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ENGLISH FOR MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

Методичні вказівки до практичних занять та самостійної роботи для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти освітньої програми «Металообробне обладнання та роботизовані виробничі системи» галузі знань G Механічна інженерія G9 Прикладна механіка денної та заочної форм навчання.

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Рекомендовано до видання на засіданні кафедри іноземної та української філології Луцького НТУ, протокол № _____ від «__» _____ 2024 року.

Завідувач кафедри іноземної та української філології _____ А.П. Мартинюк

Укладачі: _____ Л. О. Доложевська, старший викладач кафедри іноземної та української філології Луцького НТУ;
_____ А. В. Шевчук, доцент, к. філ. н., доцент кафедри іноземної та української філології Луцького НТУ;

Рецензент:_____ С. І. Лобанова, доцент кафедри іноземної та української філології Луцького НТУ, к. пед. н.

Відповідальний за випуск: _____А.П. Мартинюк, кандидат педагогічних наук, доцент, завідувач кафедри іноземної та української філології Луцького НТУ

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Видання містить теоретичний матеріал та практичні завдання, спрямовані на оволодіння здобувачами англійською мовою як засобом комунікації на професійному рівні, ознайомлення студентів із специфікою професійного мовлення та вироблення в них практичних навичок використання мови в спеціальності. Призначене для студентів ІІ-го курсу ОП «Металообробне обладнання та роботизовано виробничі системи» підготовки бакалавра спеціальності G9 Прикладна механіка денної та заочної форм навчання.

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Foreword

This textbook for mechanical engineering students studying English as a foreign language provides a comprehensive, practice-oriented approach to language learning. It covers key topics such as hand tools, machine tools, drive systems, the history of mechanical engineering, and safety rules, equipping students with specialized vocabulary and relevant grammar structures.

Each unit features a thematic text, additional texts for reading, vocabulary list, and varied exercises designed to enhance reading, writing, speaking, and listening skills. The grammar sections emphasize essential constructions like the passive voice and past tenses, ensuring that learners acquire the necessary linguistic tools for technical communication.

Practical exercises simulate real-world engineering scenarios, preparing students for professional environments. Clear explanations and structured activities make the textbook accessible for learners with different language proficiency levels.

Overall, this textbook serves as a valuable resource for developing language skills in the context of mechanical engineering, fostering students' academic and professional growth.

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Unit 1

Text 1: The General Scope of Mechanical Engineering

Mechanical engineering is a diverse and dynamic field of engineering that focuses on the design, analysis, manufacturing, and maintenance of mechanical systems. As one of the oldest branches of engineering, it has shaped the modern world by contributing to innovations in transportation, energy, robotics, and manufacturing. Mechanical engineers apply principles of physics, mathematics, and material science to solve complex problems and create efficient solutions.

One critical aspect of mechanical engineering is the design of machines, ranging from small components like screws and gears to large systems such as power plants and airplanes. Engineers in this field use tools like Computer-Aided Design (CAD) software to create and test their designs before manufacturing.

Another vital area is thermodynamics, which deals with heat transfer, energy conversion, and fluid dynamics. Applications of thermodynamics are seen in engines, refrigeration systems, and power generation. In addition, the field of robotics has grown significantly, blending mechanical systems with electronics and programming to create automated systems used in factories, medical surgeries, and exploration.

Sustainability is an emerging focus for modern mechanical engineers. By developing energy-efficient machines and exploring renewable energy sources, mechanical engineers play a crucial role in addressing environmental challenges. Whether improving fuel efficiency in vehicles or designing wind turbines, mechanical engineering is at the forefront of creating a sustainable future.

Vocabulary

1. **Thermodynamics**: The branch of physics that deals with heat and energy transfer.
    - *Example: Thermodynamics is essential for understanding how engines work.*

2. **CAD (Computer-Aided Design)**: Software used by engineers to create and analyze designs.
    - *Example: CAD software allows engineers to visualize and test their designs.*
3. **Sustainability**: Designing systems that minimize environmental impact.
    - *Example: Sustainability is a priority in modern mechanical engineering.*
4. **Renewable Energy**: Energy from sources that can be replenished, such as wind or solar power.
    - *Example: Renewable energy systems are being integrated into mechanical designs.*
5. **Fluid Dynamics**: The study of how liquids and gases flow.
    - *Example: Fluid dynamics is important for designing efficient pipelines.*

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1: Matching Terms with Definitions

Match the term to its correct definition:

Term	Definition
Thermodynamics	A. Software used to design and analyze mechanical systems
CAD	B. The study of how liquids and gases flow
Sustainability	C. Designing systems to minimize environmental impact
Fluid Dynamics	D. The branch of physics that deals with heat and energy transfer

Exercise 2: Fill-in-the-Blank

Complete the sentences with the correct term:

1. _____ is critical for designing energy-efficient heating systems.
2. Understanding _____ helps in optimizing the aerodynamics of vehicles.
3. _____ focuses on reducing waste and preserving natural resources.
4. Engineers use _____ to simulate and improve their designs.

Grammar Related to the Text

Focus on Relative Clauses

Relative clauses are used to provide additional information about a noun. For example:

- *"Mechanical engineering is a field that focuses on designing machines."*
- *"CAD software, which engineers use for design, simplifies the process."*

There are two types of relative clauses: defining and non-defining. We use defining relative clauses to give essential information about someone or something – information that we need in order to understand what or who is being referred to. A defining relative clause usually comes immediately after the noun it describes. We usually use a relative pronoun (e.g. *who, that, which, whose* and *whom*) to introduce a defining relative clause. In defining relative clauses we often use *that* instead of *who, whom* or *which*. This is very common in informal speaking. We often leave out the relative pronoun when it is the object of the verb. In writing, we don't use commas in defining relative clauses.
We use non-defining relative clauses to give extra information about the person or thing. It is not necessary information. We don't need it to understand who or what is being referred to. We don't use *that* to introduce a non-defining relative clause. In writing, we use commas around non-defining relative clauses.
Relative adverbs introduce relative clauses, just like relative pronouns, but in this case, they are used to introduce information about time (**when**), place (**where**), or reason (**why**).
Identify examples in the text and practice creating sentences.

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1: Complete the Sentence

Use a relative clause to complete the sentences:

1. Mechanical engineers design systems _____.
2. Thermodynamics is a field _____.
3. CAD is a tool _____.

Exercise 2: Combine the Sentences

Combine the following pairs of sentences using relative clauses:

1. Engineers study thermodynamics. Thermodynamics deals with heat and energy.
2. Sustainability is an important focus. It helps reduce environmental impact.
3. Fluid dynamics is a subject. It is essential for designing efficient systems.
4. We are arguing. Do you remember the reason?
5. He got the job. This surprised everyone.

6. You must decide the exact location. You are going to build your house in that location.
7. They have appointed two new directors. Neither of them has any experience.
8. The buildings are badly damaged. All of them have been hit by the storm.

Exercise 3: Fill in the gaps with relative pronouns or adverbs. Do not use *that* and use only ONE word for each space.

1. I'll never forget the day _____ we met.
2. We need to find an empty building _____ we can hide for a couple of days.
3. Social media networks are an excellent tool _____ you can use to promote your business.
4. In the military, D-Day is the day on _____ a combat attack or operation is to be initiated.
5. At home we have more than 20 gadgets, none of _____ I can use.
6. He denounced the injustice at the conference, _____ everybody applauded.

Writing Exercises

Exercise 1: Describe a key area of mechanical engineering

Write a paragraph describing one specific area of mechanical engineering (e.g., robotics, renewable energy, or thermodynamics). Use at least 3 terms from the vocabulary section and include a relative clause.

Exercise 2: Problem-Solving Description

Explain how you would design a mechanical system to solve a real-world problem, such as improving energy efficiency or reducing emissions. Focus on clarity and use technical vocabulary.

Speaking Exercises

Exercise 1: Vocabulary Practice

Pair up with a classmate. Take turns explaining the terms in your own words and providing examples of their usage.

