

Oksana Koval

AUTOMOBILE RACING



ЛЬВІВСЬКИЙ ДЕРЖАВНИЙ УНІВЕРСИТЕТ ФІЗИЧНОЇ КУЛЬТУРИ

CONTENTS

Кафедра української та іноземних мов

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«АВТОМОБІЛЬНИЙ СПОРТ»

**методична розробка
з англійської мови**

*для самостійної та аудиторної роботи
з теми*

«Спортивна спеціалізація»

*для студентів III курсу
денної та заочної форми навчання
за напрямками підготовки «фізичне виховання» та «спорт»*

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У методичній розробці представлено тему “Спортивна спеціалізація” (*Автомобільний спорт*) для самостійної та аудиторної роботи студентів денної та заочної форми навчання третього року навчання. Теоретичний та практичний матеріал закріплюється розширеною системою вправ. Матеріали методичної розробки спрямовані на формування навичок усного та письмового мовлення. Методична розробка призначена для студентів третього курсу за напрямками підготовки “фізичне виховання” та “спорт”, які навчаються за кредитно-модульною системою

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AUTOMOBILE RACING

Text A

Pre-text exercises

1. Read and learn the active vocabulary:

- beneath, *adv* - внизу
- bodywork, *n* – кузов
- capability, *n* - здатність
- cockpit, *n* – сидіння (пілота гоночної машини)
- crash, *n* – аварія
- design, *n* – розробка
- designation, *n* – визначення, призначення
- drag racing – дрег (парні лінійні перегони на прискорення)
- fender, *n* - крило автомобіля
- Indy, *n* – американські авто перегони класу Формула - 1
- low-slung body - низький кузов
- maintenance, *n* – утримання та технічне обслуговування
- midget car - малолітражний автомобіль
- originate, *v* – виникати
- roll bar – брус, який захищає водія при перекидання авто
- speed, *n* – швидкість
- speedway racing – спідвей (швидкісні мотоперегони на спеціальних треках)
- stock car – гоночний автомобіль, перероблений із серійного

- streamlined, *adj* – обтічний
- track, *n* – траса
- trial, *n* – відбіркові змагання
- vehicle, *n* – транспортний засіб

2. Translate without using a dictionary:

automobile, sport, designed, construction, test, popular, speedway, karting, prestigious, traditionally, Formula One, type, investment, number, sponsor, champion, category, person, variety, complex, standard, reality, public, extremely, Grand Prix, driver.

3. Read and translate the text.

AUTOMOBILE RACING

Automobile Racing, sport in which drivers race specially designed automobiles over tracks or courses of differing lengths, designs, and constructions. The competition tests the skills of the drivers, the speed capabilities of the vehicles, and the endurance of both. Automobile racing originated in France in 1894 and appeared in the United States the following year. It is now one of the most popular spectator sports in the world. Automobile racing includes speedway racing, stock-car racing, sports-car racing, drag racing, midget-car racing, and carting, as well as hill climbs and trials, the most prestigious have traditionally involved Formula One (Grand Prix) or "Indy-type" automobiles, both cars with low-slung bodies capable of speeds greater than 230 mph (370 kph). Their design and maintenance require full-time racing teams and large corporate investment. A number of countries sponsor Grand Prix races, which contribute to the designation of a world champion driver. The Grand Prix of Monaco, France, Great Britain, Canada, and Australia are among the best known.

Racing cars now fall into two broad categories: open-wheeled vehicles and closed-wheeled vehicles. An open-wheeled vehicle refers to cars in which the wheels are not enclosed beneath fenders. These cars have open cockpits; although (according to type) there can be a roll bar or cage over the driver for protection in case of a crash. The cars are streamlined for speed and are single-seated, meaning that only one person can be in the vehicle. They come in varieties ranging from modest karts (small motorized vehicles) to extremely complex F1 and Indy cars. Closed-wheeled vehicles have an enclosed cockpit and so somewhat resemble standard street cars. These automobiles, sometimes called stock cars, are in reality racing vehicles with only the bodywork of a street car. Because they are purpose-built for racing, stock cars are not suited for driving on public streets.

(Originated from Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2006.)

