

ENGLISH FOR CONSTRUCTION

ANH VĂN CHUYÊN NGÀNH XÂY DỰNG

KHOA XÂY DỰNG
 P202B, 25/K7 Quang Trung
 T: 0511-3 827 111 (ext 202)
 E: khoaxaydung@duytan.edu.vn

Dương Minh Châu
Chaudmce@gmail.com
Duongminhchau@dtu.edu.vn
 0912323573

UNIT 1 TEAMWORK

1.1 Roles and responsibilities

1.1.1 Speaking

a. Look at this illustration. Say what the people's jobs are and what they do

- b. Work in pairs. Explain what your jobs is and what you do.

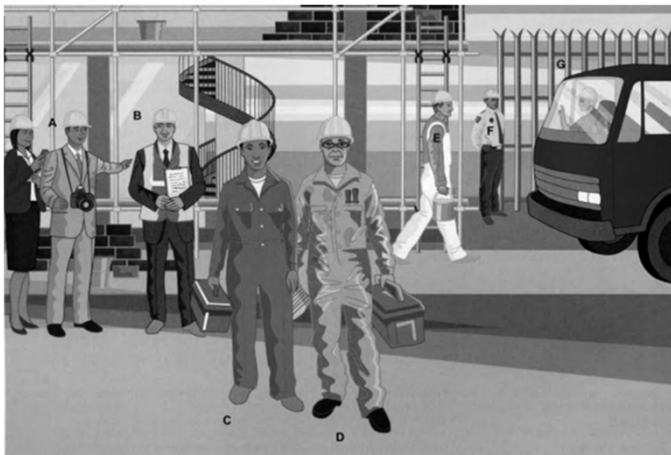
Example like this

I'm a ... I work for ...

My company ...

I'm responsible for

...





ĐẠI HỌC
DUY TÂN

UNIT 1 TEAMWORK

1.1 Roles and responsibilities

1.1.2 Vocabulary

Match these descriptions with the people in the illustration in 1.1.1

1. I'm _____. I work for a concrete supplier. We deliver concrete to construction sites all over the country.
2. I'm _____. This is my apprentice.
3. I'm _____. Today I'm painting a steel staircase.
4. I'm _____. I control access to the site. I'm responsible to the site manager.
5. I'm _____. My company is responsible for the whole project.
6. We're _____. We're visiting the site to ask some questions.

Site manager; Security guard; Driver; Reporters; Electrician; Painter

KHOA XÂY DỰNG
<http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn>

Dương Minh Châu
English for Construction

3



ĐẠI HỌC
DUY TÂN

UNIT 1 TEAMWORK

1.1 Roles and responsibilities

1.1.3 Listening

Two reporters are visiting Martin Karp from Karp Construction. Listen and complete the conversation below (track 02)

M: So ... how can I help you?

S: Well, we'd like some _____ (1) information about the project.

M: OK, I can ask my _____ (2) to send you some details. We sent out a press release a couple of weeks ago.

S: Yes, we have a copy of that, thank you. We're interested in finding out more information about the people working here. How many

_____ (3) do you have on site? What do they do? Where are they from? Are they all local people?

M: Oh, that depends on what's happening. As you can imagine, this is quite a _____ (4) business, so we have different _____ (5) and _____ (6) coming in and out all the time.

KHOA XÂY DỰNG
<http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn>

Dương Minh Châu
English for Construction

4

1.1 Roles and responsibilities

1.1.3 Listening

S: OK.

M: But, to answer your question, I'd say we usually have about 100 people on site. And they're mostly from this area.

A: And you're in charge of the site?

M: Well, yes, my company - actually, my father's company - is the _____ (7) for the project. We co-ordinate all the subcontractors and make sure things stay on schedule and stay within budget. I report to the _____ (8), Sabina Tom.

A: I see. And your father is Kasper Karp?

M: Yes, that's right. Sometimes, on bigger projects, we work in a consortium with other _____ (9) and _____ (10).

S: Could you tell us something about...?

M: Excuse me, I've just seen Mr Lang. He's walking through the gate. He represents the _____ (11), and I have a meeting with him and Anna Black in a few minutes' time ...

S: Anna Black?