Exercise 2: Discussing Innovations

In groups, discuss recent innovations in mechanical engineering. Share examples of how these innovations solve real-world problems.

Exercise 3: Collaborative Problem-Solving

Work in teams to brainstorm solutions for improving the efficiency of a mechanical system, such as a wind turbine or an engine. Use vocabulary and grammar from previous sections in your discussion.

Additional Reading

Text 2: Key Subdisciplines

Mechanical engineering is a broad area of study that uses the rules of physics and the science of materials to analyze, design, make, and keep mechanical systems working. It deals with creating a wide variety of items, from tiny gadgets to huge machines.

Mechanical engineers examine how systems behave and are controlled when they face forces and changes in temperature, pressure, and movement. They do this to predict how well parts will work and how long they will last. In-depth analysis requires a solid grasp of fundamental ideas like mechanics, motion, heat, and energy. These professionals use math and real-world data to improve designs for better performance, safety, and environmental friendliness. They aim for precise calculations and clear design implementation to get results that can be proven and repeated.

For instance, when mechanical engineers are designing a new car engine, they would carefully calculate how different materials will react to heat and stress to ensure the engine is reliable and lasts a long time. They might recommend using a specific alloy that can withstand high temperatures without breaking down. By doing this, they avoid making guesses and make sure their designs can be trusted and duplicated.

This attention to detail is crucial because it prevents failures and ensures that products can be made consistently, which is vital for both the safety of users and the reputation of manufacturing companies.

Mechanical engineering is a field with several key areas of expertise that are essential for tackling today’s complex engineering challenges.

One of the main areas is solid mechanics, which looks at how solid materials hold up under different kinds of forces. This knowledge is the foundation for creating everything from buildings to machines.

Another area, fluid mechanics, is all about understanding the behavior of liquids and gases, which is crucial for things like airplane design and water systems.

When we talk about thermodynamics and heat transfer, we're dealing with how energy is turned from one form into another and how heat moves around, which is super important for things like power plants and engines.

Mechanical design brings together ideas from all these areas to make new machines and parts that are functional, easy to make, and safe.

In each of these areas, engineers use a lot of math and physics to figure out solutions to complicated problems in a step-by-step way. For example, when designing a new car engine, an engineer needs to consider the strength of materials (solid mechanics), how air flows around the car (fluid mechanics), how to manage the engine's heat (thermodynamics and heat transfer), and how to make sure the engine is reliable and can be manufactured at a reasonable cost (mechanical design).

(From: https://www.discoverengineering.org/introduction-to-mechanical-engineering-a-beginners-guide)

Text 3: Career Paths and Opportunities

People with mechanical engineering skills have many job options. They can work in car and airplane manufacturing, or in the growing fields of renewable energy and robotics. For example, a car engineer might design better car engines or make cars use less gas. An aerospace engineer works on planes and spaceships, solving problems with how they move through air and what they're made of.

In renewable energy, jobs focus on making solar panels, windmills, and batteries better and more efficient, showing that we're trying to take better care of our planet. In robotics, engineers create new ways for machines to work on their own, learn, and interact with people.

Each of these careers requires a mix of creative thinking, problem-solving, and a deep understanding of engineering basics. As you move forward in your career, you'll often work with experts in other fields and keep learning new things to keep up with changing technology and the needs of different industries.

Mechanical engineering is key to creating new technology and helping society progress. It combines basic principles with modern tools and technology, leading to a variety of specialized areas that play a big role in many industries.

If you're thinking about becoming an engineer, you'll find many career options that let you tackle tough problems. The field is adaptable, which means it stays important as the needs of the world change.

For example, mechanical engineers work on everything from designing energy-efficient engines to developing medical devices. This means they can work in the automotive industry, healthcare, aerospace, and many more areas.

With their skills, mechanical engineers are crucial in making life better and solving the big problems of today and tomorrow.

(From: https://www.discoverengineering.org/introduction-to-mechanical-engineering-a-beginners-guide)

Unit 2

Text 1: The History of Mechanical Engineering

Mechanical engineering has a rich history that spans centuries, evolving alongside human civilization. The origins of mechanical engineering can be traced back to ancient times when humans first used tools and simple machines to solve practical problems. Early examples include the invention of the wheel, the lever, and the pulley, which laid the foundation for future advancements.

In ancient Greece, engineers like Archimedes made significant contributions to mechanical engineering by studying the principles of levers and buoyancy. During the Roman Empire, mechanical systems such as aqueducts and complex war machines showcased the growing importance of engineering in society.

The Industrial Revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries marked a turning point in the history of mechanical engineering. The invention of the steam engine by James Watt revolutionized transportation and manufacturing, enabling the mass production of goods. This era also saw the establishment of mechanical engineering as a formal

discipline, with the first engineering schools and professional societies being founded.

In the 20th century, mechanical engineering expanded further with the development of automobiles, airplanes, and advanced manufacturing techniques. The field also began to incorporate new technologies such as electronics and computer systems, leading to the creation of mechatronics and robotics.

Today, mechanical engineering continues to evolve, addressing modern challenges such as climate change and sustainability. Engineers are now focused on developing renewable energy systems, advanced materials, and automated solutions to improve efficiency and reduce environmental impact. From its humble beginnings to its current role in shaping the future, mechanical engineering remains a cornerstone of technological innovation.

Vocabulary

1. **Industrial Revolution**: A period of major industrial and technological advancements in the 18th and 19th centuries.
    - *Example: The Industrial Revolution transformed manufacturing processes.*
2. **Steam Engine**: A machine that uses steam to generate power.
    - *Example: The steam engine played a crucial role in the development of mechanical engineering.*
3. **Mechatronics**: A multidisciplinary field that combines mechanical engineering, electronics, and computer science.
    - *Example: Mechatronics has enabled the creation of advanced robotic systems.*
4. **Sustainability**: Designing systems that minimize environmental impact.
    - *Example: Sustainability is a growing focus in modern mechanical engineering.*
5. **Buoyancy**: The upward force exerted by a fluid that opposes the weight of an object.

- *Example: Archimedes studied buoyancy to explain why objects float.*

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1: Matching Terms with Definitions

Match the term to its correct definition:

Term	Definition
Industrial Revolution	A. A field that combines mechanical, electrical, and computer engineering
Steam Engine	B. The upward force exerted by a fluid
Mechatronics	C. A period of major technological advancements
Buoyancy	D. A machine that generates power using steam

Exercise 2: Fill-in-the-Blank

Complete the sentences with the correct term:

1. _____ marked a significant turning point in the history of mechanical engineering.
2. Archimedes made groundbreaking discoveries in _____.
3. Engineers developed the _____ to power factories and transportation systems.
4. _____ has enabled the integration of robotics into manufacturing processes.

Grammar Related to the Text

Focus on Past Simple and Past Perfect

The text discusses historical events, making use of the past simple and past perfect tenses. For example:

- *"The steam engine revolutionized transportation."*
- *"By the 18th century, mechanical engineering had become a formal discipline."*

The past simple is used for actions completed in the past, while the past perfect is used to describe actions that occurred before another past event. Identify examples in the text and practice creating sentences.

We use the **past simple** to talk about **completed actions in the past**. In a story, we use the past simple to talk about **past events in chronological order**, i.e. the main events of a story. We also use the past simple to talk about **past habits** or **past states**. We use the **past perfect** simple to talk about an earlier past: events which happened before the main event. We use the past perfect simple to talk about earlier events and experiences or single actions completed earlier in the past. We use the past perfect simple to say **how much or how many** we had done of something earlier in the past. We use the past perfect simple with stative verbs to talk about states or situations that had started earlier in the past. We often use **how long**, **for** or **since, always**, **etc**.

