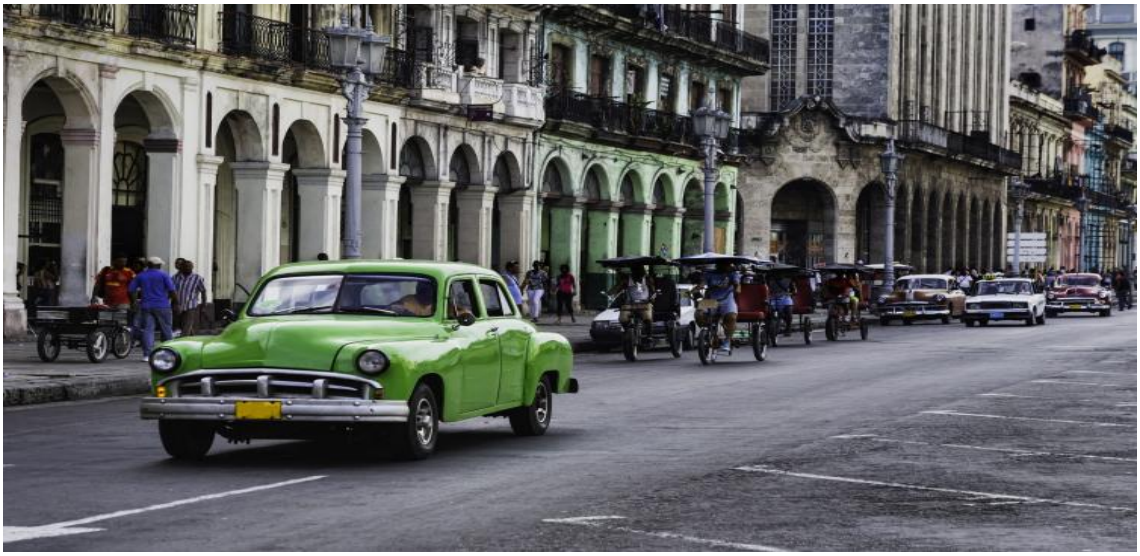
MODULE 7

MEANS OF TRANSPORT. AUTOMOBILES.

"Everything in life is somewhere else, and you get there in a car." **E. B. White, an American writer.**



Learning points for Module 7:

- **Reading:**

Text A. You Can Go Fast, You Can Go Easy, You Can Go Anywhere

Text B. Are Electric Cars Part of Our Future?

Text C. Still No Flying Cars?

- **Vocabulary in context:** word definitions, collocations, synonyms.
- **Grammar**: Participle I, Participle II, Perfect Participle. Participle Clauses.
- **Speaking**: Future Car Technologies.

Learning aims:

- to practise reading and speaking about automobiles;
- to learn and practise active vocabulary related to the topic of the module;

-to learn about and practise different types of participle clauses;

-to prepare for Module 7 test.

Lead-in

In groups discuss the cars in the pictures. Can you guess what period they belong to and how they are called. Which of them do you like the most? Explain why.

1

2

3

4

5

6

READING. PART 1

1. ***Read the text and decide which paragraph …***

- describes a few trends in the modern automotive industry;
- summarises the message of the author;
- analyses how car manufacturing has affected human life;
- introduces the theme of the text and its topicality;
- offers a brief overview of the history of the automobile.

Text 7A

YOU CAN GO FAST, YOU CAN GO EASY, YOU CAN GO ANYWHERE

(1) Since the invention of cars, the world has become a much smaller place. As the most widely accepted method of transportation, cars have changed the way people live all over the world. They have affected all aspects of society such as family life, the economy, and even the environment. It is hard to find a movie, a book, or a TV show that does not have some type of automobile in it. Over generations, automobiles have influenced every aspect of society in many ways and have changed to keep up with the times. Currently, cars still dominate when it comes to the most popular form of transportation. They have become essential to people to get to work, to go for a holiday and move around in everyday errands[1]. Vehicles are also used to transport goods and other products.

(2) Although concept automobiles were already being built in the late 1800s, it was only in the early 20th century that cars really made an impact on the transportation market[*]. They quickly gained fame as a new and fast way to travel. Other modes[2] of transportation had to be pushed aside in order to make room for the more comfortable and convenient automobile. Horse driven carriages were affected the most by the automobile's sudden popularity and eventually disappeared completely as a common means of transport.

(3) At the time the car manufacturing industry was revolutionised by introducing a continuously[3] moving assembly line[4]. The principle of having workers assigned to a specific post doing a specific job, simple and highly effective, allowed them to sell cars at a more affordable price, contributing to the gain in popularity of the automobile. All of a sudden, those fancy vehicles only the richest could afford were accessible to a much wider group of people. Cars, then, increased the speed of human life in two ways: first they allowed humans to move in an easier, faster way, and their fast-paced[5]

manufacturing increased the speed of production and transformed the face of industry forever.

(4) The modern automotive industry is huge and increasingly competitive. While developing new cars today's engineers seem to focus more on the safety aspect of the car instead of its features. As cars become more advanced, the means by which humans are kept protected must advance as well. New inventions such as the airbag and in-car sensors protect not only the passengers, but whatever or whoever may be near the car on the outside. These inventions all came about because they are demanded by the current market. Another trend in car design is creating eco-friendly vehicles which will slow the process of global warming. These cars are able to run on something other than petrol[6]. Examples of new types of cars are electric, fuel cell, solar powered, hybrids, and ethanol.

(5) To sum it up, the automobile has affected a lot of the countries more than any other invention of its time. With each new year, cars are becoming quicker, more luxurious[7], and more environmentally safe. The invention of the automobile opened up doors to other new inventions. People could travel faster in automobiles and feel more comfortable at the same time. Automobiles continue to influence every part of our economy. Without automobiles, life as we know it, would not be the same, and the changes that they have brought can be seen in every aspect of society.

**For example, in 1900, less than 1000 cars were manufactured in the US, while 15 years later, in 1914, 1.7 million cars were sold.*

2. *Find the words and word combinations in the text which have the following meanings.*

§1

1. noun phrase-type of transport system;
2. verb-have an effect on;

3. verb phrase-stay equal or at the same level with someone or something;

4. adverb-at the present time;

5. verb-have control over a place or person;

6. adjective-necessary, needed, or very important;

7. noun-a machine used for transporting people or goods;

8. noun,pl-items for sale;

§2

9. verb phrase-have a strong effect on a situation or a person;

10. verb phrase-become famous;

11.verb phrase-decide to ignore something;

12. verb-phrase-create space for something;

13. adjective-providing a pleasant feeling; not giving any physical problems;

14. adjective-suitable for your purpose;

15. adverb-in the end;

§3

16. verb-give someone a particular job or responsibility;

17. adjective-not very expensive;

18. verb+preposition-help to cause an event or situation;

19. verb-be able to buy something because you have enough money;

20. adjective-able to be reached or easily got;

21. verb-become or make something become larger in amount or size;

§4

22. adverb-more and more;

23. adjective-involving competition;

24.adverb- all the time or often;

25.preposition-in place of someone or something;

26. adjective-designed to do the least possible damage to the environment;

27. noun/adjective-mixture of two different things;

§5

28. verb phrase-make something possible;

29. verb-cause something to change.