Post-text exercises

1. Give Ukrainian equivalents to the following phrases:

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1) speed capabilities | 6) hill climbs |
| 2) automobile racing | 7) full-time racing team |
| 3) spectator sport | 8) open-wheeled vehicles |
| 4) stock-car racing | 9) single-seated cars |
| 5) midget-car racing | 10) enclosed cockpit |

2. Match the definitions to the following notions:

- | | |
|--------------|--|
| 1. track | a) the driver's compartment in a racing car; |
| 2. vehicle | b) a contest of speed as in running, swimming, driving; |
| 3. endurance | c) an enclosure, usually made with bars or wire; |
| 4. kart | d) a course for running or racing; |
| 5. fender | e) any conveyance in or by which people are transported; |
| 6. cockpit | f) the capacity, state of enduring; |
| 7. cage | g) a light low-formed vehicle with small wheels and engine |

- used for racing;
8. streamlined h) the part of car body that surrounds the wheels;
9. bodywork i) made more efficient esp. by simplifying;
10. race j) the external shell of a motor vehicle.

3. Combine the following words and translate them:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| 1) speed | a) car |
| 2) spectator | b) racing |
| 3) speedway | c) kart |
| 4) low-slung | d) capabilities |
| 5) corporate | e) bar |
| 6) racing | f) sport |
| 7) roll | g) streets |
| 8) streamlined | h) investment |
| 9) modest | i) body |
| 10) public | j) car |

4. Insert the prepositions where necessary:

of (7), to (3), into, with (2), over (2), in (6), for (2), on

1. Automobile racing originated ... France ... 1894.
2. A number ... countries sponsor Grand Prix races, which contribute ... the designation ... a world champion driver.
3. Racing cars fall ... two broad categories.
4. The cars are streamlined ... speed and are single-seated.
5. Stock cars, are ... reality racing vehicles ... only the bodywork ... a street car.
6. Automobile Racing, sport ... which drivers race specially designed automobiles ... tracks or courses ... differing lengths, designs, and constructions.
7. According ... car type there can be a roll bar or cage ... the driver ... protection ... case ... a crash.

8. Automobile racing is now one ... the most popular spectator sports ... the world.
9. Stock cars are not suited ... driving ... public streets.
10. Grand Prix or "Indy-type" automobiles, both cars ... low-slung bodies capable ... speeds greater than 230 mph.

5. Match two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. The competition ... | a) ... fall into two broad categories: open-wheeled vehicles and closed-wheeled vehicles. |
| 2. Formula One (Grand Prix) or "Indy-type" automobiles ... | b) ... contribute to the designation of a world champion driver. |
| 3. Closed-wheeled vehicles ... | c) ... have an enclosed cockpit. |
| 4. Open-wheeled vehicles ... | d) ... drivers race specially designed automobiles over tracks or courses of differing lengths, designs, and constructions. |
| 5. Racing cars now ... | e) ... tests the skills of the drivers, the speed capabilities of the vehicles. |
| 6. Stock cars are racing vehicles ... | f) ... they are not suited for driving on public streets. |
| 7. Because stock cars are purpose-built for racing ... | g) ... both cars with low-slung bodies capable of speeds greater than 230 mph. |
| 8. Grand Prix races ... | h) ... refers to cars in which the wheels are not enclosed beneath fenders. |
| 9. Automobile racing ... | i) ... with only the bodywork of a street car. |
| 10. In automobile racing ... | j) ... originated in France in 1894. |

6. Complete the sentences with appropriate terms.

1. The competition tests the s _____ of the drivers, the speed c _____ of the v _____.
2. Open-w _____ vehicles refer to c _____ in which the wheels are not enclosed beneath f _____.
3. Open-wheeled vehicles have open c _____.
4. According to t _____ there can be a roll b _____ or c _____ over the driver for protection in case of a c _____.
5. A number of countries s _____ Grand Prix r _____, which contribute to the designation of a world c _____ driver.
6. The c _____ tests the s _____ of the drivers, the s _____ capabilities of the vehicles.
7. The cars are s _____ for speed and are single-seated, meaning that only o _____ person can be in the vehicle.
8. Stock cars, are in reality r _____ vehicles with only the b _____ of a street car.
9. C _____ vehicles have an enclosed cockpit and so somewhat resemble standard street cars.
10. Because they are purpose-built for racing, stock cars are not suited for driving on p _____ s _____.

