



CAPACITARTE

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EJERCITACIÓN MÓDULO 1 – Clase 2 y 3

1. Features and Benefits

1.1 Describe what the benefits of **OLISO TM steam Iron** are.

Support legs

When you touch the handle, the iron immediately lowers onto the work surface.

Sensors in the handle

When you release the handle, the two supports extend and lift the iron up



2. Product Specifications

2.1 Fill in the gaps using the words from the box below

A - Resolution	E - Capacity	I - Fuel
B - Materials	F - Weight	J - Speed
C - Pressure	G - Memory	K - Voltage
D - colours	H - Dimensions	L - Maximum water output

Dutchtub

-¹ Polyester (the tub) and stainless steel (the heating elements)
-² Blue, green, grey.
-³ 800 liters / 200 gallons
-⁴ Wood



High pressure water cleaner

-⁵ 20-105 bar
-⁶ 500 l/h
-⁷ 35.5 kg
-⁸ 230 V

Seitz Panorama Camera

-⁹ 160 MP (Yes, really!)
-¹⁰ Creates a high resolution (160 million pixels image in one second)
-¹¹ 92 MB
-¹² Width 465 mm (without lens)



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2.2 Complete the description of a line-thrower, using the words in the box

A - barrel B - bullet C - device D - hand-held E - pulse F - recoil (x2) G - roughly

A pneumatic line-thrower is a (1)..... used for throwing a long line, either between a pair of boats, or from a boat to the shore. It is also used for rescue purposes. It is a (2)..... Device, (3)..... 75 cm in length, and uses compressed air as a propellant.



The standard pneumatic line-thrower consists of compressed air, a long (4)..... and a trigger. The sudden release of a (5)..... of compressed air propels the projectile, which may be shaped like a ball or a (6)..... When fired, the pneumatic line-thrower causes a (7)..... In the opposite direction to the line of fire: the bigger the device, the greater the (8)..... The line is stored in a separate box and follows the projectile when is fired.

2.3 Write questions about MoorLine 230.

		MoorLine 230	Line-thrown 75
1	Line Length	240 m	100 m
2	Line thickness	3.2 mm	5 mm
3	Line breaking strength	2000 N (Newtons)	1500 N
4	Projectile	Cylindrical projectile	Plastic ball
5	Range	230 m	90 m
6	Recoil	5400 N (max)	5200 N (max)

- How long is the line?
- How
- How
- What.....
- How
- What.....

2.4 Write sentences comparing the two products in 2.3, using these prompts.

a) Line / 230 / long / 75

.....
...The line on the 230 model is longer than the one on the 75 model

b) Line / 230 / thick / 75

.....
c) Breaking strength / 230 / while / 75

.....
d) 230 / have / projectile / whereas / 75 / ball

.....
e) 75 / short / range / 230

.....
f) 230 / great / recoil / 75

.....

3. Measurement and conversions

3.1 What do you know about the metric measurement system? Discuss these questions

- a) In which country was the metric system developed? The USA, France or Greece?
- b) How did people decide how long a metre should be?
- c) How big is a decimeter? 1/10 of a metre or 10 metres?
- d) What's another definition of the volume of a cubic decimeter?
- e) How much does a litre of water weigh? And how much do a thousand litres of water weigh?
- f) Which countries don't use the metric system of measurements?
- g) How many non-metric units of measurement can you name?

3.2 Read the article and check your answers

Measuring the world

Back in the eighteen century, French scientists wanted to create an ideal system of measurement. To ensure that measurement units would remain the same from place to place, they looked for constants in nature to form the basis of a new system. At that time they believed the circumference of the earth never changed, so they based the unit of length in the earth's polar quadrant. The distance from the equator to the pole was calculated and divided by ten million. That measurement became the metre, the foundation of the metric system.

Multiples of ten are core to the metric system. A thousand metres is a kilometer and on a descending scale, a tenth of a metre is a decimetre, a hundredth is a centimeter, and a thousandth is a milimetre.

The litre was defined as a volume equal to a cubic decimetre and weights were also derived from natural constants. One kilogram was the mass of one litre of water at its melting point. So a thousand litres of water at zero degrees Celsius weighs 1,000 kg, or one metric tonne. The international system of Units is the modern form of the metric system and its units of measurement are used in science and business around the world.

The USA, however, is a significant exception. Non metric (imperial measurements) that date back historically to connections with Britain are still widely used. So the weather forecast tells you the temperature in degrees Fahrenheit and people generally think in terms of old measurements like ounces and yards.