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1: Complete the Sentence

Use the past simple or past perfect to complete the sentences:

1. Engineers _____ (invent) the steam engine during the Industrial Revolution.
2. By the time the 20th century began, mechanical engineering _____ (expand) into new fields.
3. Archimedes _____ (study) the principles of levers and buoyancy in ancient Greece.
4. After Columbus _____ (discover) America, he _____ (return) to Spain.
5. After he _____ (work) very hard, he _____ (fall) ill.
6. She _____ (open) the box after she _____ (find) the key.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the Sentence

Rewrite the following sentences, changing the tense as indicated:

1. Mechanical engineers developed new tools. (past perfect)
2. The Industrial Revolution transforms society. (past simple)
3. Robotics became an important field. (past perfect)

Writing Exercises

Exercise 1: Describe a Historical Innovation

Write a short paragraph about an important invention in mechanical engineering history, such as the steam engine or the wheel. Use at least 5 terms from the vocabulary section and include both past simple and past perfect tenses.

Exercise 2: Comparing Eras

Compare the role of mechanical engineering during the Industrial Revolution and in modern times. Focus on how the goals and tools of engineers have changed over time.

Speaking Exercises

Exercise 1: Vocabulary Practice

Pair up with a classmate. Take turns explaining the terms in your own words and providing examples of their usage.

Exercise 2: Discussing Historical Developments

In groups, discuss the impact of key inventions in mechanical engineering, such as the steam engine or CAD software. How did these inventions change society?

Exercise 3: Collaborative Timeline

Work in teams to create a timeline of major events in the history of mechanical engineering. Present your timeline to the class, explaining the significance of each event.

Additional Reading

Text 2: A bit about mechanical engineering history

Mechanical engineering has always existed, with, for example, the emergence of works on mechanics and the development of the first machines in ancient Greece, medieval China, and Antiquity. Indeed, the first steam engine is dated from ancient Greece, with the work of Heon of Alexandria. Then, during the Islamic Golden Age (from 7th to 15th century), a lot of things has been made regarding mechanical design. One of the best examples is certainly the book of Al-Jazari, written in 1206: Book of Knowledge of Ingenious Mechanical Devices.

Indeed, what we know today as mechanical engineering really started with the Industrial Revolution with a growing demand for machinery in the latter part of the 18th century, with the development of steam engines. Indeed, the evolution of mechanical engineering comes with the development of tooling and machinery.

The first professional society for mechanical engineers, the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, was formed in the United Kingdom in 1847. Since then, this engineering branch has obviously evolved.

Development of physics and machine tools during the 19th century allowed the separation of mechanical engineering from engineering. This actually led to the manufacturing of machine and engines, in order to power them! Indeed, one of the first challenges of mechanical engineering was the creation of power-driven systems.

Manufacturing is obviously evolving all along with the development of civilization. The first power-driven machines were made during the 19th century, then, during the 20th century more advanced systems were built, and laser-based manufacturing started to grow. In the 21st century, technologies such as 3D printing are seriously starting to take over in some sectors.

This discipline quickly evolved with the understanding of mechanical science, which includes dynamics, thermodynamics, the use of different forms of heat, the creation of energy, power, heat transfer and so on.

(From: https://www.sculpteo.com/blog/2018/11/14/the-history-of-mechanical-engineering)

Unit 3

Text 1: Safety Rules for Mechanical Engineers

Safety is a top priority in mechanical engineering. Mechanical engineers often work with heavy machinery, tools, and equipment that can pose significant risks if handled improperly. To prevent accidents and ensure a safe work environment, engineers must follow strict safety rules and guidelines.

One of the primary rules is to always wear appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE). This includes safety helmets, gloves, goggles, ear protection, and steel-toe boots. PPE minimizes the risk of injury from falling objects, sharp tools, loud noises, and hazardous materials.

Before operating any machinery, mechanical engineers must perform regular inspections to ensure that equipment is in good working condition. Faulty machinery can lead to accidents, so identifying and fixing problems early is critical. Engineers are also required to follow operating procedures strictly. This means understanding how to use the tools and machinery safely and never bypassing safety features.

Another key safety rule is to maintain a clean and organized workspace. Cluttered areas can cause tripping hazards, and spilled liquids may lead to slips and falls. Proper storage of tools and materials also helps prevent accidents.

Training and communication are essential for workplace safety. Engineers must undergo safety training to learn about hazards and safe practices. Additionally, clear communication between team members helps avoid misunderstandings and accidents on the job.

In case of emergencies, engineers must know how to use safety equipment like fire extinguishers, first aid kits, and emergency shut-off systems. Quick and calm responses during emergencies can save lives and prevent further damage.

By following safety rules and fostering a culture of safety, mechanical engineers can protect themselves, their colleagues, and the equipment they work with. Safety not only reduces injuries but also improves productivity and efficiency in the workplace.

Vocabulary

1. **Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**: Safety gear worn to protect workers from injuries.
    - *Example: Safety goggles and helmets are part of the required PPE in factories.*
2. **Hazard**: A potential source of danger.
    - *Example: Loose cables can be a tripping hazard in the workplace.*
3. **Inspection**: The act of checking equipment or systems to ensure they are safe and functional.
    - *Example: Regular inspections prevent accidents caused by faulty machinery.*
4. **Operating Procedures**: Official guidelines for using equipment or machinery.
    - *Example: Engineers must follow operating procedures to ensure their safety.*

5. **Emergency Shut-off System**: A system that allows quick shutdown of machinery during emergencies.
    - *Example: The emergency shut-off system stopped the machine when a problem was detected.*
6. **Workspace**: The area where someone performs their work.
    - *Example: A clean and organized workspace reduces the risk of accidents.*
7. **Safety Training**: Education on safe practices and hazard management.
    - *Example: Employees must complete safety training before using heavy machinery.*
8. **Clutter**: A messy, disorganized area that can pose risks.
    - *Example: Cluttered floors can cause workers to trip and fall.*
9. **First Aid Kit**: A collection of medical supplies for treating minor injuries.
    - *Example: Every workshop should have a first aid kit in case of injuries.*
10. **Fire Extinguisher**: A device used to put out fires.
    - *Example: Fire extinguishers must be checked regularly to ensure they are functional.*

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1: Matching Terms with Definitions

Match the term to its correct definition:

Term	Definition
PPE	A. A quick shutdown mechanism during emergencies
Hazard	B. Safety equipment used to protect workers
Inspection	C. The act of checking equipment for safety and functionality
Emergency Shut-off System	D. A potential source of danger
Safety Training	E. Education on workplace hazards and prevention
Fire Extinguisher	F. A device used to put out small fires

Exercise 2: Fill-in-the-Blank

Complete the sentences with the correct term:

1. Engineers perform an _____ before starting the equipment to check for problems.
2. Tripping over wires is a common _____ in poorly maintained workplaces.
3. Wearing _____ is essential when working with dangerous tools and machinery.
4. Before using hazardous tools, employees must complete _____ to learn safe practices.
5. A _____ should always be nearby in case of small fires.
6. The _____ stopped the machine immediately when the system detected overheating.

Exercise 3: Sentence Formation

Form sentences using the following words:

1. Hazard, safety training
2. PPE, inspection
3. Fire extinguisher, workspace
4. Operating procedures, clutter

Exercise 4: Synonyms and Antonyms

Find synonyms or antonyms for the following words from the text:

1. Hazard (Synonym: _____)
2. Organized (Antonym: _____)
3. Inspection (Synonym: _____)
4. Training (Synonym: _____)

Grammar Related to the Text

Focus on Modal Verbs for Obligation and Necessity

The text includes modal verbs like *must*, *should*, and *have to* to express rules and obligations:

- *"Engineers **must** follow safety procedures."*
- *"Workers **should** wear PPE to minimize risks."*

Have to is NOT an auxiliary verb. We need **do/does/did** to make negatives and questions in the present and past. We can use **have to** in all the verb forms (present, past and perfect tenses, gerund, to infinitive, etc.) It is used to describe an **obligation**,

a rule, or something that is necessary. In spoken informal English, you can often use **'ve got to** instead of **have to**.

