



Załącznik nr 4

MATERIAŁY SZKOLENIOWE do kursu języka angielskiego.

Język angielski zawodowy. Praktyczna nauka ze słuchu terminologii zawodowej branży elektryczno-elektronicznej.

Przygotowujący uczniów szkoły zawodowej do zagranicznego stażu zawodowego w ramach innowacji społecznej pn.

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Zestaw ćwiczeń

1. Ćwiczenie: dopasuj definicję do wyrazu/terminu

Definicje:

1. A person who you work with.
2. A person/ company that produces goods.
3. A person who employs you.
4. A buyer of a product/service.
5. A person in your company who is the highest ranking one.
6. A person teaching others some skills.
7. Your supervisor at work.
8. A person who learns some skills from someone else.
9. A person giving advice.
10. A person who gets money for his/her work from an employer.

Terminy:

- a) trainer
- b) customer
- c) line manager
- d) trainee
- e) CEO (chief executive officer)
- f) manufacturer
- g) colleague
- h) employee
- i) employer
- j) consultant

2. Ćwiczenie: Mówienie – prezentacja

Jako pracownik firmy dostałeś zadanie spędzenia popołudnia z gośćmi firmy. Przygotuj krótką ustną prezentację dla gości. W swojej wypowiedzi uwzględnij następujące informacje:

- powitaj grupę i przedstaw się;
- opowiedz o swoich zadaniach w pracy;



- określ główne gałęzie działalności firmy;
- przedstaw w skrócie atrakcje, jakie przygotowałeś dla gości;

3. Ćwiczenie: Mówienie – rozmowa sterowana

Jako pracownik, który zaczyna pracę w firmie zapoznasz się z kolegami z pracy. Zaprezentuj im swoją osobę w krótkiej rozmowie, uwzględniając następujące informacje i komunikaty:

- powitaj kolegów i przedstaw się;
- odpowiedz na pytania dotyczące twoich kwalifikacji, wykształcenia i zainteresowań;
- zapytaj o zakres obowiązków kolegów;
- powiedz, jakiego wynagrodzenia oczekujesz w przyszłości.

4. Ćwiczenie: Tłumaczenie materiałów źródłowych

Spróbuj wspólnie z kolegą przetłumaczyć poniższy tekst.

„Spawanie elektrodowe”

Prawie wszystkie spawalne materiały, np. konstrukcyjna stal, stal kotłowa, staliwo, stal nierdzewna itd. może być spawana za pomocą elektrody. Spawanie elektrodowe jest proste i bezpieczne. Spawarki SA łatwe do przenoszenia i transportu. Ponieważ osłona gazowa nie jest potrzebna, spawanie może się odbywać na zewnątrz (nawet podczas wiatru). Spawarki elektrodowe są używane we wszystkich gałęziach przemysłu (również w użyciu domowym).

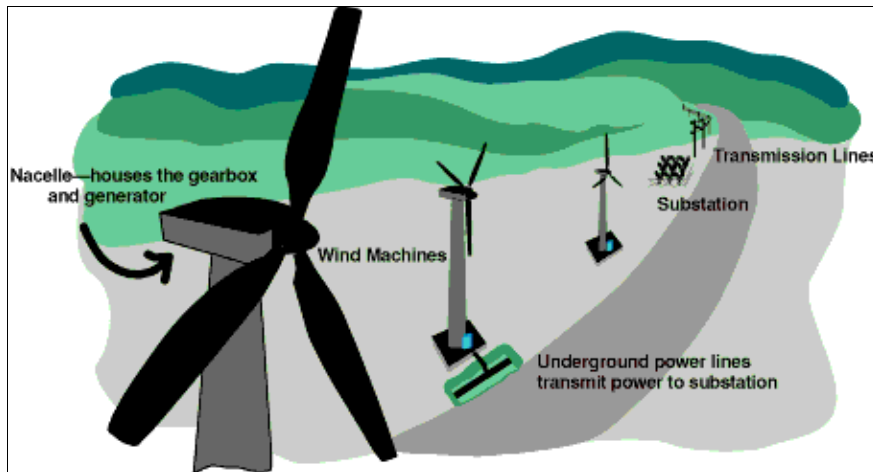
Elektryczny łuk zajarza się pomiędzy materiałem a topniejącą elektrodą. Elektroda jest zaciskana poprzez uchwyt elektrodowy i prowadzona przez spawacza. Elektrody są zwykle pokrywane specjalną otuliną, która również topnieje i chroni spoinę oraz łuk przed dostępem powietrza atmosferycznego poprzez wytworzenie osłony gazowej i warstwy żużlu. Żużel jest usuwany po ochłodzeniu spoiny.

