

BOOK 3

WORKING WITH ENGLISH

A COURSE IN GENERAL AND TECHNICAL ENGLISH

M. Archer and E. Nolan-Woods

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Introduction

This book centres round the planning and building of a small local hospital. Most of the characters in the book are the workers actually engaged on the job but they also include some of the administrators. Yoshi, the electrical engineering student who first appeared in Book 1, also appears in several Units.

There are five units, each divided into two parts, A and B. Each Unit is concerned with an essential part of the building programme. For example, in Unit 3 part A covers external plumbing and part B covers internal plumbing. In addition to the essential vocabulary, each Unit introduces and practises a particular grammatical structure in addition to the notional phrases connected with advice, explanation, and so on, and phrasal verbs as they arise. A short Test is provided at the end of each Unit.

The aim has been to make the book as lively and interesting as possible for the student who is not only learning English, but also dealing with subject matter with which he is likely to be unfamiliar. For this reason a variety of charts, diagrams and work sheets have been included as well as situations to elicit the student's response and participation in role play.

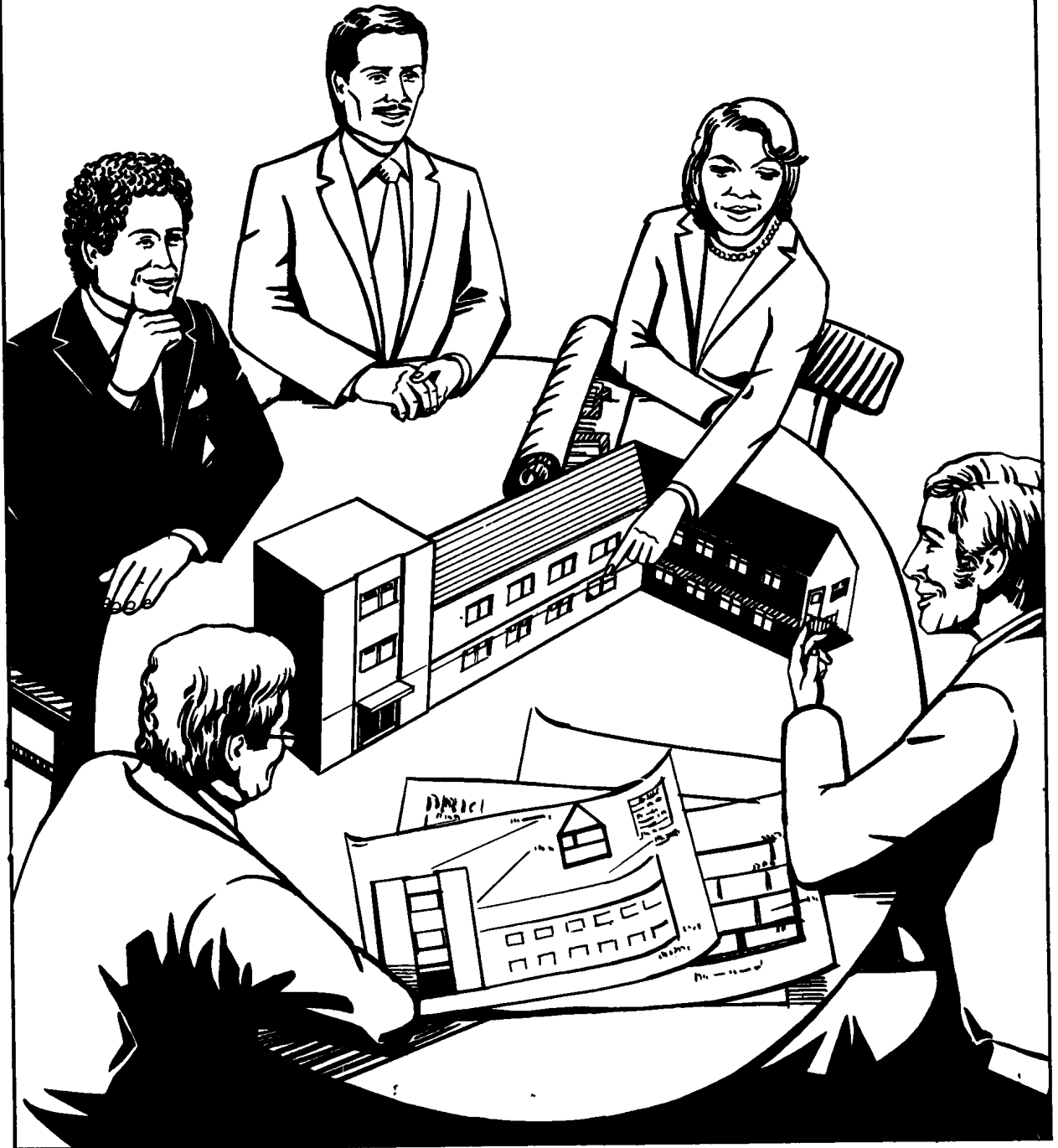
The Teacher's Book contains detailed teaching notes, giving a full explanation of the grammar, notions and concepts covered in the exercises as well as suggestions for more classroom activities and the answers to the exercises.