In the UK, metric measurement now dominates, but there are still areas of life where people use old imperial measurements. So someone might describe their height in terms of feet and inches, or their weight in terms of stones and pounds. They might talk about the fuel consumption of their cars in terms of miles per gallon, and in British pubs, people still buy their beer in pints.

3.3 Answer these question

1. What fraction of the earth's polar quadrant is a metre?
2. What number do you have to multiply a metre by to get a kilometer?
3. What number do you have to divide a metre by to get a decimetre?
4. How many examples of imperial measurement can you find in this article?

4. Materials & Properties

4.1 Look at the information about different materials and their properties. Write sentences about them in the table below, using appropriate language.

	burn	bend	stretch	break	absorb impact	resist impact
Aramid fibre			a little	no		yes
Carbon fibre		yes		no		
Polyurethane fibre					yes	
Thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU)		yes	yes	no		
Nylon synthetic fibre			a little	no		
Wood	yes	yes	no			
Metal		Yes		no		
rubber		yes	yes	No		

Language	Sentences
Present simple + Active	1. (aramid fibre)..... <i>Aramid fibre resists impact.....</i>
	2. (polyurethane foam).....
Can / can´t + active	3. (carbon fibre).....
	4. (rubber).....
Can / can´t + passive	5. (aramid fibre).....
	6. (TPU).....
Active with passive meaning	7. (nylon synthetic fibre).....
	8. (wood).....

4.2 Read sentences 1-5 about things that Kevlar® is used for. Match them to the properties of Kevlar® a-e that make it suitable for these things.

1. ...b.. Kevlar® is used for ice hockey masks. It protects the faces of ice hockey players from the flying puck (rubber disc).
2. Fire officers gloves contain Kevlar® , which protect their hands from cuts and fire.
3. in oil production, Kevlar® is used to reinforce the risers, the pipes that carry the oil from the ocean floor back up to the production platform.
4. Aircraft cabin floors are built with lightweight, honeycomb-core Kevlar® paper, which is fire-resistant and does not easily transmit noise.
5. Snowboards manufacturers use Kevlar® to increase board stability and reduce vibrations and weight.



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- a) It provides lightweight rigidity.
- b) It has high impact resistance.
- c) It is non- flammable and soundproof
- d) It is heat-resistant and abrasion-resistant
- e) It is flexible and waterproof

4.3 Complete this table with resistance adjectives from the column 3 of the word list. There may be more than one possible answer.

ADJECTIVES (properties)	NOUNS (properties)	ADJECTIVES (resistance)	NOUNS (materials)
absorbent	absorbency	Impact-absorbent	aramid fibre
ductile	ductility	bulletproof	carbon fibre
durable	durability	childproof	composite
elastic	elasticity	fireproof	graphite
flammable	flammability	ovenproof	Kevlar®
flexible	flexibility	waterproof	nylon
malleable	malleability	corrosion-resistant	polypropylene
non-flammable	non-flammability	impact-resistant	polyurethane foam
plastic	plasticity	shock-resistant	synthetic fibre
rigid	rigidity	heat-tolerant	thermoplastic polyurethane (TPU)
strong in compression	compressive strength	stain-resistant	NOUNS
strong in tension	tensile strength	water-resistant	abrasion
strong in torsion	torsional strength	ADJECTIVES	stud
heat resistant	heat resistance	high-performance	VERBS
strong in shear	shear strength	responsive	absorb
tolerant	tolerance	ADVERB	stretch
lightweight		incredibly	

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- ...waterproof..... jacket
 - safety lock in a car
 -laboratory worktop surface
 -jacket for fighting soldiers
 -dish for cooking
 -foam-lined pad
 -boat hull
 -watch for wet weather
 -door required for hotels
 - camera for filming on location
 - cooking pot
 -upper of a football boot

4.4 Match the adjectives 1-8 with their definitions a-h.

1 ...f.. Absorbent	a) Can stretch and go back to its original length
2 Ductile	b) can resist loads without bending
3 Durable	c) can be rolled or pulled into a longer, thinner shape.
4 Elastic	d) burns easily
5 Flammable	e) can be permanently formed into a new shape
6 Flexible	f) can reduce the effect of a sudden impact
7 Malleable	g) can bend easily without breaking
8 Rigid	h) stays in good condition for a long time.

