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| Mech

English for Mechanical Technology

Edizione **OPENSCHOOL**

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CLIL
COMPETENZE
COMPITI DI REALTA'
DIDATTICA INCLUSIVA
ESERCIZI PER LE CERTIFICAZIONI
ORIENTAMENTO ALLA PROFESSIONE

HOEPLI

I Mech

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I Mech

English
for Mechanical Technology



EDITORE ULRICO HOEPLI MILANO

PRESENTAZIONE

Contenuto e impostazione

I Mech è un nuovo corso di inglese tecnico destinato agli studenti che frequentano il secondo biennio e il quinto anno delle scuole secondarie superiori, per gli Istituti Tecnici indirizzo Mecanica, Meccatronica ed Energia e per gli Istituti Professionali indirizzo Industria e Artigianato per il Made in Italy. Il testo è stato costruito secondo le Linee Guida ministeriali e si propone di condurre lo studente al traguardo di competenza linguistica B2 (QCER).

Il volume ha l'obiettivo di far raggiungere agli studenti la padronanza della microlingua inglese nel settore di riferimento, con una particolare attenzione allo sviluppo di **conoscenze, abilità e competenze**.

La metodologia seguita parte dai contenuti propri dell'indirizzo per sviluppare con gradualità l'acquisizione del vocabolario tecnico, la padronanza delle strutture linguistiche e le abilità produttive. Il volume si compone di 3 moduli che richiamano i settori di indirizzo, ciascuno formato da un numero variabile di unità.

Ogni unità comprende:

- **lettura tecniche** tratte da materiali reali e attuali, corredate di un glossario per i termini più complessi e con esercizi di varia tipologia, graduati per livello di difficoltà;
- la sezione **Expand your Vocabulary**, con attività di ampliamento e rafforzamento del **lessico**, con l'ausilio di disegni e immagini ed esercizi calibrati anche per la didattica inclusiva;
- la sezione **Language in Action**, che propone due pagine di **riepilogo grammaticale**, accompagnate anche da attività di *Word Formation* e *Use of English* basate sulle certificazioni PET e FIRST;
- la sezione **Professional Communication**, che riprende i contenuti tecnici dell'unità in chiave comunicativa ed è arricchita dal box **Key language**, con espressioni utili per l'interazione nel mondo professionale;
- la sezione **What do you Remember?**, che propone una **mappa finale** di riepilogo dei contenuti, utile per il ripasso e per la didattica inclusiva.

Oltre alle attività di ascolto, numerosi spunti per approfondire le tematiche trattate vengono forniti da **Surf the Net!**, una rubrica dedicata alla visione di filmati legati ai contenuti tecnici.

Una sezione **Work it out!** propone, per ogni modulo tecnico, dei **compiti di realtà** che offrono agli studenti l'opportunità di mettere in atto le competenze acquisite sulla base delle conoscenze.

A fine volume, **From School to Work** offre due strumenti utili per lo studio e il lavoro. Il primo, **Safety**, affronta la tematica della sicurezza sul lavoro sia dal punto di vista pratico, delle misure da adottare, sia dal punto di vista dell'atteggiamento e del comportamento da tenere. Il secondo, **Applying for a Job**, propone una sequenza di attività che permettono agli studenti di acquisire il vocabolario, le conoscenze e le competenze necessarie per chi si affaccia a un mondo del lavoro sempre più internazionale.

Infine, il modulo **Culture and Society** presenta letture con contenuti di attualità collegati ad argomenti tecnici. Sono presenti attività di comprensione sulla tipologia delle **prove INVALSI** per accompagnare gli studenti nella preparazione all'Esame di Stato.

A completamento del corso si trova un **Technical Glossary**, con i vocaboli più ricorrenti nel testo e specifici della materia.