Vocabulary notes for text 7A

[1] errand	дела
[2] mode(s)	способ
[3] continuously	непрерывно
[4] assembly line	конвейер
[5] fast-paced	быстрый
[6] petrol	бензин
[7] luxurious	роскошный

3. ***Read the text again and answer the questions.***

1. Why do you think the text says that the world has become a much smaller place since the invention of cars?
2. What aspects of society have cars affected?
3. What is the most popular form of transportation today according to the text?
4. When did cars really make an impact on the transportation market?
5. What other modes of transportation were pushed aside with the appearance of automobiles and why?
6. What invention changed the face of car manufacturing industry? How?
7. How did cars increase the speed of human life?
8. What is the modern automotive industry characterised by?

9. What do new inventions in car industry focus on?
10. What other trends in car design are there nowadays?
11. What are some new types of cars?
12. What did the invention of the automobile open up doors to?
13. In what way did automobiles change the way people could travel?
14. How do you understand the title of the text "You can go fast, you can go easy, you can go everywhere"? Do you think it is a good title? What title would you suggest?
15. Can you imagine our life without automobiles?
16. Think of a few examples of how your life could be different if there were no cars?

4. ***Identify the main points (key sentences) of text 7A and summarise it.***

5. ***Discussion. Work in pairs. Students A strongly believe that the invention of automobiles has brought lots of advantages to people; Students B strongly believe the opposite. Change partners again and talk about your ideas.***

READING. PART 2

5. In pairs / groups discuss these words from text 7B. Explain their meaning or translate them into Russian. Use a dictionary if necessary.

distant/ extremely/ consumers/ altogether/ virtually/ fuel powered cars/ to fill up a car/ petrol/ consistent/ maintenance/ affordable/ to submit/ emissions/ to complain about / to be concerned/ furthermore/ to consider/ to charge a car/ hazardous/ to expect

6. ***In groups discuss the following questions and share your ideas with others. Read the text and check if your answers were similar to the author's ideas.***

1. Are there a lot of electric cars where you live? 2. Why are electric cars becoming increasingly popular in some countries? 3. What problems might electric cars cause? 4.Will electric cars replace conventional vehicles?

Text 7B

ARE ELECTRIC CARS PART OF THE FUTURE?

It seems that not so long ago, electric cars were **considered** a very **distant possibility**. However, in the modern world electric cars are becoming extremely popular and may well be a large part of our not-so-distant future. Electric cars have been produced, tried, and tested by many manufacturers and **consumers** are excited about their prospects. More and more people think that if electric cars take over it will bring us a lot of benefits.

Firstly, electric cars are **altogether** cleaner and safer for our environment. By driving electric cars, our generation will **virtually** eliminate air pollution and make the air cleaner. Secondly, electric cars will be more affordable than **fuel powered** cars. Studies on electric cars have shown that for a passenger vehicle it will cost less to run the electric cars than **to fill up** your car with **petrol**. With the price of fuel **on the rise** at a **consistent** speed, electric cars would offer our finances a nice break. **Maintenance** will be more **affordable** as well; you will not have to worry about changing the oil or **submitting** your car for an **emissions** test. Thirdly, noise pollution is something we all **complain** about, especially within the bigger cities. Electric cars provide a quieter environment for everyone **concerned**. The future of electric cars means no more 3 a.m. wake up calls by your neighbours loud cars. **Furthermore,** those who live close to busy streets and highways will sleep and live easier without the extra noise from the cars in the streets.

However, there are a few issues **to consider**. One of the problems is that at present electric cars cannot travel that far without a charge. It takes hours to fully **charge** an electric car before it is ready to go. Another one is that if millions of electric cars are coming, what will happen to all the dead batteries? Recycling the battery can be a **hazardous** business. But the technology of electric cars is still being researched and developed and we can **expect** great things from them in the future.

7. Choose the best answer according to the text.

1. In the modern world electric cars are …

   a. just getting started; b. are getting popular; c. are mainstream.

2. People think that electric cars…

   a. will cause lots of problems; b. will not take over; c. will bring us a lot of benefits.

3. Electric cars are altogether…

   a. more affordable; b. more comfortable; c. cleaner and safer.

4. It will cost less to run the electric cars than…

   a. to fill your car up with petrol; b. to use public transport; c. to use car sharing service.

5. Electric cars will be … than fuel powered cars.

   a. more common; b. more affordable; c. more expensive.

6. Electric cars provide a … environment than other types of vehicles.

   a. safer business; 2. quieter; 3. happier.

7. The future of electric cars means …

   a. no more oil; b. no more early wake-up calls by your neighbours; c. no other types of vehicles.

8. At present electric cars can…

a. travel far without a charge; b. be replaced by conventional cars; c. can reduce air and noise pollution.

9. Recycling electric cars batteries …

a. is not possible; b. is a hazardous business; c. not a problem.

10. The technology of electric cars …

a. is fully developed; b. is being developed; c. will take a long time to be developed.

14. ***Retell Text 7B using the words below as clues.***

Consider, distant possibility, extremely popular, produced and tested, consumers, prospects, cleaner and safer, fuel powered cars, to fill up a car, affordable, maintenance, to submit, to complain about, to be concerned, noise pollution, issues, to charge a car, hazardous, to expect.

8. ***In groups think of more examples and arguments to illustrate the advantages and disadvantages of electric cars.***

9. ***In pairs ask and answer the following questions. Add two or three more questions to your list. Take notes. Summarise your partner`s answers.***

STUDENT A's QUESTIONS	STUDENT B's QUESTIONS
1) What is your answer to the question asked in the headline? 2) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'car'? 3) What are the benefits of electric cars? 4) What are the downsides to electric cars? 5) Why are people into fast cars?	1) Did you like reading this article? Why/not? 2) What is your favourite car, and why? 3) What will cars of the future be like? 4) Are electric cars or conventional cars best? 5) How will electric cars affect traffic accidents and road safety?

READING. PART 3

10. ***Scan the text and find the following information as quickly as possible.***

1. What did the film “Back to the Future II” predict?
2. What key ideas will influence transportation in the coming years?
3. What is Uber?
4. What is Waze?
5. When did Google begin testing driverless cars?

Text 7C. Still No Flying Cars?

(1) We may not yet be living in an age of flying cars, as predicted in the 1985 film “Back to the Future II”, but the rise of smartphones and other new technologies is creating a reality that is just as exciting and almost as far-fetched[1]. Experts agree that economic and demographic changes, technological advances, and environmental concerns are fundamentally changing transportation.

(2) As the transport infrastructure grows old, cities are forced to redefine what transportation is. Urban planners are now realising that old methods focused on reducing traffic congestion[2] are not enough to solve problems like population growth and carbon emissions. Transportation is now a key part of protecting the environment.