7. Answer the following questions.

1. What does the automobile racing competition test?
2. Who sponsors Grand Prix races?
3. What categories do racing cars fall into?
4. What are the open-wheeled cars like?
5. What kinds of racing does automobile racing include?
6. What are the most prestigious cars for automobile racing?
7. What are stock cars?

8. What are closed-wheeled vehicles like?
9. When did automobile racing originate?
10. What is automobile racing?

8. Finish the following sentences.

1. Automobile Racing is the sport...
2. Automobile racing includes ...
3. An open-wheeled vehicle refers...
4. Racing cars now fall into...
5. There can be a roll bar or cage...
6. Closed-wheeled vehicles have...
7. Stock cars, are in reality...
8. Grand Prix races contribute to...
9. Formula One (Grand Prix) or "Indy-type" automobiles are the cars...
10. Their design and maintenance require...

Text B

1. Read the text to find the information about:

- 1. What is the first automobile competition known as?*
- 2. What was the first formal closed-circuit race venue?*
- 3. What led to completion of city-to-city racing?*
- 4. What was the major historical importance of board racing?*
- 5. Why did automobile racing grow in popularity in 1980s and 1990s?*

The first automobile competition took place in 1894. This event was not a race but a 90-mi (145-km) reliability run (to test the vehicle's performance and durability) from Paris to Rouen, France. In 1895 an endurance race was run from Paris to Bordeaux and back—a distance of 732 mi (1,178 km). France continued to lead in development

of both cars and motor sports, with a series of one-day speed races on existing roads beginning in 1897. The world's first closed-circuit race was in 1900 at Melon, outside Paris, on temporarily closed roads spanning 45 mi (72 km). The first formal closed-circuit race venue was the 53-mi (85-km) Circuit des Ardennes, opened in 1902 in Ardennes, Belgium. City-to-city racing effectively ended in 1903 after several accidents at what was then a high speed of 65 mph (105 km/h). In 1907 the first European track race was held at the Brooklands Motor Course, near Weybridge, England. However, road racing continued to be more popular than closed-track racing in Europe. The US enthusiasts favored closed-circuit racing almost from the outset. The benefits included better spectator safety, improved course management, and the ability to charge admission. The horse racing tracks that served as the earliest closed-course automobile-racing sites in the United States gradually yielded to specialized dirt tracks, followed by paved ovals. The major historical importance of board racing came in the technological innovations that it fostered. Cars that raced the boards were specially designed. These cars were equipped with balloon tires (inflated by air as opposed to being made of solid rubber), four-wheel brakes, four-wheel drive, and superchargers (devices to improve the power output of engines). Board racers also streamlined car bodies to increase speeds and added tetraethyl lead to gasoline for enhanced performance. Thus, the open-wheeled car designed expressly for racing is a descendant of the board-track car. Racing was interrupted by World War II, but the sport experienced a revival with the reopening of the Indianapolis Speedway in 1946. In 1948 Watkins Glen staged its first road race and the first drag strip opened. In the 1950s sports car racing became popular, especially in Europe, while in the early 1960s stock car racing attracted increasing interest in the United States. As automobile racing grew the sport also became more specialized. The sport boomed in the 1980s and 1990s with an increase in television coverage, which brought both new fans and increased revenues. The most popular drivers became household names.

(Originated from Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2006.)

2. Are the sentences true or false? Correct any false sentences.

1. The world's first closed-circuit race was in 1900 at Melon, outside Madrid.
2. The outbreak of World War II didn't manage to stop this spectacular event.
3. Cars that raced the boards were equipped with balloons.
4. The open-wheeled car for racing is a descendant of the board-track car.
5. The first automobile competition took place in 1894 and it was a real race.
6. Board racers streamlined car bodies to increase speeds.
7. The US enthusiasts favored closed-circuit racing almost from the beginning.
8. In the 1980s and 1990s television coverage brought both new fans and increased revenues.
9. The horse racing tracks served as the earliest closed-course automobile-racing sites in the United States.
10. In 1946 Watkins Glen staged its first road race and the first drag strip opened.