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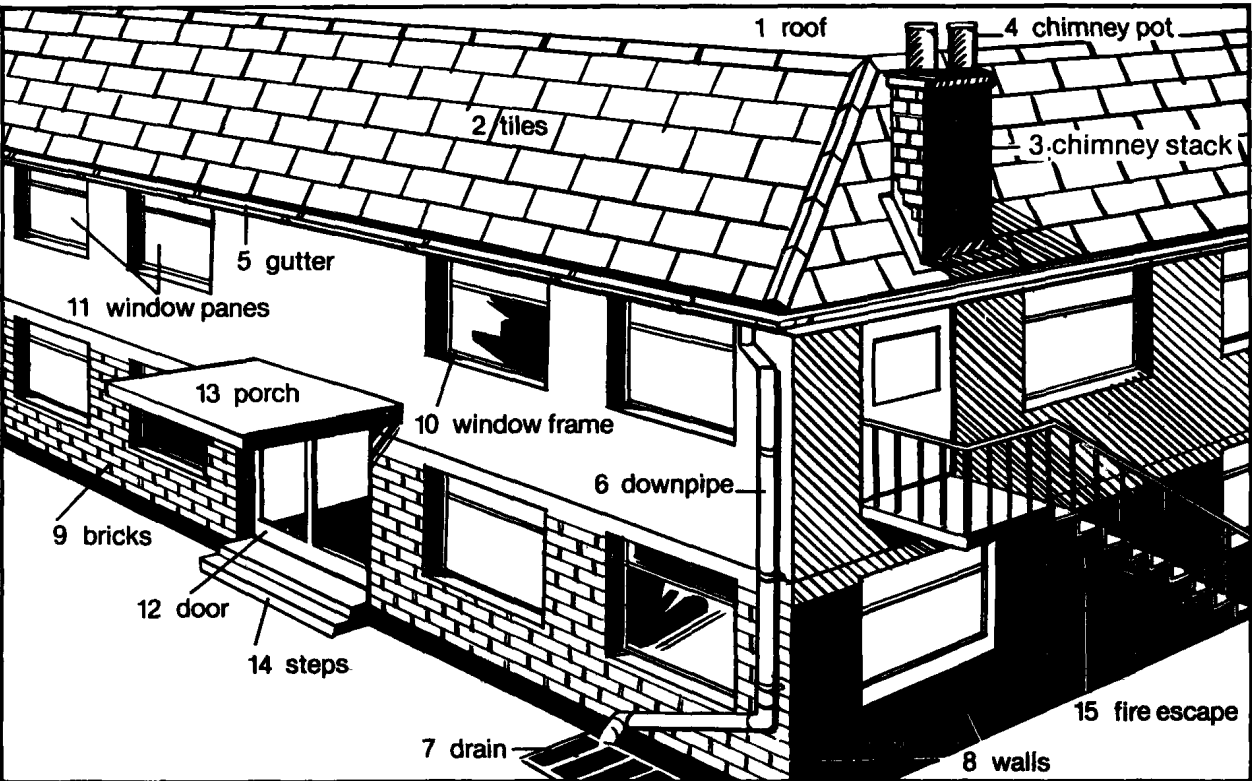
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UNIT ONE

Planning



PART A
External Plan of Hospital Building



Greenfield is a small industrial town and it is going to have a new hospital. This is a picture of the kind of hospital building Greenfield will have. Look carefully at the names of the numbered parts.