(3) Big cities are working to make better use of their streets by adding more bus lanes and pedestrian walkways, and expanding rail networks. At the same time, they are working on advanced technologies that will allow a vehicle to drive itself and communicate with other vehicles and its environment. The most sustainable[3] places to live are places that have multi-modal transport systems. Here are three key ideas that experts predict will influence transportation in the coming years.

(4) **Connectivity.** Ride-sharing services like Uber – taxis booked via[4] smartphone – and apps like Waze, which uses real-time traffic data to find the quickest routes for drivers, are dramatically changing how people move around and affecting the way traffic moves through a city. Communication between riders and drivers, between

different vehicles and between cars and infrastructure is bringing transportation into a new era.

(5) **Automation.** Driverless cars have been in the headlines ever since Google began road testing the vehicles back in 2012 but no-one really knows when driverless cars will become commonplace. However, the partial automation of cars is already underway. The idea of a fully automated transportation system is intriguing because it could improve safety by removing human error. It could also help reduce carbon emissions and traffic congestion, and allow more people access to cars.

(6) **Environmental concern.** Concern about the environment could lead to everything from zero- and low-emission vehicles to apps that encourage more walking, biking and carpooling[5]. When considering the future of transportation, it is also important to keep in mind why people travel: they may be going to work, to meet friends or family, or to do the shopping. Technologies that reduce the need for those trips – for example, virtual meetings or telecommuting – could also have a big effect on transportation.

In the past, the idea of a flying car represented the best innovation but the technologies that people are imagining and developing now are possibly even more sophisticated and more useful in solving the social and environmental problems that we face in the coming decades.

Vocabulary notes for text 7C

[1] far-fetched	неправдоподобный
[2] congestion	затор, перегруженность
[3] sustainable	устойчивый, рациональный
[4] via	посредством, через
[5] carpooling	автомобильный пул (совместное использование автомобиля)

11. ***Read text 7C again and circle any words you do not understand, write them down and look them up in the dictionaries.***

12. ***Are these statements true (T), false (F) or not given (NG) according to the text?***

1. Transportation is fundamentally changing due to economic and demographic changes, technological advances, and environmental concerns.
2. Big cities are building more roads to reduce traffic congestion.
3. Multi-modal transport systems create more sustainable places to live.
4. The key idea that will influence transportation in the coming years is to develop flying cars.
5. Driverless cars are already commonplace.
6. Reducing emissions will lead to more walking, biking and carpooling.
7. Technologies that reduce the need for using a car could have a big effect on transportation.

13. ***Work in groups of three. Choose one idea from text 7C that will influence transportation in the coming years to read about in detail and prepare to tell your group about it. Decide which idea is the most promising. Explain why. Together think of some other ways to solve the problem of traffic congestion in big cities.***

18. ***Listen to the conversation about the experience of using driverless cars and why some people might not want to have an autonomous car. What is someone who loves cars and driving called in English?***

Listen again and take notes on some extra ideas and other useful words on the topic of the lesson. Which would you prefer: to be in the driving seat or to take a driverless car? Explain why.

https://www.bbc.co.uk/learningenglish/english/features/6-minute-english/ep-170105

VOCABULARY

Module 7 Word List

Text 7A

1. Method/mode (n) of transportation
2. affect (v) something
3. keep (v) up with somebody
4. currently (adv)
5. dominate (v)
6. essential (adj)
7. vehicle (n)
8. goods (n, pl)
9. make (v) an impact on
10. gain (v) fame
11. push (v) aside
12. make (v) room for something
13. comfortable (adj)
14. convenient (adj)
15. eventually (adv)
16. assign (v)
17. afford (v)
18. affordable (adj)
19. contribute (v) to something
20. accessible (adj)
21. afford (v)
22. increase (v)
23. increasingly (adv)
24. competitive (adj)

Text 7B

31. consider (v)
32. distant (adj) possibility
33. consumer (n)
34. altogether (adv)
35. fuel powered (adj) (car)
36. fill (v) up a car
37. petrol (n)
38. be (v) on the rise
39. consistent (adj)
40. maintenance (n)
41. submit (v)
42. complain (v) about
43. be (v) concerned
44. furthermore (adv)
45. to charge (v) a car

Text 7C

46. demographic (adj)
47. pedestrian (n)
48. congestion (n)
49. carpooling (n)
50. sustainable (adj)
51. connectivity (n)
52. dramatically (adv)
53. route (n)

25.instead of (prep) 26.eco-friendly (adj) 27.run (v) on 28.hybrid (adj) 29.open (v) up doors to something 30.influence (v) something	54.far-fetched (adj) 55.commonplace (adj) 56.be (v) underway 57.bus lane (n) 58.face (v) a problem

1. Look at the words below. Give their definitions and try to recall how they were used in text 7A.

Mode of transportation/ to affect/ to keep up with something/ currently/ to dominate/ to make an impact/ to gain fame/ to push aside/ to make room for something/ eventually/ convenient/ goods/ to assign/ to afford/ to run on/ to contribute to something/ to increase/ instead of/ competitive/ eco-friendly/ hybrid/ to open up doors/ to influence.

2. ***Fill in the gaps with the words from Exercise 1 in the right form. The first letters are given. Translate the sentences into Russian.***

1. Henry Ford **g_____ f_____** worldwide by introducing the assembly line mode of production in car manufacturing. 2. We have to invest in new technology if we are to remain **c_____**. 3. Some people think that a bike is a very **c_____** way of getting around in big cities as it allows you to avoid traffic jams. 4. When it was developed, the new vaccine was given only to those who could **a_____** to pay for it. 5. **I_____ o__** complaining, why don't we try to change things? 6.Travelling to distant areas is seldom straightforward and usually involves more than one **m_____ of t_____** . 7. If you don't update your professional skills regularly you will be **p_____ a_____** in favour of more qualified specialists in your field. 8.While

studying, all the students are **a**_____ a lot of different tasks to complete. 9. The cost of the project has **i**_____ dramatically since it began. 10. Technology is changing so fast that it is difficult to **k**_____ **u**____ **w**____ it. 11.Environmentalists demand that we should stop using nonrenewable sources of energy to **m**_____ **r**_____ for renewable ones. 12. The manufactures are **c**_____ testing driverless cars. 13. The idea to replace conventional cars with electric or hybrid cars is **d**_____ today. 14. The number of companies using the Internet to sell **g**_____ is **i**_____ rapidly. 15. Examples of **e**____**-**_____ projects include ecotourism, biodiversity prospecting, and selective logging. 16. Some calculators **r**_____ **o**___ solar power. 17. **H**_____ teaching combines traditional in-class teaching with online teaching. 18. New measures are designed to **o**_____ **u**___ the market to greater competition. 19. Pollution cannot be mitigated without looking at all the components that are **c**_____ **t**__ the problem of emissions. 20. Due to the Internet information has become widely **a**_____ . 21. Car designers predict that electric cars will replace petrol cars **e**_____ .

3. ***Look at the words below. Try to recall how they were used in text 7A.***

Distant/ consumers/ altogether/ virtually/ fuel powered cars/ to fill up a car/ petrol/ consistent/ maintenance/ to submit/ emissions/ to complain about / to be concerned/ furthermore/ to consider/ to charge a car/ hazardous/ to expect.