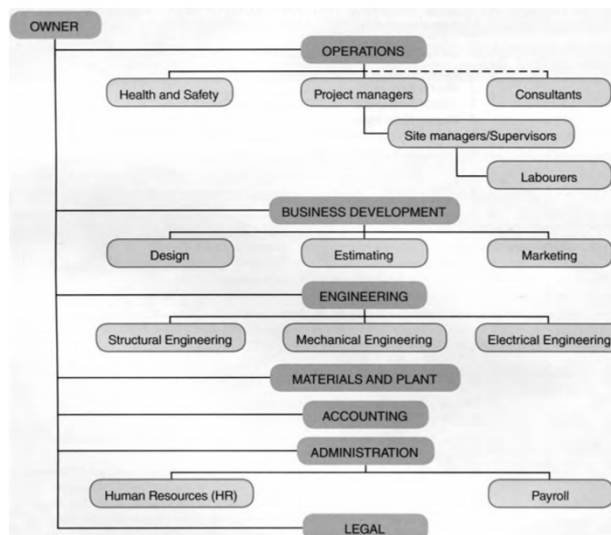
M: Anna works for the _____ (12), DKI Cement. They're supplying all the cement for the project. Just a moment, please. My assistant, Robert Lane, will answer any further questions you have.


S and A: Thank you.


1.2 Structure of an organisation**1.2.1 Vocabulary**

a. Look at this organisation chart of a construction company. Then complete the sentences with the words in the box.

*departments
divided
external
has
look
part
report
section
top*



 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 1 TEAMWORK	
<h3>1.2 Structure of an organisation</h3>		
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Our company has a simple structure. At the _____ is the Kasper Karp, the owner. 2. There are seven _____. The department heads report to the owner. 3. Operations consists of a Health and Safety _____ and all the project managers. 4. The site managers and supervisors _____ directly to a project manager. 5. Business Development is _____ into three sections: Design, Estimating and Marketing. 6. Engineering also _____ three sections: Structural, Mechanical and Electrical. 7. There are different departments which _____ after materials and plant, accounting, administration and legal. 8. Sometimes we have _____ consultants to help with special jobs. They are not _____ of the company. 		
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	7

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 1 TEAMWORK	
<h3>1.2 Structure of an organisation</h3>		
<p>b. Fill the banks with one suitable word. <i>Assistants; clients; contracts; expenses; materials; plan; recruit; role; suppliers; technical</i></p> <p>A. My (1).....is to make sure that all the project managers have the support they need for (2).....and equipment. We have a fleet of vehicles which the project managers and site managers use, and I also liaise with many different suppliers.</p> <p>B. There are only five people in my department, two lawyers and three (3)..... We handle all the (4).....and claims.</p> <p>C. My department works with all the other departments. The project managers work for me, but the people in the project teams come from the other departments. These teams change as the project goes through different phases.</p>		
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	8

1.2 Structure of an organisation

D. Our main role is to work with the clients and our management to (5).....the projects and work out costs. We also help to look for new clients.

E. Our main task is to look after all the income and outgoings in the company. So we send out the bills to our (6).....and pay the (7).....

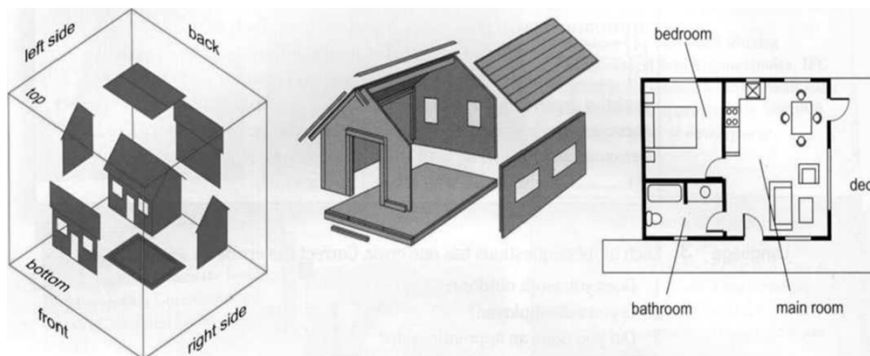
F. We are the (8).....department. We do the maths and make sure that things work the way they should. We work a lot with Operations and also Business Development.

