

## 9. ECONOMICS

### 9.1 Basic economical expressions

**Economics** is systematic economic activity aimed at the production, interchange, division and consumption of material goods and services. Each economy tries to answer the basic economic questions:

- **what to produce**
- **how to produce**
- **who to produce for**

During the development of the human society we meet with the following types of economics:

- **economics based on the instincts, customs and traditions**
- **centrally controlled economics**
- **market economics**
- **mixed economics**

**Economics** is a science which deals with economy. It has two parts:

- **macroeconomics** – it explores economy as certain regional unit created of different subjects (forest, woods)
- **microeconomics** – it deals with the economic activity of different economic subjects (tree)

Economical activity of all subjects is motivated by the effort to satisfy the human needs. We distinguish:

- **basic needs:** eating, dwelling, clothing
- **upper needs:** culture, sport, education, appreciation

To perform economical activity the economical subjects need **factors of production** to get some profits: salary for work, rent for the land, profit and interest for the capital.

*Answer the questions:*

1. What are the basic economic questions?
2. How many types of economics do you know?

3. What is economics?
4. Which parts does it consist of?
5. Try to characterise human needs. What belongs there?
6. What factors of production do you know?

*Try to link correct expressions*

- |             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1. economic | A. society         |
| 2. human    | B. economics       |
| 3. market   | C. the human needs |
| 4. satisfy  | D. activity        |

### **9.2 Origin and qualities of goods**

As a result of the division of labour in the society, the exchange of products started. When they started to produce the products for an exchange, the goods appeared.

**The goods** is the product or service assigned for the sales in the market. It is the subject of the purchase and sale, so it must have some qualities:

- **value in use** – expresses the utility of goods, how the goods is able to satisfy the human needs
- **exchange value** – it is the basis for the purchase and selling the goods

### **9.3 The development and functions of money**

In the past people used to exchange products among themselves. Later it was **barter** (goods for goods) in three forms: simple (one type of goods for another), developed (one type of goods for more types) and general (one type of goods as an equivalent for all kinds of goods). With introducing money the barter changed into the **money exchange**. At present there exist the following types of money: **notes and coins** – cash, **bank money** – direct debit, on the accounts in the banks and **business money** or bills and notes (certificates of deposit, bonds). In each economics money has these **basic functions**:

- **it is a medium of exchange** – it enables to exchange the goods easily
- **a measure of value** – it enables to state the price of the goods in the market

- **a store of value** – it enables us to use the value of something that we sell today to make a purchase some time in the future, we can set up the firm or save money in the bank

**In our country we use EURO as a currency since 1st January 2009.**

*Finish these sentences*

1. Exchange of products started

when.....

2. Goods appeared

when.....

3. The goods

is.....

4. Value in use

is.....

5. Exchange value

is.....

*Find these expressions in the text*

1. Exchanging goods for goods is called.....

2. Buying goods for money is called.....

3. Paper money is called.....

4. Money made of metal is called.....

5. Certificates of deposit, bonds are called.....

*In a similar way, try to explain the following expressions*

1. A medium of exchange

=.....

2. A measure of value = .....

3. A store of value =

.....

*How many words can you find in the crossword? Write them down (10)*

P	R	I	C	E	A	B	C	D	E
U	C	A	S	H	F	G	H	I	J

R	Y	C	N	E	R	R	U	C	K
C	E	L	M	V	D	E	B	I	T
H	N	U	A	O	E	P	O	R	S
A	T	L	R	V	Z	X	N	Y	Q
S	U	W	A	O	M	N	D	Y	P
E	F	S	G	L	L	E	S	I	Y

.....

.....

.....

.....

#### 9.4 Labour relations

Labour relations are given by the **Labour Code** which is the basic law regulating the labour law. We distinguish:

- **individual labour relation** (employment, work agreement)
- **collective labour relation**

Participants of the labour relations are the **employers** (firms, factories, organisations) and the **employees** (workers). **Employment** starts with the **work contract**. This contract is an agreement about the **kind of work, place of work, date when the work starts, wage conditions**).

