**OBJECTS, MATERIALS, PROPERTIES**

**Task 1A Listen and learn the vocabulary below.** <http://www.languageguide.org/english/vocabulary/car/>

**CAR PARTS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. accelerator 2. blinker 3. brakes 4. bumper 5. clutch 6. door 7. fuel gauge 8. funnel 9. gas can 10. gearshift 11. gears 12. headlight 13. hood 14. hubcap 15. jack 16. jumper cables | 1. license plate 2. muffler 3. pedals 4. rear-view mirror 5. shock absorber 6. spark plug 7. speedometer 8. steering wheel 9. taillight 10. tire 11. tread 12. trunk 13. wheel 14. windshield wiper (wiper) 15. windshield |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Task 1B Name the car parts.The first one has been done for you.**   |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | 1. hood | | 1. wheel | | 1. door | | 1. rim | | 1. bumper | | 1. license plate | | 1. blinker/indicator | | 1. trunk | |

**Task 1C Name more parts.**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| |  |  | | --- | --- | |  | 1. blinker 2. rearview mirror 3. head light | |  | 1. steering wheel | |  | 1. gearshift | |  | 1. speedometer | |  | 1. clutch 2. brake 3. accelerator | |  | 1. jumper cables | |  | 1. fuel gauge | |  | 1. funnel | |  | 1. muffler | |  | 1. spark plug | |  | 1. jack | |  | 1. gears | |

(Pictures from <http://www.languageguide.org/im/car/eng/> )

**2.ENGINEERING MATERIALS**

**Task 2A Which of the following materials are used for which parts of a modern car? Give examples.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **aluminum** | different components, motor/engine |
| **copper** | wiring |
| **lead** | battery |
| **ceramics** | brakes |
| **iron** | body/frame |
| **glass** | windscreen, mirror |
| **plastics** | dashboard, pedals, levers |
| **fiberglass** | bumper, hood |
| **alloy** | almost all components are alloys |
| **steel** | body/frame |

**It’s very important in engineering to find the most suitable material(s) for certain objects. That’s why we need to know the properties of the material that we intend to use.**

**Task 2B Below is a chart of** the **groups of materials. Supply the chart with the following materials:**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **leather** | **gold** | **aluminium** | **styrofoam/**  **polysytrene** | **silver** | **glass** | **stone** |
| **wool** | **plastics** | **synthetics** | **porcelain** | **lead** | **steel** | **cast iron** |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **METALS** | | | | **NON-METALS** | | | |
| **FERROUS**  **METALS** | | **NON-FERROUS** | | **NATURAL MATERIALS** | | **ARTIFICIAL MATERIALS** | |
| steel | cast iron | **heavy metals:** | **light metals:** | wood | stone | **ceramic material** | plastics |
|  |  | lead | aluminium | leather | wool | glass | synthetics |
|  |  | gold | silver |  |  | porcelain | styrofoam |

**Task 2C Fill in the text with the words in the box.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **ore** | **porcelain** | **furnace** |
| **soft** | **composite** | **alloy** |
| **carbon** | **stone** | **ferrous** |
| **insulator** | **conductor** | **temperatures** |
| **lead** | **melting point** | **sintered-powder** |
|  | **fiberglass** |  |

1. At first, natural materials such as wood or **stone** were used.
2. About 9000 years ago copper was discovered. This is a very **soft** material and it could easily be worked with a stone hammer.
3. **Lead**and copper belong to non-ferrous materials. About 5500 years ago man was able to melt copper out of copper **ore**.
4. **Ferrous metals** were produced later when the **furnace**had been invented. This produced enough heat to melt iron ore. Iron has a much higher **melting point** than copper.
5. Steel was invented with the discovery that adding **carbon** improved the properties of iron.
6. The processing of metals went hand in hand with the production of ceramics such as glass and **porcelain**. Here too, high **temperatures** are needed.
7. Modern materials include **sintered-powder materials**, consisting of a metal powder that is subjected to high pressure and then heated, and **composite materials**, which are made of two or more different materials, the examples of such materials being reinforced concrete or **fiberglass**-reinforced synthetics.
8. An **alloy** is a metal that is formed by mixing other metals or elements.
9. A **conducto**r allows heat or current to flow easily.
10. An **insulator** does not allow heat or current to flow easily.

**ALLOYS**

**Task 2DWhat’s an alloy? Watch the video and fill in the gaps.**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9LHDSB1n11k> 6,45 min (only first 2,45 min)

Almost every piece of metal we use in our life is **an alloy**, whether it’s the wheels of the car, the **cutlery** we eat with, and even the jewelry we wear. But what are alloys and how are they made?

Alloys essentially are a **mixture** of the base metal and one or more additional elements.

Combining metals this produces a material with very different properties the individual metals their own.

