AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 2306

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

DIALOG: HOME WORKSHOP

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

READING: STORING OF TOOLS

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS

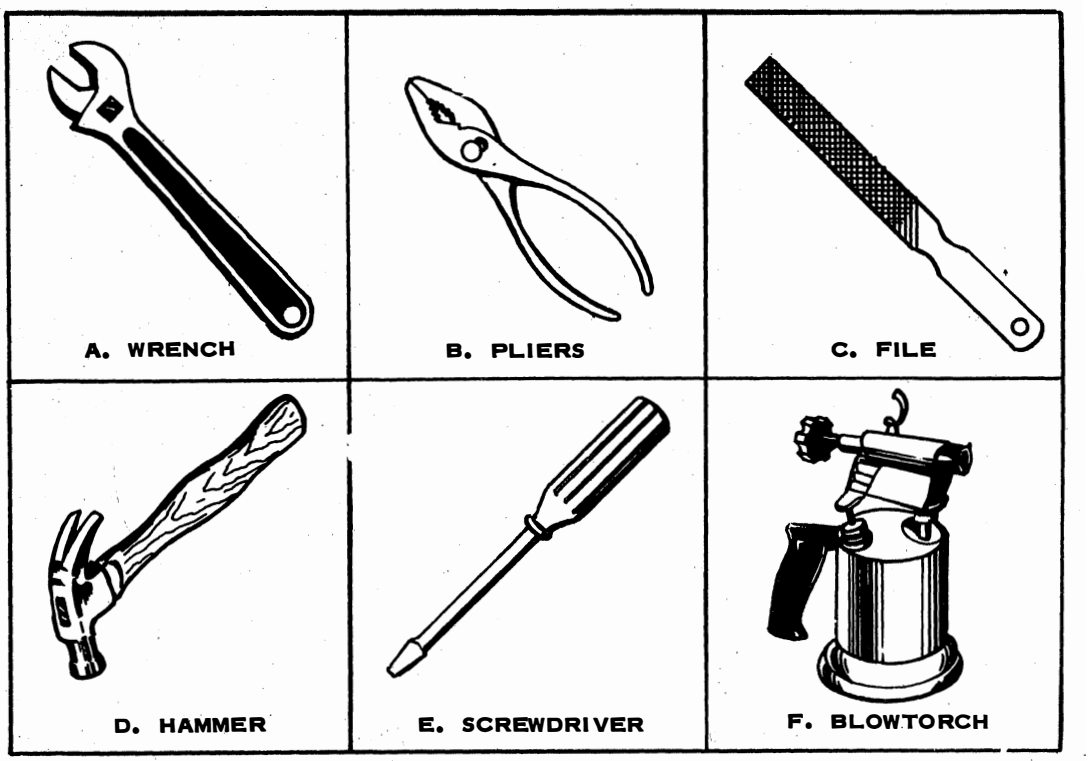
READING: THE MACHINE AGE

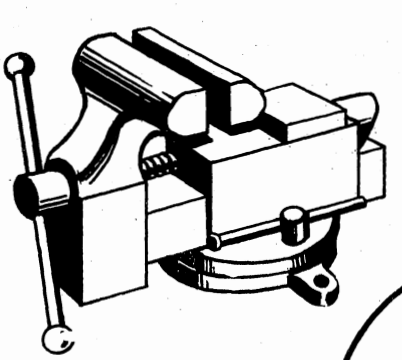
QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION

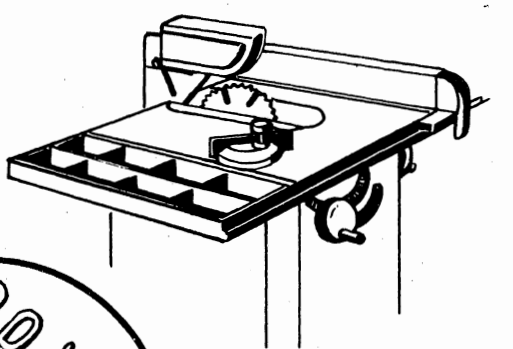
WORD COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