EXERCISE 1

Repeat the names of the numbered parts and then write the correct name against each of the following numbers:

2	5	10	4
7	12	9	3
6	11	13	14
15	1	8	

TEXT 1



Read the following passage:

The first thing the builders have to do when they are building a house, a hospital, or any other building, is to lay the foundations which support the walls.

If the foundations were not firm enough, the building would fall down.

The walls are usually made of bricks. Bricks are usually made of baked earth and they are held together with mortar, which is a mixture of lime, sand, water and sometimes cement.

If the bricklayers didn't use any mortar, the bricks would fall out of the wall.

A hospital has a lot of windows. The window frames are made of wood or metal, and the window panes are made of glass.

If there weren't any windows, there wouldn't be any light and air in the building.

The roof covers the top of the building and helps to keep the building dry and warm.

If the building hadn't got a roof, the inside would get wet and cold.

The roof is usually made of tiles which, like bricks, are often made from baked earth.

If the builders didn't lay the tiles properly, the rain would come in and the roof would leak.

Some roofs are flat, but in countries where there is a lot of rain, they are usually sloping (that is, they are built at an angle with eaves that project a little over the walls and allow the rain to run down.)

If the roof was flat, the rain would lie on top of it and perhaps go through the roof.

If the roof is sloping, the rain runs down it into the gutter and then down the downpipe into a drain in the ground.

If there wasn't a downpipe, the gutter would overflow when there was a lot of rain.

Sometimes a building has a chimney stack with chimney pots on the roof. This is to allow smoke or gases to escape.

If there wasn't a chimney stack, the smoke or gases would remain in the building.

Occasionally a bird builds its nest in a chimney pot, and then the airway is blocked and the smoke and gases cannot escape.

If a bird built its nest in a chimney pot, the airway would be blocked.

A hospital usually has a fire escape (a set of metal steps leading from the roof to the ground).

If there wasn't a fire escape, some people wouldn't be able to get out of the building if there was a fire.

EXERCISE 2

Read the passage again and answer the questions:

- 1 What is the first thing the builders have to do?
- 2 What do the foundations do?
- 3 What are walls usually made of?
- 4 How are the bricks held together?
- 5 What is mortar made of?
- 6 What are window frames made of?
- 7 What do we call the glass in a window?
- 8 What does the roof do?
- 9 What is the roof made of?
- 10 Where do we usually find sloping roofs?
- 11 What happens to the rain in the gutter?
- 12 How can smoke and gases escape from a building?
- 13 What do we sometimes find in a chimney pot?
- 14 Why does a hospital need a fire escape?

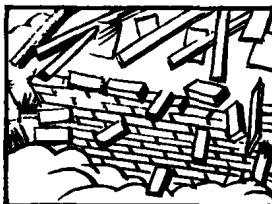
With another student, practise asking and answering these questions again. Try to answer without looking at your book.

What Would Happen If...?

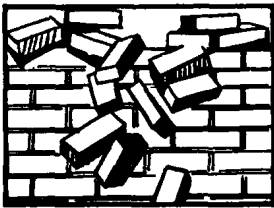
EXERCISE 3

Look at these pictures and then complete the sentences to say what would happen if something was wrong with different parts of the building. Use the words or phrases given. (The first sentence has been done for you.)

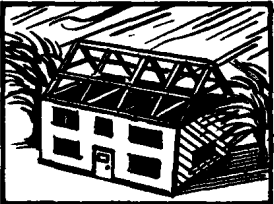
EXAMPLE



- 1 If there weren't any foundations, (building/fall down) the building would fall down.