Narzędzia oznaczone jako S również mogą być używane w warunkach ryzyka porażeniem. Spawarki inwentorowe (inwenter welders) mają bardzo dobre elementy spawalnicze i dzięki temu są odpowiednie dla elektrod specjalnych.

5. Ćwiczenie: Tłumaczenie przy zastosowaniu materiałów autentycznych.

Zapoznaj się z tekstem na temat budowy elektrowni wiatrowej i spróbuj wspólnie z kolegą wymienić podstawowe części elektrowni wiatrowej. Zastanów się, jakie inne źródła energii odnawialnej są Ci znane. Spróbuj ich nazwy przetłumaczyć na język angielski za pomocą słownika.

Poniżej materiał źródłowy:



Substation – stacja elektroenergetyczna (podstacja), **transmission lines** – linie transmisyjne, **underground power lines** – podziemne linie energetyczne, **wind machines** – maszyny wiatrowe, **nacelle** – gondola

Wind machines

The basic components of the wind machines include a tubular steel tower, turbine generator, housing for the turbine (called the nacelle), three fiberglass blades and electronic equipment that monitors and controls the machine.

The turbine generator and blade assemblies -- which weigh in excess of 30,000 pounds -- are placed on towers that are more than 130 feet high. Each machine produces power at 480 volts, which is stepped up to 13,800 volts at transformers at the tower base.

The transformers are all linked to an underground wiring system that sends the power from the machines to the windplant substation.

Each wind machine is designed to rotate on its axis and adjust the angle or tilt of the blades to efficiently capture energy from the wind.

Each machine has an on-board weather station and computer control system that provide real-time information on wind speed and direction. The information controls the machine so it always captures the maximum amount of energy from the wind. This ongoing monitoring and adjustment is known as "chasing the wind."

The machines begin production when the wind velocity is approximately 8 mph and are producing full power when the wind velocity is about 20 mph. Power production continues up to 65 mph, when the blade surfaces are turned perpendicular to the wind and the machines automatically shut down.

Substation

The windplant substation -- which will initially have one large transformer -- collects all the wind power and transforms the voltage again, bumping it to 235,000 volts for transmission through the regional grid. The substation also ensures that the



windplant power is delivered to the transmission grid at standard and consistent voltage and frequency levels.

Transmission lines

Approximately 28 miles of transmission line connect the windplant to the regional transmission grid. The design and construction specifications for this line were part of the overall environmental impact statement and permitting process for the project. The lines that relay power from the wind machines to the substation are buried in order to prevent birds from perching on the wires.

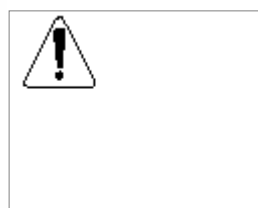
6. Ćwiczenie: Tłumaczenie przy zastosowaniu materiałów autentycznych.

Zapoznaj się ze znakami informującymi o zagrożeniach w miejscu pracy. Spróbuj za pomocą słownika bądź Internetu przetłumaczyć znaczenie tych symboli.

Poniżej materiał źródłowy:

Electrical and mechanical safety information – symbols on equipment

The following table contains safety icons that may appear on HP equipment. Refer to this table for an explanation of the icons, and heed the warnings that accompany them.



