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| Adı ve Soyadı:.....                                  | No:.....          | İmza:..... |
| Alınan Puanlar: 1.....2.....3.....4.....5.....6..... | Sınav sonucu..... |            |

**Aşağıda verilen teknik içerikli parçayı Türkçe'ye tercüme ediniz?**

Cooling and Lubrication of Engines

Most small two-stroke engines are air-cooled. Air flows over cooling fins around the outside of the cylinder and head, either by the natural motion of the vehicle or from a fan. Many aircraft four-stroke engines are also air-cooled. Larger four-stroke engines have the cylinders arranged radially so that all cylinders are directly in the air-stream. Most four-stroke engines, however, are water-cooled. A water jacket encloses the cylinders; a water pump forces water through the jacket, where it draws heat from the engine. Next, the water flows into a radiator where the heat is given off to the air; it then moves back into the jacket to repeat the cycle. During warm-up a thermostatic valve keeps water from passing to the radiator until optimum operating temperatures are attained. Four-stroke engines are lubricated by oil from a separate oil reservoir, either in the crankcase, or in an external tank. In an automobile engine a gear pump delivers the oil at low pressure to the bearings. Some bearings may depend on oil splashed from the bottom of the crankcase by the turning crankshaft. In a two-stroke engine the lubricating oil is mixed with the fuel.