

AMERICAN LANGUAGE COURSE

UNIT 2406

OUTLINE AND STUDY OBJECTIVES

READING: ACCIDENT PREVENTION

QUESTIONS ON THE READING

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

COMPLETION EXERCISE

PROVERBS AND WISE SAYINGS

TAPE 2406A

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UNIT 2406

READING

ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Remember, lives will be in your hands. Your own life as well as others. So *plan your work with safety in mind.*

Before you start the job, any job, *think it over* (consider it). Ask yourself some questions about it. What am I trying to *accomplish* (do)? How far do I *tear the unit down* (disassemble — take it apart)? Where will I place my tools? What precautions are to be *exercised* (used)? What are the possibilities of fire? Explosion? Breakage? Where is the nearest fire extinguisher? These are but a few of the things we should ask ourselves before starting a job.

Have students read each of the following paragraphs at least twice. Be sure that they understand what the paragraphs contain.

*Housekeeping*

Keep the work area clean. When you do this, the amount and quality of work increases and the accident rate goes down. If oil is spilled, clean it up immediately. Old parts should be disposed of at once. Place waste and trash in suitable containers. Put away all items not needed for the job being done.

QUESTIONS ON THE READING

After the students have answered each question, the instructor asks the students "why"?

1. If oil is spilled, what should you do?
2. When should this be done?
3. What should be done with old parts?
4. What should be done with waste and trash?
5. If an item is not being used on a job, what should you do with it?
6. How could spilled oil cause an accident?
7. Explain how old parts could be a hazard.
8. How might waste and trash cause an accident?
9. Explain how unused items might cause an accident.

Fire Prevention is closely *allied* (connected) with good housekeeping. In fact, good housekeeping, as it *applies* (relates) to the work area, is the best fire-prevention system yet found. Here are a few precautions. Perhaps you can add others of your own.

1. Do not allow oily rags to *accumulate* (collect) in open piles.
2. "No Smoking" signs are placed in some areas by regulations. They mean it is *illegal* (against regulations) to smoke.
3. If your clothes become *saturated by* (full of) fuel or oil, take them off as soon as possible.
4. Don't smoke within 50 feet of a hangar or parked aircraft.
5. Never store *flammables* (things easily ignited) in open containers.



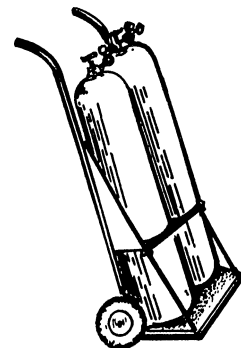
1. Why are oil rags a hazard?
2. Is it illegal to smoke near a "No Smoking" sign?
3. What should you do if your clothing gets soaked with oil or fuel? Why?
4. While smoking, how far should you be from a hangar or aircraft?
5. How should flammable liquids be stored?

Workshop Hazards

Here's a case of an accident which happened a few years ago.

Three men were assigned to *dismount* (take off), *remount* (put on), and *inflate* (put air in) aircraft tires. One of the men was inflating the first tire that had been remounted when he noticed two nitrogen bottles nearby. After some discussion, the three men

tire. It didn't work. An explosion occurred. One man lost his right hand. Another man was struck on the head by part of the wheel. All three men went into *shock**. Causes of the accident were determined to be:



*Very pale, weak pulse, rapid and shallow breathing, occurs because of severe pain and often causes death.

1. Not following the proper procedure.
2. Lack of knowledge and experience.
3. *Inadequate* (not sufficient) supervision.
4. Failure to use a suitable wheel guard.

1. What were the causes of the accident?
2. What was in the bottle the men tried to use?
3. What happened to each of the men?
4. What job were the three men supposed to do?

Flight Line Hazards

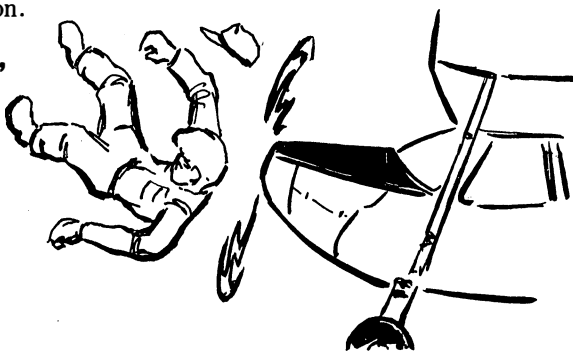
If you ever saw a man walk into a turning propeller, you'd be extra *cautious* (careful) around a flight line. Yet, this has happened many times in the past, and people still walk into them.