- 2 If there wasn't any mortar,
(bricks/fall out)
-



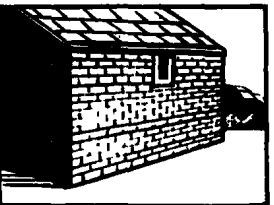
- 3 If there wasn't a roof,
(building/cold)
-



- 4 If there was a bird's nest on top of the chimney,
(airway/blocked)
-



- 5 If there wasn't a downpipe,
(gutter/overflow)
-



- 6 If there was only one window,
(building/dark)
-



- 7 If the tiles were broken,
(roof/leak)
-



- 8 If there wasn't a fire escape,
(people/not get out)
-

EXERCISE 4

Make questions with *would . . . if*, like this:

EXAMPLE: building/dark/if/one window?

ANSWER: *Would the building be dark if there was one window?*

- 1 building/fall down/if/bad/foundations?
-

- 2 roof/leak/if/broken tiles?
-

- 3 gutter/overflow/if/no downpipe?
-

- 4 builders/stop/work/if/no bricks?
-

- 5 people/get out/if/fire escape?
-

- 6 building/be/cold/if/no roof?
-

- 7 airway/be blocked/if/bird's nest/chimney pot?
-

- 8 bricks/fall out/if/no mortar?
-

EXERCISE 5

With another student ask and answer these questions. Begin the questions with *what would happen if . . . ?*

EXAMPLE: *birds nest in chimney pot?*

QUESTION: *What would happen if there was a bird's nest in the chimney pot?*

ANSWER: *The airway would be blocked.*

- 1 no roof? _____
- 2 no mortar? _____
- 3 no downpipe? _____
- 4 bad foundations? _____
- 5 only one window? _____
- 6 some broken tiles? _____
- 7 no chimney pots? _____
- 8 flat roof? _____

Read this verse. Notice how the lines begin: 'If I had . . . , I'd . . . '.

If I had some bricks, I'd build a wall,
 I'd build it wide and strong and tall.
 If I had some tiles, I'd make a roof,
 I'd make it sound* and weatherproof.*
 If I had some wood, I'd make a door
 Or two or three or even more.
 If I had some glass, I'd shine it bright,
 And make some windows to give me light.
 If I built a house with everything,
 With steps and a porch and a bell to ring,
 It would be the finest house in town.
 But — what would I do if it all fell down?

Notes:

- sound* here means *solid, firm* or *strong*.
 Its other meaning is *a noise*.
- weatherproof* giving protection against the wind and rain
- Some other words made with *proof* are
- fireproof* giving protection against fire.
- waterproof* giving protection against water,
 e.g. raincoat.
- soundproof* giving protection against noise.

Present conditional tense: should/would do... if shouldn't/wouldn't do... unless

- 1 The **present conditional tense** is made with *should/would* in the 1st person singular and plural and with *would* for all other persons.

'd is the short form for statements, and *shouldn't/wouldn't* for negatives.

There is no short form for *questions* unless they are *negative*.

I/we'd (*should/would*) build a wall *if* . . .
 He/she/you/they'd (*would*) build a wall *if* . . .
 . . .
 Would you build a wall *if* . . . ?

- 2 We use the **present conditional** with *if/if not/unless* + *simple past*:

He'd build a wall *if* he *had* some bricks
 He wouldn't build a wall *if* he *didn't* have any bricks
 He wouldn't build a wall *unless* he *had* some bricks.
 Would he build a wall *if* he *had* some bricks?

Notice that *unless* means the same as *if not*, but does not take *not* in the clause that follows it.

- 3 The *if/unless* clause can be put first, but you must remember that it is used with the simple past tense and not with the present conditional tense:

If he had some bricks/he'd build a wall
 If he didn't have any bricks/he wouldn't build a wall
 Unless he had some bricks,/he wouldn't build a wall . . .

...

- 4 a We use *should/would + if + simple past* when we think that it would be possible for something to happen, but when we do not really expect that it will:

I'd build a wall if I had some bricks.

(I don't think I can get any bricks, so I won't be able to build a wall).

- b If we think it is more possible for something to happen, we use *could*:

I could build a wall if I had some bricks

(I must try to get some bricks, and then I can build a wall)

Note: there is no short form for *could*, except in the negative: *couldn't*

EXERCISE 6



Answer these questions. Use the key word given (*glass, wood, etc.*)

EXAMPLE *Is he going to put in a new window? (glass)*

Well, he would, if he had some glass.