4. ***Match the words with the correct definition of the word as it is used in text 7B. Think of your own example sentences with some these words.***

1. far away in space and time
2. to think about something carefully before making a choice
3. happy, interested or hopeful
4. to give or offer something for a

a. concerned
b. to be on the rise
c. excited
d. distant

decision or inspection

5. if you can buy it because you have enough money it is …
6. to be increasing
7. involved or affected by some situation
8. repairs needed to keep something in good condition
9. to say that you are annoyed or unhappy
10. a person who buys goods or services
11. in addition, more importantly
12. staying the same

e. to complain about
f. to consider something
g. affordable
h. maintenance
i. to submit
j. a consumer
k. consistent
l. furthermore

5. ***Complete the sentences with words from Exercise 4. Translate the sentences into Russian.***

1. It is important to hear the arguments on both sides and _____ them carefully. 2. We are all _____ by the prospect of a party. 3. This flat is quite _____ because it is not in the centre. 4. Divorce is very painful especially when children are _____ .
5. I prefer to live in the country because the environment is healthier there than in the city. _____ the air is cleaner and easier to breathe. 6. Roads need a lot of _____, especially in the countries with cold winters. 7. Lots of people living in big cities _____ about the noise. 8. Since he began to work hard, there has been a _____ improvement in his results. 9. According to statistics, unemployment is on the _____ because of the pandemic. 10. New means of transport made travelling to _____ lands accessible to a lot of people. 11. While applying for a job, a candidate should _____

a CV (резюме) and an application letter (заявление). 12. Because of the lockdown _____ did not spend as much as it had been expected.

6a. ***Fill the gaps in the sentences using these key words from text 7C. The paragraph numbers are given to help you.***

1. If something is _____, it is difficult to believe because it is very unlikely. (para 1) 2. _____ is a situation in which a place is crowded with vehicles. (para 2) 3. A _____ place to live is where you can live for a long time without causing damage to the environment. (para 3) 4. _____ is the ability of computers and other types of electronic equipment to connect successfully with other computers or programs. (para 4) 5. If something is _____ , it happens very often and is therefore not unusual. (para 5) 6. If something is _____ , it is already in progress. (para 5) 7. _____ is a system in which a group of car owners travel together so that they use only one car. (para 6) 8. _____ technology is complicated and advanced in design. (para 6)

(Choose from: congestion, carpooling, sustainable, connectivity, far-fetched, commonplace, underway, sophisticated)

6b. Find the following words or phrases in the text.

1. a verb meaning *say that an event or action will happen in the future* (para 1)
2. a phrase describing *a feeling when you are worried about pollution* (para 1)
3. a verb meaning *change the meaning of something* (para 2)
4. *people who make decisions how a city will be developing* are called… (para 2)
5. a verb meaning *make something larger* (para 3)
6. a noun meaning *a particular way or direction between places* (para 4)
7. a verb meaning *have an influence on someone or something* (para 4)
8. a two-word noun phrase meaning *a mistake made by a person controlling a machine or process rather than something wrong with the machine or process itself* (para 5)

9. an adjective meaning *created by computers or appearing on computers or the internet* (para 6)
10. a noun meaning *the invention of news ideas, methods, equipment, etc.* (para 6)

7. Two-word noun phrases. Match the words in the left-hand column with those in the right-hand column to make noun phrases. Example: *transport + system = transport system. Urban planners claim that multi-modal transport systems will help solve transport problems.*

1. urban	a. networks
2. carbon	b. lane
3. bus	c. walkway
4. traffic	d. services
5. travel	e. transport system
6. pedestrian	f. planners
7. rail	g. error
8.multi-modal	h. congestion
9. ride-sharing	i. emissions
10. human	j. time

8. Complete the table. Use the adjectives in sentences of your own.
Example: *sustainability → sustainable. We should try to promote sustainable development in all countries.*

noun	**adjective**

1. technology 2. environment 3. economy 4. problem 5. resident 6. catastrophe 7. excitement 8. innovation 9. drama 10. demography	

9. Match the verbs in the left-hand column with the noun phrases in the right-hand column. Write your own example sentences with these phrases. Example: *charge + a car = charge a car. It takes hours for an electric car to charge.*

1. allow	a. technology
2. develop	b. an impact
3. increase	c. traffic congestion
4. have	d. the efficiency of something
5. create	e. a reality
6. reduce	f. rail networks
7. expand	g. problem
8. remove	h. more walking
9. encourage	i. access to something

10. face	j. human error

10. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the word in brackets at the end of each sentence.

1. _____ advances and environmental concerns are fundamentally altering the transportation landscape. [TECHNOLOGY] 2. _____, urban planners are realising that the old auto-centric models aren't working. [INCREASE] 3. The most _____ places to live are those that have multi-modal transport systems. [SUSTAIN] 4. Uber and Waze are _____ changing how people get around. [DRAMA] 5. Waze has led to a _____rise in cars moving through residential neighbourhoods. [PROBLEM] 6. The _____ automation of cars is already underway. [PART] 7. _____ concern could lead to everything from zero- and low-emission vehicles to apps that encourage more walking, biking and carpooling. [ENVIRONMENT] 8. One of the most important qualities of a good IT engineer is to be able to find _____ solutions. [INNOVATION]

11. ***Work in groups. Choose 5-7 words from Module 7 Word list and prepare a short news story to tell your group using these words. Ask your listeners to note down the words while they listen to your story. Compare your lists.***

Example*: One of the major problems that most residents of big cities are* ***concerned*** *about are traffic jams. For almost a decade Moscow has ranked first in the world's road* ***congestion*** *rankings. Today it is no longer a global traffic jams leader. To combat traffic jams, Moscow builds new* ***bus lanes****, roads and interchanges, repairs and expands the old road network. An* ***increasing*** *number of streets are converted into* ***pedestrian*** *or car-free zones, with lots of* ***walkways*** *and* ***modes of transport*** *other than a car (bicycles, skateboards, push-scooters). To make public transport more* ***accessible***

the Department of Transport is actively developing the underground system: 56 new stations have been opened in Moscow since 2011. To reduce the demand for private vehicles the Mayor's Office introduced a paid parking system.

8. *Summarise in English using some key words from the vocabulary section.*

История современного автомобиля начинается около 140 лет назад, когда немецкие инженеры Карл Бенц и Готлиб Даймлер создали первый автомобиль с двигателем внутреннего сгорания. Именно с появления этого двигателя и начинается история современного автомобиля. Это был прорыв в технике и автомобилестроении, после которого начала формироваться эра машиностроения. Вообще, первые изобретатели начали создавать паросиловые машины, способные перевозить человека, еще в 17 веке. Они были больше похоже на экипажи. Ездили медленно, сильно шумели и дымили.

В 1806 году появились первые машины, приводимые в движение двигателями внутреннего сгорания, что привело к появлению в 1885 году повсеместно используемого сегодня газолинового или бензинового двигателя внутреннего сгорания. Машины, работающие на электричестве, ненадолго появились в начале 20-го века, но почти полностью исчезли из поля зрения вплоть до начала 21-го века. История автомобиля интересна и многообразна, но самой главной ее особенностью является скоротечность. Всего лишь немногим более 100 лет отделяет первые автомобили от современных.