Caratteristiche del corso

- **Chiarezza e praticità:** tutte le letture tecniche sono suddivise in brevi paragrafi e articolate su due pagine a fronte. La struttura del volume è snella e lineare, **facile da usare** per gli studenti e gli insegnanti.
- **Efficacia:** gli esercizi presentano un **grado crescente di difficoltà** e attivano le abilità ricettive per arrivare a quelle produttive.
- **Motivazione:** il testo offre spunti di riflessione per stimolare la capacità di **pensiero critico** e la **personalizzazione dei contenuti**, attraverso attività che richiedono una riflessione autonoma da parte degli studenti.
- **Sviluppo delle competenze comunicative simulando contesti professionali reali:** grazie ad attività specifiche che esercitano tutte le abilità in situazioni tipiche del contesto lavorativo.
- **Inclusione:** il testo offre attività specifiche per **studenti con bisogni educativi speciali** nelle sezioni *What do you Remember?*, che sintetizzano i saperi ed esplicitano la relazione tra essi in modo visivo, e nelle verifiche dedicate presenti nel *Teacher's Book*. Sono frequenti inoltre le proposte di attività a coppie o di gruppo, per favorire l'**apprendimento cooperativo** e la capacità di **lavorare in team**.
- **Ricchezza iconografica:** l'ampio apparato di immagini e disegni rende lo studio più attraente; è rivolto agli studenti di tutti i livelli e stili di studio e facilita la comprensione e l'apprendimento.
- **Contenuto aggiornato e collegamenti con il mondo del lavoro:** l'opera è stata progettata seguendo le indicazioni ministeriali e le richieste provenienti dal mondo del lavoro.

CD-Audio

Contiene le registrazioni degli esercizi di ascolto proposti nel volume.

eBook+

L'eBook+ presenta l'intero testo in versione digitale, utilizzabile su tablet, LIM e computer, e offre numerosi contenuti aggiuntivi:

- **esercizi interattivi**, che consentono allo studente un'utile attività di autoverifica;
- link a **video** per attività di approfondimento;
- i **file audio** di tutti gli esercizi di ascolto proposti nel volume.

Risorse online

Per ogni modulo sono disponibili le registrazioni degli esercizi di ascolto proposti nel volume, ulteriori materiali integrativi e strumenti didattici per il docente.

Teacher's Book

Il Teacher's Book contiene:

- **script e soluzioni** degli esercizi del volume;
- **prove di verifica standard**, con soluzioni;
- **prove di verifica per la didattica inclusiva**, con soluzioni.

STRUTTURA DEL VOLUME

Unit 8

ENERGY SOURCES

LEARN ABOUT

- What is energy?
- Renewable sources of energy
- Non-renewable sources of energy

EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

- Energy sources

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

- Create a poster sample or communication

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

- Taking part in a debate

COMPETENCES

- Describe the different types of energy
- Develop critical thinking
- Take part in a debate
- Carefully choose different sources of energy

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

- Connect map

Digital Area

Exercises

Listening exercises

Videos

L'apertura di unità individua i contenuti, le competenze, il focus sulla lingua e sulla comunicazione in ambito professionale e i materiali digitali.

NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES OF ENERGY

3

Warmed up!

1 Do you know what black gold is and why it is called black gold?
 2 In pairs warming connected to the use of energy!

Central Heat

Among the most important **non-renewable sources** of energy we can find **crude oil**, **natural gas** and **coal**. They are called **fossil fuels**, because they were formed from the remains of living organisms. The action of heat from the earth's core and the pressure from sand and rock over millions of years caused them to change.

Crude oil is available in areas covered by oceans which contain a large amount of oil. Oil is a mixture that has dissolved in Oil flows through the rocks and soil to the **oil fields** from which it can be extracted by **drilling**. When oil is drilled it is carried into many producers, the most used of which are **gasoline**, plastics and so on.

An oil platform and an oil tank



Natural gas is quite common and is used mostly for heating applications. The gas is extracted from wells which penetrate underground.

Coal is formed from **peat**, a vegetable matter that was formed from the remains of plants and animals and decomposed. Coal provides stable and large-scale electricity generation and is a major source of greenhouse gases. On the other hand the use of coal causes high CO₂ emissions and coal mining has a significant impact on the environment, as do all fossil fuels.