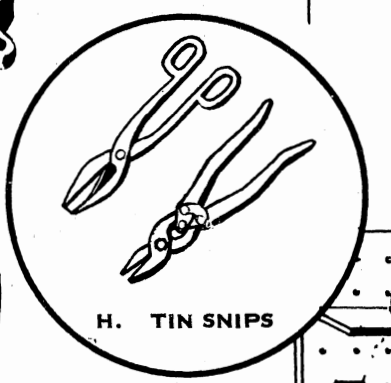
TAPE 2306A

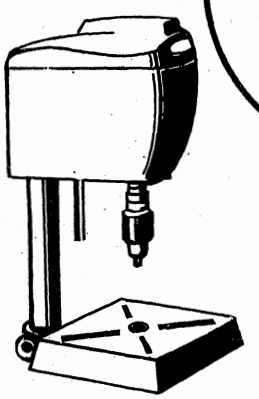
TAPE 2306B

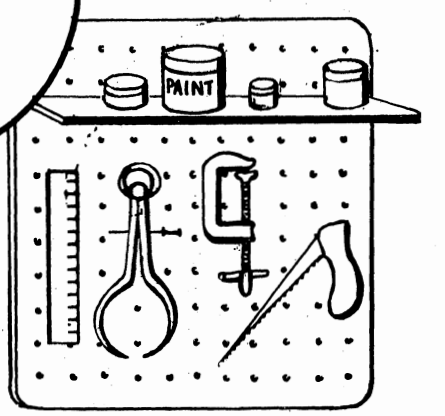



G. BENCH VISE


I. CIRCULAR SAW


H. TIN SNIPS


J. DRILL PRESS



K. PEG BOARD

UNIT 2306

DIALOG

HOME WORKSHOP

Let's all visit the home workshop of our neighbor, Mr. Simpson. It is a combination workshop and garage, but there is adequate space for both. Mr. Simpson is busy cutting a piece of iron with the acetylene torch, while his son Bill is sharpening a chisel on the grinding wheel.

Mr. Davis: How are you, Mr. Simpson?

Mr. Simpson: Fine, Mr. Davis (taking off his goggles). Just a little busy as you can see. But I'm never too busy to stop and chat with a friend.

Mr. Davis: Good. These are some students of mine that I want you to meet. And we would appreciate it if you would tell us some things about your shop and your work.

Mr. Simpson: Sure. We are glad to meet you, students. And we'll show you some of our projects. Bill is making a coffee table for his mother. I'll let him tell you about it.

Bill: Well, I have about finished this. All I have to do now is varnish it. If I stick to it, I'll get through pretty soon.

Student: May I ask you how you started on this piece of work?

Bill: Sure. First, I made a freehand sketch of the table to get the picture. I estimated its length, width, and height. Then I made a drawing of each part of it. Next, I picked out the wood I wanted to use.

Student: Did you draw each part to scale?

Bill: Yes, I did. If I hadn't drawn them to scale I'd have messed up somehow. I might not have gotten all parts the right size and in proper proportion.

Student: How did you put the parts together? With screws?

Bill: No. I didn't use screws, nails, or bolts anywhere. Just glue.

Student: That's a fine piece of work, Bill. May I ask if it's cheaper to make it than to buy one?

Bill: Much cheaper. The material will cost less than half the retail price of a new table.

Mr. Simpson: When you people came in I was cutting these iron rods. I'm going to put them into our barbecue pit. The old ones are about rusted out. As you see, we have about everything we need to do creative work and make repairs around our home. Since we work with wood and metal, we need both woodworking and metalworking tools.

Over there you see the tools generally used for woodworking. This is the circular saw right over here. And this is the drill press, a very useful tool. If you're not careful with it though, you can run into trouble. With this tool, as with all others, a person can't be too careful.

Now on this side we keep our metalworking tools. You see the smaller hand tools such as hammers, pliers, cutters, screwdrivers, files, and tin snips. You see the 6" steel rule and the calipers. There are the wrenches – the pipe wrench and the adjustable offset wrench. Here is the familiar bench vise and the blowtorch. We have quite a few more tools and devices but I won't try to show you all of them.

Student: I would like to ask you why you do this kind of work in your leisure time?

Mr. Simpson: Well, actually, it is not work to me. It's a hobby of mine, and I enjoy it. Also I save some money by making things for the house and by doing minor repairs. But I repeat: most of the things I do here are for pleasure.

Students: Thank you very much, Mr. Simpson, and you too, Bill.

Mr. Simpson: We are both glad you came by. Come again sometime.

Students: Thanks.

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION — Make complete sentences.