Must is a modal verb, and it has a present form, which can be used to talk about the present or future. The negative form is *must not* or *mustn't*, and the question is *must I, must you, etc*. It is used to describe something that the speaker thinks is necessary to do. We can also use **must** to express strong advice. **Must** only has a present form, so we need to use **have to** for all other verb forms (past, future, perfect forms, infinitive, etc.).

Regarding the meaning, sometimes there is little difference between **have to** and **must**. But we normally use **have to** when there's an **external obligation** and **must** when the obligation comes from the **opinion of the speaker**.

Don't have to and **mustn't** have opposite meanings. We use **don't have to** when we don't need to do something, when there's **no obligation**, and we use **mustn't** to talk about **prohibition**, when there is an obligation not to do something. If you don't have to do something, it means that you can do it if you want, but you don't need to do it. We can use **can't** or **be not allowed to** instead of **mustn't**.

Should is used to give **advice** or an **opinion** about what we think is right or wrong. **Should** is not as strong as **must** or **have to**. **Ought to** has the same meaning as **should**, although it is more formal and not as common.

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1: Complete the Sentence

Use *must*, *should*, or *have to* to complete the sentences:

1. Workers _____ wear helmets and gloves when entering the workshop.
2. You _____ inspect the equipment before starting it.
3. Engineers _____ report any unsafe conditions to their supervisors.
4. Safety rules state that you _____ clean up your workspace after finishing a task.
5. Employees _____ undergo safety training to learn proper procedures.
6. You _____ have a fire extinguisher nearby when working with flammable materials.
7. You _____ be an expert to use the basic functions of program.
8. I _____ wear glasses, I still can see perfectly well.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the Sentence

Rewrite the following sentences using modal verbs:

1. It is mandatory to wear PPE in the factory. (*must*)
2. It is advisable to follow safety guidelines at all times. (*should*)
3. Workers are required to undergo safety training. (*have to*)
4. It is important to check machinery for problems. (*must*)
5. It isn't necessary for you to take a jacket. (*have to*)
6. You aren't allowed to talk during the exam. (*must*)
7. I advise him to give up smoking. (*should*)
8. He is obliged to go to the police station twice a week. (*must*)

Exercise 3: Identify the Modal Verb

Identify the modal verb in each sentence and explain its function:

1. Engineers must perform regular inspections.
2. Workers should wear goggles to protect their eyes.
3. You have to report unsafe conditions immediately.
4. Safety managers must ensure equipment is in good condition.

Writing Exercises

Exercise 1: Describe Safety Rules

Write a short paragraph explaining at least 3 safety rules mechanical engineers must follow in the workplace. Use modal verbs like *must*, *should*, and *have to*.

Exercise 2: Reporting an Unsafe Situation

Imagine you noticed a hazard in your workplace, such as a broken tool or a slippery floor. Write an email to your supervisor describing the hazard and suggesting how to resolve it.

Exercise 3: Safety Checklist

Create a checklist of 5 safety precautions engineers should take before operating heavy machinery.

Speaking Exercises

Exercise 1: Vocabulary Practice

Pair up with a classmate. Take turns explaining the terms in your own words and giving examples of workplace situations where they apply.

Exercise 2: Role Play – Safety Briefing

Work in pairs. One student acts as a safety manager explaining the safety rules to a new engineer. Include the importance of PPE, inspections, and emergency systems.

Exercise 3: Discussing Safety Practices

In groups, discuss the following questions:

1. Why is safety important for mechanical engineers?
2. What safety challenges do engineers face in the workplace?
3. How can workplaces improve safety measures for engineers?
4. How do you handle an unsafe situation at work?

Additional Reading

Text 2: Know Your Surroundings

The single greatest factor in being safe on a work site is self-awareness. This means that one is aware of their surroundings and their behavior. Not paying attention is a great way to get hurt; maybe even badly.

When first arriving, the customer may provide a tour of the work site. One should take note of their surroundings and ask questions. Will one have access to the whole plant or one station of a machine? Where is the nearest exit in an emergency? The nearest bathroom? What areas are off limits? Where can one enter the machine or is one allowed to go into the machine if it's been shut down? Which customer employee should one go to for specific issues?

At the physical workstation at the work site, one should keep their area clean and organized. One should be considerate of others working in the area. One should not leave equipment, tools, or materials in the way of others. One should not block points of egress. One should always be aware of the presence of PIVs, AGVs, and forklifts while working or walking near aisles. When confronted with a forklift, one should always look the forklift driver in the eyes so that one knows for sure that the driver is aware of their presence. One should always be aware of how their actions are affecting others.

Sometimes near or in the work site are confined spaces. Generally, entry into a confined space requires that one receives a written permit from a facility's authorized safety officer. The officer will evaluate the nature of the confined space and issue requirements for time permitted inside and any specialized PPE such as breathers or oxygen masks to the engineer. In some work sites, there are gaseous chemicals that are more dense than air which will accumulate in confined spaces. This accumulation can create a toxic atmosphere which could kill a person.

Sometimes a job will require some form of fabrication which could include welding, torching, or grinding. These actions are referred to as "Hot Work". Generally, performance of hot work requires that one receives a written permit from a facility's authorized safety officer. One of the requirements of a hot work permit is to perform a fire watch for at least 30 minutes upon the conclusion of the hot work.

Depending on the length of time expected at the work site, one should consider packing a water bottle and healthy snacks in their bag to stay energized throughout the day. One could be working long hours and be on their feet for a long time. It is wise to have a pain reliver like acetaminophen or ibuprofen on hand because many work sites might not have anything available. Back at home or at the hotel, one should try to get as much sleep as possible to rest for the next day. Always be attentive and alert while at the work site!

(From: https://www.pattiengineering.com/blog/6-safety-tips-every-new-engineer-should-know/)

Text 3: General Safety Rules

Following are the general safety rules for the people who work with mechanical devices.

- Most workshop machinery is fitted with a safety device and this must not be removed except under the direct supervision of the LS of the Workshop. Control of the safety equipment and its positions is under responsibility of the operators before using machinery. If equipment malfunctions during operation, the machine must be shut down and reported to the LS of the workshop.

- All workshops should be maintained in a sanitary condition and all workshop users should assist by returning tools and equipment immediately after use.
- Tools are not to be stored on machine beds while the machine is running. Nothing should be stored on the floor where a tripping hazard may be created and any spillages must be cleaned up immediately. Metal waste bins are provided for chip and scrap.
- All possible occupational hazards must be reported e.g. breakage on tools and machinery, faulty wiring, worn or defective equipment and unsatisfactory storage arrangements, accidents or potential accidents must be reported to the LS of the workshop.
- Personal protective equipment e.g. all eye, ear, breathing, clothing, gloves provided must be used when applicable.
- Proper racking facilities are provided for storage of sheet materials, rods, and bars. Vertical racking can be dangerous unless a safety chain or bar is used, and in horizontal racking the chance of accidental contact with the protruding end of rods and the sharp corners of sheet materials should be minimized.
- Portable electrical equipment (e.g. drills) must be regularly inspected visually, and electrically tested in accordance with electrical code of practice. The cables of the portable devices should not be loose on the floor as far as possible and certainly out of the circulation areas. Portable devices and heavy machinery must be switched off when not in use.
- Compressed air must never be used for blowing dust or swarf off clothing, skin or machinery. Incorrect utilization of compressed air may cause embolism, blindness or deafness to personnel and damage to nearby machinery.
- People who will use the machinery in mechanical laboratories must have training in machine tool operation.
- Appropriate eye protection (spectacles, goggles or a face mask) should be worn where there is a hazard of flying objects, small particles or dust arising out of the use of the machinery. Where cutting oils and similar liquids are in use, dermatitis presents a real hazard. Exposed skin should be protected by gloves,

barrier creams and good hygiene practices, (following a suitable risk assessment). Hearing protection (ear plugs) should be readily available to shop users.

