



AUTOMOBILE TYPES

TYPES OF AUTOMOBILE



Minivan/Van



Truck



Convertible



Sedan



Station Wagon



Coupe



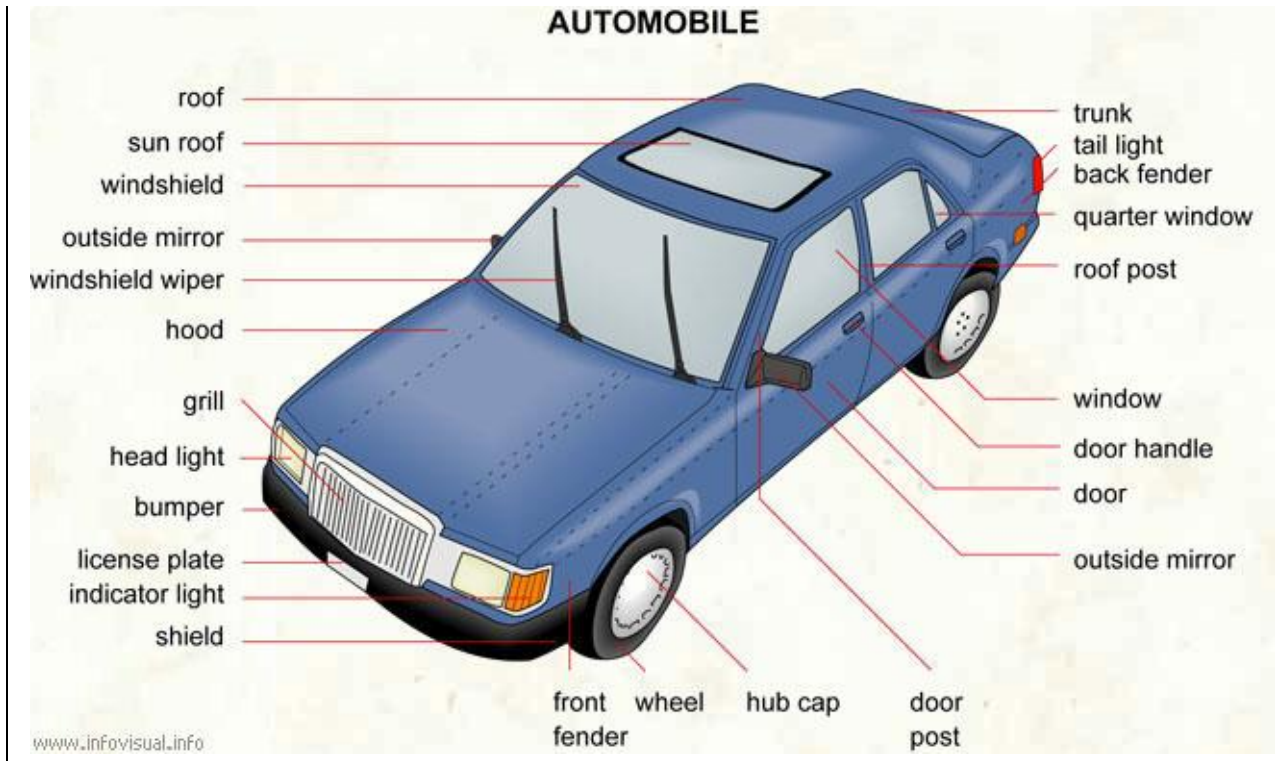
SUV/MUV



Hatchback



Hybrid



Automobile: road vehicle that is motor-driven and is used for transporting people.

Trunk: place for stowing baggage.

Tail light: rear light.

Back fender: side rear part of the body that covers the wheel.

Quarter window: window pane situated approximately above the rear wheel.

Roof post: vertical structure that supports the top of the car.

Window: mounted pane of glass.

Door handle: part of the door used to open it.

Door: opening used to enter the passenger compartment.

Outside mirror: external mirror used for looking backwards.

Door post: vertical structures that encase the windows.

Hub cap: piece of metal covering the hubs.

Wheel: round object that turns around a central axel and allows the car to advance.

Front fender: side fore part of the body that covers the wheel.

Shield: movable apparatus that protects against bumps.

Indicator light: amber light that is used to signal changes in the car's direction.

License plate: piece of metal that carries a number used to identify the automobile.

Bumper: apparatus at the front and rear of a vehicle that protects the body from minor bumps.

Head light: front light of a car.

Grill: plastic or metal decoration over the radiator.