G. We help to (9).....new staff and deal with training and development. We are also responsible for paying (10).....and paying wages and salaries.

Which departments do they belong to?

2.1 Technical drawing**2.1.1 Reading**

Look at three representations of a house. Name the types of drawing. Then read the text and check your answers.



2.1 Technical drawing

There are many ways of putting a 3D object into 2D.


Orthographic projections can be found on all construction projects. These drawings show different views of the object, and can include elevations (a view from one side) and cross-sections (the view when you cut through an object). Another type of drawing shows exploded views, which are very useful for understanding the assembly of an object, in other words how it all fits together. A third type of drawing is the plan view, which allows us to see an object from above. A typical example of this is a floor plan. These are very useful when we want to look at the fittings in detail, in other words where objects like cookers and baths go.


2.1 Technical drawing**2.1.2 Speaking**


Work in small groups. Discuss what other types of drawing are used in the construction industry.


2.1.3 Vocabulary


1	circle (n)	a	a solid or hollow shape that is round at one end, has sloping sides and has a point at the other end
2	I-shape (n)	b	a flat shape with three straight sides and three angles
3	oval (n)	c	has six flat sides with 90° angles and all of its faces are rectangles
4	square (n)	d	a shape, object or container with circular ends and long straight sides
5	triangle (n)	e	a completely round shape, like the letter 'O'
6	cone (n)	f	a solid object with six equal square sides
7	cube (n)	g	a shape like a circle, but wider in one direction than the other
8	cylinder (n)	h	a shape with four straight equal sides with 90° angles at the corners
9	rectangular prism (n)	i	a ball shape
10	sphere (n)	j	shaped in the form of the letter 'I'


 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 2 DESIGN	
<p>2.1 Technical drawing</p> <p>2.1.4 Listening</p> <p>Listen to an architect describing the house. Write the dimensions you hear. (Track 05)</p> <p>1. total area</p> <p>2. main room, with the kitchen.....</p> <p>3. bedroom</p> <p>4. bathroom</p> <p>5. height of rooms</p> <p>6. doors, not including frames</p>		
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	13

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 2 DESIGN	
<p>2.1 Technical drawing</p> <p>2.1.5 Talking about dimensions</p>		
We write:	We say:	
Imperial		
12' x 16'	twelve foot (or feet) by sixteen foot (or feet)	
560 sq ft (or sq ft)	five hundred and sixty square foot (or feet)	
2'8"	two foot (or feet) eight inches	
sq yd (or sq yd)	square yard (one square yard = three feet by three feet)	
Metric		
1.34 mm	one point three four millimetres	
0.03 cm	zero (or nought) point oh three centimetres	
25 m ²	twenty-five square metres	
600 m ³	Six hundred cubic metres	
2.000 m	two thousand metres	
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	14

 UNIT 2 DESIGN	
2.1 Technical drawing	
2.1.5 Talking about dimensions	
We use plus or minus to talk about tolerances:	
$28 \pm 1''$	twenty-eight foot (or feet) plus or minus one inch
$200 \pm 1 \text{ mm}$	two hundreds millimetres plus or minus one millimetre
We use to to talk about scales:	
15:1	fifteen to one
$20 \times 30 = 600$	Twenty multiple by (times) thirty is/equals 600
$12/5$	Twelve divided by five
πr^2	Pi r squared
$2\pi r$	Two pi r
$\sqrt{64} = 8$	The square root of sixty four is eight
KHOA XÂY DỰNG Dương Minh Châu http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn <i>English for Construction</i> 15	

 UNIT 2 DESIGN	
2.2 Estimates	
2.2.1 Reading	
<p><i>a. Read the text about estimating. Do you agree with it?</i></p> <p>Estimating is at the heart of the construction industry. Estimating is about calculating time, materials, equipment costs and so on. If we overestimate, someone else gets the job. If we underestimate, we lose money. So it's very important that we get it right.</p> <p>What is the surface area of this book? Estimate it and then measure to check. How much does it weigh?</p>	
KHOA XÂY DỰNG Dương Minh Châu http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn <i>English for Construction</i> 16	