Non-fossil fuels

Energy can also be generated from **non-fossil fuel sources**, like uranium. Uranium is a non-renewable energy source.

crude oil - petroleum	to drill wells
natural gas	gasoline
soft rocks	petroleum
petroleum	petrochemicals

GLOSSARY



Ogni **unità** è strutturata in brevi letture di argomento tecnico. Ogni lettura è preceduta da un esercizio di *warm up*. Seguono esercizi di comprensione del testo, di approfondimento del lessico, di produzione orale e scritta e di ascolto, volti allo sviluppo delle quattro abilità. Alcuni esercizi sono basati sulle competenze delle certificazioni **PET** e **FIRST**.

8 Energy sources 131

Surf the Net, attraverso la presentazione di video, permette di approfondire le tematiche trattate.

EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

STEP 1
DICTIONARY

1 Write the scrambled words in the crossword scheme below.

geothermal • biomass • solar • wind • water • energy • renewable

(www.istockphoto.com)

2 Write under each picture what it represents.

1 2 3 4 5

3 Write the word corresponding to the definition.

1 A machine for converting electrical energy into thermal energy
2 Energy produced by increased quantities of gases from the earth, buried in the air
3 A machine of engine which uses a current of air, gas or steam to turn a wheel and produce power
4 A material formed in the earth from plants or animal remains
5 An area protected where coal is stored
6 A further split which has water and oil as its byproduct, forming a reservoir used to generate electricity or as a water supply

4 Explain the meaning of the following words.

1 kinetic
2 fuel
3 renewable
4 hydro

5 Write down why the pictures in section 2 are related to energy. Then share ideas with your class.

STEP 2

PICTURE 1

PICTURE 2

PICTURE 3

PICTURE 4

Expand your Vocabulary
riepiloga e approfondisce
il lessico tecnico dell'unità
con l'ausilio di disegni e
immagini, con esercizi
calibrati anche per la
didattica inclusiva.

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

TAKING PART IN A DEBATE

- 1 Accrescere il vostro vocabolario
- 2 Il vostro ruolo come relatore
- 3 Il vostro ruolo come difensore
- 4 Il vostro ruolo come giudice

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

KEY LANGUAGE

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

Professional Communication sviluppa le competenze comunicative attraverso attività che simulano situazioni professionali reali, accompagnate da espressioni utili (*key language*) per l'interazione nel mondo del lavoro.

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

1 What is energy? Complete the table with the following words.
nuclear • thermal • kinetic • radiant

TYPES OF ENERGY	(1) _____ (heat); (2) _____ (light); (3) _____ (kinetic); (4) _____ (radiant)
------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2 Renewable sources of energy. Complete the tables with the missing words.

RENEWABLE SOURCES	Solar (1) _____ (caught by turbines) (2) _____ Hydroelectric and (3) _____ Biomass
--------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

3 Non-renewable sources of energy. Complete the tables with the missing words.

NON-RENEWABLE SOURCES	Fossil fuels coal, (1) _____, natural gas (2) _____ fuel nuclear
------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------

WORK IT OUT!

COMPETENCES

- Describe, compare and choose the different types of materials
- Design and draw a product
- Analyze and evaluate a product
- Work in small teams
- Use appropriate tools
- Calculate a problem
- Display critical thinking

Ready to Skate

A company that manufactures sports equipment has announced a skateboard design contest. The winning project will be manufactured and sold by the company. Your project must have the following characteristics:

- It must be safe and durable
- It must be light, strong and durable
- It must be competitive and attractive
- It must be cost-effective

Work in small teams and complete the activities to present your projects to the company.

Step 1 Planning

1 Carry out some research into skateboard design and how it varies, then draw a sketch of your skateboard.

Step 2 Brainstorming

2 Brainstorming. List the suitable materials for the different parts.

Skateboard part	Deck/Board	Truck	Wheel	Casters	Material
Deck	tavola	antiurto	plastic, wood		
Deck tape	grip tape				
Trucks	truck	antiurto			
Wheels	wheel	casters			
Nuts and bolts	nut	nut			
Bearings	bearing	casters			
Washers	washer	washer			

Alla fine di ogni modulo, la sezione **Work it out!** propone compiti di realtà che offrono la possibilità di mettere in atto la didattica per competenze e che permettono di svolgere lavori interdisciplinari con le materie professionalizzanti.