This symbol, when used alone or in conjunction with any of the following icons, indicates the need to consult the operating instructions provided with the product.

WARNING: A potential risk exists if the operating instructions are not followed.





This symbol indicates the presence of electric shock hazards. Enclosures marked with these symbols should only be opened by an HP authorized

service provider.

WARNING: To avoid risk of injury from electric shock, do not open this enclosure.



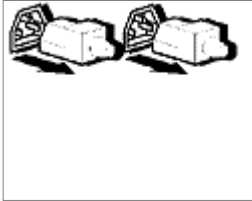
An RJ-45 receptacle marked with this symbol indicates a Network Interface Connection (NIC).

WARNING: To avoid risk of electric shock, fire, or damage to the equipment, do not plug telephone or telecommunications connectors into this receptacle.



This symbol indicates the presence of a hot surface or component. Touching this surface could result in bodily injury.

WARNING: To reduce the risk of injury from a hot component, allow the surface to cool before touching.



This symbol indicates that the equipment is supplied by multiple sources of power.

WARNING: To avoid risk of injury from electric shock, remove all power cords to completely disconnect power from the system.



Any product or assembly marked with these symbols indicates that the component exceeds the recommended weight for one individual to handle safely.

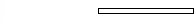
WARNING: To reduce the risk of personal injury or damage to the equipment, observe local occupational health and safety requirements and guidelines for manual material handling.



This symbol indicates the presence of a sharp edge or object that can cause cuts or other bodily injury.

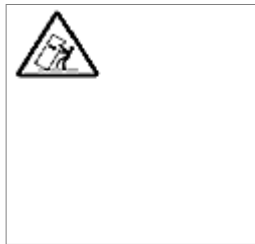
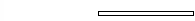
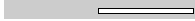
WARNING: To prevent cuts or other bodily injury, do not contact sharp edge or object.





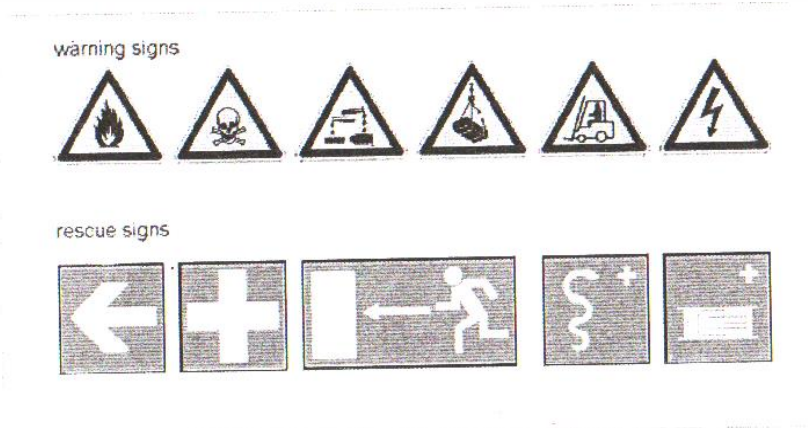
These symbols indicate the presence of mechanical parts that can result in pinching, crushing or other bodily injury.

WARNING: To avoid risk of bodily injury, keep away from moving parts.



This symbol indicates the presence of a potential tip over hazard that can result in bodily injury.

WARNING: To avoid risk of bodily injury, follow all instructions for maintaining stability of the equipment during transport, installation and maintenance.



› Meaning of the signs

no smoking	highly inflammable
fire, naked flames and smoking prohibited	poisonous substances
no pedestrians	hazardous liquids
extinguishing with water prohibited	heavy loads hazard
no drinking water	fork lift trucks in operation
no forklift trucks	high voltage
goggles must be worn	where to find first aid
hard hat must be worn	for first aid sign
earprotection must be worn	emergency exit
gasmask must be worn	where to find a doctor
protective footwear must be worn	stretcher
protective gloves must be worn	

Exercise: Can you match the signs with the expressions in the boxes above?

› Write a short text

Has there ever been an accident at your company? What was the cause of it? What could have been done to prevent it?