5. Identifying Parts

5.1 Read the descriptions below and label the correct part or device

a)



b)



c)



d)



e)



f)



g)



h)



i)



j)



k)



l)



m)



n)



o)



p)



q)



r)



s)



t)



Nozzle a narrow part that's attached to the end of a pipe or tube that's used to direct a stream of liquid, air or gas passing through.

Compass An instrument with a needle that always points the north.

Hook a curved piece of metal or plastic for catching things or hanging things on.

Washer A small flat ring made of rubber, metal or plastic that is placed under a nut. It reduces wear from friction between two surfaces.

Sprocket A wheel with a row of teeth around the edge that connect with the holes of a chain or holes in film in order to turn it.

Plunger A flexible cup that has a handle.

5.2 Use the words from the list to label the other parts and devices in 5.1

Gears	Chain	Conveyor belt	Spirit level
Syringe	Fuse	Rollers	Lens
Pulley	Spring	Funnel	Blade
Fan	Gauge		

6. Comparisons

6.1 compare the differences between two sports cars. Modify comparisons 1-4 below in a general way and comparisons 5-8 in a specific way, using prompts.

		Roadster	GT Sport
1	Acceleration 0-100 kph / secs)	7.9	5.9
2	Fuel economy (kilometers per litre)	15.8	11.6
3	Stability
4	Suspension
5	Top speed (Kph)	177	248
6	Power (brake horsepower)	157	246
7	Storage space (liters)	150	290
8	Price (euros)	23.809	31.182

1	GT Sport / accelerate / great deal / fast / Roadcaster
2	Roadcaster / lot / economical / GT Sport
3	GT Sport / little / stable / Roadcaster
4	Roadcaster suspension / slightly / good / GT Sport's
5	Maximum speed / GT Sport / 71 kph / fast / Roadcaster's
6	Roadcaster's engine / two thirds / powerful / GT Sport's
7	GT Sport's storage space / twice / large / Roadcaster's
8	GT sport / 50% / expensive / Roadcaster

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6.2 Examples:

- 1 The GT Sport accelerates a great deal faster than the Roadcaster.
- 5 The maximum speed of the GT sport is 71 Kph faster than the Roadcaster's.

6.3 Write eight more sentences about the cars in 6.1 using the prompts. Modify your comparisons in a general or specific way as appropriate.

1. Acceleration / worseThe Roadcaster's acceleration is worse than the GT sport's
2. Two thirds / fuel
3. Unstable
4. Less comfortable
5. Two thirds.....
6. One and a half times
7. Half
8. 30%



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RESPUESTAS

1. Features and Benefits

1.1 Describe what the benefits of **OLISO TM steam Iron** are.

How many benefits did you think of? Here are some possible answers:

The benefits of **OLISO TM steam Iron**:

- The iron is more stable. It's less likely to get knocked over or fall off the ironing table
- It's safer. It prevents burns because hot plate isn't exposed.
- You don't have to lift the iron up, so you're less likely to get repetitive strain injuries

2. Product Specifications

2.1 Fill in the gaps using the words from the box below

Dutchtub

.....B.....¹ Polyester (the tub) and stainless steel (the heating elements)

.....D.....² Blue, green, grey.

.....E.....³ 800 liters / 200 gallons

.....I.....⁴ Wood



High pressure water cleaner

.....C.....⁵ 20-105 bar

.....L.....⁶ 500 l/h

.....F.....⁷ 35.5 kg

.....K.....⁸ 230 V

Seitz Panorama Camera

-A.....⁹ 160 MP (Yes, really!)
-J.....¹⁰ Creates a high resolution (160 million pixels image in one second)
-G.....¹¹ 92 MB
-H.....¹² Width 465 mm (without lens)



2.2 Complete the description of a line-thrower, using the words in the box

A pneumatic line-thrower is a (1).....*device*..... used for throwing a long line, either between a pair of boats, or from a boat to the shore. It is also used for rescue purposes. It is a (2)... *hand-held* Device, (3)..... *roughly* 75 cm in length, and uses compressed air as a propellant.

The standard pneumatic line-thrower consists of compressed air, a long (4) ...*barrel*... and a trigger. The sudden release of a (5)...*pulse*..... of compressed air propels the projectile, which may be shaped like a ball or a (6)...*bullet*.....

When fired, the pneumatic line-thrower causes a (7)..... *recoil* In the opposite direction to the line of fire: the bigger the device, the greater the (8)... *recoil* The line is stored in a separate box and follows the projectile when is fired.



2.3 Write questions about MoorLine 230.

- a) How long is the line?
- b) How thick is the line?
- c) How strong us the line?
- d) What Projectile does it use?
- e) How far is the range?
- f) What recoil does it have?