*Write the missing letters*

- A - O - R - O - E

- - P L - Y E -

A - R - E - E - T

W - - E

C - - T - - C T

- E L - - I - N

#### 9.5 Marketing and management

A **market** is where buyers and sellers come together. **Marketing** includes the activities that bring the buyer and seller together. It is buying and selling, transporting and storing, product planning, market research, product support, customer service, financing, insuring and other activities. The main marketing functions are:

- **gathering information** – about the market to forecast potential sales
- **buying** – the goods
- **transporting** – the goods must be shipped to the place where they are sold
- **selling** – goods must be advertised, promoted and sold
- **storing** – goods cannot be sold in a day, they must be stored until they are sold
- **financing** – to pay for the goods the business intends to sell
- **standardizing and grading** – establishing uniform specification for a product and classifying it by quality and size
- **managing risk** – steps to limit the risk of failure

So the basic four P's of marketing are: **product, price, promotion** and **place**. It means the main aim of marketing is to transport the right product to the customer in the right time, quality and the right price.

#### *Correct the sentences*

1. Marketing is where the sellers and buyers meet.
2. Marketing belongs to the 4 basic principles.
3. The main aim of marketing is to lower the risk of failure
4. The goods are sold in a day.
5. Advertisement is one condition of successful selling.

#### *Try to link correct expressions*

<b>1</b>	standardizing and grading	<b>A</b>	gathering money
<b>2</b>	storing	<b>B</b>	lowering the danger
<b>3</b>	transporting	<b>C</b>	purchasing
<b>4</b>	gathering information	<b>D</b>	giving the goods to customer for money
<b>5</b>	selling	<b>E</b>	to sort out the goods
<b>6</b>	financing	<b>F</b>	keeping in one place
<b>7</b>	buying	<b>G</b>	shipping
<b>8</b>	managing risk	<b>H</b>	to know as much as possible about something

<b>1</b>		<b>2</b>		<b>3</b>		<b>4</b>		<b>5</b>		<b>6</b>		<b>7</b>		<b>8</b>	
----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--	----------	--

*Write the answers to these questions*

1.What is the difference between the market and marketing?.....

.....  
.

2.What are the four basic principles of marketing?.....

.....  
.

3.What are basic marketing activities?.....

.....

4.What belongs to basic marketing functions?.....

.....

*Fill in the words to the text*

**targets          managers          tactics          resources          reach          control**

**Management** is controlling. It has many forms. It can be the process of organizing, planning, decision-making, communicating, motivation, controlling and using all resources of an enterprise to reach its **1**..... The basic management functions are: **planning, organizing, decision-making** and **2**..... . Very important are the strategy and **3**..... Strategy are the ways how to **4**.....the targets and tactics is the way how to use all means and **5**..... to perform the strategy. There are three levels of **6**.....: topmanagers, middlemanagers and managers of the first level.

*Rearrange the letters and write the words correctly*

1.ECIDNSOI IKAMNG.....

2.TAEYGSRT.....

3.EGRATST.....

4.ANAMPOTSREG.....

5.LLNONIOCRTG.....

### **System of wages**

It is the complex of rules and tools used to state the individual wage of the worker. It includes: **catalogue of different kinds of work, wage scale, tariff scale, salary scale, forms of wage** which are divided into :

- **basic** – time wage, task wage
- **supplementary form of wage** –benefits, bonus, increment

We distinguish **gross wage** and **take home wage**.

*Answer the questions*

- 1.What is system of wages?
- 2.What does it include?
- 3.How do we divide wages?
- 4.What belongs to the basic wage?
- 5.What belongs to the supplementary form of wage?

*How many words can you find in the line? Circle them*

**WORKERBJWAGEASDTOOLSJKRESOURCESQAPLANNINGBBVALUE**

**Tax system** is a complex of taxes which are paid in Slovakia. The tax is a regularly paid sum of money levied on incomes by a government for its support or for specific services.Taxes provide the principal source of income to all levels of government. Income taxes are the principal source of federal tax income. State and local governments rely on sales, income and property taxes. In evaluating taxes it is usual to focus on the following questions:

- Who ought to pay taxes?
- What types of taxes should be collected?
- Who will actually pay the tax?