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 2 DESIGN	
<h2>2.2 Estimates</h2>		
<h3>2.2.1 Reading</h3>		
<p>b. Read the passage below</p>		
<p>“First we look at various documents, such as preliminary specifications, drawings, utility requirements and so on - anything which can give us relevant information. We then calculate our initial estimate. As the design moves on into specific details - for example, floor plans, fittings, - we get more accurate. This means we include cost of labour, materials and plant, subcontractor quotes, and overheads - that’s things like legal fees, building permits, on site temporary construction, transport and so on. We even allow for stoppages due to weather. For example, if it snows, we can’t work on roofs. And then we add the profit we expect. Finally, we produce an estimate that can be sent to you, the client. This is the bid price.”</p>		
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	17

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 2 DESIGN																																											
<h2>2.2 Estimates</h2>																																												
<h3>2.2.1 Reading</h3>																																												
<p>Here are some of the collocations from the passage. Match them and then underline them:</p>																																												
<table border="0"> <tr><td>1</td><td>utility</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>relevant</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>initial</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>subcontractor</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>legal</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>building</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>temporary</td></tr> </table>	1	utility	2	relevant	3	initial	4	subcontractor	5	legal	6	building	7	temporary	<table border="0"> <tr><td>a)</td><td>fees</td></tr> <tr><td>b)</td><td>estimate</td></tr> <tr><td>c)</td><td>information</td></tr> <tr><td>d)</td><td>quotes</td></tr> <tr><td>e)</td><td>requirements</td></tr> <tr><td>f)</td><td>construction</td></tr> <tr><td>g)</td><td>permits</td></tr> </table>	a)	fees	b)	estimate	c)	information	d)	quotes	e)	requirements	f)	construction	g)	permits	<p><i>Find words that are similar in meaning to:</i></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>1.</td><td>Equipment.....</td></tr> <tr><td>2.</td><td>Initial.....</td></tr> <tr><td>3.</td><td>Precise.....</td></tr> <tr><td>4.</td><td>indirect costs.....</td></tr> <tr><td>5.</td><td>papers.....</td></tr> <tr><td>6.</td><td>customer.....</td></tr> <tr><td>7.</td><td>offer.....</td></tr> </table>	1.	Equipment.....	2.	Initial.....	3.	Precise.....	4.	indirect costs.....	5.	papers.....	6.	customer.....	7.	offer.....
1	utility																																											
2	relevant																																											
3	initial																																											
4	subcontractor																																											
5	legal																																											
6	building																																											
7	temporary																																											
a)	fees																																											
b)	estimate																																											
c)	information																																											
d)	quotes																																											
e)	requirements																																											
f)	construction																																											
g)	permits																																											
1.	Equipment.....																																											
2.	Initial.....																																											
3.	Precise.....																																											
4.	indirect costs.....																																											
5.	papers.....																																											
6.	customer.....																																											
7.	offer.....																																											
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	18																																										



UNIT 2 DESIGN

2.2 Estimates

2.2.2 Listening

Listen a conversation and complete it. (track 08)

A: We need to make some _____ (1) to the original plans.

B: What? Why?

A: The new _____ (2). He wants us to make some _____ (3).

B: OK. So tell me ... what changes?

A: Well, first he wants to build a floor-to- _____ (4) aquarium here, on the right. That means strengthening the floor.

B: OK. How about if I do some _____ (5) and get back to you on that?

A: Yes. I'm OK with that. Thank you. Now, the lighting...

B: What about the lighting?

A: He wants more _____ (6) lighting. Do you have any thoughts?

B: I know, why don't we remove these _____ (7) walls?



UNIT 2 DESIGN

2.2 Estimates

2.2.2 Listening

Listen a conversation and complete it. (track 08)

A: Yes, good idea. He also wants more _____ (8), a more open- plan design, so that fits in nicely. What do you think?

B: Well, they are only _____ (9) walls. But we'll need to run the workstation cabling through the floor. Maybe we need to raise the floor?

A: Yes, that's a good point. I'll speak to him again about this. Next thing.. he wants better _____ (10). He thinks it's too noisy. Can you speak to Ahmed about that?

B: Sure.

A: OK, now the joinery.

B: What about the joinery?

A: Well, the doors and windows stay the same , but he wants us to use FSC timber. It's more _____ (11) friendly.

B: OK. How about if I speak to the joiners and see what they _____ (12)?