And this technology isn’t new. In fact, humans have been using alloys for 1000s of years.

**Task 2E Listen on and finish the chart below.**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **ALLOY** |  |  | PRODUCTS |
| bronze | copper | tin | tools, weapons, pots |
| solder | lead | tin | connecting electronic components, joining pipes |
| steel | iron | carbon | bridges |
| stainless steel | steel | chromium | cutlery, car parts |
| nickel aluminium | nickel  (is light, has high melting point) | aluminium  (light and strong) | jet turbine blades |

**Task 2F Read and fill in the gaps with keywords provided.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **brass** | **pure** | **resistant** |
| **goldsmiths** | **unsuitable** | **to lower** |
| **corrode** | **to cast** | **weak** |

**Pure metals** are often **weak** and **corrode easily**, but their properties can be improved by mixing them with other metals or non-metals. The mixture of two or more metals is called an alloy.

**Pure copper**, for example, is very soft, but if you mix it with tin, you can produce a much harder material and **lower** the melting point of the metals, which makes it easier to **cast**. This alloy is called bronze.

**Brass** is also an alloy, it contains zinc instead of tin.

**Steel** is an alloy of iron and carbon. It is harder than pure iron and much more **resistan**t to corrosion. If you add a certain amount of silicon and a little carbon to iron, you get steel with a high electrical resistance.

**Aluminum** alloys are used in the construction of airplanes, automobiles, bicycles and buildings. Pure aluminum parts corrode too easily, so they are **unsuitable** for use in airplanes and buildings. Pure gold and silver are often too soft to be used in jewelry or in dental applications, e.g. for inlays or crowns, so **goldsmith**s and dentists use alloys instead

*Adapted from:Technical Milestones ( English fur technischeBerufe, Klett)*

**STEEL** 

Steel is the most widely used engineering material. Technically, though, this well-known alloy of iron and carbon is not as simple as one might think. Steel comes in a huge range of different grades, each with different characteristics.

The first, **carbon steels**, consist of iron and carbon, and contain no significant quantities of other metals. **Mild steel**- containing about 0.3% carbon, **medium and high carbon steel** which contain approximately 0.6 to 1.4% carbon.

The second are **alloy steels**, which consists of iron, carbon and one or more alloying metals ( chromium, nickel, manganese, vanadium); **stainless steels** containing chromium and nickel and do not rust; **tool steels** are extremely hard, and are used in cutting tools. They contain tungsten and/or cobalt. (high-speed steel is used in cutting tools that operate at high temperatures, such as drill bits).

**The biggest weakness of steel is that it corrodes**- its surface **progressively deteriorates** due to a chemical reaction. If steel is not protected properly, **a rusty layer ‘eats’ into the metal**.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mRA6RY2o9Lg> How it’s made: steel 4,51 min

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9l7JqonyoKA> 6,45 min; Steel, from start to finish

**Task 2E Complete the table with the words related to corrode, oxide and rust. Then make up 3 sentences using those words.**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Verb** | **Adjective** | **Noun** |
| oxidize | oxidized | oxygen |
| corrode | corroded | corrosion |
| rust/go rusty | rusty | rust |
| expand | expanding | expansion |
| contract | contracting | contraction |
| 1. Iron corrodes easily. | | |
|  | | |
|  | | |

**Task 2F Watch the video about LTH Castings, the company on Litostrojska, just opposite our school and write a short presentation of the company.**

<http://www.lthcastings.com/> 10 min presentation (<http://www.rcsimit.si/ustanovitelj.php?pid=4> - Slovene)

**Task 2G**

**CERAMICS**  **Fill in the gaps.**

It is not only pottery or dentistry. It is widely used in **modern industry for high-tech applications**, such as **engine components**, **joints** and **cutting tools** as well as in households and in dentistry. It has high electrical conductivity, enduring utility, mechanical strength, hardness, resistance to wear, chemical durability

Make a list of ceramic products and parts used in engineering and in everyday life.

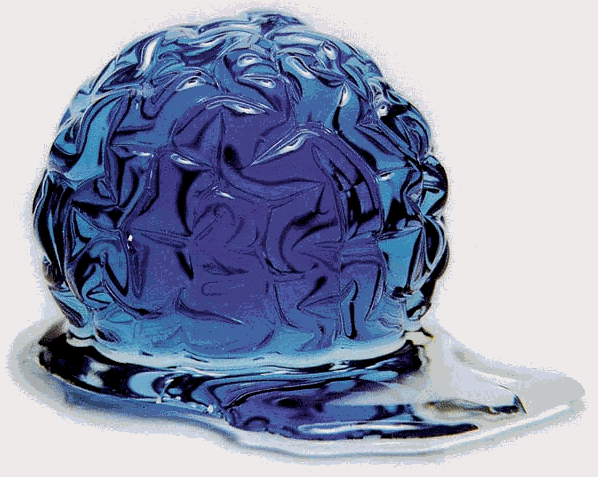
|  |
| --- |
| brick, plate, glass, toilets/sinks, watch (the time keeping devices in watches ), sparkplugs, valves, ball bearings, jet engines, flooring, Kyocera knives |

**PLASTICS** 

Plastics are divided into two groups, **THERMOPLASTICS** ( can be softened by heating and hardened by cooling- it can be reshaped) and **THERMOSETTING PLASTICS** ( hardens permanently can’t be reshaped, can endure high temperatures), depending on their reaction to heat.