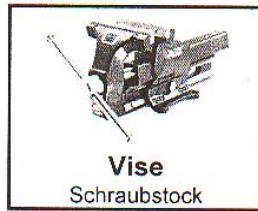
Spróbuj opisać zdarzenie zagrażające życiu i zdrowiu pracownika, które mogło wydarzyć się w jakimś miejscu pracy. Pamiętaj o stosowaniu czasu przeszłego.

7. Ćwiczenie: Korzystanie z materiałów autentycznych.

Korzystamy z autentycznych źródeł informacji tłumacząc teksty branżowe, np. dotyczące metod spawania. Spróbuj po angielsku powiedzieć, do jakiego rodzaju prac stosujemy poniżej przedstawione narzędzia.



 Cordless Drill/Driver Akkubohrschrauber	 Belt Sander Bandschleifer	 Cordless Screwdriver Akkuschrauber	 All Purpose Vacuum Cleaner Allzwecksauger
 Impact Wrench Schlagschrauber	 Glue Gun Heißklebepistole	 Pneumatic Nailer Druckluftnagler	 Angle Grinder Winkelschleifer
 Router Oberfräse	 Mitre Saw Kapp- und Gehrungssäge	 Metal Shear Metallschere	 Impact Drill Schlagbohrmaschine
 Heat Gun Heißluftgebläse	 Sliding Mitre Saw Paneelsäge	 Breaker Abbruchhammer	 Sabre Saw Elektrofuchsschwanz
 Planer Elektrohobel	 Universal Cutter Universalschneider	 Jigsaw Stichsäge	 Random Orbit Sander Exzentrerschleifer
 Drill Bohrmaschine	 Metal Drill Bit Set Metallbohrer-Set	 Chuck Key Bohrfutterschlüssel	 Table Saw Tischkreissäge
 Delta Sander Deltaschleifer	 Screwdriver Bit Set Schrauberbit-Set	 Keyed Chuck Zahnkranzbohrfutter	 Hand-held Circular Saw Handkreissäge
 Orbital Sander Schwingschleifer	 Circular Saw Blade Kreissägeblatt	 Keyless Chuck Schnellspannbohrfutter	 Rotary Hammer Bohrhammer



Vise
Schraubstock



Clamp
Schraubzwinde



Soft Face Hammer
Schonhammer



Hammer
Hammer



Side Cutter
Seitenschneider



Combination Pliers
Kombizange



Flat Nose Pliers
Flachzange



Wire Stripper
Abisolierzange



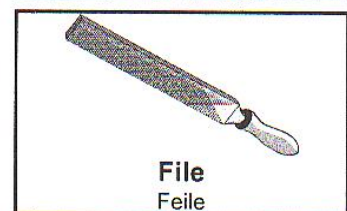
Hacksaw
Handbügelsäge



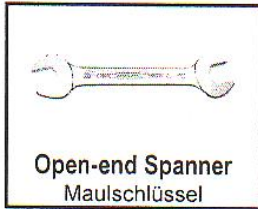
Level
Wasserwaage



Crimping Pliers
Aderendhülsenzange



File
Feile



Open-end Spanner
Maulschlüssel



Ring Spanner
Ringschlüssel



Combination Wrench
Ring-Maulschlüssel



Adjustable Wrench
Verstellbarer Schraubenschlüssel



Allen Key
Innensechskantschlüssel



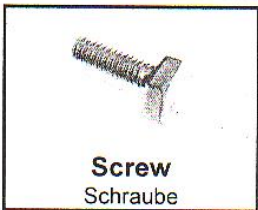
Slot Screwdriver
Schlitz-Schraubendreher