We divide taxes into:

- **indirect tax** – it is the value –added tax (VAT), consumer tax

- **direct tax** – income tax, estate duty

Basic tax concepts include:

- **subject of tax** – person who must pay the tax
- **object of tax** – can be different, depending on the type of tax, for example income tax
- **tax base** – the base which serves for counting the tax
- **tax rate** – how much tax we must pay, given in %

*Correct the sentences*

1. We pay taxes every week.
2. Our income is the least important source of taxes.
3. It is not important who will pay the tax
4. Tax base is given in percents
5. Property taxes are not important for the government.

*Finish the sentence*

1. In the tax system your mother as a tax payer is a.....
2. Value-added tax belongs to the.....
3. Tax rate says.....
4. The tax we pay regularly every month is called the.....
5. Estate duty belongs to the.....

### **Special features of the production in the forestry economy**

To these special features belong:

- long term reproduction of the forest – from its planting until the felling
- seasonal, unpredictable disasters which cause the risk and influence the forest management
- the forest has more forms of participation in the process of production – it can be means of production, product, production object
- difference in the production and economical conditions



- all trees have specific demands concerning their stands
- it is problem to guarantee all-society functions of the forest (water management, soil protecting management, recreational management and others) which are mostly provided to the society free of charge

*Which word do you get to the first line?*

- 1.The value of goods given in money
- 2.Achieve
- 3.He who has some property, he owns it
- 4.Opposite of clean
- 5.Application of some tool
- 6.Money made of metal, plural
- 7.Money which we pay regularly to the state
- 8.Country in the south of Europe, famous for its pizza
- 9.Protected animal living near water, similar to the rat
- 10.Paper money, plural


### **9.6 Vocabulary:**

Production	interchange	division
Consumption	goods	services
Development	customs	science
deal with	explore	effort
satisfy	human needs	distinguish
dwelling	appreciation	salary
profit	result	labour
appear	assigned	sales

purchase	value in use	utility
Exchange value	barter	equivalent
Notes	coins	bills
certificate of deposit	bonds	Labour Code
labour law	work agreement	employer
work contract	wage	research
storing	support	insuring
gather	shipping	advertise
promote	intend	grading
establish	limit	failure
aim	decision-making	resource
enterprise	target	perform
wage scale	tariff scale	salary scale
benefit	increment	gross wage
take home wage	taxes	regular
levied	income	provide
source	principal	rely on
property tax	evaluating tax	value-added tax
estate duty	tax base	tax rate
felling	unpredictable	cause
demands	guarantee	soil
free of charge		

## 10. MOTOR VEHICLES

A **vehicle** is a mechanical means of transport or carriage. They are usually manufactured (e.g. bicycles, cars, motorcycles, trains, ships, boats and aircraft), propelled by engines.

*Land vehicles* are classified broadly by what type of drive forces is used against the ground: **wheeled, tracked, railed, or skied.**

Vehicles that do not travel on land often are called *craft*, such as **watercraft, sailcraft, aircraft, hovercraft** and **spacecraft.**

*Cable transport* include vehicles that are pulled by cables instead of an internal power source. It is most commonly used at steep gradient. Typical solutions include **aerial tramway, elevator, escalator** and **ski lift.**

*Public transport vehicles* include **bus, trolleybus, train, subway, coach** and **tramway.**

*Fill in the missing letters in these words (means of transport) and translate them into Slovak:*

\_ P \_ CE \_ R \_ \_ T .....      \_ RA \_ W \_ \_ .....  
\_ OT \_ \_ C \_ CL \_ .....      S \_ \_    L \_ F \_ .....

