

Paraninfo

TRANSPORTE Y MANTENIMIENTO DE VEHÍCULOS



LET'S SPEED UP!

Inglés para automoción

All the listening files of the student's book are available at www.paraninfo.es

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FE DE ERRATAS

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Paraninfo

FE DE ERRATAS

A continuación, se indican las erratas encontradas en el libro *Let's Speed Up! Inglés para automoción* (9788497325882).

Página 3
My profile, ej. 1

Se han ajustado las líneas de respuesta y añadido los puntos finales:

My name is _____.

I'm _____ (age).

I'm from _____ and/but I live in _____ (country/town/city).

I study at _____ (school).

My favourite subject is _____

I like _____ and _____ (hobbies/activities).

I hate _____ and _____.

I'd like to be a/an _____ (job).

I can _____ and _____ (abilities).

I'd like to work in a _____ (place).

Página 6
Ej. 11

El ejercicio se ha rediseñado y el enunciado se ha corregido, quedando como sigue:

11. In a street you can see:

☐ pedestrian zebra crossing

☐ bollards

☐ pavement

☐ traffic lights

☐ cycle lane

☐ sleeping policeman













British and American English use different words for:

	British English	American English
A road that connects towns and cities	motorway	freeway, highway or interstate
A road around a city	ring road	outer belt, beltway, bypass

And for many other terms in this unit, for example:

British English	American English
flyover	overpass
junction	intersection
cycle lane	bike lane
pavement	sidewalk

Página 9
Ej. 4

Se han ajustado las líneas de respuesta:

4. A team of mechanics usually includes skilled specialists in:

• Air conditioning

• Braking system

• Car cleaning

• Car maintenance

• Spray painting

• Bodywork and welding

• Diagnosis

• Electrical systems

• Diesel injection

• Wheels

Página 11
Ej. 7

En el enunciado, en el recuadro que aparece justo debajo, se ha introducido /an:

A/an _____ is someone who _____

Página 22
Ej. 4

Se ha corregido el enunciado, que queda como sigue:

4. Now, role-play the interview in front of your classmates. Try to behave as you would in a real interview. Pay attention to body language too.

Página 24
Ej. 4

Se han ajustado las líneas de respuesta:

4. Write the opposite of:

• part-time (ad A)

• busy (ad B)

• permanent (ad C)

• clean (ad C)

• organised (ad C)

Página 26
Ej. 2

Se ha modificado la numeración de la columna izquierda por letras y se ha numerado la columna derecha de respuestas, quedando como sigue:

November 7th 2018

Vacancy Ref. 64237 - Mechanic



Dear Sir or Madam,

a)
I am studying Car Mechanics at the moment. I can speak English and Spanish fluently. And I am friendly and responsible at work.

1. ☐

b)
I am writing in reply to your online advertisement for the position of mechanic. I am ready to start right now.

2. ☐

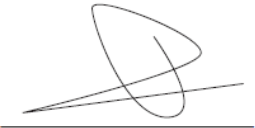
c)
Thank you for your attention. I am available for an interview at any time. I look forward to hearing from you, and hope you find my CV to be of interest.

3. ☐

d)
I enclose my CV as requested. As you will see, I do not have much experience, but I am very interested in this job. I feel I have much to offer to your garage, which is well-known for its good service and quality.

4. ☐

Yours faithfully,

Mr./Ms. 

Asimismo, se ha actualizado la fecha de la carta a 2018, como se puede ver en el destacado de la imagen.

Página 27

Al final del cuadro de “Internet”, se ha corregido *in* por *at*:

Nowadays, you can also apply for a job by email. There are lots of job application mail templates. You can find some examples at:

<http://www.sampleemails.org/job-application-email-template.html>

They can be very useful for you when applying for a job.

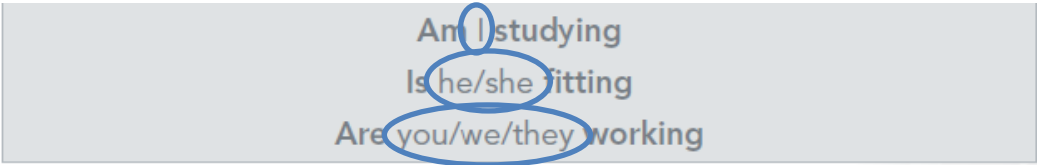
Página 29

En el cuadro de **PRESENT SIMPLE**, se ha eliminado la negrita en los pronombres sujeto:

Do <u>you/we/they</u> wash	cars?
Does <u>she/he</u> clean	the garage?