**Name 10 items that are made of plastic.**

|  |
| --- |
| remote control, shampoo bottles, handles of your fridge, the grips of cooking pans, light switches, closures and lids of several bottles, buttons on your clothes, the soles of your tennis shoes, telephone, the case of your TV, bottles water |

**SMART MATERIALS**

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FgrIDibPmJo> 2,57

Science and technology have made amazing developments in the design of electronics and machinery using standard materials, which do not have particularly special properties. Some such materials have the ability to change shape or size simply by adding a little bit of heat, or to change from a liquid to a solid almost instantly when near a magnet; these materials are called smart materials.

**Task 3ARead and learn**

**PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS**

When materials are exposed to forces, such as **tension** (stretching forces 🡨🢭🡪) and **compression** ( crushing forces 🡪🢭🡨 ), they **deform**- that is, they change shape.

When material is subjected to tension, its length will increase by a certain amount. This is called **extension**. The **tensile strength** (ability to resist tension) is usually lower than its **compressive strength**( ability to resist compression).

1. **ELASTICITY AND PLASTICITY**

Some materials **can extend** significantly, but can still return to their original shape. It’s called **elasticity**. Rubber is very elastic.

If material has low elasticity, and is **strong**, we call them **stiff**.

If material has low elasticity and is **weak**, it is **brittle**- it **fractures** (breaks) very easily. ( glass).

Some material change shape, but do not return to their original shape. They are **plastic materials**.

A material that can be plastically deformed by **hammering or rolling**( example, lead) is **malleable**. A material that can be **drawn out**( stretched) into a long length ( copper) is **ductile.**

1. **HARDNESS**

The hardness of a material affects its **durability**- that is, how long it will last. Generally **hard** materials are more durable than **soft** materials, because they are better at **resisting wear** to their surfaces. Hardness can be defined in two main ways:

* **stratch hardness**: a material’s ability to resist being scratched.

Materials with high degree of scratch hardness are said to have goo abrasion resistant

* **Indentation hardnes**s describes a material’s ability to resist indentations

1. **FATIGUE, FRACTURE AND CREEP**

**Fatigue** is usually caused by **cyclic loads**- forces that continually vary (plane- wings are affected by cyclic loading as the frequently **flex**). The consequence of fatigue is **micro-cracking**, the formation of crack too small to see with the eye, and which worsen over time. The speed at which fatigue cracking progresses depends on the material’s fracture **toughness**.

**Creep** means that components become **permanently deformed** (stretched, for example) due to loads. Creep increases over time (engines, where load and temperatures are high)

**Task 3ATRANSLATE from the *PROPERTIES OF MATERIALS* chapter**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **durability** | trpežnost |
| **wear** | obraba |
| **abrasion resistance** | odpornostnapodrgnine, brušenje |
| **indentation hardness** | odpornostnazareze |
| **scratch hardness** | odpornostnapraske |
| **fatigue** | utrujenost |
| **fracture toughness** | žilavost, lomnaodpornost |
| **to worsen** | poslabšati |
| **creep** | območjeplastičnosti |
| **cyclic loads** | ponavljajočaobremenitev |
| **to vary** | spreminjati se |

**Task 3BTranslate some more…**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| conductive  conductivity  a conductor | allows heat or current to flow easily  Ex.: A good electrical conductor is copper.  *prevoden, prevodnost, prevodnik* |
| to insulate  insulation  insulator | **does not allow heat or current to flow easily**  ***izolirati, izolacija, izolator*** |
| conductor ≠ insulator |  |
| light ≠ heavy | ***lahek ≠ težek*** |
| transparent ≠ opaque | ***prozoren ≠ moten/neprozoren*** |
| flammable ≠ non-flammable |  |
| waterproof ≠ absorbent |  |
| flexible ≠ rigid |  |
| magnetic ≠ non-magnetic |  |
| elastic ≠ plastic |  |
| soft ≠ hard, tough |  |
| styrofoam, polystyrene | ***stiropor*** |
| cast iron | ***lito železo*** |
| reinforced concrete | ***železobeton*** |
| tin | ***pločevina*** |
| brass | ***medenina*** |
| corrosion resistant | ***odporen proti rjavenju*** |
| flexible, flexibility |  |
| durable, durability | ***trpežnost, obstojnost*** |
| flexible, flexibility |  |
| transparent, transparency |  |
| malleable. malleability | ***koven, ki se da preoblikovati z valjanjem, kladivom*** |
| ductile, ductility | ***raztezen z vlečenjem*** |
| elastic, elasticity |  |