1. What is a hobby?
2. What is your hobby? (Rotate question.)
3. Why is there more leisure time today than in times past?
4. Why are children's toys becoming more mechanical?
5. What was Mr. Simpson doing when the students arrived?
6. What tool or device was he using?
7. What was his son Bill doing?
8. What tool was he using?
9. Why did Mr. Simpson have on goggles while working?
10. Why did Bill draw to scale the parts for the table?
11. How did Bill fasten the different pieces together?
12. Can you name two other ways he might have put them together?

READING

STORING OF TOOLS

In preparing tools for storage, two things are important. (1) Tools should be protected against rust. (2) They should be *arranged* (placed) in such a way that they will not be damaged by *contact with* (touching) each other. If there is much rust on a tool, or if its cutting edges or fine points are dulled or bent, then the tool will not function properly. Tools which are *seldom* (not often) used should be stored on racks, in boxes, or on pegboards, keeping the same kind together. Those tools which are used frequently can be kept on racks. Each tool should have its *individual* (own) place.

Rust is *most likely* (apt) to appear on tools in summer. Therefore, those not in frequent use should have a *film* (coating) of oil or grease on them. Sometimes, it is best to wrap them in paper to protect them against moisture and dust.

QUESTIONS FOR CONVERSATION — Make complete sentences.

1. What two factors should be considered in storing of tools?
2. What causes rust of some tools?
3. How should you store tools which are seldom used?
4. If tools are used often, where may they be kept?
5. In which season of the year do tools rust most?
6. In what two ways can this rust be prevented?

One student names a certain tool from the following list and the next student tells its regular use or uses.

Example: Student A: What is a handsaw used for?
Student B: A handsaw is used to cut wood.

pliers	drill press	soldering iron	vise	screwdriver
calipers	handsaw	tin snips	sandpaper	tape measure
6" scale	blowtorch	file	chisel	first aid kit

SAFETY IN THE WORKSHOP

Accidents sometimes occur in the workshop even though the worker is careful. But if he is careless, then the number of accidents increases greatly. If these safety rules are observed, the number of serious accidents will be kept at a minimum (low level).

1. In the workshop do not wear loose clothing. Shirtsleeves and neckties are a hazard.
2. Do not oil, clean, or adjust a machine while it is in motion.
3. Check the machine before starting. Be sure that all guards are in place.
4. Remove loose tools lying on the machine.
5. While the machine is running, stay within reach of the switch.
6. Protect the body, particularly the eyes, against flying particles, dust, and too bright lights.
7. Do not reach over or touch moving machine parts.
8. Keep the oil can in the proper place.
9. Keep all tools in an orderly arrangement.
10. In case of injury, apply first aid immediately.

After the safety rules have been read and understood, students will ask each other "Why" for each rule. Then students make full sentences in reply. Students may give other rules for safety.

SPECIAL EXPRESSIONS

"mess up"	to do something wrong	*stick to*	to continue
get through	to finish, complete	*run into*	to encounter, to meet
pick out	to select, choose	*work out*	to solve, to accomplish

1. If you are not careful you will "mess up" the work.
2. It was so "messed up" it had to be done over.
3. If you work steadily you can get through by 1630.
4. Let's hurry (up) and get through.
5. Pick out the car you like best.
6. Can you pick out the best wrench for this job?
7. If you stick to your studies you will learn the lessons.
8. Stick to it. You'll finish on time.
9. If you run into trouble, talk it over with your leader.
10. You never know when you may run into an old friend.
11. You can't work it out unless you try.
12. Work out your problems with care.

READING

THE MACHINE AGE

A *relatively* (comparatively) short time ago, a ten- or twelve-hour workday was the usual thing in American industry. Farmers, merchants, and some professional people worked from sunrise to sundown. For most people there wasn't much leisure time.

Conditions are different today. The five-day week, 40 hours per week, is the rule rather than the exception. In addition, most factory workers get a paid vacation of one or two weeks. The use of machines has done much to shorten hours and make work easier. And at the same time, this use has helped provide more leisure time for most people.