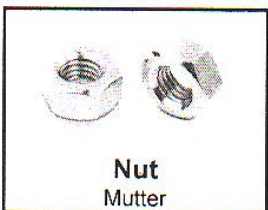
Star Screwdriver
Torx-Schraubendreher



Phillips Screwdriver
Kreuzschlitz-Schraubendreher



Screw
Schraube



Nut
Mutter



Snap Ring
Sicherungsring



Snap Ring Pliers
Sicherungsring-Zange



Micrometer
Bügelmessschraube



Caliper
Messschieber



Ratchet
Knarre



Gear Puller
Abzieher



Multimeter
Multimeter



Tap Set
Gewindeschneidsatz



Tap Wrench
Windeisen

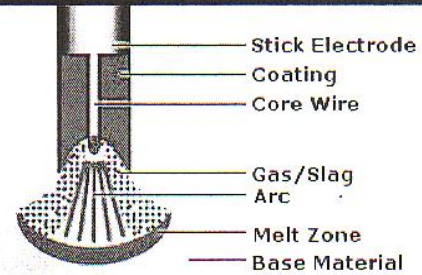


Centre Punch
Körner

ELECTRODE WELDING

Nearly all weldable materials, e. g. *structural steel*, *boiler steel*, *steel tubes*, *cast steel*, *stainless steel*, *hard facing steel* etc., can be welded with *stick electrodes*. Electrode welding is simple and safe. The compact devices are easy to handle and transport. Since no gas is needed, welding can be performed outdoors, even in wind. Electrode welding machines are used in all lines of business, from industry through to individual *craftsmen*.

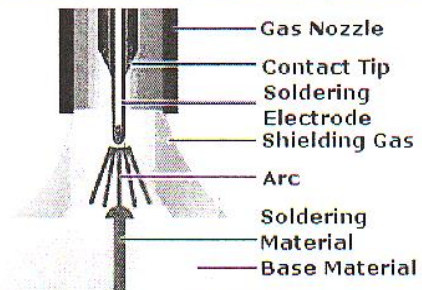
The electric *arc* burns between the material and *melting* electrode while the electrode simultaneously supplies the *filler* metal. The stick electrode is *clamped* in an electrode holder and positioned by the welder. Stick electrodes are generally *coated*, whereby the coating also melts and protects the melt and arc from outside air by releasing gases and *slag*. The slag is removed after the molten pool cools. Devices marked with an (S) can also be used under higher electrical risks. *Inverter welders* have very good welding properties and are thus also suitable for special electrodes.



MIG-BRAZING

MIG or MSG (Metal Shielding Gas) brazing or *soldering* is a hard-soldering procedure. It is ideal for thin, *galvanised* sheets used in automotive design, the building industry, air conditioning technology, household appliances and in the furniture industry. The application is as simple as MIG-MAG welding. The electric arc burns between the melting soldering wire electrode, which is continuously applied, and the workpiece. The added *shielding gas* protects the arc and the liquid soldering metal from the influences of the *ambient air*.

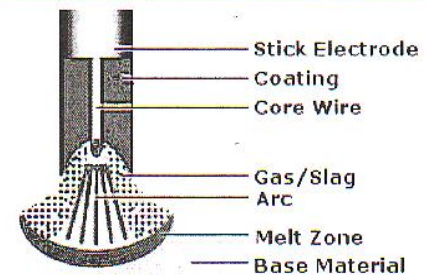
MIG-brazing offers clear advantages over MIG-MAG-welding when it comes to joining galvanised sheets. Only a fractional zinc melting loss *occurs* in the immediate soldering zone (zinc melts at 419°C, evaporates at 906°C) due to the low melting temperatures of the soldering wire (approximately 1000°C). The soldering seam guarantees a high corrosion resistance and enables an easier surface treatment. The soldering wires consist of copper based alloy with *shares* of silicon or aluminium, for example. There is a *fraction* of distortion, even on very thin sheets, due to the low contribution of warmth. Coated (galvanised, phosphated, aluminised) and uncoated steel sheets, stainless steel and steel/stainless steel *compounds* may be soldered. Soldering seams show a very high strength.



TIG WELDING

The advantages of TIG (TIG = *Tungsten*-Inert-Gas) welding are the easy handling and good control over the arc, which *enables* a very comfortable and clean workmanship. The low oxidation of the workpiece, a small welding zone, the *omission* of *fluxing agents* and non-*spattering* arc ensure clean, precise seams with no *inclusions* and no reworking.