A: OK. And we need to change the paint.

B: What about the paint?

2.2 Estimates

2.2.2 Listening

Listen a conversation and complete it. (track 08)

A: He wants us to use natural paints. No VOCs.

B: Yes, that makes sense. But isn't that more _____(13)?

A: Yes, he knows. He's OK with that.

B: OK. I'll organise that.

A: And finally the air conditioning. He wants us to think about different systems, systems that are more energy- _____(14) if possible.

B: OK. I'll speak to the HVAC people.


A: There's no need. I'm seeing them later today. I'll speak to them.


B: Thank you.

3.1 Talking about equipment

a. Look at this construction site equipment. Which equipment can you identify



 DAI HOC DUY TAN	<h2 style="margin: 0;">UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT</h2>
<p>3.1 Talking about equipment</p> <p>b. Name equipment that:</p> <p>1.....uses hydraulics.</p> <p>2.....has tracks.</p> <p>3.....uses stabilisers.</p> <p>4.....lifts loads.</p> <p>5.....digs trenches.</p> <p>6.....drives piles into the ground.</p> <p>7.....breaks things.</p>	
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>
23	

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	<h2 style="margin: 0;">UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT</h2>																																
<p>3.1 Talking about equipment</p> <p>c. Match 1-10 with their meanings a-j</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 5%;">1</td> <td style="width: 30%;">track (n)</td> <td style="width: 5%;">a</td> <td style="width: 60%;">a large digging machine used for making roads, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>stabiliser (n)</td> <td>b</td> <td>a powerful vehicle with a broad metal blade, used for moving earth and rocks, destroying buildings, etc.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>lift (v)</td> <td>c</td> <td>to move something or someone upwards into the air</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>trench (n)</td> <td>d</td> <td>a continuous metal band that goes over the wheels of a vehicle allowing it to move over uneven ground</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>bulldozer (n)</td> <td>e</td> <td>a long narrow hole dug into the surface of the ground</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6</td> <td>jackhammer (n)</td> <td>f</td> <td>a large powerful tool used by hand to break hard materials, e.g. the surface of a road, concrete</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7</td> <td>pile driver (n)</td> <td>g</td> <td>a machine for pushing heavy posts into the ground</td> </tr> <tr> <td>8</td> <td>backhoe (n)</td> <td>h</td> <td>a piece of equipment that helps make something steady</td> </tr> </table>		1	track (n)	a	a large digging machine used for making roads, etc.	2	stabiliser (n)	b	a powerful vehicle with a broad metal blade, used for moving earth and rocks, destroying buildings, etc.	3	lift (v)	c	to move something or someone upwards into the air	4	trench (n)	d	a continuous metal band that goes over the wheels of a vehicle allowing it to move over uneven ground	5	bulldozer (n)	e	a long narrow hole dug into the surface of the ground	6	jackhammer (n)	f	a large powerful tool used by hand to break hard materials, e.g. the surface of a road, concrete	7	pile driver (n)	g	a machine for pushing heavy posts into the ground	8	backhoe (n)	h	a piece of equipment that helps make something steady
1	track (n)	a	a large digging machine used for making roads, etc.																														
2	stabiliser (n)	b	a powerful vehicle with a broad metal blade, used for moving earth and rocks, destroying buildings, etc.																														
3	lift (v)	c	to move something or someone upwards into the air																														
4	trench (n)	d	a continuous metal band that goes over the wheels of a vehicle allowing it to move over uneven ground																														
5	bulldozer (n)	e	a long narrow hole dug into the surface of the ground																														
6	jackhammer (n)	f	a large powerful tool used by hand to break hard materials, e.g. the surface of a road, concrete																														
7	pile driver (n)	g	a machine for pushing heavy posts into the ground																														
8	backhoe (n)	h	a piece of equipment that helps make something steady																														
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>																																
24																																	

UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT

3.1 Talking about equipment

3.1.2 Listening

a. Complete the descriptions of construction site equipment.