3. Divide the text into paragraphs. Give headings to them.

4. Work in pairs. Ask and answer your own questions on the text.

5. Title the text and write an abstract of it.

1. Read the text. Translate it in a written form.**Rules**

There are three basic types of race courses in automobile racing: (1) the oval track, (2) the road course, and (3) the straight-line course. Oval tracks, which can be dirt, asphalt, or concrete, range in length from 0.16 to 2.5 mi (0.27 to 4 km). Some oval tracks, longer than 1 mi (1.6 km) and highly *banked* (angled toward the ground), are called *superspeedways*. Road courses have either of two forms: courses that are created by temporarily closing city streets, and courses specially designed to duplicate the twists and turns of country roads but used only for racing. Road courses of both types are generally 1.5 to 4 mi (2.4 to 6.4 km) long in the United States, sometimes longer in other countries. Straight-line courses consist of a simple strip of asphalt or concrete used for drag races between two vehicles. Straight-line courses are generally 0.25 mi (0.4 km) long, but they can be 0.125 mi (0.2 km) long as well.

There are five basic components of an automobile racing team: (1) the ownership, (2) the team manager, (3) the driver, (4) the support crew, and (5) the sponsors. The ownership of the car is in charge of the team but usually employs a manager to run operations on a day-to-day basis. The driver is always an independent contractor. Drivers usually compete in a variety of different cars for different owners throughout their careers. The support crew maintains the car before, during, and after races. The driver and support crew work together during races to handle needed repairs, tire changes, and fuel refills (done during brief service breaks known as pit stops). Finally, sponsors, usually corporations, provide money to the racing team in exchange for promotional ties. The most obvious examples of this relationship are company and product logos, which are commonly seen on the outside of vehicles during races.

Although there are many categories of automobile racing—and many types and levels of competition within each category—the major forms of the sport differ in the United States and abroad. In most parts of the world, the premier race series are those for Formula One (F1) vehicles and for sports cars. These competitions receive less attention in the United States, where the most important race series are those for Indianapolis (Indy) cars and for stock cars.

(Originated from Microsoft ® Encarta ® 2006.)

2. Compile a vocabulary of automobile racing.

3. Make a presentation of automobile racing.

- Anti-roll bar:** A mechanical linkage, one each for the front and rear suspensions, that helps transfer more weight to the inside tires in the corners and helps keep all four tires gripping the track. The driver adjusts the anti-roll bars with levers in the cockpit. Also called a sway bar.
- Apex:** The geometric inside center point of a corner. In racing, a driver will often use a "late apex," turning into the corner a little later than normal in order to straighten out the last part of the corner. This allows the driver to accelerate earlier and harder, gaining maximum speed down the next straight.
- Black flag:** This flag is waved by the starter to signal a driver that he or she must immediately report to the pits for consultation related to a dangerous mechanical condition or a driving infraction. Failure to heed the flag can result in exclusion from the final results of the event. This flag may also be displayed in a "furled" (rolled-up) manner as a warning. Corner workers may also display a black flag if the session has been halted by the display of a red flag by the starter.
- Checkered flag:** This black-and-white checked flag is the most famous in racing, signifying the end of the session or race. At the end of a race, the first car to receive the checkered flag at the finish line is the winner.
- Diffuser:** The bodywork at the rear underside of the car that controls underbody airflow as it exits the back of the car. A good diffuser generates significant downforce.

- Flags:** Flags signal drivers of events or conditions. Green, white, white/red, black, checkered, blue, yellow, red and red/yellow flags each have a different meaning. See each individual color for an explanation of what each flag means.
- Flat spot:** If a driver locks a tire (brakes so hard that the wheel stops turning), he'll grind a flat spot on the surface of the tire. This causes vibration that can make the car almost undrivable.
- Gearbox:** The transmission attached to the rear of the engine. Open wheeled cars have "sequential" shift patterns, which is more like a motorcycle gear change than the traditional "H" pattern on most street cars.
- Grid:** The starting order of cars, as determined by qualifying position.
- Hairpin:** A sharp, 180-degree turn.
- Heat cycle:** A tire that has been heated up through use and then cooled down has experienced one heat cycle. This often results in a slight hardening of the tire compound, which can make the tire perform at a high level for a longer period of time. See Scrubbed Tires.
- Infield:** The area inside the boundary of the track.
- Marbles:** Bits of rubber scrubbed off of tires while cornering. These small balls collect on the outside of the turn, and if a car goes wide (into the marbles, or "the gray", referring to the lighter appearance of an area covered with marbles), then much adhesion is lost. In addition, this rubber debris will stick to the hot tires and cause poor traction for the next few corners until they are rubbed off the tire.
- No man's land:** A roughly 10 to 20 foot wide strip between the track and the

spectators where only officials and media personnel with credentials may stand while the cars are on the track. Usually it's between fences and behind barriers, but it varies from track to track and at different sections of the track.