FROM SCHOOL TO WORK

MY FUTURE

Safety

- Applying for a job

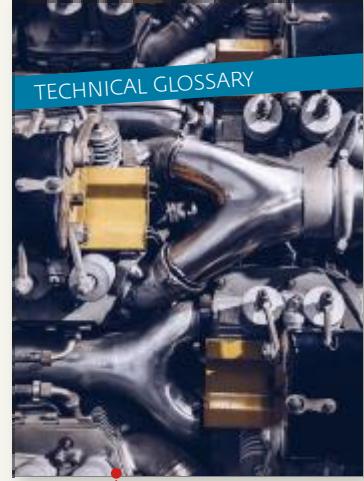
Il modulo **From School to Work** offre strumenti utili per lo studio e per il lavoro. La sezione **Safety** affronta la tematica della sicurezza. La sezione **Applying for a job** propone attività che consentono agli studenti di acquisire il vocabolario, le conoscenze e le competenze utili per l'inserimento nel mondo del lavoro.

CULTURE AND SOCIETY

1 The Great Pacific Garbage Patch
2 Self-healing materials
3 Coketown
4 The future of our cities
5 The world goes electric
6 Climate change and nuclear power
7 Smart homes: a smart idea?
8 The rise of drone delivery services
9 The creation of a 3D printed prosthetic hand
10 Big data and the 4 Vs

Digital Area

Il modulo **Culture and Society** offre approfondimenti tematici e contenuti di attualità collegati al mondo della cultura tecnologica. Sono presenti attività di comprensione sulla tipologia delle prove **INVALSI** per accompagnare gli studenti nella preparazione all'Esame di Stato.



A fine volume, un **glossario inglese-italiano** riepiloga i vocaboli più ricorrenti nel testo e specifici della materia.

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WHAT IS MECHATRONICS?

The rise of Mechatronics 1

MECHANICS

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1 MATERIALS IN ENGINEERING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe and compare the properties of materials Understand and explain the different types of materials according to their properties Analyse, evaluate and describe the properties of objects Understand the presentation of a new project Work in a team Develop critical thinking Describe the properties and other characteristics of a product 	1 Materials and their properties 8 2 Metals 12 3 Polymers: plastics and rubbers 14 4 Other types of materials 16
2 MECHANICAL DRAWING	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe technical drawing and its basic tools Describe the main conventions used in technical drawing Describe the most important technical representations Describe CAD Work in a team Develop critical thinking Give information about measurements and calculations 	1 Technical drawing 26 2 Lines and other conventions 28 3 Technical representations 30 4 CAD (Computer Aided Design) 32
3 MACHINE TOOLS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe machine tools and their main parts Describe how machine tools work Work in a team Develop critical thinking Ask for information 	1 Different types of machine tools 42 2 Drilling, turning and milling machines 44 3 Other machine tools 48
4 METALWORKING PROCESSES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the principal metalworking processes Work in a team Develop critical thinking Request information about courses 	1 Metallurgy and steelmaking 58 2 The basic methods of metalworking 60 3 Forging, rolling and extrusion 62 4 Welding, soldering and brazing 64

	Expand your vocabulary	Language in action	Professional communication	What do you remember?	Digital Area
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UNIT	Competences	Lessons
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Edizione **OPENSCHOOL**



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WHAT IS MECHATRONICS?



THE RISE OF MECHATRONICS



- 1 Why would you like to study Mechanics and Mechatronics?
- 2 What activities do you think you will do?

The fourth Industrial Revolution has begun and new technologies are used to improve the quality of production and work conditions.