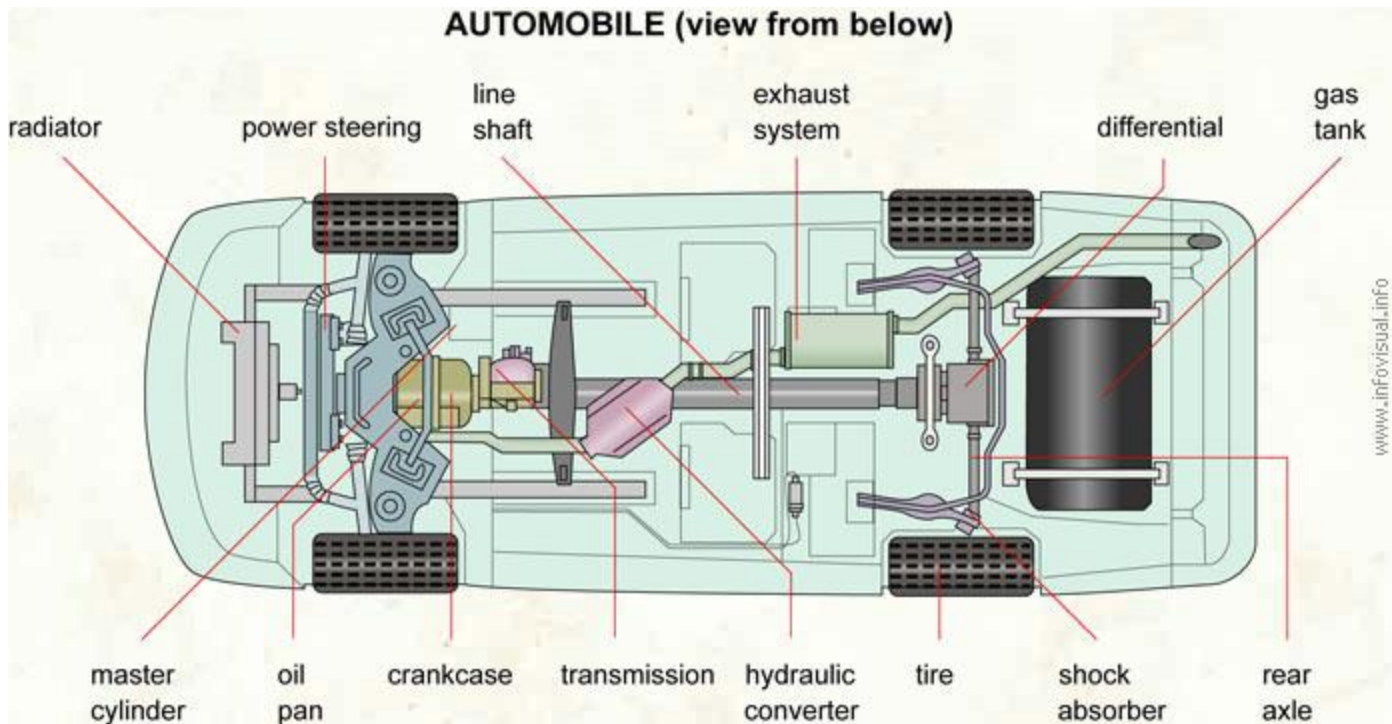
Hood: cover of the engine compartment at the front of a car.

Windshield wiper: movable device, made partly of rubber, that wipes the windshield and rear window of a car.

Outside mirror: external mirror used for looking backwards.

Windshield: the front window of a car.

Sun roof: movable part that allows the roof of a car to be partially opened.



Automobile (view from below): road vehicle that is motor-driven and is used for transporting people.

Radiator: apparatus that cools the motor.

Power steering: mechanism that automatically amplifies the movements of the steering wheel.

Line shaft: axle on which mechanical power is transmitted to the wheels.

Exhaust system: network of pipes through which spent gas is expelled.

Differential: gear system connecting the two axles of a car.

Gas tank: container used for storing extra gas.

Rear axle: bar that crosses the bottom rear part of a vehicle. The rear wheels are attached to its ends.

Shock absorber: device for reducing shocks.

Tire: band of rubber composed of a casing of textile and iron, covered with rubber and containing a air tube.

Hydraulic converter: device using static energy to modify the electric current.

Transmission: device carrying engine power to axles.

Crankcase: metal envelope protecting the clutch.

Oil pan: liquid tight metal envelope containing oil.

Master cylinder: type of container in which the piston is moving.