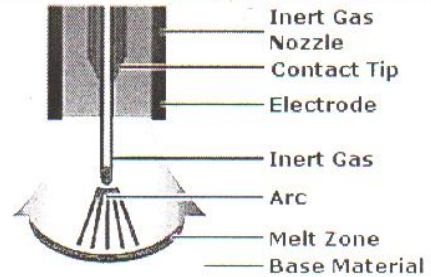
With the TIG method, the electric arc burns between the non-melting tungsten electrode and the workpiece. The arc is very intense and can be controlled very easily. A separately supplied argon inert gas protects the arc and the welding zone from the atmosphere. Filler metals can be fed by hand or with a special cold-wire feed, if necessary. Steel, stainless steel, copper, titanium, etc. are welded with direct current. The electrode is connected to the negative pole and *ground* to a point. Aluminium, magnesium and their alloys should only be welded with alternating current to break open their oxide skin. The electrode is blunt. During welding it can *assume* a round or *crowned* shape. With modern inverter power sources, a pointed tungsten electrode *can* also be used.



MIG-MAG WELDING

MIG/MAG (MIG = Metal Inert Gas, MAG = Metal Active Gas) welding is the most popular welding method *nowadays* as it has enormous advantages over other methods. The high welding speed, minimum *reworking* and low *distortion* ensure that the welding is highly efficient. The great strength of the weld *seam*, the excellent *thin-sheet* properties and simple and safe handling with steel, aluminium and stainless steel make the method universally acceptable.

With the MIG-MAG method the electric arc burns between the automatically supplied welding *rod* (= electrode) and the material. A separately supplied gas protects the arc and welding zone from outside air. The shielding inert gas and welding rod must be *matched* to the base material.

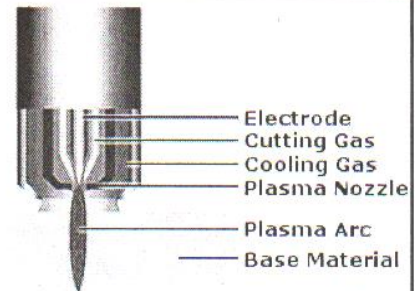


Weldable material	Method	Wire	Welding inert gas
Aluminium, aluminium <i>alloys</i>	MIG	matched to the material to be welded	Ar, He or mixtures
general structural, boiler, tubular steel	MAG	SG 1 – 3	mixed gas (Ar/CO ₂) CO ₂
stainless steel, high alloy steel	MAG	matched to the material to be welded	mixed gases, e.g. Ar/CO ₂ or Ar/CO ₂ /O ₂

PLASMA-CUTTING

In the plasma cutting process, the electric arc burns between the non-melting electrode and the workpiece. The arc is additionally *constricted* by a nozzle and compressed air, which increases the intensity and stability considerably. Due to this construction a hot heated gas with high energy content originates in the *torch*, which, in turn, converts the electrical energy into heat. This ionised gas, which *transfuses* the arc onto the workpiece, is called plasma.

By using the plasma-cutting procedure materials such as steel, stainless steel, aluminium, copper, cast, brass, etc. can be cut. Due to the energy density of the plasma arc, a high cutting speed is obtained. The cuts are steep, *flash* and distortion *free* and of high economic efficiency. Trouble-free handling and the use of simple compressed air as the cutting gas offer unlimited possibilities. Plasma cutting is used in the steel industry, installation, container construction, etc..





8. Ćwiczenie: Rozumienie tekstu czytanego

Postępujemy zgodnie z poleceniami:

1. czytamy tłumaczymy wprowadzenie,
2. odpowiadamy na pytania sprawdzające zrozumienie tekstu: „Test your understanding of the text”,
3. dopasowujemy wyraz związany z rysunkiem technicznym do definicji.