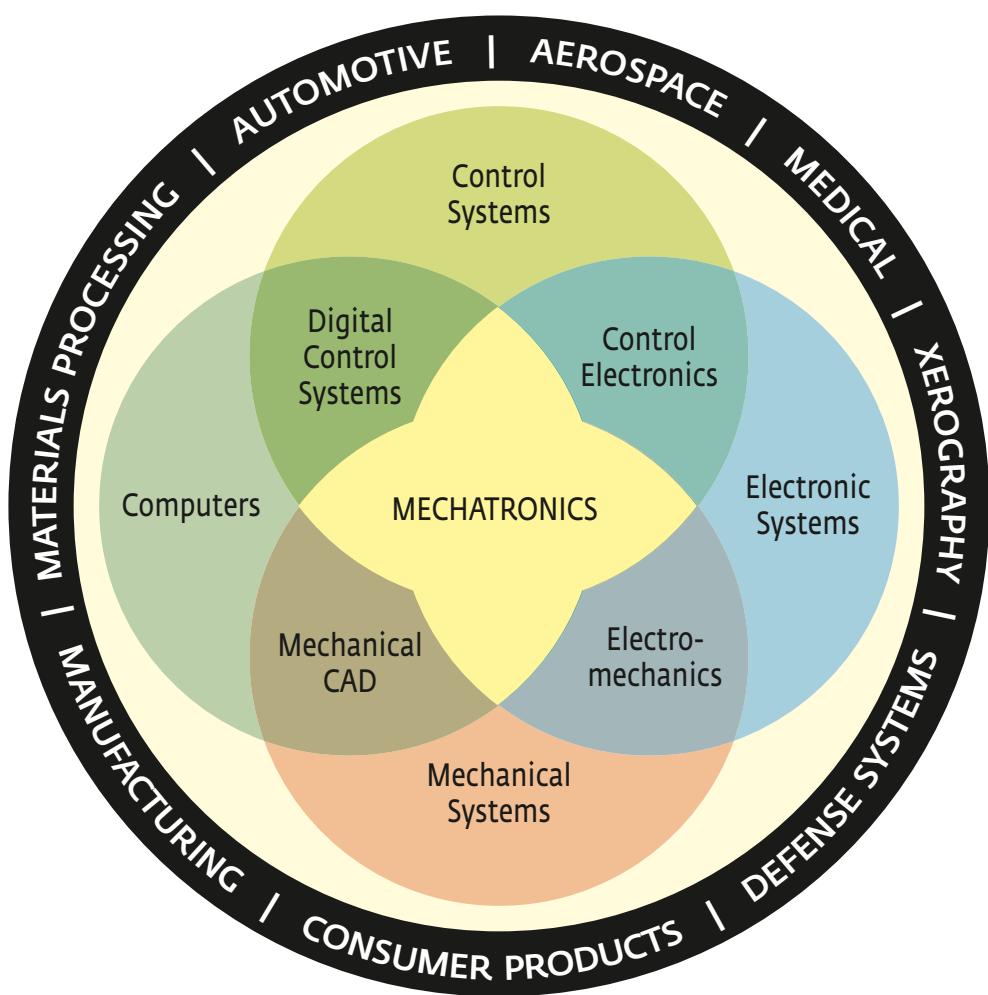
Mechanical, electronic and informatics systems have merged and have been integrated into new smart, automated systems. This marked the birth of a new branch of Engineering, called **Mechatronics**, a word that is a combination of Mechanics and Electronics.

In fact, Mechatronics Engineering deals with the design, construction and maintenance of **computer-controlled electromechanical** systems.

It includes several disciplines, in particular:

- **mechanical technology;**
- **electronics;**
- **electrotechnology** and **electrical engineering;**
- **computer science and informatics.**

The new mechatronic systems are composed of traditional mechanical components, but also have electronic parts. In them, **sensors**, **actuators** and **computers** are all interconnected in a new system that can be programmed to act automatically according to the instructions given by the user, while computers control the process.





An engineer is designing an object.

These systems can be applied to a variety of fields, such as automotive, aerospace, medicine, industrial manufacturing and materials processes.

The profile of the Mechatronic technician

The fast evolution of industrial technologies has changed the professional profiles of mechanical engineers and technicians, because today companies require more and more skilled workers. The graduate in Mechanics, Mechatronics and Energy should have specific skills such as:

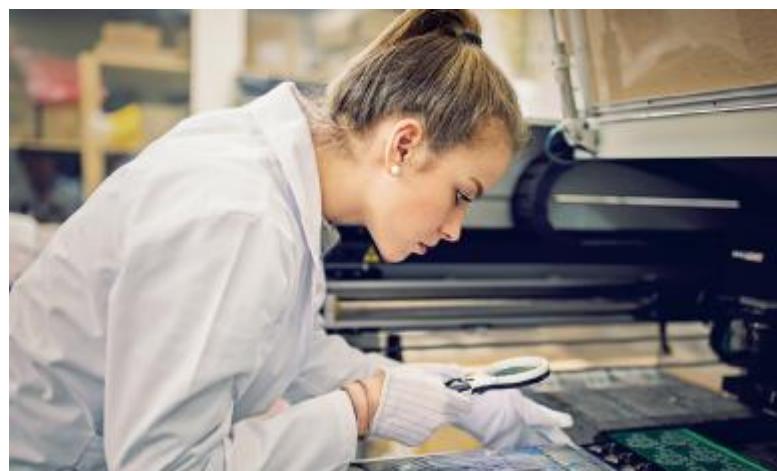
- **understanding the properties of materials** related to their use and the manufacturing process;
- **measuring, elaborating and evaluating technical characteristics** using the correct instruments;
- organizing the manufacturing process, defining the **design, construction, control** and **test** of the product;
- following the industrial processes, elaborating the working cycles, analyzing and evaluating the costs;
- **designing** structures and systems applying also Maths processes and analysing the answers to the mechanical, thermal and electrical stresses;
- **assembling and testing** components, machines and thermo-technical systems; certifying the results and writing technical instructions and texts;
- **organising and running maintenance processes** according to the correct procedures;

- defining, classifying and programming the integrated **automated systems** and applying **robotics** to the manufacturing processes;
- running projects according to the procedures and the standards required by the **quality and safety systems** of the company;
- understanding the specific problems linked to the **use of energy**; managing energy use and its control to optimize its consumption and protect the environment.

Where Mechatronic technicians work

Mechatronic technicians can work in mechanical and manufacturing companies in the following fields: production of pneumatics, industrial hydraulic and **automation**, **CNC machines programming**, projecting and **technical drawing**, also using CAD.

Energy is a field that offers many job opportunities. There is a need for many technicians and skilled workers whose work consists in generating energy and providing it to people for everyday life and tasks. There is also a need for individuals studying new methods of energy generation. The energy field includes utilities, gas and oil companies, government and research groups, energy education or environmental regulation agencies, nonprofit energy awareness and conservation organizations and many others. People who want to work in the energy field can enroll at any university course, but it is better to have an Engineering degree.



An engineer is inspecting some products.

Design

Skills Required:

CAD, CAE, ThermoFluids, Stress Analysis, FEA

Job Roles

- Structural Engineer
- CFD Engineer
- Design Engineer
- HVAC Engineer
- Piping Engineer



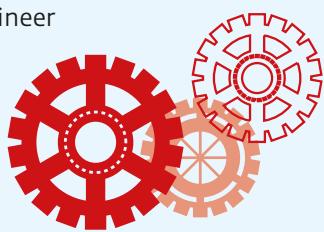
Production

Skills Required:

Industrial Engineering, Mechatronics, Production/Operation Management

Job Roles

- Production Engineer
- Fabrication Engineer
- Drilling Engineer



Sales & Other

Skills Required:

Spreadsheet Calculations, Modelling and Simulation

Job Roles

- Quality Manager
- Safety, Health and Environment Manager
- Financial Forecaster
- Sales Engineer



Maintenance

Skills Required:

Machine Design, Engineering Systems, Control and Instrumentation

Job Roles

- Power Engineer
- Maintenance Engineer
- Systems Engineer
- Site/Field Engineer



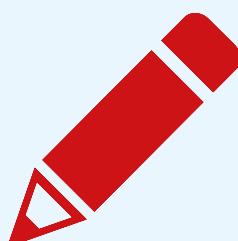
Planning

Skills Required:

Project Management, Spreadsheet Calculations

Job Roles

- Project Engineer
- Logistics Engineer
- Project Manager



MECHANICS



- 1 Materials in engineering
- 2 Mechanical drawing
- 3 Machine tools
- 4 Metal working processes
- 5 Engines
- 6 Heating and refrigeration systems

Work it out!

- Ready to skate
- Let's draw: a video tutorial
- Take care of your car

Unit 1

MATERIALS IN ENGINEERING



LEARN ABOUT...