Just as dangerous is walking near the intake area or exhaust area of jet engines. A few years ago a student was drawn into the intake duct of an operating jet aircraft. Though quick thinking by an instructor saved the student's life, he was never the same again.

The exhaust end of a jet is just as bad. Here the danger is from the hot gases which are expelled from the tail pipe.

Fire is always a hazard in an aircraft. If fire starts, the man in the cockpit should:

1. Pull the throttle back to the "OFF" position.
2. Turn all tank selector switches to "OFF."
3. Turn off the emergency fuel system.
4. Release the starter switch.
5. Turn off the battery switch.



1. Why is it dangerous to walk near the intake of a jet engine?
2. Why is the exhaust area of a jet engine dangerous?
3. Who saved the student's life in the story?
4. What five things should the man in the cockpit do if a fire starts?

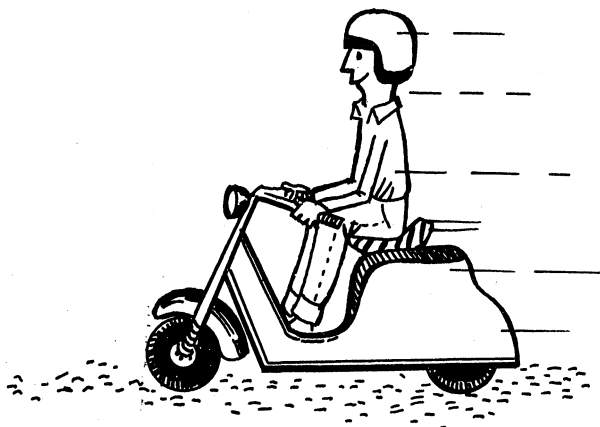
Vehicle Safety Equipment

Here's a case of an accident which happened to a man recently.

A man was riding his motor scooter en route to visit his girl friend. He was proceeding normally on a city street when an automobile suddenly pulled into his path of travel from a side street, turned right in front of the man, and also proceeded normally in advance of the man.

The man on the motor scooter followed this automobile for approximately four blocks, remaining a safe distance of 12–15 feet to the rear of the automobile. Without signaling, the driver of the car suddenly stopped to make a left-hand turn, thereby causing the man on the scooter to strike the rear of the automobile. This collision caused the scooter to overturn onto the concrete roadway and the man landed on his head.

Only minor injury was suffered by the man because he was wearing his *crash helmet*. The value of this personal protective equipment will long be remembered by this man. Had he *disregarded* (not obeyed) the rules of safety, this story could have had a different ending. But now the man realizes that safety equipment is for his own protection and welfare. He did not have to learn the hard way.



1. If two cars are going in the same direction, how far apart should they be?
2. What caused the accident?
3. Why is a scooter dangerous to drive?
4. What safety equipment helped to prevent serious injury to the man?
5. Did this man violate any safety rules? If not, tell what he did correctly.
6. How did the safety equipment mentioned in this lesson prevent serious or perhaps *fatal* (deadly) injury?

SAFETY DIRECTIONS

Safety first.
 Clear the area.
 No smoking in the vicinity of this installation.
 The life you save may be your own.
 Fasten *safety* (seat) *belts*.
 Two-way traffic ahead.
 Authorized personnel only.
 In case of alert, proceed to shelter.
 Firing range, keep out.
 Danger zone.

COMPLETION EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with appropriate words, phrases, or clauses. Two or more words are required after the asterisk sign (*).

1. If you _____ oil or grease on the floor, you should * _____ at once.
2. Old or broken _____ should be _____ of immediately.
3. Place all _____ and trash in * _____
4. Put away all * _____ or the job * _____
5. Do not let * _____ in open piles.
6. If your clothing gets _____ with gasoline or oil, you should * _____ as soon as possible.
7. Don't smoke * _____ of parked aircraft.
8. Flammable liquids should * _____ in open containers.
9. They decided to use the * _____ for _____ the second _____.
10. Not following the * _____ caused a serious _____.
11. One man lost his * _____, and another was struck * _____ by a * _____.
12. You should be extra _____ around a landing _____ and never walk into a _____ propeller near the _____ or _____ area of jet engines.
13. It's _____ to walk near the intake end of a jet engine because you may be drawn * _____.
14. The danger of getting into the exhaust area of a jet is from * _____ which are _____ from the tail pipe.