SPEAKING AND DISCUSSION

1. My Car. ***Discuss in groups which of the following would you like to own and why?***

- an electric car
- a driverless car
- a flying car
- any other car?

2. ***Rank these with your partner. Put the most important things your car must have at the top. Change partners often and share your rankings.***

- speed
- fuel efficiency
- central locking
- space
- airbags
- GPS navigation
- sports wheels
- bluetooth connectivity

3. ***Think of as many arguments in favour and against the following statements as you can, then discuss them in groups.***

1. Driverless cars are the perfect solution. What could possibly go wrong?
2. Petrol and diesel vehicles should be made illegal because they damage the environment.
3. Everyone should use public transport and private cars should be banned.
4. The world would be a better place without cars.
5. Car owners care too much about their cars.

4. Discussion. Which future car technology is the most important? ***Use the cards below to prepare to describe your technology and say why it is the most important. Present your ideas in mini-groups. Decide which three technologies are the most promising.***

Student A's Card. Cars That Communicate with Each Other and the Road

Car manufacturers are seriously looking into and researching two technologies that would enable future cars to communicate with each other and with objects around them. Imagine approaching an intersection as another runs a red light. You don't see them at first, but your car gets a signal from the other car that it's directly in your path and

warns you of the potential collision, or even hits the brakes automatically to avoid an accident. A developing technology called Vehicle-to-Vehicle communication, or **V2V**, is being tested by car manufacturers as a way to help reduce the amount of accidents on the road. But researchers aren't only considering V2V communication, vehicle-to-infrastructure communication, or **V2I**, is being tested as well. V2I would allow vehicles to communicate with things like road signs or traffic signals and provide information to the vehicle about safety issues. These technologies could transform the way we drive and increase automotive safety dramatically. Good thing car companies and the government are already working to try to make this a reality.

Student B's Card. Self-Driving Cars

The idea of a self-driving car is not a new idea. Many TV shows and movies have had the idea and there are already cars on the road that can park themselves. But a truly self-driving car means exactly that, one that can drive itself, and they're probably closer to being a reality than you might think. Engineers have already tested self-driving cars. They not only record images of the road, but their computerized maps view road signs, find alternative routes and see traffic lights before they're even visible to a person. By using lasers, radars, and cameras, the cars can analyse and process information about their surroundings faster than a human can. Self-driving cars could make transportation safer for all of us by eliminating the cause of 95 percent of today's accidents: human error. Although self-driving cars may seem far off, some people believe that you'll see some sort of self-driving car in showrooms in the next decade.

Student C's Card. Augmented Reality Dashboards

In the near future cars will be able to identify external objects in front of the driver and display information about them on the windshield. Think of the Terminator, or many other science fiction stories, where a robot looks at a person or an object and automatically brings up information about them and can identify who or what they

are. Augmented reality dashboards, **AR** for short, will function in a similar way for drivers. BMW has already implemented a windshield display in some of their vehicles which displays basic information, but they're also developing augmented reality dashboards that will be able to identify objects in front a vehicle and tell the driver how far they are away from the object. The AR display will overlay information on top of what a driver is seeing in real life. So if you're approaching a car too quickly, a red box may appear on the car you're approaching and arrows will appear showing you how to maneuver into the next lane before you collide with the other car. An augmented reality GPS system could highlight the actual lane you need to be in and show you where you need to turn down the road without you ever having to take your eyes off the road.

Student D's Card. Airbags That Help Stop Cars

Ever since airbags were added to vehicles, they've continued to make their way around the inside of our vehicles. Mercedes is working on a new way to use airbags that moves them away from a passive safety measure and makes it part of an active safety system. Mercedes is experimenting with airbags that deploy from underneath the car that will help stop a vehicle before a crash. The airbags are part of the overall active safety system and deploy when sensors determine that at impact is inevitable. The bags have a friction coating that helps slow the car down and can double the stopping power of the vehicle. The bags also lift the vehicle up to eight centimeters, which counters the car's dipping motion during hard braking, improves bumper-to-bumper contact and helps prevent passengers from sliding under seat belts during a collision.

Student E's Card. Energy-storing Body Panels

Exxon Mobil predicts that by 2040, half of all new cars coming off the production line will be hybrids. That's great news for the environment, but one of the problems with hybrids is that the batteries take up a lot of space and are very heavy. That's where

energy-storing body panels come in. A group of auto manufacturers are currently researching and testing body panels that can store energy and charge faster than conventional batteries of today. The body panels being tested are made of polymer fiber and carbon resin that are strong enough to be used in vehicles and pliable enough to be molded into panels. These panels could reduce a car's weight by up to 15 percent. The panels would capture energy produced by technologies like regenerative braking or when the car is plugged in overnight and then feed that energy back to the car when it's needed.

GRAMMAR

Lead-in

Read the examples of different types of conditional sentences below and answer the questions.

What do they have in common?

How are they different?

Which example expresses

- general truth;
- imagined future situation which is quite likely;
- hypothetical situation which is unlikely;
- hypothetical outcome.

1. If we had some better players, we would have a chance of winning the cup.
2. If you leave before ten you`ll catch the train.
3. If I had closed the door, my flat wouldn`t have been broken into.
4. If (=when) water is heated, it turns to steam.

STUDY NOTE. In short, **Conditionals** are statements that describe both hypothetical and real scenarios. They are often referred to as **"If clauses"** because they often begin with 'if'. What we express in the main clause, depends on what we express in the subordinate clause. There are different **types** of conditions. Some are possible or likely, others are unlikely, and others are impossible.

If the weather is fine, *we eat outside on the terrace*. (Every time it happens, this is what we do.)

If the weather improves*, we'll go for a walk.* (It is possible or likely that the weather will improve.)

If the weather improved*, we could go for a walk.* (It is not likely that the weather will improve.)

If the weather had improved*, we could have gone for a walk.* (The weather did not improve – fine weather is therefore an impossible condition.)

These types of conditions are used in **four types of sentences**, called zero, first, second and third conditional sentences.

1. ***Look at the examples of different types of conditionals and fill in the blanks. Add 2-3 examples of your own of each type of conditionals.***

Real (Zero) conditional – If I can't sleep I listen to the radio.

Type 1 (1st) conditional – If I have a test tomorrow, I will study tonight.

Type 2 (2nd) conditional – If I had a car, I would give you a lift.

Type 3 (3d) conditional – If he had prepared for the interview, he would have got the job.

We use Type ____ to talk about things that are true, that have happened, or are very likely to happen.