- 1 Materials and their properties
- 2 Metals
- 3 Polymers: plastics and rubbers
- 4 Other types of materials: ceramics, composites and smart materials

EXPAND YOUR VOCABULARY

- ▶ Materials in engineering

LANGUAGE IN ACTION

- ▶ Grammar: comparative and superlative adjectives of majority; other comparative and superlative adjectives

PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION

- ▶ Describing a product

COMPETENCES

- ▶ Describe and compare the properties of materials
- ▶ Understand and explain the different types of materials according to their properties
- ▶ Analyse, evaluate and describe the properties of objects
- ▶ Understand the presentation of a new project
- ▶ Work in a team
- ▶ Develop critical thinking
- ▶ Describe the properties and other characteristics of a product

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

- ▶ Concept map

Digital Area

Exercises

Listening exercises

Video

1

MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES



- 1 Would you buy a glass football? Why?
- 2 Would you use a wooden knife? Why?
- 3 Would you use iron chairs in your class? Why?

Types of materials

Materials science is central to engineering and to industries. In fact, manufacturers and engineers need to know the structures and properties of materials to select the best one for a particular use, as well as to improve the efficiency of the final products.

The main categories of materials used in engineering are **metals**, **polymers**, including plastics and rubbers, **ceramics**, **composites** and **smart materials**.

Materials can be identified through their main properties: physical, chemical and mechanical.

Properties of materials: physical and chemical properties

The **physical properties** are the characteristics of a material that we can observe, for example colour, melting point, thermal and electrical properties. They define how the material reacts to external factors such as heat, electricity or gravity without changing its chemical structure. The most important are the following.

- **Melting point:** the temperature at which the substance changes from a solid to a liquid state.
- **Thermal conductivity:** the ability of a material to conduct heat.

GLOSSARY *

shape: forma
flow: flusso
oxidation: ossidazione
load: carico, sollecitazione
stress: tensione, sforzo

withstand: resistere, sopportare
to bend: piegarsi, curvarsi
indentation: penetrazione

- **Thermal expansion:** the tendency of matter to change in **shape**, area and volume in response to a change in temperature.
- **Electrical conductivity:** the ability of a material to conduct electricity. The opposition of a material to the **flow** of electric current is called **electrical resistivity**.

The **chemical properties** refer to changes in the chemical composition of a material because it interacts with other substances. The chemical properties include reactivity, flammability and **oxidation** states.

- **Corrosion resistance:** the ability of a material to resist the oxidation in atmospheric conditions.

Properties of materials: mechanical properties

The **mechanical properties** determine the behaviour of a material in response to the type of **load** (external force) applied or the type of **stress** (internal force) the material must **withstand**. The most important are the following.

- **Strength:** the ability of a material to resist forces without breaking, **bending** or changing permanently.
- **Hardness:** the ability of a material to resist scratching, abrasion and **indentation**.



- **Elasticity:** the ability of a material to return to its original shape when a force is removed.
- **Plasticity:** the ability of a material to be deformed permanently without breaking or fracturing. Two more properties associated with plasticity are **ductility:** the ability of a material to be deformed plastically when it is stretched, and **malleability:** the ability of a material to be deformed plastically when it is compressed.
- **Stiffness:** the ability of a material to resist deformation in response to an applied force or load.
- **Toughness:** the ability of a material to resist shock or impacts and plastically deform without

breaking. It is a combination of strength and plasticity.

- **Brittleness:** the tendency of a material to break under stress before it deforms.
- **Fatigue:** the ability of a material to resist repeated stress cycles, bending or tension.



4 ● VOCABULARY Read the text and find the English equivalent of the following words.

- 1 punto di fusione
- 2 sostanza
- 3 materia
- 4 rigidità

- 5 tenacità
- 6 fragilità
- 7 graffiare
- 8 allungare, stirare

5 ●● READING COMPREHENSION What properties do these objects (a-h) have? Match them to the appropriate properties (1-6). You can use the properties more than once.

- 1 hardness
- 2 plasticity
- 3 toughness
- 4 brittleness

- 5 electrical conductivity
- 6 corrosion resistance
- 7 strength
- 8 malleability



a hardness, brittleness



b c



c



d e f



6 ●● READING COMPREHENSION Answer the following questions.