1. How many hours a day did people work a short time ago?

2. How long is the average workweek today?

3. Why do people have more leisure time now than they did a short time ago?

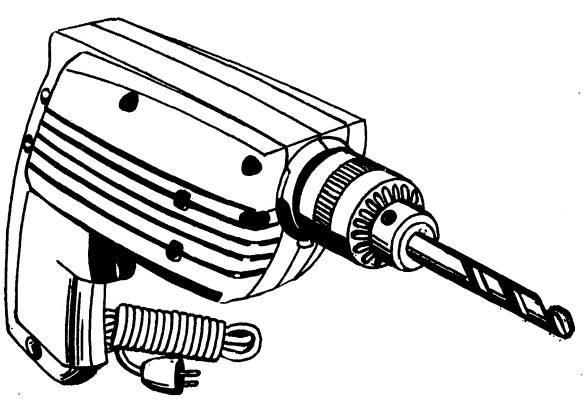
As in any highly mechanized society, a large number of people, especially men and boys, are interested in activities of a mechanical or technical nature. The boy may have a hot rod. If so, he is constantly working on it or doing something to it. This is a hobby for him. At the same time, he learns a great deal about the workings of an engine.

Also, men and boys take up model building, radio repairs, and chemistry. With many, woodworking is a favorite pastime. Amateur carpenters with good sets of hand and power tools build bookcases, tables, cabinets, and the like. They do minor repair jobs in the house and around the home.

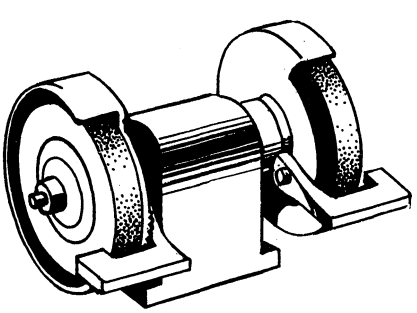
3. Name some changes of interest that came with a mechanized society.

4. Do boys in your country like to work on cars?

5. What are the common hobbies in your country?

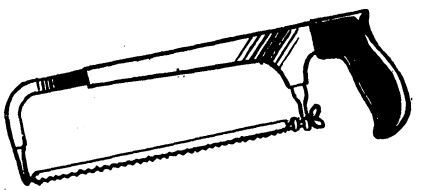


A. ELECTRIC DRILL

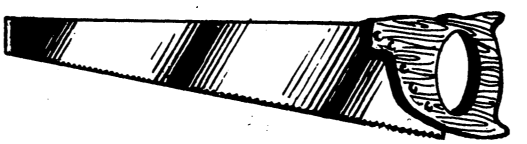


B. GRINDER

In many home workshops, you will find portable electric hand drills used for *drilling* (boring) holes in materials. Electric grinders are also widely used. These machines are used for sharpening garden and shop tools, and for *finishing* (making smooth) various types of surfaces. The roughness is removed by *rotating* (spinning) wheels.

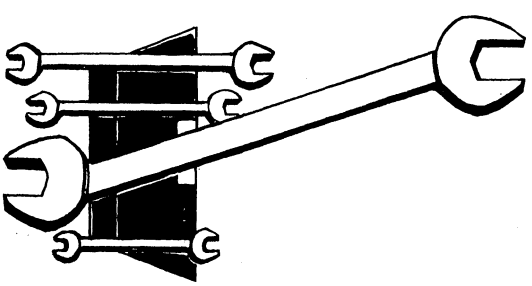


C. HACKSAW



D. HANDSAW

Naturally, many shops have handsaws or power saws for *sawing* (cutting) wood, hacksaws for sawing metal, screwdrivers, wrenches, pliers, hammers, etc.



E. SET OF WRENCHES

F. SHOVEL

6. What is a power tool? Name several, and tell what type of work each does.

7. Name some tools used for cutting wood.

8. What tools are used for cutting metal?

Statements on Care of Tools

Read sentences for meaning and fluency. Then with books closed repeat each sentence. Make up similar statements on care of tools.

1. Keep tools in a regular place when not in use.
2. Always select the proper tool for a certain work. Do not use an inadequate tool if you can avoid it.
3. Do not permit tools to rust or corrode.
4. Prevent cutting tools from becoming overheated.
5. Always clean and put away tools when you stop your work.

(Make similar statements on your own.)

Statements on Safety

Read for meaning and fluency. Repeat sentences, books closed. Student "A" asks "why"; student "B" answers.

1. Never look at a burning welding torch unless you wear goggles.
2. Never use electric power tools when you are standing in water.
3. Do not let small children play around dangerous machines or tools.
4. Do not allow exhaust fumes to accumulate in the workroom.
5. Do not leave flammable liquids in open containers.

(Make similar sentences on your own.)

WORD COMPREHENSION EXERCISE

Read sentences for comprehension and fluency. Students may find example of each sentence in the classroom. Or, they may illustrate to assure comprehension.