**Task 3C Work in groups. Design a chair or anxy…** PS Presentation can be graded.

**Write, explain and describe your ides in class. Use the following words and phrases.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Our main idea was to …**  **Our design consists of …**  **It is constructed of…**  **It consists of/is made of**  **Its measurements are..**  **We decided to use … because…**  **It can be used for …**  **The (dis)advantage of the material we used is …** |  |

**Task 3DAnswer the questions.**

1. What are water pipes made of? Why?

**They are made of brass because brass doesn't rust in contact with air and water and it is strong.**

1. What material is best for connecting a socket to the electricity supply?

**Copper, because it is easily made into wire and it also carries electricity well.**

1. What is best for making a bicycle frame?

**Aluminium is best for making a bicycle frame because it is light, easy to shape, strong and reliable ,corrosion resistant.**

1. What material is best for television casings?

**Plastics, because it is light, water resistant, electricity resistant. strong and easy to shape.**

**Task 3E Find the opposites**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 1. breaks easily | tough |
| 1. clear | opaque |
| 1. easy to shape | rigid |
| 1. hard/tough | soft |
| 1. light | heavy |
| 1. strong | weak |
| 1. flammable | non-flammable |
| 1. absorbent | water-proof |
| 1. elastic | plastic |
| 1. conductor | insulator |
| 1. rigid | flexible |
| 1. magnetic | non-magnetic |
| 1. transparent | opaque |
| 1. strong | weak |

**Task 4WRITING ( 80 words).What in your opinion is the material of the future? Give two reasons for your choice. Name objects and explain their usage.**

**Task 5CROSSWORDS**

**flammablevnetljiv**

**conductorprevodnik**

**transparentprozoren**

**leadsvinec**

**styrofoamstiropor**

**fiberglasssteklenovlakno**

**brittlekrhek**

**fracturezlomiti**

**hardnesstrdnost**

**deformpreoblikovati, deformirati**

**compoundspojina**

**reinforced concrete železobeton**

**alloysteelsjeklenezlitine**

**castironlitoželezo**

**elasticityelastičnost**

**plasticityplastičnost**

**fatigueutrujenostmateriala**

**creepobmočjeplastičnosti**

**expansionširjenje**

**metalkovina**

**alloyzlitina**

**corrosionrjavenje**

**durableobstojen**

**waterproofvodoodporen**

**toughnesstrdnost, odpornost**

**propertylastnost**

**indentationvdrtina**

**scratchpraska**

**tensionnapetost**

**Task 5CROSSWORDS**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Across**  3.širjenje EXPANSION  4. plastičnost PLASTICITY  6. obstojen DURABLE  12. zlomiti FRACTURE  14. železobeton REINFORCED CONCRETE  15. svinec LEAD  17. elastičnost ELASTICITY  19. prozoren TRANSPARENT  24. jeklene zlitine ALLOYSTEELS  25. rjavenje CORROSION  26. trdnost HARDNESS | **Down**  1. utrujenost materiala FATIGUE  2. vnetljiv FLAMMABLE **(2x M v isti okvirček**)  5. območje plastičnosti CREEP  7. krhek BRITTLE  8. lastnost PROPERTY  9. kovina METAL  10. preoblikovati, deformirati DEFORM  11. vdrtina INDENTATION  13. napetost TENSION  16. lito železo  18. spojina  20. stiropor STYROFOAM **(T in Y sta v istem okvirčku)**  21. vodoodporen WATERPROOF  22. trdnost, odpornost TOUGHNESS  23. stekleno vlakno FIBERGLASS  25. prevodnik CONDUCTOR  27. zlitina ALLOY  28. praska SCRATCH |

Additional links:

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SVlTtq3uOdY> 1 min Physical properties of materials

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kzAN5f0m5H4&feature=related> 2 min Interesting facts about aluminium

<http://curiosity.discovery.com/question/key-properties-of-aluminum> 2,51 Discovery channel, aluminium

<http://curiosity.discovery.com/question/material-used-to-make-sword> 2,03, Discovery channel, What metals are used to make swords

<http://curiosity.discovery.com/question/how-magical-is-corrosion> 2 min, Discovery channel, How magical is corrosion

<http://curiosity.discovery.com/question/properites-element-change-small-samples> 1,38 , Discovery channel, Can properties change in small quantities