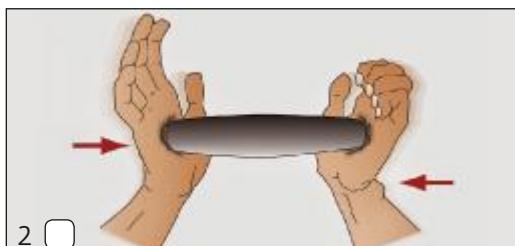
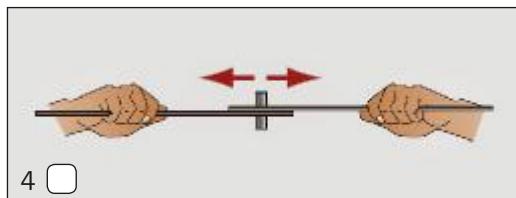
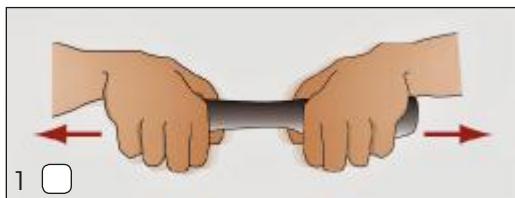
- 1 What are the physical properties of materials?
- 2 What are the mechanical properties of materials?
- 3 What is the difference between thermal conductivity and thermal expansion?
- 4 What is strength?
- 5 What is hardness?
- 6 What is the difference between malleability and ductility?

7 ●● PET READING COMPREHENSION Choose the correct answer. Only one is right.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 A material is tough when | 4 Which statement is not correct?
Malleable materials |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a it doesn't deform | <input type="checkbox"/> a can be deformed permanently |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b it is brittle | <input type="checkbox"/> b can't be deformed permanently |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c it is strong and plastic | <input type="checkbox"/> c can be deformed by hammering or pressing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> d it doesn't withstand shocks or sudden impacts | <input type="checkbox"/> d don't return to their original shape when they are compressed |
| 2 If a material can be permanently deformed when stretched, without breaking, it is | 5 Chemical properties refer to |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a ductile | <input type="checkbox"/> a the ability of the materials to resist external forces |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b malleable | <input type="checkbox"/> b the general characteristics of the materials |
| 3 If a material is hard, but easily broken, it is | <input type="checkbox"/> c changes of a material when a chemical reaction occurs |
| <input type="checkbox"/> a strong | <input type="checkbox"/> d resistance to corrosion only |
| <input type="checkbox"/> b stiff | |
| | |

EXPANSION**8 ●● READING COMPREHENSION** Look at the pictures (1-5): they show different types of stress which materials can undergo. Match them to their definition (a-e) and draw the missing one.

- a **Torsional stress:** it is caused in the material by twisting forces.
- b **Tensile stress:** it is caused in the material by stretching or pulling forces.
- c **Shear stress:** it is caused in the material by sliding forces.
- d **Compressive stress:** it is caused in the material by pushing forces.
- e **Bending stress:** it is caused in the material by forces inducing curvature.



9 •• VOCABULARY Complete the sentences using one of the following verbs.

stretches • boils • rusts • expands • deforms • scratches • breaks

Example: If you pull this rubber band, it stretches.

- When you heat metal, it , and when you cool it, it contracts.
 - An iron gate when exposed to heat, dust, wind and rain.
 - If you hit a wooden table with a hammer, it the surface.
 - If you push a plastic bottle on both sides, it
 - Water at 100 degrees Celsius.
 - If you drop a glass on the floor, it because it is brittle.

10 ●●● **CRITICAL THINKING** Work in groups to find out more about the properties and test the performance of different materials. Follow these steps and complete the charts below.

- Choose an object around you and observe its properties and characteristics (What colour is it? Is it heavy or light?)
 - Test the material to determine its performance: stretch it, squeeze it, compress it, bend it, drop it... How does the material behave? Is it waterproof? Can you colour it with ink? Can you change its shape? Does it break when you drop it?
 - What can you use the material for? What can't you use it for? Why?
 - Share your findings with the class.

Properties and characteristics of your object (list some adjectives)	Describe the test	Describe the behaviour of the material
Rubber bracelet: strong, elastic...	We stretched it.	The material stretched and didn't break. Then it returned to its original shape.