PROVERBS AND WISE SAYINGS

Students read and discuss literal and/or figurative meanings of the following.

1. It's like jumping out of the frying pan into the fire.
2. A chain is no stronger than its weakest link.
3. If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some.
4. Money is a good servant but a bad master.
5. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

TAPE 2406A

Listen.

The phrase “think it over” means about the same as “consider it.” For example, Joe is invited to go fishing. He tells the person who invited him, “I’ll think it over, and call you later,” or, “I’ll consider it and call you later.”

Let’s practice substituting “think it over” for “consider it.” Make the change when you hear**. Repeat the correct change when you hear *. The examples will be in two sentences. Change only the last sentence.

Thank you very much for the invitation. May I have time to consider it? **
 May I have time to think it over? *

I think I can complete the job on time. I need a little time to consider it. ***
 I need a little time to think it over. *

We’re planning a trip to California. Let’s consider it for a while. **
 Let’s think it over for a while. *

I appreciate your invitation very much. Please give me time to consider it. **
 Please give me time to think it over. *

Don’t start a new job in a hurry. Consider it carefully. **
 Think it over carefully. *

I’d like to study the suggestion for a while. I’d like to consider it carefully. **
 I’d like to think it over carefully. *

Listen and repeat.

Thanks very much for the invitation. *
 May I have time to think it over? *

I think I can finish the job on time. *
 However, I need some time to think it over. *

Don’t start a new job in a hurry. *
 Think it over carefully before you start. *

I think your suggestion is good. *
 However, I’d like to think it over. *

Listen.

The phrase “to watch out” means about the same as “to be careful” or “to use precaution.”

Example: A mixture of gasoline vapor and air is highly explosive. Watch out! Be careful!
Use precaution!

Let's practice some sentences containing these phrases.

Repeat the sentences when you hear *. Answer the question when you hear **

If oil is spilled, clean it up immediately. *

If oil is spilled, use precaution. *

What should you do when oil is spilled? **

Watch out! *

Use precaution. *

be careful *

clean it up immediately *

Place waste and trash in suitable containers. *

Use precautions by placing waste and trash in containers. *

Be careful by placing waste and trash in containers. *

Watch out and dispose of waste and trash. *

Where should waste and trash be placed? **

in suitable containers *

Waste and trash should be placed in suitable containers. *

Why should this be done? In order to **

In order to keep the area clean. *

This should be done in order to avoid accidents. *

Waste and trash might cause a fire. *

Someone might slip and fall on account of spilled oil. *

How could spilled oil cause an accident? Someone might **

Someone might slip and fall. *

How could waste and trash cause an accident? They might **

They might cause a fire. *

Waste and trash might cause a fire. *

Be careful! Use precaution! *

Dispose of waste and trash. *

Old parts could be a hazard. *

Someone might trip and fall on old parts. *

Someone might get a bad cut or bruise on old parts. *

How could old parts be dangerous? Someone might . . . **
 Someone might trip and fall on old parts. *

Dispose of old parts. *
 Use precautions! Be careful! Watch out! *
 Old parts are dangerous! *

Listen.

Listen carefully and be ready to answer some questions on the reading. Good housekeeping is the best fire-prevention system yet formed. Here are a few precautions. Do not allow oily rags to accumulate; that is, to collect in open piles. Immediately remove clothes saturated by fuel and oil. I repeat, if your clothes become saturated, take them off as soon as possible. Never store; that is to say, never keep flammables in open containers. I repeat, do not store flammables in open containers.

Listen to the following sentences. Answer when you hear **. Repeat when you hear *

Should flammables be stored in open containers? **
 No, they shouldn't. *

Where should they be stored? **
 in closed containers *
 They should be stored in closed containers. *

Why should they be kept in closed containers? Because **
 Because they might cause a fire. *
 Flammables might cause a fire. *

If your clothes become saturated, what should you do? **
 take them off *
 remove them *
 You should remove them as soon as possible. *

What is the best fire prevention system? **
 good housekeeping *
 Good housekeeping is the best system. *

What is another word for accumulate? **
 collect *
 Accumulate and collect mean about the same here. *

Listen again to this reading and take notes. You may check your notes during playback.

Good housekeeping is the best fire-prevention system yet formed. Here are a few precautions. Do not allow oily rags to accumulate; that is, to collect in open piles. Immediately remove clothes saturated by fuel and oil. I repeat, if your clothes become saturated, take them off as soon as possible. Never store; that is to say, never keep flammables in open containers. I repeat, do not store flammables in open containers.