We use Type ____ to talk about past situations that didn`t happen. (unreal for the past)

We use Type ___ to talk about future situations when we believe it is quite likely. (probable future)

We use Type ___to talk about the possible result of an imagined situation in the present or future. (unreal for the present or future)

2. ***Focus on the verb forms in different types of conditionals in the examples below and fill in the table.***

If you park here, your car gets towed. (Zero conditional)

If the economy is growing by 6%, then it is growing too fast. (Zero conditional)

If my father had a day off, we always went to see my granddad. (Zero conditional)

If you catch the fast train you will get home early. (Type 1)

If they are watching TV, they won't hear you. (Type 1)

If there were more buses, we would leave the car at home. (Type 2)

If we asked, he would help us. (Type 2)

If I had known you were coming, I would have bought a cake. (Type 3)

If he hadn't been so nervous in the interview, he would have got the job. (Type 3)

Types of conditional	If clause	Result (main) clause
Real conditional	Present Tense	
1st conditional		
2nd conditional		
3rd conditional		

STUDY NOTE. You can also use **modals** (could, might, should, etc.) in the main clause instead of "would" to express the degree of certainty, permission, or a recommendation about the outcome.

If I had worked harder I might have passed the exam.

You could have been on time if you had caught the bus.

If he called you, you could go.

If you bought my school supplies for me, I might be able to go to the park.

3. *Look at more examples of conditionals paying attention to the verb forms. Identify their types and decide whether the action expressed in the sentence is a-likely/possible; b-less likely/less possible; c-impossible. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

1. If Ford had not created an affordable car, they would not have been mass produced. 2. If technology was not developing so fast, we would not find it so difficult to keep up with it. 3. If flying cars became a reality, people would not spend hours in traffic jams. 4. If car makers solve some technical problems, electric cars will soon replace petrol cars. 5. If a new technique for printing organic tissue (ткань) was created, scientists would be able to reproduce the body's organs via the use of 3D printing. 6. If our climate continues to warm up, we will soon need new technologies to keep our buildings cooled. 7. If humans had not learned from nature, they would not have invented so many amazing technologies. 8. If the battery power of electric cars increased by ten per cent, it would result in the extra acceleration. 9. If electric cars take over, our cities would become much cleaner and quieter places. 10. If driverless cars became commonplace, it would fundamentally change car use and traffic accidents would be prevented. 11. If the problem of global warming is not dealt with, our world would be a much more dangerous and difficult place to live. 12. If internal combustion engine had not been invented, electric cars would have dominated on our roads.

4. *Put the verbs in the correct tense. Translate the sentences into Russian.*

A. Conditional 1.

1. If I (finish) _____ early, I will call you. 2. I (catch) _____ the 9:00 train, if I hurry up. 3. She will know the answer, if she (try) _____ to understand. 4. If you (be) _____ free earlier, we can go for a walk. 5. If you are hungry, I (make) _____ some sandwiches. 6. I he (study) _____ hard, he'll do well in the exam. 7. If you (not be) _____ back by 5pm, we'll leave without you.

B. Conditional 2.

1. If I (be) _____ a star, I would help the needy. 2. He (buy) _____ a house if he had a job. 3. She (be)_____ happy, if she married him. 4. If I (be) _____ you, I would ask for help. 5. If I had more time, I (go) _____ to the gym. 6. I (have to walk) _____ everywhere, if I bought a car. 7. If people used bikes instead of cars, there (be)_____ so much pollution.

C. Conditional 3.

1. If he (be)_____ careful, he would not have had that terrible accident. 2. I (pass) _____ the exam if I had worked hard. 3. If he (not learn)_____ to play the guitar, he wouldn't have joined the band. 4. If the government (spend) _____all the money given, all the roads (be paved) _____ . 5. We wouldn`t have been able to answer your questions if we (read/not)_____ the book. 6. If he had left earlier, he (arrive) _____ on time. 7. If they (book) _____ earlier, they could have found better seats.

5. ***Match the clauses below. Identify the types of conditionals and explain their meaning.***

A.	**B.**
1. If we had more students …	a. I`ll take a trip around the world.
2. My teacher wouldn't have been angry with me …	b. we would run the course.
	c. if I had come to my class on time.
3. If I have lots of money in the future …	d. we can go to the country tomorrow.
4. She wouldn`t have been given the current position in the company …	e. she's always tired in the mornings.
5. If you heat water to 100°C …	f. there wouldn't be so many accidents.
6. If the weather is fine …	g. if she had been lazy and
7. If she doesn't get a good night's sleep …	
8. If I still feel awful tomorrow …	

9. If people didn't drive so fast on this road …	talentless. h. I'll take the day off work. i. it boils.
B.	
1. If she doesn't pass the exam this year … 2. If I had the time … 3. If he hadn't done engineering … 4. I would never have bought this car … 5. If you don't book now… 6. If the rent had been lower… 7. If the flight is late… 8. If it snows… 9. If you take another week off work …	a. if I'd known how much petrol it uses. b. I'd love to learn to play tennis. c. what would he have studied? d. you won't get good tickets. e. I would have taken the flat. f. we'll miss our connection. g. we get our skis out. h. she can try again next year. i. the boss will definitely fire you.

Note that both ***would*** and ***had*** can be contracted to ***'d*** in conditionals. Remember two rules:

1. ***would*** never appears in the if-clause so if ***'d*** appears in the if clause, it must be abbreviating *had*.
2. ***had*** never appears before ***have*** so if *'d* appears on a pronoun just before *have*, it must be abbreviating ***would***.

6. *Decide what contraction* 'd *stands for: would or had.*

Example: *If* ***I'd*** *known you were in hospital,* ***I'd*** *have visited you.→ If* ***I had*** *known you were in hospital,* ***I would*** *have visited you.*

I'd *have bought you a present if* ***I'd*** *known it was your birthday.→****I would*** *have bought you a present if* ***I had*** *known it was your birthday.*

1. If **you'd** given me your e-mail, **I'd** have written to you. 2. If you**'d** asked me, **I'd** have phoned the customers to let them know.3. If I **was** rich, I'**d** spend all my time travelling. 4. You could have changed your opinion if you'**d** stayed longer. 5. I'**d** help you if I knew how. 6. If he**'d** listened to what his friends had been telling him he wouldn't have lost so much money. 7. They**'d** have got the job done quicker if they**'d** had more people working on it. 8. If I saw a snake, I'**d** be terrified.

7. ***Put the verbs in brackets into the correct form and explain their meaning or translate the sentences into Russian.***

1. If unprecedented developments in AI technology continue, smart machines (take) over millions of our jobs in the near future. 2. If clear safety rules for self-driving cars (be created) they will keep our roads safe. 3. The accident wouldn't have happened if you (test) your brakes. 4. If computers (not be invented) lots of new jobs (not appear). 5. If robots (collaborate) with humans, they would work more effectively. 6. If robots (be predicted), nobody would have believed that science fiction could become science fact. 7. If he hadn't run a red light, the accident (happen). 8. When the sun (go) down, it gets dark. 9. If robots (understand and feel) emotions, they could become our perfect companions. 10. What do you think (happen) if the Internet had been invented 100 years ago?

8. ***Write conditional sentences of type II or III using the given sentences according to the example. Answers may vary.***

Example: *The weather is bad . The flight is cancelled.→ If the weather was not bad, the flight wouldn`t be cancelled.*

There was no lifeboat. Sailors couldn't keep afloat.→ The sailors could keep afloat if there was a lifeboat.

