) on this tool to use it effectively.

The mechanic ____ (6) over the engine to inspect it closely.

We had to ____ (7) really hard to open the stuck window.

In order to fix the leak, we had to _____(8) off the old sealant first.

He had to _____(9) in the new part to complete the repair.

Sometimes it's difficult to _____(10) a tight bolt without the proper tools.

He used all his strength to _____(11) the heavy toolbox onto the workbench.

6.2. Reading

Ex. 1. Read the text.

Basic Actions Performed by Mechanics

Whether you're a mechanic yourself or just want to know what's going on with your car, it's useful to know some basic actions that mechanics perform. Here are some important ones:

Drive

To drive something in means to put it in with force. For example, if you're driving a nail into the wall, you hit it with a hammer until it goes in all the way.

Flip

To flip something over is to turn it so that the side that was facing down is now facing up. For example, you might need to flip over a pancake when you're cooking breakfast.

Grip

To grip something is to hold it tightly. Mechanics often use their hands to grip things, but sometimes they also use tools. For example, if a mechanic is trying to open a jar of pickles and it's difficult to twist, they might use a tool called a jar opener to get a better grip.

Insert

To insert something is to put it in. For example, if you're putting batteries in a toy, you insert them into the toy.

Lift

To lift something is to pick it up. When mechanics work on cars, they often need to lift them off the ground so they can see underneath. They do this using a machine called a car lift.

Pull

To pull something is to use force to move it toward you. For example, if you're trying to open a door and it's heavy, you might need to pull on it hard.

Push

To push something is to use force to move it away from you. For example, if you're trying to close a door and it doesn't fit in the frame, you might need to push on it hard.

Screw

To screw something in means to attach it by turning it around and around. For example, if you're assembling a piece of furniture, you might need to screw in some screws to hold it together.

Strip

To strip something is to remove the outer layer or covering. For example, if you're peeling a banana, you strip off the skin.

Twist

To twist something is to turn it around and around. For example, if you're opening a bottle of soda, you twist the cap until it comes off.

Unscrew

To unscrew something is to remove it by turning it in the opposite direction from when you screw it in.

Ex. 2. Answer the questions.

1. What does it mean to drive something in?
2. How do mechanics use the action of flipping?
3. When might a mechanic need to grip something tightly?
4. What does it mean to insert something?
5. Why do mechanics often need to lift cars off the ground?
6. In what situations would you need to pull on something?
7. How is pushing used in the context of mechanics?

8. What does it mean to screw something in?
9. When might you strip something?
10. How is twisting used in everyday tasks?

6.3. Communication

Ex. 1. Make sentences using the following words:

1. mechanic/fix/engine
2. technician/examined/broken
3. repair/brakes/how long
4. replaced/worn out/tires
5. check/oil levels/car
6. mechanic/tightened/loose screws
7. tools/needed/change
8. adjusted/carburetor/improve
9. grease/bearings/assembling
10. drained/old coolant/refilled