Flammables might cause a fire.

Place waste and trash in suitable containers.

Watch out, and dispose of waste and trash.

This should be done in order to avoid accidents.

Waste and trash might cause a fire.

Someone might slip and fall on account of spilled oil.

Be careful! Use precaution!

Someone might get a bad cut or bruise on old parts as well.

If oil is spilled, clean it up.

Watch out! Be careful!

TAPE 2406B

Listen.

Accidents frequently happen in the workshop, and this is why you should always be careful of workshop hazards. Remember – accidents don't just happen – they all have causes. These causes are known as hazards.

Listen and repeat the following workshop hazards.

carelessness	*
inadequate supervision	*
lack of knowledge and experience	*
not following the proper procedure	*

Listen and repeat.

Accidents don't just happen.	*
Accidents have causes.	*
Causes are hazards.	*
Hangar hazards can injure or kill you if you're not careful.	*

Listen and answer the following. Answer when you hear **. Repeat when you hear **.

What are some hangar hazards?	**
carelessness	*
inadequate supervision	*
lack of knowledge and experience	*
not following the proper procedure	*

Listen.

If you want to stay alive around a landing strip or flight line, you should be extra careful. It's very dangerous to be around a flight line when you do not know the flight-line hazards. Every year many persons are killed by turning propellers, by walking near the suction of the intake area, or by walking near the exhaust area of jet engines where hot gases are expelled from the tail pipe. Fire also is always a hazard on the flight line. When a fire starts, the man in the cockpit should turn off the throttle, turn all tank selector switches to off, including emergency fuel system, turn off the battery switch, and release the starter switch.

Listen and answer the following. Answer when you hear **. Repeat when you hear *.

Should you be careful around a flight line? **
 Yes, you should be extra careful. *

Why should you be careful around a flight line? **
 because there are many flight-line hazards. *

What are some hazards near an airstrip? **
 turning propellers *
 intake and exhaust areas of jet engines *
 hot gases expelled from the tail pipe *
 fire *

Why is the exhaust area of a jet engine dangerous? **
 because of the hot gases which are expelled from the tail pipe *

Why is it dangerous to walk near the intake of a jet engine? **
 because there is a strong suction, and one can be drawn into the intake duct *

Listen.

The expressions, "I'm trying to accomplish my homework," and, "I'm trying to *do* my homework" mean the same. In the following statements, and questions, substitute "do" for "accomplish." For example, you will hear: "We can accomplish the job by noon tomorrow."** You should say, "We can do the job by noon tomorrow."

He can accomplish the job in a day or two. **
 He can do the job in a day or two. *

How long will it take him to accomplish the job? **
 How long will it take him to do the job? *

Joe is trying to accomplish his homework. **
 Joe is trying to do his homework. *

What are they trying to accomplish? **
 What are they trying to do? *

Accomplish one thing at a time. **
 Do one thing at a time. *

You can accomplish more by working together. **
 You can do more by working together. *

Listen.

The sentences, "The tea was too sweet." "It was saturated with sugar." and, "The tea was too sweet; it was full of sugar" mean about the same. In the following statements and questions substitute "full of" for "saturated with." Make the substitution when you hear **. Repeat the responses when you hear *.

The coffee was too sweet. It was saturated with sugar. **
 The coffee was too sweet. It was full of sugar. *

The water was too salty. It was saturated with salt. **
 The water was too salty. It was full of salt. *

Was the tea saturated with sugar? **
 Was the tea full of sugar? *

The water is saturated with salt. **
 The water is full of salt. *

My shirt was saturated with oil. **
 My shirt was full of oil. *

His trousers were saturated with gasoline. **
 His trousers were full of gasoline. *

Listen.

The expression “flammable” and “easily ignited” mean the same. Substitute “flammable” for “easily ignited” in the following sentences. Repeat the responses when you hear *

Oily rags are easily ignited. **
 Oily rags are flammable. *

Be extremely careful with gasoline. It is easily ignited. **
 Be extremely careful with gasoline. It is flammable. *

Never put things easily ignited in open containers. **
 Never put flammables in open containers. *

Store easily ignited things in closed containers. **
 Store flammables in closed containers. *

Where should easily ignited things be put? **
 Where should flammables be put? *

Where should you store easily ignited materials? **
 Where should you store flammable materials? *

Handle easily ignited materials carefully. **
 Handle flammable materials carefully. *

Gasoline is easily ignited. Handle it with care. **
 Gasoline is flammable. Handle it with care. *