

TROUBLESHOOTING PROBLEMS

29.1. Vocabulary

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

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. greasy | a. водный |
| 2. watery | b. пар |
| 3. data link connector | c. вибрировать |
| 4. vibrate | d. диагностический разъем |
| 5. vapor | e. конденсация |
| 6. squeal | f. не очищенный от жира |
| 7. pull | g. скользкий |
| 8. burning | h. скрип |
| 9. troubleshoot | i. горящий |
| 10. on-board diagnostic system | j. искать неисправность |
| 11. slippery | k. тяга |
| 12. acrid | l. едкий |
| 13. condensation | m. бортовая система
диагностики |
| 14. smoke | n. дым |

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

**condensation, on-board, greasy, smoke, burning, watery,
troubleshooting, acrid, squeal, vapor, slippery, pull, vibrate, data**

The _____(1) smell coming from the engine indicated a potential problem.

After noticing a _____(2) sensation in his brake pedal, John pulled over to troubleshoot the issue.

The presence of _____(3) on the inner workings of the car's battery was a sign of a deeper issue.

The mechanic plugged the diagnostic tool into the _____(4) link connector to identify the problem with the car's fuel system.

The _____(5) residue on the spark plugs was causing the car to misfire and lose power.

The _____(6) diagnostic system detected an issue with the car's emission control system.

The sudden _____(7) to the left while driving could be a result of a faulty suspension component.

The rainy weather made the roads exceptionally _____(8), making it difficult for drivers to maintain control of their vehicles.

Black _____(9) coming out of the exhaust pipe is an indication that something is wrong with the engine.

The loud _____(10) coming from the brakes meant that they needed to be replaced.

When _____(11) a car problem, it's important to start with the basics before moving on to more complex solutions.

The _____(12) rising from under the hood was a sign of a coolant leak.

The car's engine began to _____(13) violently, signaling a possible malfunction.

The _____(14) consistency of the fluid leaking from the differential pointed to a cracked casing.

29.2. Reading

Ex. 1. Read the text.

Troubleshooting Car Problems

When your car has a problem, it can be difficult to know what the cause is. Here are some common problems and some things you can do to fix them or understand what the problem is.

Problem: The engine won't start.

Troubleshooting:

Check the battery connections. Are the cables tight? Is there any corrosion on the terminals?

If the battery seems fine, listen when you turn the key. Do you hear a clicking noise but nothing else? This could mean the starter motor needs replacing.

Do the lights work? If not, the battery may be dead. You might need to jump-start the car or charge the battery.

Problem: The brakes are making a squealing sound.

Troubleshooting:

Squeaky brakes might just mean that the brake pads are worn out. In this case, you will probably need to get new brake pads.

Sometimes, brakes make a squealing sound because they are wet or damp. This can happen after it has rained or if you have driven through a puddle. The sound should go away after you drive for a little while and the brakes dry off.

Problem: The car is vibrating.

Troubleshooting:

If the car vibrates when you are driving at high speeds, it might be a problem with the tires. Check that they are properly inflated and balanced.

If the car vibrates when you are braking, it might be a problem with the brake rotors. You should have them checked by a mechanic.

Problem: There is smoke coming from under the hood.

Troubleshooting:

If you see smoke coming from under the hood, pull over immediately and turn off the engine. This could be a sign of a serious problem, such as an overheating engine or an oil leak. It's best to call for roadside assistance or have the car towed to a mechanic.

Problem: The air conditioning isn't working.

Troubleshooting:

First, check that the air conditioning is turned on and the fan is blowing. If it's still not working, it could be a problem with the refrigerant. You will need to take the car to a mechanic to have the air conditioning system checked and recharged if necessary.

Sometimes, the air conditioning might not work because of a bad smell. This can happen if there is mold or mildew in the system. You can try using an air conditioning cleaner to get rid of the smell.

Problem: The windshield is fogging up.

Troubleshooting:

If the windshield is fogging up on the inside, it's probably because of condensation. You can turn on the defrost setting to clear up the fog.

If the windshield is fogging up on the outside, it could be because of cold weather or high humidity. You can turn on the windshield wipers to help clear up the fog.

In some cases, the fogging could be caused by a problem with the heater core. You should have this checked by a mechanic.

These are just a few common car problems and some things you can do to troubleshoot them. Remember, if you are unsure about what the problem is or how to fix it, it's always best to consult a professional mechanic.

Ex. 2. *Answer the questions.*

1. What are some possible causes for the engine not starting?
2. How can you determine if the starter motor needs replacing?
3. Why might the brakes make a squealing sound?

4. When might brakes make a squealing sound even if they are not worn out?
5. What could be the cause of the car vibrating at high speeds?
6. If the car vibrates when braking, what component should be checked by a mechanic?
7. What should you do if you see smoke coming from under the hood?

29.3. Communication

Ex. 1. Make questions using the following words:

1. causing/strange/noises
2. normal/smoke/exhaust
3. tell/battery/dead
4. start/steps/fix
5. warning/signs/brakes
6. shaking/problem/steering
7. change/oil/important
8. check/engine/light
9. strange/smell/car
10. concerned/transmission/grinding