1. Pieces of wood and metal are *fastened* (put together) with nails, bolts, and screws.
2. Nails, bolts, and screws are fasteners.
3. Screws are turned clockwise to tighten; they are turned counterclockwise to loosen them.
4. The door is usually *attached* (fastened) with screws.
5. The screws are *inserted* (put in) in holes in hinges.
6. Many tools are coated to prevent rust from forming.
7. The screwdriver fits into a groove of the screw.
8. A screw will not hold properly unless it is held *perpendicular* (at a right angle).
9. Usually screws should be inserted *at a right angle* (perpendicular) to the material.
10. In order to use tools with skill, there must be close coordination of the hand and the eyes.
11. If you look at a cross section of a tree you can determine the age of the tree.
12. The picture of the table was drawn to scale.
13. The edge of the tool was broken in some places.
14. Every workshop should be equipped with a fire extinguisher.

TAPE 2306A

Several devices are used in the home workshop for measuring. Some of these are the tape measure, the six-inch rule, and calipers.

Repeat the man's statements. Answer when I ask you a question.

tape measure tape measure tape measure
The tape measure is used to measure linear distances.
The tape measure is used to measure linear distances.
What is the tape measure used for?
The tape measure is used to measure linear distances.
Tape measures are not too accurate.
Tape measures are not too accurate.
Tape measures are used to measure approximate distances.
Tape measures are used to measure approximate distances.

six-inch rule six-inch rule six-inch rule
The six-inch rule also measures distances.
The six-inch rule also measures distances.
What is the six-inch rule used for?
to measure distances
The six-inch rule is used to measure distances.
The six-inch rule is very accurate.
The six-inch rule is very accurate.
The six-inch rule is made of metal and is very accurate.
The six-inch rule is made of metal and is very accurate.
Is the six-inch rule accurate?
Yes, the six-inch rule is accurate.
In fact, it is very accurate.
In fact, it is very accurate.
Which is more accurate, the tape measure or the six-inch rule?
The six-inch rule is more accurate than the tape measure.

calipers calipers calipers
Calipers are used to measure distances.
Calipers are used to measure distances.
Calipers measure the distance between two surfaces.
Calipers measure the distance between two surfaces.

outside calipers outside calipers
Outside calipers measure external dimensions.
Outside calipers measure external dimensions.
What do outside calipers measure?
external dimensions
Outside calipers measure external dimensions.

inside calipers inside calipers
Inside calipers measure internal dimensions.
Inside calipers measure internal dimensions.
What do inside calipers measure?
internal dimensions
Inside calipers measure internal dimensions.

*****

Now let's practice some special expressions.

STICK TO something means to continue and not to stop.

For example: Did he stick to the job?
Yes, he stuck to the job.

Did he stick to his study?
Yes, he stuck to his study.

Answer my questions. Repeat what the other man says.

stick to stick to stick to
stuck to stuck to stuck to

Did he stick to the work?
Yes, he stuck to the work.

Did he stick to the job?
Yes, he stuck to the job.

Did he stick to his study?
Yes, he stuck to his study.

Did he stick to it?
Yes, he stuck to it.

Did they stick to it?
Yes, they stuck to it.

*****

Listen.

RUN INTO means to meet or to encounter.

For example: I ran into him in town yesterday.
Do you mean you struck him with your car?

Oh, no. I mean I met him accidentally.
We didn't plan to meet – we just ran into each other.

Answer my questions. Repeat what the other man says.

run into	run into	run into
ran into	ran into	ran into

Did you run into him?
Yes, I ran into him.

Did you run into each other?
Yes, we ran into each other.

Did he run into her in town?
Yes, he ran into her in town.

Did you run into him at the bank?
Yes, I ran into him at the bank.

Did you run into her at the cafeteria?
Yes, I ran into her at the cafeteria.

*****

Now let's practice some special expressions in negative statements. First let's review some of these expressions. Listen.

"MESS UP" means to do something wrong or to make a mess of something.

GET THROUGH means to finish.

STICK TO means to continue and not stop.

RUN INTO means to meet or to encounter.

Now I will ask you some questions. Answer each question with a complete negative answer. I repeat – answer with a negative answer.

Did you finish the book?
No, I did not finish the book.

Remember to give a negative answer.

Did you finish the book?
No, I did not finish the book.
No, I didn't finish the book.

Did he mess up his paper?
No, he did not mess up his paper.
No, he didn't mess up his paper.