The first problem is how to read a technical drawing correctly. The drawing normally shows different views of a mechanical device like the one on the above drawing. In this case it is the elevation and plan. Some parts of the elevation are shown as a section drawing so that the inner parts of the vice can be seen.

A major part of the technical drawing is the items list. It lists all the larger and smaller parts, e.g. bolts, pins and nuts that are needed to build the mechanical device. Before Mike starts working he makes sure that he has all the parts mentioned on the item list. In this case there are 12 items on the list. For items No. 7, 8 and 9 Mike needs more than one piece of each. The exact number of pieces can be seen on the list.

Items list

12	1	pce.	cylinder screw	BS 308 ISO ...	
11	1	pce.	cylinder screw	BS 308 ISO	
10	1	pce.	washer		
9	4	pce.	cylindrical pin		
8	2	pce.	cylinder screw		
7	2	pce.	cylinder screw		
6	1	pce.	spindle		
5	1	pce.	plate		
4	1	pce.	bearing case		
3	1	pce.	cl. jaw movable		
2	1	pce.	cl. jaw fixed		
1	1	pce.	base plate		
Pos.	quantity	unit	title	Standard No.	Extras
			General tolerances BS 308	Surfaces BS ISO1302	scale 1:1
			title	project work vice	
DRAWING NUMBER			DRAWN BY M.G.		PAGE 1



» Test your understanding of the text

1. What does building a vice from scratch mean?
2. Which views of the vice are shown on the technical drawing?
3. Why is there a section through the elevation?
4. How many parts are on the items list?
5. What is the first thing to do before you start working on the vice?

» Test your understanding of new words

bolts – cylindrical pins – major part – mechanical device – to mention – nuts – to provide – elevation – topview – views

Write the following definitions into your exercise book and then find the correct word that fits each definition from the list above .

- Another word for it 'says' in the text.
- The view from one side.
- When added to a nut a fastening device is formed.
- The view of a work piece from above.
- The opposite of 'minor part'.
- These pins have the shape of a cylinder.
- A device with a certain mechanism.
- A verb that means to prepare something for somebody so that he can use it further.
- The different sides of a work piece in a technical drawing.
- When added to a bolt a fastening device is formed.

example: elevation



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PART NO. 18500	SMITH LTD. GREAT BRITAIN	TITLE SHEET METAL CUTTER	DR BY: <i>Joan</i> CK BY: <i>Bka</i>	SCALE: ¾ × FULL SIZE DATE: 28.3.98	DWG. No. 560
--------------------------	------------------------------------	---	---	---	------------------------

Abb.: SWG = STANDARD WIRE GAUGE
STL = STEEL
CTR = CENTRE
DIA = DIAMETRE
1" = 25.4 mm

SUITABLE FOR UP TO 15 SWG (1.5mm) MILD STL.

2 HOLES ¾" DIA. CAN BE USED WITH OPTIONAL VICE MOUNTING BLOCK NO. 18501

1 ½" CTR

3rd ANGLE PROJECTION

NO. 18500 SHEET METAL CUTTER

ITM	DESC.	DWG. QTY.
1	POST	560.1 1
2	LEVER	560.2 1
3	PVC HANDLE	B.O. 1
4	BOLT	B.O. 1
5	WASHER	B.O. 1
6	LOWER CUTTING WHEEL	560.3 1
7	BUSHING - BTM.	560.4 1
8	NUT	B.O. 1
9	BOLT	B.O. 1
10	UPPER CUTTING WHEEL	560.5 1
11	BUSHING - TOP	560.6 1
12	TENSION PIN ¾" × ½"	B.O. 1
13	DOG WHEEL	560.7 1
14	WASHER	B.O. 2
15	NYLOCK NUT	B.O. 1
16	CSK. HD. SCREW	B.O. 1
17	CATCH	560.8 1
18	NUT	B.O. 1



9. Ćwiczenie: Korzystanie z materiałów autentycznych

„Instrukcja użytkowania czajnika elektrycznego”

Procedura: dzielimy uczniów na parosobowe grupy i zalecamy tłumaczenie fragmentów tekstu jako np. pracę domową. Ważne jest, aby fragmenty do tłumaczenia były krótkie, ponieważ zadanie to stanowi jedynie zachętę do samodzielnego tłumaczenia instrukcji, ma na celu uświadomienie uczniowi, że dysponuje zasobem środków językowych pozwalających na kontakt z autentycznymi materiałami językowymi.