- Loose clothing, neckties, gloves, rings and other jewellery, long hair (unless tied back and/or covered up), fabric first-aid dressings and bandages and any other material likely to be entangled by the machinery should be avoided. Close fitting overalls with no external pockets should be worn.
- Many accidents can be avoided by the wearing of boots or shoes having built-in steel toecaps and reinforced, non-skid soles, especially in areas where oil is present or heavy equipment is being moved. Workshop users and plant operators should therefore be encouraged to use such approved safety footwear.
- **No person should work alone**. In certain situations people may establish a buddy system where people located in other parts of the building are responsible for checking to see that the shop user is safe at all times. A possible implementation might involve to call with cell phones. The "buddy" could then call the user every 15 minutes or so to check on his safety. If the "buddy" does not get a response, he/she would then immediately go to the shop area to check on the shop user.

(From: https://fens.sabanciuniv.edu/en/laboratory-safety/general-laboratory-safety/general-safety-rules)

Unit 4

Text 1: Hand Tools for Engineers

Hand tools are essential for mechanical engineers to perform a variety of tasks, from assembly and disassembly to repairs and maintenance. These tools allow engineers to work with precision and accuracy while handling machinery, components, and equipment.

The most common hand tools used by mechanical engineers include wrenches, screwdrivers, hammers, pliers, and spanners. Each tool has a specific purpose. For instance, **wrenches** are used to tighten or loosen nuts and bolts, while **screwdrivers** help drive screws into materials. **Pliers** are versatile tools for gripping, bending, and cutting wires or metal components.

Safety is important when using hand tools. Engineers must inspect tools before use to ensure they are not damaged or worn. Damaged tools can break and cause accidents. Proper handling techniques are also essential. For example, when using a screwdriver, it is important to apply the correct amount of force to avoid slipping, which could result in injuries.

Engineers must also store hand tools properly after use. Tools should be kept clean, dry, and organized in toolboxes or tool racks. Proper storage helps prevent accidents and prolongs the lifespan of the tools.

Training on hand tool safety and usage is essential for all engineers. Engineers need to learn how to select the right tool for each task and use it safely. Mishandling tools can cause injuries or damage to components.

By following safety rules, maintaining tools properly, and learning correct techniques, engineers can work efficiently and reduce the risk of accidents. Mastery of hand tools is a fundamental skill for any mechanical engineer.

Vocabulary

Key Terms

1. **Hand Tools**: Tools operated by hand rather than powered by a machine.
    - *Example: Wrenches and pliers are common hand tools used by engineers.*
2. **Wrench**: A tool used to tighten or loosen nuts and bolts.
    - *Example: The engineer used a wrench to tighten the bolts on the machine.*
3. **Screwdriver**: A tool used for driving screws into materials.
    - *Example: A flathead screwdriver is needed to secure the panel.*

4. **Pliers**: A versatile tool for gripping, bending, or cutting materials.
    - *Example: Pliers are useful for cutting wires during repairs.*
5. **Spanner**: A tool similar to a wrench, used to turn nuts and bolts.
    - *Example: He used a spanner to fix the mechanical part.*
6. **Assembly**: The process of putting parts together to form a whole.
    - *Example: The assembly of the machine required precision.*
7. **Disassembly**: The process of taking something apart.
    - *Example: Engineers started the disassembly of the damaged equipment.*
8. **Inspection**: The act of checking tools or components for safety and functionality.
    - *Example: Regular inspection of tools ensures they are safe to use.*
9. **Toolbox**: A container for organizing and storing tools.
    - *Example: All the hand tools were neatly organized in a toolbox.*
10. **Maintenance**: The process of keeping tools and equipment in good working condition.
    - *Example: Regular maintenance of tools extends their lifespan.*

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1: Matching Terms with Definitions

Match the term to its correct definition:

Term	Definition
Wrench	A. Tools operated by hand
Screwdriver	B. A tool for gripping, bending, or cutting materials
Pliers	C. A tool for driving screws into materials
Hand Tools	D. A tool used to tighten or loosen nuts and bolts
Spanner	E. The process of keeping tools in good condition
Maintenance	F. A tool similar to a wrench, used to turn nuts and bolts

Exercise 2: Fill-in-the-Blank

Complete the sentences with the correct term:

1. _____ are used to grip, bend, or cut materials during repairs.

2. _____ should be organized neatly in a toolbox after use.
3. Before using any hand tool, an _____ should be carried out to check for damages.
4. A _____ helps drive screws into surfaces like wood or metal.
5. Engineers often use a _____ to tighten nuts and bolts.
6. Regular _____ of tools ensures they last longer and remain functional.

Exercise 3: Sentence Formation

Form sentences using the following words:

1. Hand tools, maintenance
2. Pliers, inspection
3. Wrench, disassembly
4. Toolbox, screwdriver

Exercise 4: Synonyms and Antonyms

Find synonyms or antonyms for the following words from the text:

1. Assembly (Synonym: _____)
2. Damaged (Antonym: _____)
3. Inspection (Synonym: _____)
4. Organized (Antonym: _____)

Grammar Related to the Text

Focus on Imperative Sentences

The text includes imperative sentences to give instructions or advice:

- *"Inspect tools before use."*
- *"Store tools properly after use."*

The form of the verb used for the imperative is the base form of the verb (=the infinitive without *to*). There is no subject. The negative imperative is made with **do not** or **don't** + infinitive (no subject).

You can use the imperative to: **give instructions, give orders, offer something or invite someone to something, give advice, or give warnings**. You can use the form **let's** + verb or **let's not** + verb to make suggestions.

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1: Complete the Sentence

Use imperative sentences to give instructions for using hand tools:

1. _____ the tools before you start working.
2. _____ the screwdriver carefully to avoid slipping.
3. _____ the pliers in the toolbox after use.
4. _____ all damaged tools immediately.
5. _____ safety glasses when using a hammer.

Exercise 2: Rewrite the Sentences

Rewrite the following sentences as imperative sentences:

1. You need to check the hand tools for damage before using them.
2. It is important to store tools neatly in the toolbox.
3. You should clean the tools after finishing the job.
4. Engineers must wear protective gloves when using sharp tools.
5. You should be more careful.
6. You shouldn`t check your email every five minutes.

Exercise 3: Identify the Imperative

Identify the imperative verbs in the following sentences:

1. Store the tools in their proper place.
2. Inspect the wrench for any damage before using it.
3. Handle all sharp tools with care.
4. Wear safety gear when operating hand tools.

Writing Exercises

Exercise 1: Tool Description

Write a short paragraph describing your favorite hand tool, including its uses and safety precautions.

Exercise 2: Safety Guidelines

Write a list of 5 safety guidelines engineers must follow when working with hand tools.

Exercise 3: Organizing Tools

Imagine you are organizing a toolbox for a new engineer. Write an email explaining how to store and maintain hand tools properly.

Speaking Exercises

Exercise 1: Vocabulary Practice

Pair up with a classmate. Take turns explaining the terms in your own words and describing their uses.

Exercise 2: Role Play – Tool Safety Training

Work in pairs. One student acts as a trainer explaining safety guidelines for using hand tools, and the other acts as a new engineer.

Exercise 3: Discussing Hand Tools

In groups, discuss the following questions:

1. Why are hand tools important for mechanical engineers?
2. What challenges can arise from using damaged tools?
3. How can engineers maintain hand tools properly?
4. What are some common safety mistakes when using hand tools?

Additional Reading

Text 2: Measuring tools

Automobile service work such as transmission and engine repair often requires exact measurements accurate to ten-thousandths of an inch, (0.0001) or thousandths of a millimeter, (0.001). Precision measuring tools are required for these measurements. Precision measuring tools are very delicate and must be handled with care. Rough handling or use will easily damage the tool.

Dial calipers can make inside, outside or depth measurements without any changes to the tool. Imperial Calipers usually measure from zero to six inches while metric calipers measure from zero to 150 millimeters. It is important to make sure the caliper jaws lay flat on or around the measured object. Tilted jaws will bead to inaccurate measurements. Dial calipers use a dial with a needle pointer. One Revolution of the dial equals onetenth inch. Digital calipers have a numerical digital readout that eliminates the calculation required between the bar scale and the dial of dial calipers. Many digital calipers can be switched between Imperial and metric. These calipers are not as precise as micrometers and can only be considered accurate to within two-thousandths (+/- 0.002) of an inch.