*How many anthropogenic and natural factors can you find in this line?.*

UHTROLLEYBUSAKBOATGECAREBTRAMWAYPOJSHIPQKCOACHEBMHOVERCR  
AFT

*Which means of transport belong to land, water and air vehicles? Write them to the right column:*

police cars                  boats                  airplanes                  trucks                  helicopters  
sailing ships                  vans                  jet airplanes                  bicycles                  raft  
hot air balloons                  sail boats                  buses                  bulldozer                  ocean liners  
gliders                  canoes                  motorbike                  cruise ships                  biplanes  
train                  military planes                  steam boats                  forklift

Land vehicle	Water vehicle	Air vehicle

***Agricultural vehicles* are machineries used in the operation of an agricultural area or farm.**

*Work with a dictionary and translate the following types of agricultural machinery:*

*Soil cultivation*

cultivator.....

agricultural tractor .....

**chisel plow**.....

harrow .....

plough .....

rotary tiller .....

*Planting*

potato planter .....

*Fertilizing & Pest Control*

fertilizer spreader .....

sprayer .....

*Harvesting / post-harvest*

combine harvester .....

cotton picker .....

farm truck .....

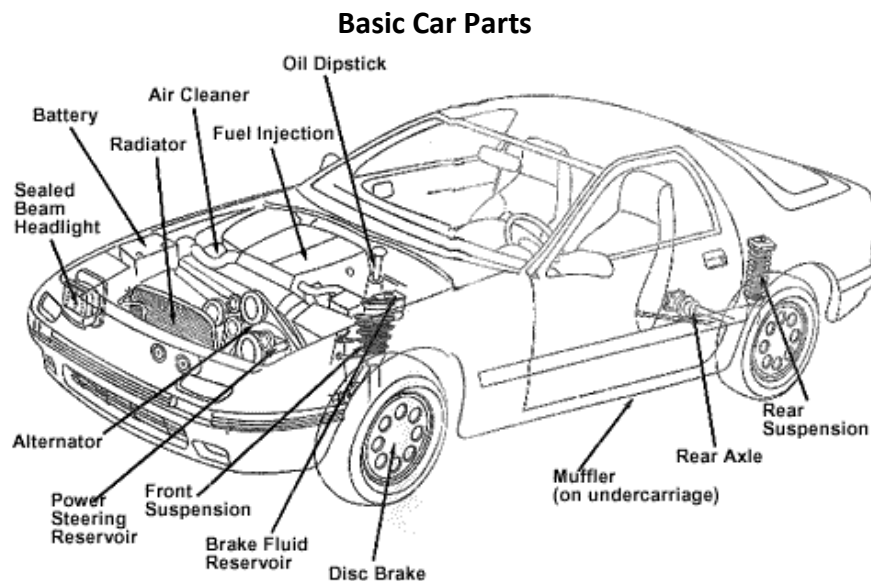
gleaner .....

potato digger .....

seed drill .....	corn harvester .....
air seeder .....	swather .....
rice transplanter .....	mower .....

### **10.1 Car parts**

Car parts are internal components of cars, which are responsible for the smooth running of the car. There are number of car parts and the individual functioning of which gives life to the engine, which in turn is responsible for the smooth running of the car.



**Parts Of Your Car**

alternator	antenna	seat belt	rear fender	disk brake
turn signal	dynamo	horn	radiator	hood
carburetter	catalyst	petrol engine	fuel tank	
bumper				
door	brake fluid reservoir	windscreen	gear shift lever	piston
chassis	automatic gear-box	headlight	shock absorber	
rotor	distributor	exhaust	speedometer	gear shift
lever				
seat	windscreen	front spoiler	clutch	stabilizer
wiper	roof	radio	choke	thermostat
injection jet	grease	fuel injector	driving axle	V-belt
brake hose	driving shaft	engine oil	fuel pump	starter
pedal				clutch
catalytic converter	heater	tire	blinker	oil filter