Página 30

En el cuadro de **PRESENT CONTINUOUS**, se ha eliminado la negrita en los pronombres sujeto:



Página 33

Ej. 1

Se han ajustado las líneas de respuesta:

tyre fitting

Página 34

Ej. 3

Se ha eliminado and en el último punto, quedando como sigue:

Most garages also have the following sections separate:

- oil changing
- tyre changing
- recycling

Página 35

Vocabulary Tip

Al final de la página se ha corregido el texto, que queda como se puede ver a continuación:



Página 37
Ej. 7

Se ha sustituido la numeración por letras y en el apartado b) se ha añadido el punto final.



a) These are _____ . b) This is a _____ .



c) This is a _____ machine. d) This is a _____ machine.

Página 39
Ej. 1

Se ha modificado el enunciado, que queda como sigue:

1. With the text masked, listen to Mike and Tom talking on the phone and answer the questions.

Ej. 2

Se han justificado las líneas de respuesta y se han colocado en columna:

2. Listen again and say if these sentences are **True** or **False**:

- | | |
|--|-------|
| 1. Tom got a job in a garage. | True |
| 2. He started working a few days ago. | _____ |
| 3. He phoned the manager for an interview. | _____ |
| 4. He was nervous at the job interview. | _____ |
| 5. Tom is the new senior mechanic. | _____ |
| 6. He is not happy with his new job. | _____ |

Página 46

En el cuadro de **PAST SIMPLE**, en el apartado de **Irregular verbs**, se ha corregido el número de las páginas de referencia:

- Irregular verbs:
 - Affirmative sentences use the irregular past form (see the list on pages 223-225).

Página 47
Ej. 5

Se ha corregido el número de las páginas de referencia en el enunciado, que queda como sigue:

5. Write the past simple of these irregular verbs. You can go to the list on pages 223-225 for help.

Página 49
Ej. 8

Casi al final del texto, tras el hueco 12, se ha actualizado el texto, que queda como sigue:

12. _____ (fight) wheel to wheel at race after race, with the last-lap battle in Barcelona standing out. He rode for Yamaha from 2008 to 2016. In 2017 season, Lorenzo switched team from Yamaha to Ducati. He suffered the winless season for the first time in the Premier Class.

Página 52
Ej. 8

Al final de texto, se ha añadido un párrafo para actualizar el texto:

co-driver, 10. _____ (shout) at him in despair. ... try to start it, but he, for his part, ...
In 2018 Sainz, who was 55 years old, won the hardest rally in the world, the Dakar, for the second time.

Página 52
Grammar Tip

Se han alineado los ejemplos:

Grammar Tip

To talk about recent actions we use the PRESENT PERFECT

It is formed with the verb **to have** in the present (**have** or **has**) and the **past participle** of the main verb (regular verbs add **-ed**/irregular verbs take 3rd column):

I **have** worked.

She **has** driven a car.

Have you **been** to a car race?

Yes, I **have**./No I **haven't**.

Has she **arrived**? Yes, she **has**./No, she **hasn't**.

Página 54

Al final de la página, se ha sustituido *a* por *a/an*:

- What do you use a/an _____ for?
- What is the difference between a/an _____ and a _____?
- Why is a/an _____ necessary in a garage?

Página 69

Ej. 1

En el enunciado se han puesto en negrita el enunciado y con mayúscula inicial las palabras *True* y *False*:

1. True or False?

Página 91

Ej. 9

En el primer punto se han revisado los espacios y se ha puesto el punto final, quedando como sigue:

- They are all *dashboard instruments* except *gearbox*.