Put one word in each gap. Then listen and check your answers. (Track 09)

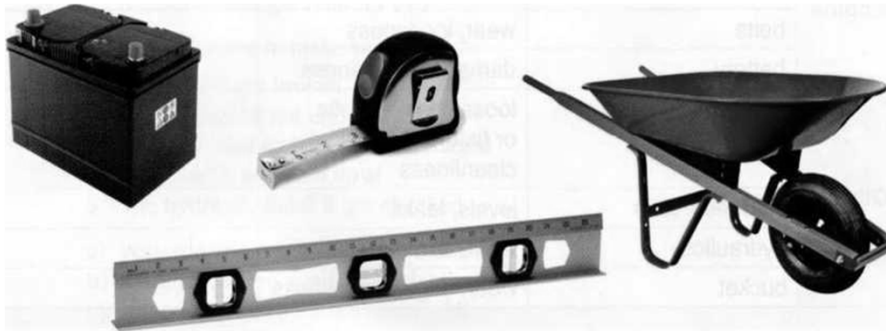
1. This machine is.....driving piles into the soil.
2. This machine has a bucket which is used.....scoop soil out of the ground.
3. This machine.....lift heavy loads high in the air.
4. You.....this machine to move large amounts of earth.
5. This machine.....electricity from petrol.
6. This machine.....used for transporting concrete to high parts of a construction site.
7. This machine is.....to transport people to high parts of a construction site.

UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT

3.1 Talking about equipment

3.1.3 Speaking

a. Work in small groups. Brainstorm different ways to use these items.



UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT

3.1 Talking about equipment

3.1.4 Reading

a. Read these extracts from manufacturers' sales brochures. Name the types of equipment they describe.

1 We manufacture a complete range of units, including truck and trailer mounted. Great reliability and superb performance. Our largest units can pump up to 160 cubic metres per hour.

2

- Range of up to 25 m
- Rechargeable battery
- State of the art joysticks give precise handling
- Our products are used to control lifting equipment all over the world.

3 Our units come in a variety of sizes and are fully equipped and ready to use. Standard features include steps, office furniture, heating/air conditioning, and interior and exterior lighting.

4 Made of high quality steel, they are used to transport heavy construction waste, including rubble and other debris. All models have large lifting eyes and a sloped end to make load discharge easy.

UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT

3.1 Talking about equipment

3.1.4 Reading

b. Read this text about mixing concrete and choose True (T) or False (F)

Concrete mixers mix and pour concrete. For small quantities of concrete, hand mixers are ideal. The portable mixer has wheels and uses electricity. It has a small drum which rotates. Concrete transport trucks – or in-transit mixers – transport large quantities of concrete to the site. The drum rotates during transport. The chute man pours the concrete down the chute, or uses a pump to get the concrete to difficult locations. Sometimes a crane lifts a hopper full of concrete to the job site.

UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT

3.1 Talking about equipment

3.1.4 Reading

1. Concrete mixers mix and pour concrete.
2. For small quantities of concrete, transport trucks are ideal.
3. Portable mixers use electricity.
4. Cranes lift hoppers full of concrete to the job site.
5. In-transit mixers rotate during transport.



UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT

3.2 Faults and repairs

3.2.1 Listening

Fill the blank with one word (Track 10)

A: Hi, Karl. You asked about the backhoe. A couple of things. One of the mirrors is

B: I thought it got Can you put it on the

A: Yes, I've already done that. And one of the was loose. I tightened it.

B: OK. Let's keep an eye on that. Anything else?


A: Well, the first aid kit is and the fire extinguisher, too.


B: What, again? That's the third time this month! I'll speak to the people.

A: And there's a problem with the Can you come and have a look?

B: Oh? What's up?

A: Look at this.


 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT	
<p>3.2 Faults and repairs</p> <p>3.2.1 Listening</p> <p>B: Yes, that's too much Did you check the reservoir?</p> <p>A: Yes, it's nearly</p> <p>B: OK. Let's have a look ... Got a torch handy?</p> <p>A: Yes, just a second ... Here you are.</p> <p>B: Ah, I see the problem.</p> <p>A: What is it?</p> <p>B: The hose is here. Just behind the Can you see?</p> <p>A: Yes, I missed that, sorry. Shall I call Mohammed, then?</p> <p>B: No, Mohammed's off sick today. But Farid should be around somewhere.</p> <p>A: OK. I'll give him a call.</p> <p>B: Tell Farid it's We need the backhoe to dig those trenches.</p> <p>A: Yes, OK. I'm on it now.</p> <p>3.2.2 Speaking</p> <p><i>What's the difference between maintain and repair? Give examples</i></p>		
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	31