Was the room messed up?
No, the room was not messed up.
No, the room wasn't messed up.

Did he stick to the job?
No, he did not stick to the job.
No, he didn't stick to the job.

Did he stick to his study?
No, he did not stick to his study.
No, he didn't stick to his study.

Did you run into him?
No, I did not run into him.
No, I didn't run into him.

Did you run into each other?
No, we did not run into each other.
No, we didn't run into each other.

Did you run into bad weather?
No, we did not run into bad weather.
No, we didn't run into bad weather.

*****

Now answer with complete affirmative answers.

Did you finish the book?
Yes, I finished the book.

Did he mess up his paper?
Yes, he messed up his paper.

Was the room messed up?
Yes, the room was messed up.

Did he stick to the job?
Yes, he stuck to the job.

Did he stick to his study?
Yes, he stuck to his study.

Did you run into him?
Yes, I ran into him.

Did you run into each other?
Yes, we ran into each other.

Did you run into bad weather?
Yes, we ran into bad weather.

TAPE 2306B

Listen.

The following exercise is designed to provide practice in using the word *otherwise* in useful sentences. Repeat the following sentences. Finish the sentences that are not complete. Then repeat the correct responses.

Study your lessons. Otherwise you might fail.
Study your lessons. Otherwise ....
Otherwise you might fail.
Study your lessons. Otherwise you might fail.

Do your assignments. If you don't, you can't hack the course.
Do your assignments. If you don't ....
If you don't, you can't hack the course.
Do your assignments. If you don't, you can't hack the course.

Oil the machine. Otherwise it won't last long.
Oil the machine. Otherwise ....
Otherwise it won't last long.
Oil the machine. Otherwise it won't last long.

Turn the knob to "off." Otherwise it will keep running.
Turn the knob to "off." Otherwise ....
Otherwise it will keep running.
Turn the knob to "off." Otherwise it will keep running.

You'd better take notes. If you don't you'll forget the material.
You'd better take notes. If you don't ....
If you don't, you'll forget the material.
You'd better take notes. If you don't, you'll forget the material.

He should look ahead. If he doesn't he'll have an accident.
He should look ahead. If he doesn't ....
If he doesn't he'll have an accident.
He should look ahead. If he doesn't he'll have an accident.

*****

Listen and repeat.

It will be unfit for lubrication.
If it isn't, it will be unfit for lubrication.
The oil must be drained occasionally.
If it isn't, it will be unfit for lubrication.
The oil must be drained occasionally. If it isn't, it will be unfit for lubrication.

They may explode.
Otherwise they may explode.
Keep flammable liquids in closed containers.
Keep flammable liquids in closed containers, otherwise they may explode.

It won't start.
If you don't, it won't start.
Turn the switch to "on."
Turn the switch to "on." If you don't, it won't start.

They will rust.
Otherwise they will rust.
Take care of your tools.
Take care of your tools, otherwise they will rust.

He may have an accident.
If he doesn't, he may have an accident.
He should reduce his speed.
If he doesn't, he may have an accident.
He should reduce his speed. If he doesn't, he may have an accident.

You may miss the point.
Otherwise you may miss the point.
You must listen carefully, otherwise you may miss the point.

*****

Listen.

You will need paper and pencil. Write the following words. After you write the word, indicate which syllable is given primary stress. The correct answer will be given.

comPLEX
The second syllable, plex, p-l-e-x, is correct.

reMOVED
The second syllable, moved, m-o-v-e-d, is correct.

PORTable
The first syllable, port, p-o-r-t, is correct.

relaxAtion
The third syllable, a, is correct.

WORKshop
The first syllable, work, w-o-r-k, is correct.

comPARatively
The second syllable, par, p-a-r, is correct.

SURfaces
The first syllable, sur, s-u-r, is correct.

aBRAsive
The second syllable, bra, b-r-a, is correct.

FREquently
The first syllable, fre, f-r-e, is correct.

Listen.

Write the following questions and answers on a piece of paper. You may correct your sentences during the playback if you make mistakes. Your instructor will review your work.

What are complex machines?
Those made of two or more simple machines.

What word means about the same as comparatively?
The word relatively means about the same.
Relatively is a near equivalent for comparatively.

What is the name of the machine used to remove roughness?
It is called a grinder.

Are all drills portable?
No, some drills are stationary.

Does the body require periods of relaxation?
Yes, it does. It would soon wear out without some relaxation.