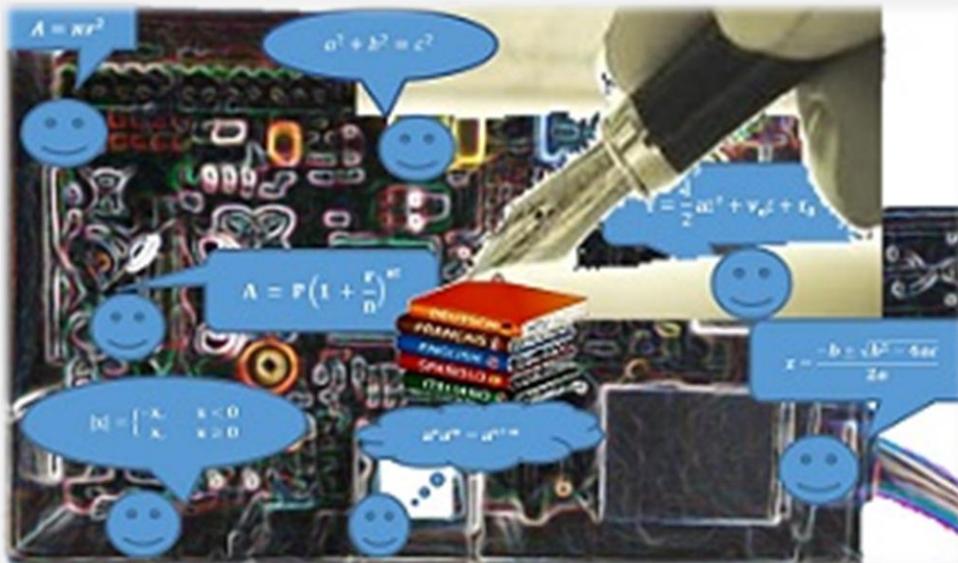


Olivia Rusu

## English for My Students' Technical Purposes



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## I. Tools and Functions

### Vocabulary:

Describing objects, tools, parts of tools, verbs to describe tools and their functions

### Grammar :

Simple Present of *be* and Simple Present

A thing which \_\_\_\_\_s

A thing for \_\_\_\_\_ing with

**Learner training:** communication skills, reading and speaking activities

**Speech act focus:** communication strategies

### Warmup ~ following spoken instructions

1. **Let's play!** ~ Perform what the speaker asks only if s/he says "Please!"

Say Hello.

Say Hello, please.

Take a sheet of paper.

Please, take a sheet of paper.

Grab a pen, please.

Now, write your name.

Come on, write your name on the sheet of paper!

Write your name!

Please stand up.

Go to the door,

Sit down ... please.

Please be quiet.

Read the following words aloud:

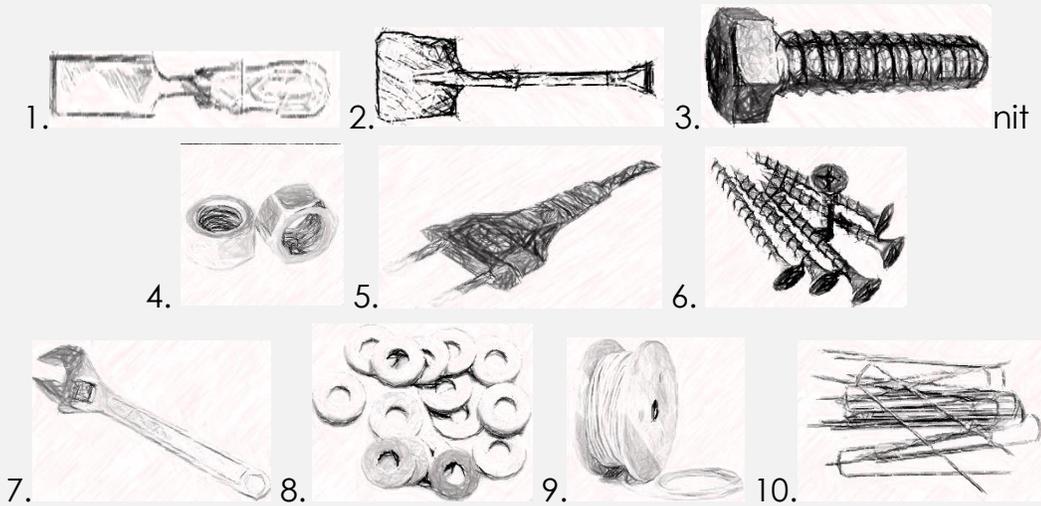
brush	chisel	shovel	watering can	pot
	bolts	nuts	plug	screws
spanner		washer	washers	lawn
mower		cable	cork	whisk

Please, read them silently.

Circle the words whose meaning you do not know.

## Lead in

2. Please, match the images with the words in the box:



a. cable; b. screws; c. bolt; d. shovel; e. chisel; f. nuts; g. plug; h. spanner;  
i. staples; j. washers

3. Use digital resources or dictionaries and **find** an English idiom that contains one of the words above. What does it mean, in your opinion? Discussion.

### Examples:

# *To put / throw a spanner in the works*



<http://idiom-a-day.blogspot.ro/2011/01/to-put-spanner-in-works.html>, reference from 22.10.2014

What would happen if you put a spanner in the works? It would break and stop. That's exactly what workers used to do when they needed a break from the demanding machineries they used. Becoming a slave to machines was already a fear in the time of Charlie Chaplin, as observable in the extract from the film *Modern Times*.

# What do you understand by *to put someone to bed with a shovel*?

# Discussions.

## Presentation

### I. Reading – Vocabulary

3. **Read** the following text and make up eight sentences which are either true (T) or false (F) according to the text. Try out your sentences on another student.