1. I didn’t prepare for the seminar. I couldn’t answer the teacher’s questions. 2. The uncorrected values were used. The result was an error. 3. There aren’t many currents in this part of the ocean. Organic material isn’t pulled down into the trenches. 4. It is much easier to compute satellite orbits. The Earth is perfectly spherical and has no atmosphere. 5. The research team used a free-falling autonomous camera system. Many new species of animals were documented. 6. No satellites were launched. The transmissions of microwaves across the oceans were impossible. 7. The Earth doesn`t stay in one place in its orbit. Day and night change in length. 8. The technology is developing fast. It is hard to keep up with technology these days. 9. The vehicle was built with a new kind of alloy. It wasn’t badly damaged in a car crash. 10. Many ships were lost at sea. Their sailors didn’t know how to find out where they were.

STUDY NOTE. Phrases like **supposing/ in case/ provided/ providing that/ as long as/ on condition that/ imagine**, etc. can also trigger conditional structures. *We’ll be there at about 7.30,* ***provided*** *that there’s a suitable train.*
You can play in the living room ***as long as*** *you don’t make a mess.*

9. Read the following examples paying attention to the synonyms of ‘if’. Explain their meaning or translate the sentences into Russian.

1. Provided that there are enough seats, anyone can come on the trip. 2. Provided that the plane takes off on time, we should reach Irkutsk by morning. 3. So long as a tiger stands still, it is invisible in the jungle. 4. The bank lent the company 100,000 pounds on condition that they repaid the money within six months. 5. You can get a senior citizen’s reduction providing you’ve got an ID card. 6. Supposing I don’t arrive till after midnight, will the hotel still be open? 6. They may do whatever they like provided that it is within the law. 7. Supposing you lost your passport while travelling, you’d have to go to the embassy, wouldn’t you? 8. In case I forget later, here

are the keys to the garage. 9. Let's take our swimming costumes in case there's a pool at the hotel. 10. I'll take cash in case we need it on board.

Note that **unless** roughly means 'except if' or 'if… not', usually occurring in 1st and 2nd conditional structures.

Unless I phone you, you can assume the train's on time. (If I don't phone you, you can assume the train is on time)

10. ***Change the following sentences so that each contains the word unless.***

Example: *You'll catch a cold if you don't wear warm clothes.→ Unless you wear warm clothes, you'll catch a cold.*

1. You won't get in if you don't have a ticket. 2. The match will be off if the weather doesn't clear up. 3. I wouldn't get the job, if I didn't pass my driving test. 4. If your English doesn't improve, you'll fail the exam. 5. If you don't slow down, you will have an accident. 6. If it doesn't rain soon, all the plants are going to die. 7. If you don't ask questions he won't speak to you. 8. If we hadn't booked weeks in advance, we wouldn't have got a flight. 9. We'd have to cancel the show if we didn't sell more tickets at the last minute. 10. If he hadn't recognised us, he might never have spoken to us.

STUDY NOTE. In formal situations we can use **should or had** + subject + verb instead of **if**.

Should you *wish to cancel your order, contact our customer service department.* (= If you should wish to cancel your order…)

Had I *known you were waiting outside, I would have invited you to come in.* (If I had known you were waiting outside …)

11. ***Paraphrase the following sentences according to the model.***

Example: *If he calls, give him all the necessary details.→ Should he call, give him all the necessary details.*

If test drives self-driving cars had been successful, they would have progressed beyond the testing stage. → Had test drives self-driving cars been successful, they would have progressed beyond the testing stage.

1. If I had known about the meeting, I would have attended. 2. If he had been there, he could have helped them. 3. If she had not applied early, she wouldn't have been accepted. 4. If you had not left an hour early, you would have been late for the meeting. 5. If I see him, I'll give him the message. 6. If you need anything, please call me. 7. If he calls you, I also want to speak to him. 8. If the test drive of an Uber car had been successful, self-driving cars would have developed more rapidly. 9. If the robot designed by Leonardo da Vinci had been created, robots would have started to be used long ago. 10. If a self-driving car injures a human, who is going to be responsible?

12. ***Use your own ideas to complete the sentences. Think of your own examples with different types of Conditionals.***

1. I like hot weather provided…

2. I'd walk to university unless…

3. You can borrow the money provided…

4. You won't get a good job, unless….

5. I could go out tonight if…

6. If I was free now…

7. If I saved a large sum of money…

8. If I had never studied English…

9. If I had not come to this university…

10. If I had been born 60 years ago…

11. If there was a power cut in this building…

12. If you found yourself alone on a desert island…

CHECK YOURSELF

1. The History of The Automobile Quiz.

1.The first theoretical plans for a motor vehicle were drawn up by …

a. Leonardo da Vinci b. Isaak Newton b. Rudolf Diesel

2.The very first self-propelled road vehicle was powered by …

a. petrol b. steam c. electricity

3.The most broadly applied and widely used power-generating devices for cars currently are…

a. electrical generator b. internal-combustion engines b. thermal engines

4.The automatic transmission made cars …

a. cheaper b. more common c. more convenient to drive

5.Henry Ford is famous for …

a. inventing the car b. inventing the assembly line c. making cars affordable

6.The first hybrid vehicle was created by …

a. Karl Benz b. Ferdinand Porsche c. Henry Ford

7.The first petrol powered car was patented by …

a. Nikolaus Otto b. Gottlieb Daimler c. Karl Benz

8.The first ever car accident was registered in …

a. 1769 b. 1891 c. 1910

9.The first features added to a car were …

a. speedometers and seatbelts b. turn signals c. electric windows and air conditioning

10. In 1974 … was/were introduced.

a. cruise control b. the padded dashboard c. the first airbags

11.More than … billion cars are currently in use around the world. One car for every … people on Earth.

a. 1/2 b. ¾ c. 5/7

12.It would take more than … to get to the moon by car.

a. a week b. a month c. three months

VOCABULARY

2. *Fill in the gaps with the words in the boxes.*

dominating, goods, to keep up with, method of transportation, essential, convenient, pushed aside, gained fame, to make room

1. As the most widely accepted (1)_____ cars have changed the way people live all over the world. 2. As the pace of life is accelerating, automobiles also have to change (2)_____ the times. 3. When it comes to the most popular form of transportation today, cars are still (3)_____ . 4. More and more people say that they cannot imagine their life without a car, so cars have become (4) _____ to the functioning of people in everyday life. 5. Vehicles are among the most common modes of transport today and are widely used to transport (5)_____ and other products. 6. After the mass production of automobiles began, they quickly (6)_____ as a new and fast way to travel. 7. Other modes of transportation, such as bicycles, railroads, and horses had to be (7)_____ in order (8)_____ for the more comfortable and (9)_____ automobile.

accessible, affordable, afford, assigned to, instead of, to run on, constantly, contributed to, hybrids, competitive, eco-friendly, to influence, opened up doors

8. The idea of having workers (10) _____ a specific post doing a specific job was a breakthrough in car manufacturing. 9. Cars could be sold at a more (11)_____

price, which (12)_____ the gain in popularity of the automobile. 10. All of a sudden, those fancy vehicles only the richest could (13)_____ were (14)_____ to a lot of other people. 11. The modern automotive industry is huge and increasingly (15)_____ . 12. New cars are (16)_____ being developed. 13. Today's engineers seem to focus more on the safety aspect of the car (17)_____ its features. 14. Another trend in car design is creating (18)_____ vehicles which will slow the process of global warming. 15. These cars are able (19)_____ something other than petrol. 16. Examples of new types of cars are electric, fuel cell, solar powered, 20)_____, and ethanol. 17. The invention of the automobile (21)_____ to other new inventions. 18. Automobiles continue (22)_____ every part of our economy.