ATTENTION: If the kettle is overfilled the boiling water can jet.

- Do not keep water in the kettle for a period longer than one day. Water replacement is always recommended.
- Special safety measures must be observed when using the kettle, particularly when pouring hot water.
- Avoid contact with hot steam when pouring hot water.
- Small spots visible on the heater are the result of the action of water. The harder the water the faster the scale build-up. Scale may adversely affect the operation of the kettle.
- Never put the kettle on metal trays or other metallic surfaces.

USE OF Fresco Kettle

BEFORE FIRST USE

Prior to start the use, fill the electric kettle with water to a MAX level of a kettle capacity and then add one teaspoon of baking soda. Boil water. Wait until water will cool and outpour it, fill the electric kettle with water to a MAX level again and add one soup spoon of vinegar. Boil water. Wait until water will cool. After these activities outpour water and thoroughly wash the electric kettle, boil water and outpour again.

AUTOMATIC POWER CUT-OFF SYSTEM

The kettle is equipped with a system which prevents the kettle not filled with sufficient amount of water from switching on. The Automatic Power Cut-Off System will switch the kettle off when the heater becomes excessively hot. If the kettle was switched on without sufficient amount of water, switch it off and wait 10 minutes until completely cool before next use. After that time the Automatic Power Cut-Off System will be reset.

FILLING WITH WATER

It is necessary to take the kettle handle (3), then move upward from the base(4) in the vertical position and move in such position to the demanded place pouring the water into the kettle.

The kettle can be filled with water without lifting the cover (8), by pouring the water directly through water inlet (6) or it can be filled with water by opened cover (8). To do this press the cover handle (1) need to be lift and the cover (8) will open and fill the kettle with water. The kettle must not be plugged in if it is filled below the „MIN” level visible in the water level indicator (5) or if it has been filled above the „MAX” level mark of the water level indicator (5).

KETTLE CONNECTION TO THE SOURCE OF POWER

Put the kettle on the base(4) after filling it with water, be sure, that the kettle properly fit in. Then connect to the source of power and set the switch ON/OFF(2) up in the position "I".

SWITCHING THE KETTLE OFF

After water boiling the kettle automatically switch off and the switch ON/OFF (2) returns to the position "0"

Wait at least 10 to 20 seconds before next use to allow the kettle to cool.

POURING WATER INTO DISHES

Take special precautions while pouring water into dishes after it has been boiled. Hold the kettle by the handle (3), lift it off the base (4) and carry it upright to the required place to pour the water into dishes.



10. Ćwiczenie: Tłumaczenie instrukcji z języka ojczystego na docelowy

Materiał źródłowy:

Instrukcja użytkowania maty elektrycznej podgrzewającej siedzenie w samochodzie:

1. Matę można składać jedynie wzdłuż miejsc łączenia się oparcia i siedzenia.
2. Nie należy zwijać maty w rolkę, ponieważ w środku znajdują się elektrody, które mogą ulec zniszczeniu.
3. Podczas opuszczania pojazdu należy odłączyć wtyczkę od zasilania.
4. Użytkowanie jest możliwe jedynie przez połączenie o napięciu 12V i natężeniu 5A.
5. Wymieniane bezpieczniki muszą być dostosowane do tego samego natężenia prądu.
6. Dzieci mogą korzystać z urządzenia jedynie pod nadzorem osób dorosłych.

Słowniczek:

- to flex – składać
- to pull off – wyciągać
- plug - wtyczka
- connector – połączenie
- Volts – Volty
- Ampere – Ampery
- amperage – natężenie
- fuse – bezpiecznik



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