- 1 Is he going to repair the roof? (*tiles*)
- 2 Are you going to make a door? (*wood*)
- 3 Are they going to build a new hospital? (*money*)
- 4 Is she going to mend the window? (*glass*)
- 5 Is he going to paint the house? (*paint*)
- 6 Are they going to mend the wall? (*mortar*)
- 7 Are you going to build a wall? (*bricks*)
- 8 Is she going to wash the steps? (*water*)

EXERCISE 7

Make sentences with *couldn't . . . unless*, like this:

EXAMPLE *He/not build/wall/bricks*

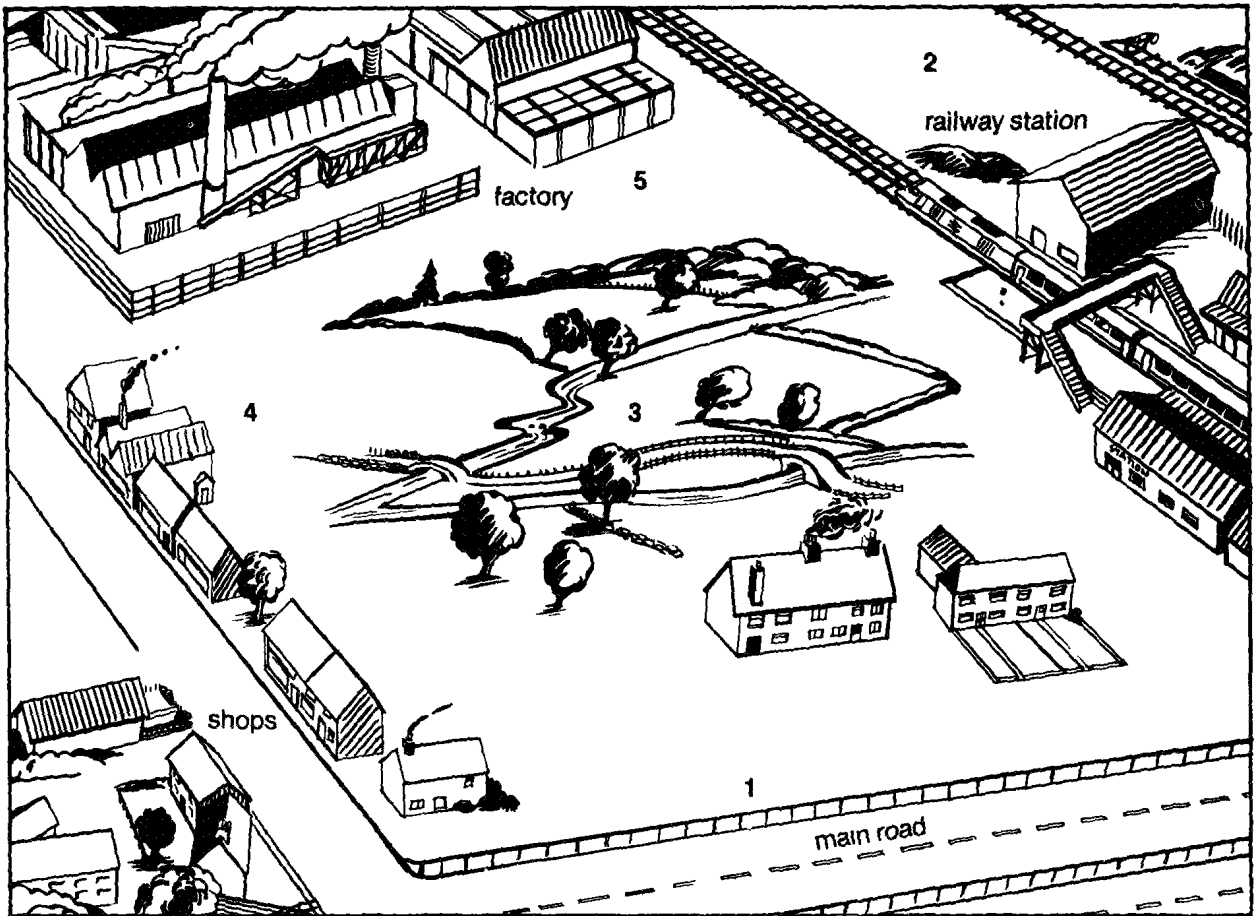
He couldn't build a wall unless he had some bricks