Página 100

Ej. 1

Se han colocado en columna las líneas de respuesta:

1. Are these sentences **True** or **False**?

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| a) Traffic signs in Britain follow European norms. | <i>True</i> |
| b) The sign system used in Britain now started in the 60's. | _____ |
| c) Imperial measurements are used in several European countries. | _____ |
| d) Direction signs are different depending on the kind of road. | _____ |
| e) You can find bilingual signs in Britain. | _____ |

Página 123

Ej. 1

Se han colocado en columna las líneas de respuesta:

1. Say if the following sentences are **True** or **False** according to the text:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| • You should use a professional jack to lift your car. | <i>True</i> |
| • It is important to use protective clothing. | _____ |
| • Any tool can help you when you work on your car. | _____ |
| • Don't use manuals. | _____ |
| • Be careful with everything you do, use your common sense. | _____ |

Ej. 3

Se han justificado y colocado en columna las líneas de respuesta:

3. What are the opposites of these words from the Reading?

• Homemade (tip 1)

• Safe (tip 2)

• Useful (tip 2)

professional

• Right (tip 3)

• Expensive (tip 3)

Página 132

Ej. 4

Se han colocado en columna las líneas de respuesta:

4. Listen to the conversation again and say if the sentences below are True or False:

a) Betsy prefers cars to motorbikes.

False

b) Dave thinks cars are safer.

c) According to Dave all cars can reach 180 kph.

d) Betsy feels free when she rides a motorbike.

e) Betsy has never driven a car.

Página 136

Ej. 1

Se han eliminado del cuadro de palabras: *scare* y *astonish*.

excite	worry	surprise	bore	confuse	amaze
please	annoy	terrify	astonish	depress	interest
satisfy	amuse	embarrass	stress	disappoint	tire

Página 138

Ej. 2

Se ha eliminado *than* de las frases que lo tenían y se han alargado un poco los espacios, quedando así:

2. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the comparative of superiority of the adjectives in brackets.

a) Football is *more popular than* boxing in Spain. (popular)

b) Ferrari cars are _____ Hyundai cars. (stylish)

c) The new model is much _____ the previous one. (expensive)

d) She was _____ when she worked here. (happy)

e) You will be _____ after your course. (confident)

f) That bike is _____ mine. (nice)

Página 139

Ej. 3

Se han eliminado los espacios que rodean a *fastest* en la primera fase **3 a)** y se ha unificado el estilo de *the* con el resto de la frase. En el resto de oraciones, se ha eliminado *the* y se han unificado los espacios, quedando como se puede ver en la imagen que se muestra a continuación:

3. Complete the following sentences with the correct form of the superlative of the adjectives in brackets.

- a) Ángel Nieto was *the fastest* motorcycle racer in Spain. (fast)
- b) This sports car is _____ I have ever seen. (powerful)
- c) For me, Fernando Alonso is _____ Formula One driver! (good)
- d) I love my Nissan Cube. It is _____ car at the moment. (original)
- e) He is _____ mechanic in this garage. (skilled)
- f) This garage is _____ in town. (big)

Ej. 5

Se han unificado los espacios en la frase **a)** alrededor de *more comfortable* y se ha eliminado *the* en las frases **c)** y **d)**, quedando como sigue:

5. Fill in the gaps with the right form of the adjective in brackets: comparative or superlative. You may need to add some extra words.

- a) For me, this sedan is *more comfortable* (comfortable) than a convertible.
- b) My motorcycle is _____ (fast) than your old moped.
- c) In your opinion, which car has _____ (good) engine of all?
- d) Your mechanic is _____ (reliable) in town.
- e) In my opinion, a car is _____ (safe) than a motorbike.
- f) What is _____ (cool) car in the world?

Página 170

Wish clauses

Se ha modificado uno de los ejemplos, que quedan como puede verse a continuación:

Let's see some examples:

- *I wish I had a car.* (I would like to have one)
- *I wish I had studied more.* (I didn't study hard)
- *I wish she would stop.* (But she doesn't)

You can say *I wish...* or *if only...*

If only I could buy a new car.

Al final de esta fe erratas se ponen a disposición del usuario las **páginas 46, 54 y 170** completas y corregidas.

3. Now complete the sentences with the missing possessive adjectives:

- a) Mary has got a bicycle. _____ bicycle is blue.
- b) My friends own a caravan. _____ caravan is very nice.
- c) I live in a village. _____ house is really big.
- d) He is a mechanic. _____ garage is near here.
- e) You love football. What's _____ favourite team?
- f) We work hard, but _____ job is very interesting.
- g) I have a new motorbike. _____ motorbike is a Honda.

PAST SIMPLE

Use

For a past action which is completely finished.

We **went** to the cinema on Friday.

He **worked** for a French company five years ago.