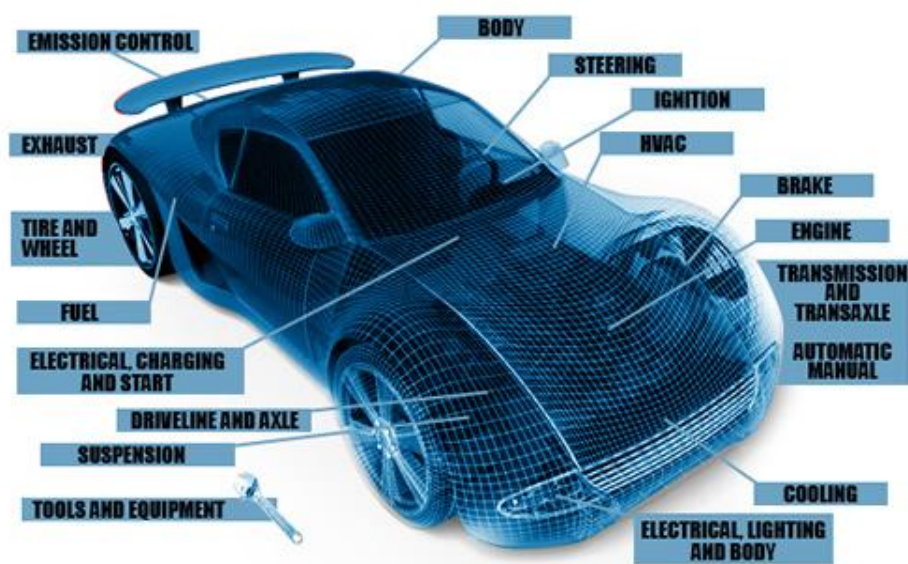
Which factors belong to car interior, exterior and under car and hood. Write them to the right column:

Car Interior	Car Exterior	Under Car & Hood

Student A: You have one minute to remember as many car parts as you can. Then cover the picture and dictate the parts to student B who writes them down:



Student B: You have one minute to remember as many car parts as you car. Then cover the picture and dictate the parts to student A who writes them down:



## Car Parts

.....

.....

.....

.....

Find all the car parts (17) factors in this crossword.

R	A	D	I	A	T	O	R	R	S
G	O	I	L	F	I	L	T	E	R
CH	L	T	Y	R	E	T	A	T	W
A	E	J	O	E	N	T	U	R	I
S	U	B	K	R	G	V	L	A	P
S	F	O	G	L	I	G	H	T	E
I	CH	V	D	E	N	M	O	S	R
S	B	U	M	P	E	R	O	J	O
F	Y	C	L	U	T	CH	D	I	O
C	I	G	N	I	T	I	O	N	D

Try to match the words from section A with the words from section B to find these words :

predný blatník      parkovacia brzda      vodné čerpadlo      vzduchový filter  
hadica chladiča      hnací hriadeľ prevodovky      naftový motor      zadná náprava  
pedál plynu      mechanická prevodovka      bočné sklo      volant      vypínač svetiel

A	B
diesel	filter
steering	brake
radiator	switch
water	shaft
side	gear box
rear	fender
parking	pedal
headlight	pump
gas	wheel
front	hose
mechanical	engine
input	axle
air	window

### 10.2 Power source

Vehicles may be powered by fuels, such as petroleum or diesel, nuclear power, wind, waves, batteries, electrical power, solar energy, gravity, human or animal power and other chemical reactions and physical sources of energy.

#### ***Human-powered***

Human-powered transport is the transport of people and/or goods using human muscle-power such as **rickshaw**. Modern technology has allowed machines to enhance human-power through the use of roads, especially when enforcing the human power with vehicles, such as **bicycles** and **inline skates**. Human-powered vehicles have also been developed for difficult environments, such as snow and water, by watercraft, rowing and skiing; even the air can be entered with human-powered aircraft.

#### ***Animal-powered***

Animal-powered transport is the use of working animals for the movement of people and goods such as **chariot**, **stagecoach**, **mule-drawn barge**, **ox-cart**. Animal power is also used to drive machines and devices, and for ploughing, especially oxen. However, animals on their own, though used as a means of transport, are not called vehicles, but rather draft animals. They still remain an important mode of transport in less developed areas of the world.