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 3 EQUIPMENT	
<p>3.2 Faults and repairs</p> <p>3.2.3 Reading</p> <p><i>Read the conversation below, fill the blanks with words:</i></p> <p>broken; mess; key plate ; wiring ; leaking; replacing; welding;</p> <p>[A = Supervisor B = John C = Sandra]</p> <p>A: OK, listen up. We need to sort out the office trailer. It's a bit of a..... Here's what I want you to do. First of all, the roof is John, can you look at that?</p> <p>B: Sure, no problem. I'll fix it this afternoon, OK?</p> <p>A: Yes, that's fine, thanks. Secondly, one of the steps is broken. It needs Sandra?</p> <p>C: OK. I'll do that right away. It should take me an hour, tops.</p> <p>A: Good. Can you look at the jack as well, please? It looks like it needs some grease. It's a two- minute job</p> <p>C: Sure.</p> <p>A: Next, the electrics. Some of theis damaged, so there are no lights. And I don't think the air conditioning is working either. I'll ask the HVAC people to have a look at those. Leave that with me. And finally, the door. The lock isand needs..... And one of the hinges needs replacing, too. John, can you do those after the roof?</p> <p>B: Just to clarify - is it just the lock that needs replacing or the handle andas well?</p> <p>A: Just the lock. There's a broken key in it. It's a mortise lock.</p> <p>B: OK, no problem.</p> <p>A: Great. Thanks, everyone. Any more questions ...?</p>		
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	32

4.1 Order materials

4.1.1 Reading


Read the four texts. Decide the order they were written in.

	DELIVERY NOTE	CONSIGNOR'S COPY
 Torano Ltd Plumbing Supplies	Supplier: <i>Torano Ltd, Plumbing Supplies, Ras Al Khor Industrial Area</i>	Date: <i>17 May</i> Reference: <i>HU 23/67</i>
	Customer address: <i>Al Jadaf Avenue 456</i>	Customer Identification Number: <i>2675L</i>
	Delivery address: <i>Jumeirah Street 23A</i>	
	Transport: <i>Truck</i>	
	Shipping Agent: <i>Shonker</i>	
	Order number: <i>372B</i>	Total weight: <i>34 kg</i>
	Description: <i>Pipes HT-670</i>	Value: <i>289.07 AED</i>
	Delivered by:	Quantity: <i>4 m</i>
	Name (BLOCK CAPS): <i>ALI HAMAD</i>	
	Received:	
	I certify the above items were received in good order and condition.	Date: <i>17/5</i> Time: <i>12:25</i>
	Name (BLOCK CAPS): <i>GHAD</i>	Signature: <i>Ghad</i>

4.1 Order materials


4.1.1 Reading


Read the four texts. Decide the order they were written in.




The image shows a smartphone on the left with a text message that reads: "Pls ask Torano 2 send quote for 4 m pipe HT-675. Delivery Jumeirah Str site 17 May. thx." To the right is a computer screen displaying an email from Alfredo Torano, Manager, to Ms Sarkis. The email says: "Dear Ms Sarkis, Thank you for your request for a price quote. Unfortunately the pipes you requested are not in stock at the moment. However we can offer you other similar pipes for the same price. A copy of the specifications is attached. Please let us know your decision." Below the email is a "Request for price quote" form with the following details:

Request for price quote	
Item:	pipes HT-675
Quantity:	4 m
Delivery address:	Jumeirah Street 23A
Delivery date:	17 May
Customer Identification Number:	2675L

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 4 MATERIALS	
4.1 Order materials		
4.1.2 Vocabulary		
a. Match the terms in 1-7 with their meanings a-g. Use the texts in 4.1.1 to help you.		
1 BLOCK CAPS	a) a document from the seller to the buyer, giving details of a delivery	
2 price quote	b) ask for	
3 in stock	c) information about how much the goods cost	
4 FAQs	d) a person's name, written in his/her own handwriting	
5 signature	e) CAPITAL LETTERS	
6 delivery note	f) Frequently Asked Questions	
7 request	g) The seller has the items in his store.	
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	35