3. *Give the definitions of the following words.*

Example: *petrol → liquid obtained from oil used as a fuel for cars and other vehicles (US gas).*

A fuel powered car/ a hybrid car/ maintenance/ a pedestrian/ traffic congestion/ carpooling/ connectivity/ sustainability/ a driverless car/ affordable.

4. *Guess the word using its definition.*

Example: a verb meaning *help to cause or bring something about*. → to contribute to something

1. A verb meaning *have an effect on*; 2. a verb meaning *have control over a place or person*; 3. a noun meaning *a machine used for transporting people or goods*;
4. a verb phrase meaning *become famous*; 5. a verb meaning *give someone a particular job or responsibility*; 6. a verb meaning *become or make something become larger in amount or size*; 7. an adjective meaning *designed to do the least possible damage to the environment*; 8. a noun meaning *a person who buys goods or services*; 9. a verb

meaning *to give or offer something for a decision or inspection*; 10. an adjective meaning *far away in space and time*.

GRAMMAR

5. Complete the sentence b in each pair so that it has a similar meaning to sentence a.

1. a) It's likely there is life on other planets. If so, we are not alone. b) If _____ life on other planets, we _____ not alone. 2. a) The world's population will probably continue to increase. If so, we will need more food. b) If the world's population _____ to increase, we _____ more food. 3. a) Other intelligent beings might inhabit the universe. If so, they would be very different from us. b) If other intelligent beings _____ the universe, they _____ very different from us. 4. a) There aren't many TV programmes about science, some people don't know much about it. b) If there _____ more TV programmes about science, people _____ more about it. 5. a) We shouldn't have spent so much money on space research. Instead, we could have solved many other serious problems. b) If we _____ less on space research, we _____ many other serious problems. 6. a) Robotic vehicles have been used in dangerous environments for decades. The idea to create self-driving cars appeared. b) Unless robotic vehicles _____, the idea to create self-driving cars _____ . 7. a) A few accidents involving self-driving cars have happened. People decided that they were not safe. b) Unless a few accidents involving self-driving cars _____ , people _____ that they were not safe. 8. a) Neural networks take inspiration from the human brain. AI software is quite good at learning about scenarios it has never faced. b) If neural networks _____ inspiration from the human brain, AI software _____ quite good at learning about scenarios it had never faced.

6. There is a mistake with the verb in the second part of each sentence. Correct the mistakes so the second part follows on correctly from the first part.

1. He will pass his driving test if he will practise. 2. You can borrow the car tonight if you would take good care of it. 3. I wouldn't have made so much food if I knew they

weren't coming. 4. If you buy two, you got a third one free. 5. I would have done better if I worked harder. 6. If I had the right tools, I can fix the flat tyre myself. 7. If you'd told me Kate was going to be there, I would never come to the party. 8. If I lived in that house, I will have it renovated. 9. We could understand him better if he would speak more slowly. 10. Stay at home if you won't feel better tomorrow.

7. Answer the following questions. Consult Module 7 texts if necessary.

1. In what way did the appearance of cars change the world?
2. When and why did cars become so popular?
3. What car features do modern car designers mostly focus on?
4. Do you know what the name 'early electric cars' refers to?
5. When do you think electric cars first appeared?
6. What cars were early electric cars replaced by? Why?
7. Why are electric cars the focus of attention of today's car manufacturers?
8. What measurers do modern urban planners suggest to improve transportation?
9. What alternative modes of transport are used in big cities?
10. What are their advantages and disadvantages?

MODULE 7 PROGRESS TEST

Vocabulary

1. Decide which answer a, b or c best fits each gap.

The average car carries on average just one and a half people. The (1)_____that made the car a 20th century icon has been eroded (разрушать) by its popularity. People waste countless hours sitting traffic 2_____. One study indicates the global car fleet could be reduced by a third if 3_____ schemes were widely adopted. But the transition will not be a painless or easy one as shared and privately owned cars initially 4_____ for space and utilisation producing positive but modest benefits. However the ultimate prize, to reclaim (отвоевать) our streets from car 5_____ ,

would transform the quality of urban living. 6_____ that sharing schemes do not lead to a reduction in car use are not supported by the majority of the evidence. Ride-sharing apps do reduce the numbers of 7_____ on the road; but as importantly also 8 _____ for a behavioural shift towards multi-modal, 9_____ transport which complement public and active forms of transport (cycling and walking); Long-distance car-sharing services do compete with rail and coach services, however, they also significantly increase car occupancy and reduce 10_____ per kilometre.

1. a. convenience	b. comfort	c. competition
2. a. flow	b. congestion	c. jams
3. a. dividing	b. sharing	c. distributing
4. a. demand	b. dominate	c. compete
5. a. domination	b. power	c. authority
6. a. Charges	b. Concerns	c. Complains
7. a. vehicles	b. traffic	c. transport
8. a. invited	b. encouraged	c. opened up doors
9. a. sustainable	b. competitive	c. essential
10. a. gases	b. emissions	c. fumes

Grammar

2. Decide which answer a, b or c best fits into each gap.

1. If science fiction _____ science fact immediately, we might be living in an age of flying cars.

   a. becomes b. became c. has become

2. If old methods focused on reducing traffic congestion were enough to solve problems like population growth and carbon emissions, we _____ need new

ideas.

a. would b. wouldn't c. wouldn't have

3. _____ cars had begun to be mass produced in the 20th century, they wouldn't have replaced horse carriages.

a. if b. provided c. unless

4. If an assembly line _____ introduced, the face of industry wouldn't have been changed.

a. had been b. hadn't been c. wouldn't have been

5. If accidents didn't happen every day, today's engineers _____ focus more on the safety aspect of the cars.

a. would b. wouldn't c. wouldn't have

6. Unless we _____ so many different means of transport today, people wouldn't be travelling so extensively.

a. had b. had had c. didn't have

7. If eco-friendly vehicles replaced petrol cars, the process of global warming _____ slowed.

a. would have been b. would be c. was

8. _____ bus lanes been introduced, travelling by public transport wouldn't been made easier.

a. unless b. provided c. hadn't

9. If a self-driving car injures a human it _____ the law of robotics penned by science fiction author Isaak Asimov.

a. will violate b. would violate c. violated

10. If new technologies don't guarantee safety, they _____ be adopted.

a. should b. shouldn't c. shouldn't have