

CROSSROADS Language Studio's Newsletter March, 2025

Did you know that electric cars have been around since the early 1800's? Not only that, but in 1899, 90% of New York's taxies were



EV's. In fact, in 1900, electric cars were outselling all other types of cars, such as gas and steam driven vehicles. In 1902 an EV, the "Baker Torpedo", the first car to enclose the driver in a cabin, reached a speed of 80kph, although at the cost of two lives as it crashed into a group of spectators when its driver lost control of it.

A number of features helped to populate the EV's of the day. They included: no engine vibration while driving, they were very quiet running compared to other types of cars, they produced no smoke or backfire and they did not require external cranking of the motor in order to start the thing up they were ready to start as soon as the driver

sat in the driver's seat. Unlike other types of vehicles, another significant advantage for EV's was the fact that the driver did not need to change gears, which was hard to do in the early days of motor transportation.

Steam powered cars took up to 45 minutes to get going on cold days and this was another reason why they were less popular than EV's. However, they did have a longer range with large



tanks that could be filled up quickly once the tank ran dry. Still, there were not many safe roads to drive on so most people confined their journeys to the city limits at that time.

1903

Electric

Standhope

So, over a hundred years ago, we can say that EV's were the most popular vehicles available at the time. Then, what happened to knock them off the (automobile) pedestal?

Henry Ford! By 1908, Ford had his innovative assembly production line up and running, churning out his famous Motel T's. In 1910, these vehicles were selling for a very reasonable price of US\$780 per unit (around US\$26,000 in today's money), compared to his competitors which cost much more at around US\$1,700 per unit. By 1924, he had reduced his prices to only US\$290 per unit. In addition, crude oil, recently discovered in Texas and Oklahoma at about this time, drastically reduced the cost of gasoline. And finally, Charles Kettering invented the electric starter, which eliminated the need to crank-start the motor, as was the case with the old gas or steam cars. By 1935, the electric car was finished.

BUT! As everyone is now aware, exhaust fumes from internal combustion engines cause serious damage to the environment, polluting the air and contributing to global warming. The answer? EV's have made a spectacular comeback. After tentative attempts

2020 "Aspark

Owl" EV

in the 1960's to reintroduce them as an alternative to gasoline cars, EV's are once again all the rage- for now....

<u>NET LESSONS</u>: Too busy to come to CROSSROADS? Try our *lessons on the net!* You can find a history of early cars here: https://www.caranddriver.com/features/g43480930/historyof-electric-cars/

Some Thoughts for the Month



Joshua: You may have noticed that I'm fond of placing quotations in this section of our newsletter, especially if they can encourage you in some way to keep trying, never give up. Here's one by Marvin Phillips (a national speakers association member) that may set you thinking, and trying: "The only difference between try and triumph is the umph." Can you relate this quote to your efforts to study a second language?

Junko Says: Some of you have already been reading articles from the "Japan News", the newspaper we leave for you in our Open House. Now it is possible to listen to these articles on the "Japan News" website. You can listen to current news articles on Japan, as well as from the Washington Post and the Associated Press while you read ("shadow reading") If you'd like to try it out, just ask for the ID and password at the office.





Marek Says: Spring is coming in big steps, with plum and cherry trees blooming everywhere. As you have probably noticed, the season for plum blossom is a little delayed and other life forms are out of sync with nature too. Just the other day, at 1am, a mosquito had the audacity to land on my forehead after several attempts at landing on my ear. A quick and measured smack with a hand ruined the mosquito's plans for a bloody meal.

Mandey dit: Est-ce la fin de la libéralisation? La liberalisation designe le libre marché des biens (import-export) entre plusieurs pays. En effet, le president americain a annoncé une augmentation de 20 à 25 % sur l'importation de produits. En y reflechissant bien, je nai aucun produit americain à la maison, en y reflechissant encore plus, tous mes appareils ménagers, mes cosmetiques et ma nourriture sont japonaises, coreennnes, chinoise ou française. Et vous, qu'est-ce que vous en penser ?



ACROSS 1 making Find the answers on P1
something happen 2 put something together 2 pu
3 not yet processed
5 produced by vigorous action
10 ahead of the times
11 a position of great importance
13 a shaking motion
14 the act of burning something
15 a loud noise from exploding fuel
16 significantly, greatly 17 hesitant, uncertain
18 rotating a lever
1 return to a successful
activity
3 restricted
4 gases ejected by an engine
6 ejected gases
7 important 8 sensational, thrilling
9 terminated, ended
12 a strong trend or fad (print version here)

Here is an article from the "Breaking News", their Free English News Lessons page. See if you can replace the missing words.

The next ice age will be late. An ice age is a long period of _____ weather. There is a huge increase in the _____ of ice in the world. Mountain glaciers become _____. The researchers are from the UK. They think the next ice age will _____ in 10,000 years. However, that could be _____ because of human _____ and climate change. Global warming could make it "very _____" that the next ice age will arrive _____.

Melting ice in the North and South Poles will _____ the ice age. A researcher _____ how past ice ages happened. He _____ one million years of climate _____. He found _____ between the Earth's axis, global temperatures, and the

amount of _____ at the North and South Poles. When the amount of ice is _____, ice ages happen at _____ intervals. The researcher said _____ ice means a longer _____ between ice ages.



1.bigger2.data3.studied4.delayed5.stable6.ice7.push back8.less9.on time10.looked at11.relationships12.freezing13.gap14.amount15.arrive16.regular17.activity18.unlikely