Do these activities: Student A

-read the text 'Human- powered' and dictate it to student B

-correct it

Student B

-read the text 'Animal-powered' and dictate it to student A

-correct it

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

### **10.3 Types of engine**

In **spark ignition (SI) engines**, petrol or gasoline is used as fuel, hence these engines are also called petrol engines. Petrol engines are lightweight and achieve higher speed. In the case of SI engines, the **Otto cycle** is used. In this cycle, addition of heat or fuel combustion occurs at a constant volume. Petrol is a highly volatile liquid, but its self-ignition temperature is high. Hence for the combustion of this fuel a spark is necessary to initiate its burning process. To generate this spark in SI engines, the spark plug is placed in the cylinder head of the engine. The voltage is provided to the spark plug either from the battery or from the magneto.

In **compression ignition (CI) engines**, diesel is used as fuel, hence they are also called diesel engines.

Diesel engines are heavy engines and achieve lesser speeds. The basis of working of CI engines is the **Diesel cycle**. The basis of working of CI engines is the Diesel cycle. In this cycle the addition of heat or fuel combustion occurs at a constant pressure. With diesel, the self-ignition temperature is comparatively lower. When diesel fuel is compressed to high pressures, its temperature also increases beyond the self-ignition temperature of the fuel. In the case of CI engines, the ignition of fuel occurs due to compression of the air-fuel mixture and there is no need for spark plugs.

Read the text and fill the words into the gaps:

**gas   otto   ignition   compression   petrol   spark   combustion**

A diesel engine is an internal ..... engine that uses the heat of compression to initiate ..... to burn the fuel, which is injected into the combustion chamber

during the final stage of ..... . This is in contrast to a ..... engine (known as a gasoline engine in America) or ..... engine, which uses the ..... cycle in which a fuel- air mixture is ignited by a ..... plug.

*There is one incorrect information in each sentence. Find it and correct it.*

Spark ignition engine is also called a diesel engine.

.....

Spark ignition is a diesel engine.

.....

Diesel engines compress the fuel to a point where the fuel explodes, thus giving spark.

.....

Gasoline does not compress to explosion, therefore it does not need a spark to ignite the fuel.

.....

#### **10.4 Traffic regulations**

New traffic regulations on Slovak roads are valid from 1 February 2009. According to road traffic regulations the rules for all participants in the traffic are classified. Here are some of the **road traffic regulations**:

Drivers of motor vehicles must have the dipped **headlights on any time of the day all year round**.

A person sitting on the seat equipped with a safety belt must use it while the vehicle is moving.

Persons smaller than 150 cm must be seated in special safety seats.

It is forbidden to transport children younger than 12 and animals in front seats.

0 % of alcohol in blood is permitted.

**It is forbidden to use mobile phones whilst driving** and to use anti-radar devices.

If you want to use motorways, you have to purchase the relevant **motorway toll stickers**.

Trucks with the weight higher than 7,500 kg and tandem vehicles are not permitted to overtake other cars on a motorway

If a road is covered with ice or snow or is slippery due to ice, the use of **winter tires** is compulsory.

If needed, it is advisable to use **snow chains** in the mountains (especially for trucks).


Parking in town centres is possible only at selected locations.

When parking on a sidewalk, there must be **free space left on the sidewalk with the width of 1.5 m at minimum.**

There is lower maximum permitted speed in towns and villages.

*Write the speed limits according to new traffic regulations on Slovak roads.*

### Speed limits in SR

	towns/villages	km/h	
	outside towns/villages	km/h	
	motorways and highways	max.	km/h,
	motorways and highways in towns/villages	min.	km/h.

*Are these sentences true or false T/F ? If they are false, correct them.*

Parking on sidewalks is permitted only provided there has been free space of 2.5m left on the sidewalk.

.....

On the main roads the speed limit is 80 km/h. On the highway the speed limit is 120 km/h, in the cities and villages it is 50 km/h.

.....

It is **forbidden to drink alcohol** only whilst driving.

.....

There is obligation to have the dipped headlights during winter.

.....

It is necessary to pay when you want use

motorways.....

The use of safety belts is obligatory only in towns.

.....

Trucks with the weight higher than 7,500 kg are allowed to overtake other cars on a motorway.