- 1 They/not mend/roof/tiles _____
- 2 She/not buy/house/money _____
- 3 He/not repair/window frames/wood _____
- 4 They/not lay/foundations/stone _____
- 5 I/not put in/window/glass _____
- 6 You/not clean/steps/water _____
- 7 They/not mend/wall/mortar _____
- 8 You/not build/wall/bricks _____

EXERCISE 8

Complete this paragraph using the correct form of the present conditional or simple past (*were*) tenses of the verbs given:

If the people of Greenfield had a new hospital, it (*mean*) they (*not have*) to travel six kilometres to the big hospital in the city of Banchester. If they (*be*) ill, their friends (*be able*) to visit them and they probably (*get*) better much more quickly if they (*not be*) in a strange place, because they (*feel*) at home. Until now, very often mothers and fathers (*not visit*) their sick children regularly unless they (*have*) a car as the bus service to Banchester is very infrequent. Of course, some people (*have to*) go to Banchester if they (*need*) very special treatment, but in most cases it (*be*) much more convenient if the hospital (*be*) at Greenfield. The people of Greenfield have given a lot of money to help build the new hospital. The hospital authorities (*not build*) the hospital unless they (*have*) this money.



EXERCISE 9

Study this map which shows different sites where the new Greenfield Hospital could be built, and then complete the following sentences. Use one of the following phrases to complete each sentence but do not use the same phrase more than once:

convenient for visitors but very noisy
quiet but difficult to get to
not near the centre of the town but easy to get to
smoky and dirty
noisy and inconvenient for visiting

1 If they built the new hospital on Site 1, it would be ...

2 If they built the hospital on Site 2, it would be ...

3 If they built the hospital on Site 3, it would be ...

4 If they built the hospital on Site 4, it would be ...

5 If they built the hospital on Site 5, it would be ...

6 Which would be the best site?
 The best site would be ...

DIALOGUE 1



Yoshi is studying electrical engineering. At present he is staying with Dr Harrison, the Medical Representative on the planning committee for the new Greenfield Hospital. Dr Harrison's daughter, Susan, is training to be a nurse. Both she and Yoshi are very interested in the building of the new hospital.



- YOSHI How is the work on the new hospital getting on, Dr Harrison?
- DR HARRISON Well, if we did a bit more and talked a bit less, I think we'd get somewhere quicker. They've laid the foundations and part of the walls are up, but there's still a lot to do.
- SUSAN Do you think they'll get it done by the summer, Dad?
- DR HARRISON I shouldn't think so. The thing's not even half-built yet. They haven't even got down to working out the final plans for the inside yet.
- SUSAN Oh well, I only asked.
- YOSHI You're going to a meeting of the Planning Committee this morning, aren't you, Dr Harrison?
- DR HARRISON That's right. We've got a lot to get through. There are one or two suggestions I'd like to make myself, if I got the chance, but I don't suppose we'll get round to them today. Anyway, I must be off. Have a nice day.
- YOSHI You, too, Dr Harrison.
- SUSAN That's the worst of Dad, he's always in a hurry.

Read or listen to the dialogue again and then practise reading it aloud with someone. Take the part of Dr Harrison.

EXERCISE 10

There are three suggested answers to the following questions on the dialogue. Choose the one you think is correct. Write only A, B or C for your answer.

- 1 Dr Harrison says that the foundations of the hospital
 - A haven't yet been laid
 - B are still being laid
 - C have already been laid
- 2 We understand that the walls of the hospital
 - A are still being built
 - B have already been built
 - C haven't been started yet
- 3 Dr Harrison tells Yoshi and Susan that the plans for the inside of the hospital
 - A have already been agreed
 - B haven't been agreed yet
 - C will never be agreed