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 4 MATERIALS	
4.1 Order materials		
4.1.2 Vocabulary		
b. Find words in the texts in 4.1.1 that are similar in meaning to these words		
1.	Goods.....	
2.	number	
3.	value	
4.	seller.....	
5.	lorry.....	
6.	client.....	
7.	details.....	
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	36



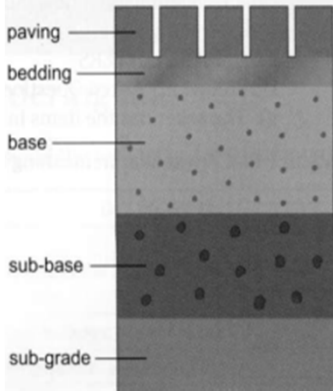
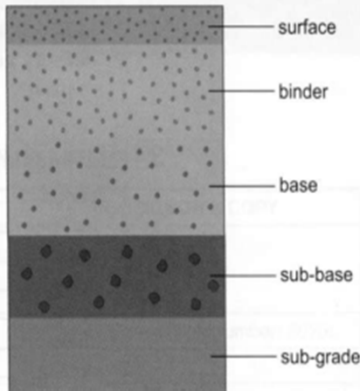
**DAI HOC
DUY TAN**

UNIT 4 MATERIALS

4.2 Properties of materials

4.2.1 Speaking


Work in pairs. Imagine you are going to build a driveway to a house. Think about the materials and the different layers you will need. Give reasons for your choices. Use these sketches to help you.

KHOA XÂY DỰNG
<http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn>

Dương Minh Châu
English for Construction

37



**DAI HOC
DUY TAN**

UNIT 4 MATERIALS

4.2 Properties of materials

4.2.2 Reading

Read this text and answer these questions:

Concrete is a mixture of gravel, sand, cement and water, which has been densely compacted and left to mature. It is very strong in compression and is durable. As it cracks when stretches, it is designed to contain rebars in it. This reinforced concrete is the most versatile and cheapest structural material available. It is even more effective if the steel in the concrete is tightened up or pre- stressed.


The concrete frame is made by pouring the wet mixture into mould and leaving it to harden. If the process is carried out in a factory, the concrete is called precast. If the moulds are used on the site, it is called in situ concrete.


1. What kinds of raw materials can be used to make concrete?
2. What are advantages of concrete?
3. In what case can concrete crack and how to solve that?
4. How to make concrete more effective?
5. How many ways are applied for making concrete? What are they?

KHOA XÂY DỰNG
<http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn>

Dương Minh Châu
English for Construction

38

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 4 MATERIALS	
<p>4.2 Properties of materials</p> <p>4.2.3 Listening</p> <p>a. Fill the blank with words: (track 13)</p> <p>There are basically two types of driveway. You can have a surface, like stones or concrete or asphalt, and you can have a surface of aggregate, like gravel or.....</p> <p>Each type needs layers of different materials underneath the surface....., and the materials you use for these layers have different properties.</p> <p>So, for example, if you want paving stones, you need a bedding layer underneath, which is normallyor grit. If the sand is too fine, the bedding layer will be too soft. Under that you may have a base layer, and underneath that you may have another layer, called a sub-base.</p>		
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	39

 DAI HOC DUY TAN	UNIT 4 MATERIALS	
<p>4.2 Properties of materials</p> <p>4.2.3 Listening</p> <p>This sub-base needs to beto take the weight of vehicles, like family cars. If this sub-base is too weak, the driveway will subside, or sink.</p> <p>These two layers will be aggregates of different sizes. The largerare at the bottom. The sub-base sits on the sub-grade, in other words on the..... On the outside you have edgings.</p> <p>The edgings are often stone or..... Some edgings, like in children's playgrounds, can be elastic. On driveways, the edgings need to be strong enough to hold the paving together. And they need to be tough.</p> <p>Brittle edgings are no good - they break or chip easily. Edgings also need to look attractive. So it's important to think about things like colour and finish, otherwise the finished driveway may look unattractive. You also need to takeinto account. Will the texture be rough or smooth? And then you could also</p>		
KHOA XÂY DỰNG http://khoaxaydung.duytan.edu.vn	Dương Minh Châu <i>English for Construction</i>	40