Form

• Regular verbs:

- **Affirmative** sentences use **infinitive** + **-ed**.

They **repaired** my car yesterday.

- **Questions and negatives** take the auxiliary verb **did**.

Did you like my new car? Yes, I **did**./No, I **didn't**.

She **didn't work** for us last year.

• Irregular verbs:

- **Affirmative** sentences use the **irregular past form** (see the list on pages 223-225).

It is the same for all subjects: I **went**, you **went**...

- **Negative**: subject + **did not** + **infinitive**.

He **didn't go** to the cinema.

- **Interrogative**: **did** + subject + **infinitive**?

Did you **drive** very fast?

-ed spelling rules

- Verbs ending in **-e** add only **-d**. *fix* → *fixed*
- Verbs ending in consonant + **-y** change it into **-ied**. *try* → *tried*
- Some verbs ending in a single consonant + a single vowel + a single consonant, **double the last consonant** before adding **-ed**.

travel → *travell**l**ed*

stop → *stop**pp**ed*

4. Role play. Explaining the use of some tools.



Work in groups (2 or 4 students). Ask each other about the use of at least five of these tools. Follow the example.

Student A: Hi, we have to explain the use of some of these workshop tools.

Student B: OK, let's start. What do you use a hammer for?

Student A: You use a hammer for hitting nails. In a car garage you use it for lots of things, mainly for bodywork. And what is the use of a screwdriver?

Student B: It is used to turn screws.

It is	USED	FOR + present participle (-ing)
They are		TO + infinitive

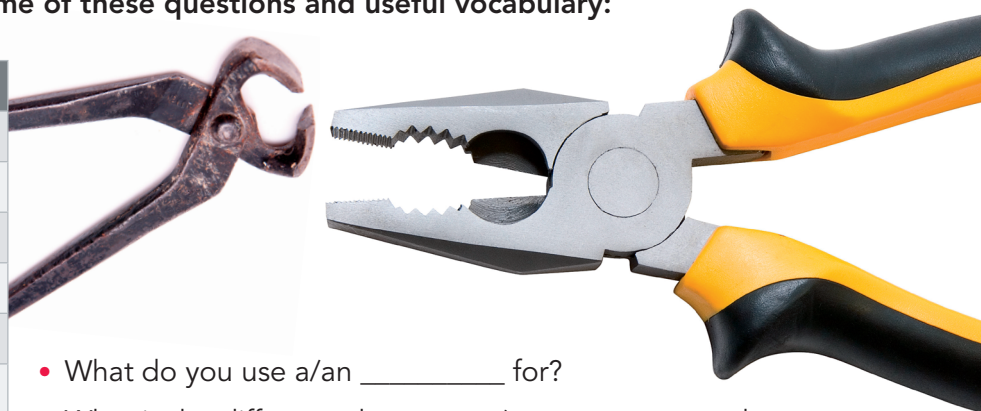
Grammar Tip

A preposition can be put at the end of a question starting with a question word such as 'when', 'what', etc.

What do you use the cutter for?

Now it's your turn! Try to use some of these questions and useful vocabulary:

Useful vocabulary
cut objects
make holes
measure items
hold objects
drive in nails
turn screws
fix things
level things



- What do you use a/an _____ for?
- What is the difference between a/an _____ and a _____?
- Why is a/an _____ necessary in a garage?

Wish clauses

We can use *wish clauses* for:

wish + Past Simple	- Desired situations in the present. - Situations we regret or desire.
wish + Past Perfect	Past situations we regret.
wish + would/could + verb	Future situations we would like to improve.

Let's see some examples:

- I wish I had a car.* (I would like to have one)
- I wish I had studied more.* (I didn't study hard)
- I wish she would stop.* (But she doesn't)

You can say **I wish...** or **if only...**

If only I could buy a new car.

Exercises

1. Match the following sentence halves to make conditional sentences:

A

If you are not fully satisfied with the repair work...
 If a car is ecological...
 If she drove a sports car...
 If they had reduced the price...
 If I had an automatic car...
 If all but a few electrical accessories work...

B

...driving might be more pleasant.
 ...there is a bad fuse.
 ...you can fill in a complaint form.
 ...it pollutes less.
 ...she would be the happiest woman in the world.
 ...more people would have bought it.

- a) _____
 b) _____
 c) _____
 d) _____
 e) _____
 f) _____