Micrometers are used to measure inside or outside dimensions. Unlike calipers, micrometers are designed for either inside or outside measurements, so the proper tool has to be selected. Micrometers do not have the large six inch range of calipers. Each micrometer has a range of about one inch so it takes a set of six micrometers to be able to measure objects up to six inches. Micrometers have components and markings that include the frame, anvil, spindle, locknut sleeve, sleeve numbers, sleeve long line, thimble marks, thimble and ratchet. Micrometers can be calibrated in either inch or metric graduations. Most micrometers measure to an accuracy of 0.001 inch but some are more precise measuring to 0.0001 inch. Digital micrometers are available also. They eliminate the math required on conventional micrometers. Outside micrometers can be used to measure the diameter (outside) or thickness of an object.

Inside and Depth micrometers are read the same way as outside micrometers when the proper positioning has taken place. Telescoping Gauges sometimes called snap gauges are tools that come in various size ranges to match the size of the bore they will measure. They are inserted into a bore with the plungers locked into the smallest position. Then the lock screw is loosened allowing the telescoping plungers to snap against the bore. The lock screw is again tightened to hold the position and the gauge is removed to be measured with an outside micrometer. Very similar to a telescoping gauge, the small hole or ball gauge has a split ball instead of telescoping plungers. The ball will fit into a small hole and is expanded with and locked with a lock screw just like the telescoping gauge.

Feeler gauges are thin strips of metal with markings on them as to the precise thickness of the metal. These gauges are most often used to measure a clearance between parts. Selecting the thickest one that will fit in the clearance will indicate the size of the clearance simply be reading the size on the feeler gauge. A bar of steel machined to be totally flat and straight is a straightedge. A straightedge can be used with feeler gauges to determine if a flat surface has any warpage and how much. The straightedge is placed on a flat surface and feeler gauges are used to try to slide

between the two at various spots. The size of the feeler gauge that will slide under the straightedge indicates the amount of warpage.

Movement of parts such as end play, valve lift and gear backlash can be measured with a dial indicator. The tool can also be used to measure run out of rotating parts like brake rotors and crankshaft journal variance. Dial indicators are usually calibrated in 0.001 inch increments but are available in metric type as are other precisions measuring devices. The dial indicator has a rod that protrudes from its housing. The rod is spring loaded and can be pushed in and the returned by the spring so that it will follow movement of the service it is placed against. The rod can be positioned in a centered part of its travel when mounting the tool. The tool can then be set to zero for that position, allowing movement to be read in either direction. The range of movement of the doll indicator used must always be more than the movement of the measure object.

(From: https://www.maritime.org/doc/pdf/tools.pdf)

Unit 5.

Text 1: Machine Tools for Engineers

Machine tools are essential in mechanical engineering, enabling the manufacturing, shaping, and finishing of components with precision. Unlike hand tools, machine tools are powered by electricity, hydraulics, or other energy sources, making them capable of handling heavier and more complex tasks.

The most commonly used machine tools include lathes, milling machines, drilling machines, grinders, and saws. Each machine tool has a specific function. **Lathes**, for instance, are used to rotate a workpiece and remove material to create symmetrical shapes, while **milling machines** cut and shape materials using rotary cutters. **Drilling machines** create holes in materials, and **grinders** smooth surfaces by removing small amounts of material using abrasive wheels.

Machine tools play a key role in the manufacturing process by ensuring accuracy, efficiency, and repeatability. However, operating machine tools requires proper training and safety awareness. Engineers must follow safety guidelines, such

as wearing protective gear, inspecting machines before use, and using tools only for their intended purposes.

Maintenance is also crucial. Machine tools need regular lubrication, cleaning, and inspection to keep them functioning effectively. A poorly maintained machine can result in damaged components, reduced productivity, or accidents.

Learning to operate machine tools is a vital skill for mechanical engineers. Through careful operation, adherence to safety protocols, and proper maintenance, engineers can maximize the performance and lifespan of machine tools, enabling high-quality production and efficient workflows.

Vocabulary

1. **Machine Tools**: Powered tools used for manufacturing, shaping, or finishing materials.
    - *Example: Lathes and grinders are essential machine tools in engineering workshops.*
2. **Lathe**: A machine tool that rotates a workpiece to remove material and create symmetrical shapes.
    - *Example: The lathe was used to shape the cylindrical part.*
3. **Milling Machine**: A machine that cuts and shapes materials using rotary cutters.
    - *Example: The milling machine created precise slots in the metal sheet.*
4. **Drilling Machine**: A machine tool used for creating holes in materials.
    - *Example: Engineers used a drilling machine to bore holes in the metal panel.*
5. **Grinder**: A machine tool that smooths surfaces by removing material with abrasive wheels.
    - *Example: The grinder was used to polish the metal surface.*
6. **Precision**: The quality of being accurate and exact.
    - *Example: Machine tools are designed for precision in manufacturing.*

7. **Lubrication**: The process of applying oil or grease to reduce friction between moving parts.
    - *Example: Proper lubrication keeps the machine running smoothly.*
8. **Maintenance**: The act of keeping tools or machines in good working condition.
    - *Example: Regular maintenance extends the life of machine tools.*
9. **Abrasive**: A material used for grinding, polishing, or cleaning surfaces.
    - *Example: The abrasive wheel on the grinder removed excess material.*
10. **Productivity**: The efficiency of production in terms of output.
    - *Example: Machine tools increase productivity in manufacturing processes.*

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1: Matching Terms with Definitions

Match the term to its correct definition:

Term	Definition
Lathe	A. A machine for creating holes in materials
Grinder	B. A machine that cuts and shapes materials using rotary cutters
Milling Machine	C. The efficiency of production output
Drilling Machine	D. A tool that smooths surfaces using abrasive wheels
Productivity	E. A machine tool that rotates a workpiece to create symmetrical shapes
Precision	F. The quality of being accurate and exact

Exercise 2: Fill-in-the-Blank

Complete the sentences with the correct term:

1. Regular _____ of machines helps avoid breakdowns and accidents.
2. The _____ created smooth surfaces using an abrasive wheel.
3. _____ is essential to ensure machine tools operate without friction or wear.
4. A _____ machine helps cut and shape materials with great precision.
5. Engineers used a _____ to drill holes for the bolts.
6. _____ in engineering ensures components are manufactured accurately.

Exercise 3: Sentence Formation

Form sentences using the following words:

1. Milling machine, productivity
2. Lathe, precision
3. Grinder, lubrication
4. Maintenance, drilling machine

Exercise 4: Synonyms and Antonyms

Find synonyms or antonyms for the following words from the text:

1. Precision (Synonym: _____)
2. Damaged (Antonym: _____)
3. Productivity (Synonym: _____)
4. Smooth (Antonym: _____)

Grammar Related to the Text

Focus on Passive Voice

The text uses the passive voice to describe processes and actions:

- *"Machine tools are powered by electricity."*
- *"The lathe was used to shape the cylindrical part."*

In a **passive sentence**, the object of an active sentence becomes the subject. In a passive voice sentence, the subject is the receiver of the action, not the doer of the action. To make a passive verb form, we have to use **be** in a particular verb tense and add the **past participle** of the main verb after it. In informal English, *get* is sometimes used instead of *be* to form the passive.

The passive is more formal than the active and is more common in written language. We often use the passive when we don't know, when it is obvious, or when we don't want to say who or what is responsible for the action. The passive voice is very common in the **news** and in **formal or scientific writing**.