.....

### 10.5 Traffic signs

Write the meaning of the traffic signs:



Railroad crossing.	Traffic signal ahead.	One way.	Pedestrian crossing.
Roundabout.	Slippery pavement.	Steep grade.	
Road narrows from the right.	Dead end.	Crossroads.	Road works.
Caution.	Stop.	No right turn.	No trucks.
Speed limit.	Bike path, no automobiles.	No parking.	Weight limit.
Double curve to left.	Do not enter.	Left curve.	Bumpy road.
Two-way traffic.	Falling rocks.	Wild animal crossing.	

### **10.6 Basic safety rules for drivers**

Be familiar with the safety rules as safety is the number one priority. It is important to pay the needed attention to the traffic in order to protect your life as well as the lives of other people. Keep your vehicle properly maintained. Follow the recommended service intervals found in your vehicle owner's manual, always monitor hoses and belts, and check filters, spark plugs and fluids. Also, be sure tires are properly inflated and gas levels are sufficient.

#### ***Essential car equipment***

**It must include 1 replacement fuse and 1 replacement bulb of each type that is used in the vehicle (applicable only for external lights), jack, wheel wrench, spare tire, a wrench for the spare tire, reflective vest (everybody must wear it when getting out of a car in case of an emergency), towing rope, warning triangle and first-aid kit.**

*Answer the questions:*

Are safety rules important for protection of people's lives?

.....

Write two safety recommendations for drivers.

1.....

2.....

What must essential car equipment include? Write at least five things.

.....

.....When must you wear reflective vest?

.....

## **10.7 First aid instructions**

If you know basic first aid you may be able to help someone and possibly save their life. Here are a few basic first aid instructions that could help you help someone else until emergency help arrives.

### ***Bleeding***

Apply direct pressure to the wound with a sterile pad. Raise and support the injured part above the person's heart. Fix the pad with a firm sterile bandage.

### ***Burns***

Remove person from danger. Cool the burn with cold running water for 20 minutes. Gently remove clothing and jewellery from the burnt area. Cover the burn with a sterile non-stick dressing.

### ***Shock***

Do not move the person unnecessarily. If the person is conscious, lay the person and raise their legs. Loosen tight clothing. Stop bleeding if any. Place a blanket under the person and a cover over the person. Do not give person any food or drink. If the person is unconscious, turn the person on their side and follow the D-R-A-B-C of resuscitation. Seek prompt medical advice. Call 155 or 112 for an ambulance.

### ***Sprains and Strains***

Prevent injuries by doing warm up stretches before exercising. Rest the injured body part. Ice to be applied for at least 20 minutes. Compression bandage to be wrapped around the injury. Elevation of the injured part above the heart. Refer the person to seek medical advice.

### ***Fractures***

If the person is conscious, do not move the person unless they are in danger. Apply a sterile dressing to any wounds and control bleeding. Help the person into comfortable position. Support the injured part with padding and a splint if needed. Seek medical advice promptly. If the person is unconscious, turn the person on their side and follow the D-R-A-B-C of resuscitation. Seek prompt medical advice. Call 155 or 112 for an ambulance.

### ***Fainting***

If possible, assist the person to the ground or other flat surface. Raise the person's legs and let their body lie flat. Loosen any tight clothing. Check for injury or illness. When recovered,

let the person rest before moving. If the person is unconscious, turn the person on their side and follow the D-R-A-B-C of resuscitation. Seek prompt medical advice. Call 155 or 112 for an ambulance.

*Choose the type of injury and describe how you would help to the injured person.*

It can be useful to remember **DRABC**, which stands for Danger, Response, Airway, Breathing and Circulation.

**Danger** –First, ensure that you or the person aren't in any danger. First of all, make the situation safe and then assess the person.

**Response** - Check the person's response.

**Airway**- Care should be taken not to make anything worse but the airway must be cleared if it is blocked. To open the airway, put one hand on the person's forehead whilst gently tilting their head back. This will move the person's tongue away from the back of the mouth insuring they do not choke.