TIP: Try to trick them. It will be funnier. ☺

Examples:

You do not use hand tools for specific purposes. (F)

Examples of driving tools include screwdrivers, nut drivers, hand wrenches, and T-handle wrenches (T)

## Tools

There are varieties of hand tools, designed for specific purposes. They are available in various types, shapes and sizes with different degrees of hardness and varying configurations for specific purposes.

1. Hand tools are used throughout the world by industry, railroads, foundries, contractors' carpenters, automotive body men and hundreds of others, including home repair services.



2. Each hand tool is designed for a particular job and should be used for that purpose only.

3. Using a tool other than its intended purpose leads to various damages to the tool and can cause discomfort, pain or injury.

### Classification of Hand Tools

According to Requirement/Use, Hand tools can be classified into four different sections according to various purposes and uses.

1. **Cutting, Pinching, Gripping Tools** – These tools are used for cutting, pinching, and gripping purposes. Cutting tools are used not only to cut a physical object into pieces but also used to remove metal or wood from the work piece by means of sheer deformation and for gripping objects by using leverage. Examples are pliers and cutters.



2. **Striking Tools** – These are the most widely used tools and most often abused tool. Chiseling, punching and riveting can be done properly using striking tools. Hand-held striking tools have been used in a variety of disciplines as leveraged devices providing a striking force to complete endless variety of tasks. Examples are hammers and chisels.
3. **Driving Tools** - These are tools designed to insert, tighten, loosen,

remove screws, bolts, nails and other pointed objects or hard turn items by applying torque.



Examples are screwdrivers, nut drivers, hand wrenches, and T-handle wrenches.

4. **Struck or Hammered Tools** – These tools are used for forcing a bolt, pin, or rivet in or out of a hole. Examples are punches, nail sets, and chisels.

(AQUACULTUREK to 12 – Technology and Livelihood Education 9Farm/Fishery Tools, Department of Education, Republic of Philippines, <http://www.slideshare.net/kenjoyb/k-to-12-quaculturelearningmodule>, reference from 22.10.2014)

## II. Grammar

### 4.1. Simple present of *to be*

T's presentation.

Read through the text again and underline the forms of the verb *to be*. Review of forms and uses.

### 4.2. Simple Present

T's presentation.

Review of forms and uses. He / she / it work\$; He / she / it buzz€\$; negatives and interrogatives; auxiliary *do- does*.

## Controlled Practice

5.1. Match the tools with their descriptions and functions:

<b>Tool</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Functions</b>
A. cable	a. thin pieces of wire in the shape of a square bracket, driven by a device through sheets of paper or similar material	1. grip a nut or bolt head
B. screws	b. a very strong rope made of strands of metal wire	2. serve as a fastening
C. bolts	c. metal pins with incised threads and a broad slotted head	3. - support cable cars, suspension bridges - operate or pull a mechanism
D. shovel	d. fasteners consisting of a threaded pin with a head at one end	4. fasten, tighten, or attach by twisting into place.
E. chisel	e. a tool with a handle and a broad scoop or blade	5. secure or lock something.
F. nuts	f. a metal tool with a sharp beveled edge	6. dig and move material, such as dirt or snow
G. plug	g. small blocks of metal or wood with a central, threaded hole	7. cut and shape stone, wood, or metal.
H. spanner	h. a fitting, commonly with two metal prongs for insertion in a fixed socket	8. secure a bolt or a screw.
I. staples	i. a wrench having a hook, hole, or pin at the end	9. connect an appliance to a power supply.

5.2. Make your own sentences with the tools and functions mentioned above.

5.3. Match the opposites:

1. cut
2. open
3. screw
4. beat
5. hit
6. put
7. write
8. wash
9. make
10. turn
11. cook
12. dry
13. get out of
14. dig
15. contain
16. heat

- a. close
- b. join
- c. unscrew
- d. caress
- e. flop
- f. get
- g. dirty
- h. break
- i. raw
- j. cool
- k. hold (fix)
- l. paint
- m. get in
- n. fill
- o. exclude
- p. wet

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**REMEMBER!**

Some English words can be different parts of speech. For instance, *screw* is both a noun, meaning a *metal pin with incised threads and a broad slotted head* and a verb, meaning to *drive or tighten*

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5.4. Please find other such examples.

5.5. Create sentences, joining words from blue boxes with words from the purple box (use Simple Present forms of the verbs):

**Objects:** water, grass, bottle, tin, cork, egg, wood, screw, nail, material, clothes, hole, food, flowers, hair, paint, fish, earth, tea, coffee, plants, letters, paper

6. Activate your language

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**Showing you want to go on talking**

**- formal:**

Excuse me, but I'd just like to say that...  
Just a moment, I haven't quite finished.  
There's something else I also want to say.  
There's just one more thing...

**+ formal:**

In addition, I would like to add that  
Furthermore ...  
What's more ...  
Moreover ...  
Additionally ...  
First / Firstly ... ; Secondly ... ; Thirdly ...

**Ways of checking understanding**

**- formal**

So what you're saying is that ...?  
You feel that...?  
So you think that ...?  
You're sure / confident that ...?  
There's more to it, isn't there?  
You're saying...., aren't you?  
You mean.... don't you?

**+ formal:**

I'm not sure that I follow.  
So, the idea is..., isn't it?  
In other words...?  
If I understood you correctly...  
It seems to you that...

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**6.1. Let's play!**

**Whatsitsname? 😊**

**Function practiced:** describing objects, spoken communication strategies

**Essential vocabulary:** words from the boxes above

**How to...:**

Each S is given one large picture and 4 randomly selected smaller pictures. The object of the game is for each student to collect four small pictures to correspond with the four objects on the large pictures. Ss are not allowed to ask for the objects they need directly, meaning without mentioning the name of the object.