We use the preposition *by* to introduce the doer or the agent of the action. When the doer or agent of the action is an instrument, we use *with.*

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1: Convert to Passive Voice

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice:

1. Engineers maintain the machine tools regularly.
2. The technician drilled holes using the machine.
3. Lubrication reduces the friction between machine parts.
4. The company uses grinders to polish metal components.
5. Workers inspect the machines every morning.
6. The engineer cleaned the lathe thoroughly yesterday.
7. The team installed new parts in the milling machine.
8. Safety measures improve working conditions in workshops.

Exercise 2: Identify Passive Sentences

Underline the passive voice in the following sentences:

1. The milling machine was operated by a trained engineer.
2. Regular maintenance is required to keep machines functional.
3. The workpiece was shaped with great precision.
4. Safety guidelines are followed to prevent accidents.
5. New tools were introduced to increase efficiency.
6. The components were delivered to the factory last week.
7. The surfaces were polished using an abrasive grinder.
8. The machine is inspected daily by the staff.

Exercise 3: Fill-in-the-Blank (Passive Voice)

Use the correct form of the verb in passive voice:

1. Machine tools _____ (power) by electricity or hydraulics.
2. Regular inspections _____ (carry out) to ensure safety.
3. The surface _____ (grind) using an abrasive wheel.
4. Holes _____ (drill) with precision using the machine.
5. Safety protocols _____ (follow) strictly by all engineers.
6. New parts _____ (install) in the machine last month.
7. The faulty tool _____ (replace) by a technician yesterday.
8. The machine _____ (operate) by trained professionals only.

Exercise 4: Active to Passive Conversion

Change the following sentences from active to passive voice:

1. The technician checked the grinder for faults.
2. Engineers installed the machine tools in the workshop.

3. Workers polished the surfaces with precision.
4. The team improved the machine's performance.
5. The manager assigned the task to a group of engineers.

Exercise 5: Passive Voice Creation

Create five original sentences in the passive voice using terms from the vocabulary section (e.g., lathe, precision, maintenance).

Writing Exercises

Exercise 1: Machine Tool Description

Write a short paragraph describing a machine tool of your choice, including its uses, components, and safety measures.

Exercise 2: Safety Instructions

Write 5 safety guidelines for using machine tools effectively and safely.

Exercise 3: Maintenance Report

Imagine you are a technician. Write a maintenance report explaining how you inspected and maintained a machine tool.

Speaking Exercises

Exercise 1: Vocabulary Practice

Pair up with a classmate. Take turns explaining the terms and describing their functions.

Exercise 2: Role Play – Machine Safety Training

Work in pairs. One student acts as a trainer explaining machine tool safety, and the other acts as a new engineer.

Exercise 3: Discussing Machine Tools

In groups, discuss the following questions:

1. What are the advantages of using machine tools over hand tools?
2. Which machine tool do you think is the most versatile, and why?
3. How can engineers ensure machine tools remain in good working condition?
4. Why is precision important in manufacturing components?

Additional Reading

Text 2: Machine Tool Characteristics

Machine tools consist of two or more integrated units, each serving a specific purpose within the same machine. When these components come together to form the structure of a machine tool, they must exhibit certain essential characteristics to ensure optimal performance and functionality:

Rigidity: The overall structure must possess adequate rigidity to withstand the forces generated during machining operations. This rigidity ensures stability and minimises vibrations, promoting precise and accurate machining.

Functionality: Each unit of the machine tool must serve a defined function that contributes to the machining process. The seamless coordination of these functions is crucial for achieving the desired outcome.

Supplementary Items: Machine tools may incorporate supplementary items, such as tool changers, work holding devices, and coolant systems, which enhance productivity and facilitate efficient operations.

Chip Removal Capability: The machine tool structure must be designed to facilitate the efficient removal of chips or swarf generated during cutting or machining processes. Proper chip evacuation prevents tool damage and maintains a clean working environment.

Safety Measures: Ensuring sufficient safety features is paramount to protect operators and maintain a secure working environment. The machine tool design should integrate safety mechanisms such as interlocks, emergency stop buttons, and protective enclosures.

Resistance to Wear: To preserve the accuracy of the machined workpiece, the machine tool structure must exhibit adequate resistance to wear and deterioration over time. This durability ensures consistent performance and extends the machine's service life.

(From: https://testbook.com/mechanical-engineering/machine-tools-definition-and-working-principle)

Unit 6.

Text 1: Drives in Mechanical Engineering

Drives are essential components in mechanical engineering, enabling the transmission of power from one part of a system to another. They are widely used in machines and vehicles to control motion, speed, and torque. Depending on their design and application, drives can be categorized into several types: belt, chain, gear, and direct drives.

Belt drives use flexible belts to transfer motion between pulleys. They are known for their simplicity, low cost, and ability to absorb shock. **Chain drives**, on the other hand, use linked chains and sprockets to provide higher torque and greater durability, making them ideal for heavy-duty applications. **Gear drives** are widely used for their precision and efficiency in transmitting power through interlocking gears, while **direct drives** eliminate the need for intermediary components by directly coupling the power source to the driven equipment.

Each type of drive has its advantages and limitations. For instance, belt drives are prone to slippage, while gear drives require precise alignment and lubrication. Proper selection and maintenance of drives are critical to ensuring optimal performance and avoiding mechanical failures. Engineers must consider factors such as load capacity, speed requirements, and operating conditions when choosing the right drive for a specific application.

The use of advanced materials and technologies, such as composite belts and computer-aided gear design, has significantly improved the performance and reliability of modern drives. Understanding the principles of drives and their applications is a fundamental skill for mechanical engineers, enabling them to design efficient and reliable systems for a wide range of industries.

Vocabulary

1. **Drive**: A mechanism for transmitting power and motion.
    - *Example: The machine's drive system ensures smooth operation.*

2. **Belt Drive**: A drive that uses flexible belts to transfer motion between pulleys.
    - *Example: Belt drives are commonly used in conveyor systems.*
3. **Chain Drive**: A drive that uses chains and sprockets to transmit power.
    - *Example: Chain drives are ideal for applications requiring high torque.*
4. **Gear Drive**: A drive that transmits motion through interlocking gears.
    - *Example: Gear drives are used in precision machinery.*
5. **Direct Drive**: A drive where the power source is directly coupled to the driven equipment.
    - *Example: Direct drives are efficient and require minimal maintenance.*
6. **Torque**: A force that causes rotation.
    - *Example: Chain drives can handle higher torque than belt drives.*
7. **Pulley**: A wheel used in belt drives to transmit motion.
    - *Example: The pulley system was adjusted to improve performance.*
8. **Sprocket**: A toothed wheel used in chain drives to engage the chain.
    - *Example: The sprocket was replaced to ensure smooth operation.*
9. **Alignment**: The proper positioning of components for effective operation.
    - *Example: Poor alignment can cause excessive wear in gear drives.*
10. **Lubrication**: The application of oil or grease to reduce friction and wear.
    - *Example: Regular lubrication is essential for gear drives.*

Vocabulary Exercises

Exercise 1: Matching Terms with Definitions

Match the term to its correct definition:

Term	Definition
Belt Drive	A. A drive that transmits power through interlocking gears
Chain Drive	B. A wheel used to transfer motion in belt drives
Torque	C. A force that causes rotation
Gear Drive	D. A drive that uses linked chains and sprockets to transmit power
Pulley	E. A drive that uses belts to transfer motion between pulleys
Sprocket	F. A toothed wheel used in chain drives to engage the chain

Exercise 2: Fill-in-the-Blank

Complete the sentences with the correct term:

1. A _____ transmits motion in belt drives by holding the belt in place.
2. _____ is a key factor in determining the efficiency of a drive system.
3. The _____ drive is commonly used in heavy machinery for its durability.
4. Engineers replaced the worn-out _____ to restore the chain drive's performance.
5. Without proper _____, gear drives can wear out quickly.
6. _____ systems are popular in industries for their precision and efficiency.