Open wheel: Refers to any type of racecar that does not have enclosed wheels. Formula 1 and CART are open-wheel cars. Stock cars and sports cars are typically based more closely on production cars, with the wheels enclosed within fenders.

Off-camber: Some turns on road and street courses are actually banked outward, which can make them very tricky to negotiate. This is known as an off-camber turn.

Paddock: The area where the team transporters are parked, and where the teams work on cars between on-track sessions.

Qualifying: Qualifying determines starting positions, based on each driver's best lap time during the qualifying session or sessions. Each car is timed, and the starting grid is determined by the order of fastest cars.

Rain tires: Treaded tires used on a wet track. Also referred to as "Wets."

Red and yellow flag: This striped flag is displayed by corner workers to signify debris (oil, sand, water or some other substance) on the track.

Scrubbed tires: Also known as Scuffed Tires, which have a few laps on them to remove the outer sheen and provide more consistent traction. See Heat Cycles.

Shunt: British term for crash or accident.

Slicks: A racing tire with no tread. There is a misconception that the tread pattern of a tire provides traction. This is true in dirt, snow or on wet pavement, but on dry pavement the maximum amount

of "contact patch" is desirable.

Spotters:

Teams on an oval track will usually have crew members on top of the grandstand where they can see the entire track and warn drivers of an accident or advise them where to go in traffic.

White flag:

When waved by the starter, this signifies the start of the last lap of the race. When waved by a corner worker, it signifies that a slow-moving vehicle is on the track.

Reader

Grand Prix Races

After the first French Grand Prix race of 1906 at Le Mans, a frequent early venue and also the site of the Le Mans 24-hour Grand Prix d'Endurance, run from 1923, the race was run in 1907 and 1908 and then not again until 1912. The first Italian Grand Prix was run in 1908. When racing resumed after World War I, the French and Italian Grand Prix were held in 1921. The Belgian Grand Prix began in 1925, the German in 1926, and that at Monaco in 1929. The national clubs had formed a governing body in 1904, the Association Internationale des Automobiles Clubs Reconnus (renamed the Fédération Internationale de l'Automobile in 1946). The cars of each nation were all painted one colour for easy identification: French, blue; Italian, red; German, white; and British, green. Entries were made by manufacturers, usually two or three cars, and drivers were professional. Races were on closed circuits of 5 or 6 km to a lap with total distances of from 250 to 650 km. Through 1934 French and Italian manufacturers won most frequently, but throughout the rest of the 1930s, German manufacturers dominated. Racing resumed in 1947, and from the late 1950s British-made cars were dominant. In 1950 a world championship for drivers was instituted, usually involving point tallying for some fifteen Grand Prix races, including those of Monaco, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, Great Britain, Germany, Italy, Mexico, South Africa,

Canada, and the United States. A championship for Formula 1 car manufacturers was begun in 1955.

Rally driving

Racing over specified routes, the driver being kept on course by a navigator between checkpoints, began in 1907 with a Peking-to-Paris race of about 12,000 km. The Monte-Carlo Rally from various starting points began in 1911 and continued thereafter except for wartime interruptions. Rallies became very popular after World War II in Europe and elsewhere with European and international championships being instituted by the FIA. Weekend rallies came to be common worldwide, ranging from those held by local auto clubs to those sponsored by larger organizations.

Speed

In almost all kinds of racing, speed has been the preeminent goal, although concern for safety by governing bodies has prevented a steady climb in speeds. Nevertheless, speed has risen from 120.04 kph in the 1911 Indianapolis 500 to nearly 260 kph in the late 1970s. In Grand Prix racing, where the terrain and number of curves vary, speeds are somewhat lower.

In the 1920s, land-speed record attempts deserted the tracks and courses for special desert or beach strips, and cars were designed for the record alone. Jet engines later came into use, and in one case a three-wheeled vehicle attempting a new record had to be certified by the Fédération Internationale Motorcycliste, the FIA having refused certification.

(Originated from encyclopedia Britannica)

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