**Breathing**- Look for the chest rising and falling. Open mouth, tilt head back, extend jaw and listen for breathing. If and when the person is breathing normally, place them in a stable side position. Check for other life-threatening conditions. If the person is **not breathing**, turn on the back and commence EAR- expired air resuscitation (or mouth-to-mouth resuscitation), giving 5 full breaths in 10 seconds.

**Circulation**- Feel the pulse at the neck, if pulse is present, continue EAR at the rate of 15 breaths per minute. If pulse is not present, commence CPR (cardiopulmonary resuscitation). Check breathing and the pulse after 1 minute, then after every 2 minutes. If the pulse returns, continue EAR. If breathing returns, turn the person to a stable side position. Check for and manage shock, bleeding and other injuries.

## **10.8 Vocabulary:**

vehicle	steam boat	carriage
forklift	propelled	cultivator
engine	agricultural tractor	wheeled
chisel plow	tracked	harrow
railed	plough	skied
rotary tiller	watercraft	potato planter
sailcraft	seed drill	aircraft
air seeder	hovercraft	rice transplanter

spacecraft	fertilizer spreader	steep gradient
sprayer	aerial tramway	combine
harvester		
elevator	cotton picker	escalator
farm truck	ski lift	gleaner
subway	potato digger	coach
corn harvester	tramway	swather
truck	mower	van
soil cultivation	jet airplane	fertilizing
raft	pest control	bulldozer
harvesting	ocean liner	alternator
glider	antenna	cruise ship
seat belt	biplane	rear fender
brake	injection jet	disk
turn signal	dynamo	grease
horn	driving axle	fuel injector
V-belt	hood	radiator
carburettor	brake hose	starter
driving shaft	petrol engine	catalyst
fuel tank	fuel pump	engine oil
clutch pedal	brake fluid reservoir	bumper
windscreen	heater	catalytic converter
tire	piston	gear shift lever
chassis	oil filter	blinker
front fender	headlight	automatic gear-box
shock absorber	water pump	parking brake
air filter	distributor	rotor
exhaust	input shaft	radiator hose
diesel engine	gear shift lever	speedometer
seat	gas pedal	rear axle
mechanical gear box	front spoiler	windscreen
clutch	steering wheel	side window
		stabilizer



headlight switch	wiper	petroleum
roof	diesel	choke
nuclear power	thermostat	gravity
goods	traffic regulation	rickshaw
participant	enhance	dipped <b>headlight</b>
inline skates	equipped	chariot
forbidden	stagecoach	permitted
mule-drawn barge	purchase	ox-cart
<b>toll sticker</b>	device	overtake
plough	slippery	draft animal
compulsory	mode	advisable
spark ignition	<b>snow chain</b>	petrol
speed limit	gasoline	sidewalk
otto cycle	motorway	fuel combustion
highway	constant volume	traffic sign
volatile liquid	railroad crossing	burning process
traffic signal	spark plug	pedestrian crossing
cylinder head	roundabout	voltage
slippery	magneto	pavement
compression ignition	steep grade	diesel cycle
crossroads	constant pressure	caution.
self-ignition temperature	curve	compressed
bumpy road	initiate	safety rule
injected	maintain	ignite
recommended	explosion	hose
fluid	fracture	inflate
splint	<b>replacement</b>	fainting
<b>fuse</b>	recovered	<b>bulb</b>
assess	<b>jack</b>	response
<b>wheel wrench</b>	airway	<b>reflective vest</b>
<b>tilt</b>	<b>emergency</b>	choke

towing rope	breath	warning triangle
extend	first-aid kit	jaw
first aid	stable	bleeding
commence	direct pressure	expired
wound	circulation	sterile pad
rate	injury/injured	blockage
sterile bandage	swallow	burn
beat	non-stick dressing	movement
conscious	cardiopulmonary resuscitation	loosen
mouth-to-mouth resuscitation	unconscious	chest compressions
resuscitation	chin	prompt/ promptly
pinch	sprain	nipple
strain	prevent	apply
compression bandage	wrap	