Exercise 3: Sentence Formation

Form sentences using the following words:

1. Direct drive, torque
2. Alignment, gear drive
3. Chain drive, lubrication
4. Pulley, belt drive

Exercise 4: Synonyms and Antonyms

Find synonyms or antonyms for the following words from the text:

1. Torque (Synonym: _____)
2. Efficient (Antonym: _____)
3. Durable (Synonym: _____)
4. Slippage (Antonym: _____)

Grammar Related to the Text

Focus on Passive Voice

The text uses the passive voice to describe processes and actions:

- *"The machine's drive system is powered by an electric motor."*
- *"Belt drives are commonly used in conveyor systems."*

For additional information, look at the previous unit.

Grammar Exercises

Exercise 1: Convert to Passive Voice

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive voice:

1. Engineers adjust the pulley to improve the belt drive's performance.

2. The technician replaced the damaged sprocket.
3. Regular maintenance extends the lifespan of chain drives.
4. Workers lubricate the gear drives weekly.
5. The team aligned the components to ensure smooth operation.

Exercise 2: Identify Passive Sentences

Underline the passive voice in the following sentences:

1. Chain drives are used in many heavy-duty applications.
2. The components were inspected for alignment issues.
3. Torque is transmitted efficiently through gear drives.
4. Belt drives are known for their ability to absorb shock.
5. The damaged drive system was repaired by the technician.

Exercise 3: Fill-in-the-Blank (Passive Voice)

Use the correct form of the verb in passive voice:

1. Belt drives _____ (use) in applications requiring flexibility and low cost.
2. Proper alignment _____ (ensure) by adjusting the sprockets.
3. Lubrication _____ (apply) to reduce friction and wear.
4. The broken chain _____ (replace) during routine maintenance.
5. Gear drives _____ (design) to handle high precision tasks.

Exercise 4: Active to Passive Conversion

Change the following sentences from active to passive voice:

1. The engineer designed the direct drive system for efficiency.
2. Technicians inspect the drives regularly to prevent failures.
3. The workers adjusted the pulleys to improve performance.
4. The company upgraded the chain drives in all its machinery.
5. Lubrication reduces friction in moving parts.

Exercise 5: Passive Voice Creation

Create five original sentences in the passive voice using terms from the vocabulary section (e.g., pulley, torque, alignment).

Writing Exercises

Exercise 1: Drive System Description

Write a short paragraph describing a type of drive system, its components, and applications.

Exercise 2: Maintenance Report

Imagine you are a technician. Write a report detailing the inspection and maintenance of a drive system.

Exercise 3: Safety Guidelines

Write 5 safety rules for using and maintaining drive systems effectively.

Speaking Exercises

Exercise 1: Vocabulary Practice

Pair up with a classmate. Take turns explaining the terms and describing their functions.

Exercise 2: Role Play – Maintenance Team Meeting

Work in pairs. One student acts as a maintenance supervisor discussing drive system performance, and the other acts as a technician reporting on recent inspections.

Exercise 3: Discussing Drive Systems

In groups, discuss the following questions:

1. What are the key differences between belt drives and chain drives?
2. Which type of drive do you think is the most efficient, and why?
3. How can engineers ensure that drive systems remain reliable?
4. Why is proper alignment critical for gear drives?

Additional Reading

Text 2: Types of belt drives

A belt is a flexible power-transmission element that sits tightly around a set of pulleys, sprockets, or sheaves. Many types of belts are available: flat belts, grooved or cogged belts, standard V-belts, double-angle V-belts, and others.

The flat belt is the simplest type, often made from leather or rubber-coated fabric. The sheave surface is also flat and smooth, and the driving force is therefore limited by the pure friction between the belt and the sheave. Some designers prefer flat belts for delicate machinery because the belt will slip if the torque tends to rise to a level high enough to damage the machine.

Synchronous belts, sometimes called timing belts, ride on sprockets having mating grooves into which the teeth on the belt seat. This is a positive drive, limited only by the tensile strength of the belt and the shear strength of the teeth.

The belt is installed by placing it around the two sheaves while the center distance between them is reduced. Then the sheaves are moved apart, placing the belt in a rather high initial tension. When the belt is transmitting power, friction causes the belt to grip the driving sheave, increasing the tension in one side, called the "tight side," of the drive. The tensile force in the belt exerts a tangential force on the driven sheave, and thus a torque is applied to the driven shaft. The opposite side of the belt is still under tension, but at a smaller value. Thus, it is called the "slack side."

Some cog belts are applied to standard V-grooved sheaves. The cogs give the belt greater flexibility and higher efficiency compared with standard belts. They can operate on smaller sheave diameters.

A widely used type of belt, particularly in industrial drives and vehicular applications, is the V-belt drive. The V-shape causes the belt to wedge tightly into the groove, increasing friction and allowing high torques to be transmitted before slipping occurs. Most belts have high-strength cords positioned at the pitch diameter of the belt cross-section to increase the tensile strength of the belt. The cords, made from natural fibers, synthetic strands, or steel, are embedded in a firm rubber compound to provide the flexibility needed to allow the belt to pass around the sheave. Often, an outer fabric cover is added to give the belt good durability. The belt is designed to ride around the two sheaves without slipping.

(From: https://ftp.idu.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/ebook/tdg/DESIGN%20SISTEM%20DAYA%20GERAK/Machine%20Elements%20in%20Mechanical%20Design.pdf)

Key Mechanical Engineering Terms

1.1 General Terms

1. **Torque**: A force that causes rotation.
    - *Example: Torque is needed to tighten bolts securely.*
2. **Friction**: The resistance encountered when one object moves over another.
    - *Example: Reducing friction between surfaces improves machine efficiency.*
3. **Bearing**: A mechanical component that reduces friction between moving parts.
    - *Example: Bearings allow the wheel to rotate smoothly.*
4. **Tension**: The force exerted by a material when it is pulled.
    - *Example: The tension in the cable keeps the bridge stable.*
5. **Load**: The weight or force supported by a structure or component.
    - *Example: The beam is designed to carry heavy loads.*
6. **Axle**: A shaft that supports rotating elements such as wheels or gears.
    - *Example: The axle connects the two wheels of the cart.*

1.2 Materials and Properties

7. **Ductility**: The ability of a material to deform under tensile stress without breaking.
    - *Example: Ductile metals, such as copper, can be stretched into wires.*
8. **Hardness**: A measure of a material's resistance to deformation or scratching.
    - *Example: Hardness testing determines the wear resistance of materials.*
9. **Elasticity**: The ability of a material to return to its original shape after deformation.
    - *Example: Rubber exhibits high elasticity.*
10. **Malleability**: The ability of a material to be shaped or formed under pressure.

- *Example: Aluminum is a malleable metal used in many industries.*

1.3 Machine Components

11. **Gear**: A rotating machine part with teeth that transmits torque.
    - *Example: Gears are essential for speed and torque adjustments in machines.*
12. **Shaft**: A cylindrical rod that transmits power from one component to another.
    - *Example: The shaft connects the motor to the pump.*
13. **Pulley**: A wheel with a grooved rim used to change the direction of a force.
    - *Example: Pulleys are used in cranes to lift heavy loads.*
14. **Cam**: A rotating or sliding piece in a mechanical system that converts motion.
    - *Example: The cam controls the valve's movement in the engine.*
15. **Spring**: A mechanical component that stores energy and releases it when needed.
    - *Example: Springs are used in suspension systems to absorb shocks.*

1.4 Processes

16. **Welding**: A process of joining materials by heating them to a high temperature.
    - *Example: Welding is commonly used in the construction of steel structures.*
17. **Machining**: The process of shaping a material by removing unwanted material.
    - *Example: Machining ensures precise dimensions for components.*
18. **Casting**: A manufacturing process where molten material is poured into a mold.
    - *Example: Casting is used to create complex shapes for machine parts.*
19. **Forging**: Shaping metal using compressive forces, often with a hammer.
    - *Example: Forging increases the strength of metal components.*
20. **Assembly**: The process of fitting parts together to form a finished product.
    - *Example: The assembly of engines requires precision and expertise.*

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Відділ іміджу та промоції
Луцького національного технічного університету
43018 м. Луцьк, вул. Львівська, 75