2.4 Write sentences comparing the two products in 2.3, using these prompts.

- a) The line on the 230 model is longer than the one on the 75 model
- b) The line on the 230 model is thicker than the one on the 75 model
- c) The breaking strength in 230 model is 2.000 Newtons, while in 75 model is 1.500 Newtons
- d) The 230 model has cylindrical projectile whereas the 75 model has a plastic ball
- e) The 75 model has a shorter range than the 230 model
- f) The 230 model has a greater recoil than the 75 model

3. Measurement and conversions

3.1 What do you know about the metric measurement system? Discuss these questions

3.2 Read the article and check your answers

- a) France
- b) They believed the circumference of the earth never changed, so they based the unit of length in the earth's polar quadrant, dividing the distance from the equator to the pole by ten million
- c) 1/10 of a metre
- d) 10 grams of water
- e) 1 Kilogram / a thousand kilograms
- f) United States and United Kingdom
- g) Imperial System

3.3 Answer these question

- 1. One over ten million
- 2. 1.000
- 3. 10
- 4. Degrees Farenheit, ounces, yards, Feet, inches, stones, pounds, miles, gallon, pints.

4. Materials & Properties

4.1 Look at the information about different materials and their properties. Write sentences about them in the table below, using appropriate language.

Language	Sentences
Present simple + Active	1. <i>Aramid fibre resists impact....</i> 2. <i>Polyurethane foam absorbs impact</i>
Can / can't + active	3. <i>carbon fibre can bend</i> 4. <i>rubber can bend, can stretch, can't break</i>
Can / can't + passive	5. <i>aramid fibre can't be broken</i> 6. <i>TPU can be bent</i>
Active with passive meaning	7. <i>nylon synthetic fibre is not breakable</i> 8. <i>wood is burnable, is bendable</i>

4.2 Read sentences 1-5 about things that Kevlar® is used for. Match them to the properties of Kevlar® a-e that make it suitable for these things.

1. ...b.. Kevlar® is used for ice hockey masks. It protects the faces of ice hockey players from the flying puck (rubber disc).
2. ...d.. Fire officers gloves contain Kevlar®, which protect their hands from cuts and fire.
3. ...e.. in oil production, Kevlar® is used to reinforce the risers, the pipes that carry the oil from the ocean floor back up to the production platform.
4. ...c.. Aircraft cabin floors are built with lightweight, honeycomb-core Kevlar® paper, which is fire-resistant and does not easily transmit noise.
5. ...a.. Snowboards manufacturers use Kevlar® to increase board stability and reduce vibrations and weight.

4.3 Complete this table with resistance adjectives from the column 3 of the word list. There may be more than one possible answer.

- a) waterproof
- b) childproof
- c) corrosion-resistant
- d) bulletproof
- e) heat-tolerant
- f) stain-resistant
- g) impact-resistant
- h) water-resistant
- i) fireproof
- j) high-performance
- k) ovenproof
- l) Impact-absorbent

4.4 Match the adjectives 1-8 with their definitions a-h.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1 ...f.. | Absorbent |
| 2 ...e. | Ductile |
| 3 ...h.. | Durable |
| 4 ...a. | Elastic |
| 5 ...d.. | Flammable |
| 6 ...g.. | Flexible |
| 7 ...c.. | Malleable |
| 8 ...b.. | Rigid |

5. Identifying Parts

5.1 Read the descriptions below and label the correct part or device

a) Hook



f) Sprocket



g) Nozzle



m) Plunger



q) Washer



t) Compass



5.2 Use the words from the list to label the other parts and devices in 5.1

Gears = N	Chain = I	Conveyor belt = H	Spirit level = P
Syringe = C	Fuse = K	Rollers = D	Lens = R
Pulley = J	Spring = O	Funnel = E	Blade = L
Fan = S	Gauge = B		

6. Comparisons

6.1 compare the differences between two sports cars. Modify comparisons 1-4 below in a general way and comparisons 5-8 in a specific way, using prompts.

- 1 The GT Sport accelerates a great deal faster than the Roadcaster.
- 2 The Roadcaster is a lot less economical than the GT Sport
- 3 GT Sport is a little more stable than the Roadcaster
- 4 Roadcaster suspension is slightly as good as the GT Sport's
- 5 The maximum speed of the GT sport is 71 Kph faster than the Roadcaster's.
- 6 Roadcaster's engine is two thirds powerful than GT Sport's
- 7 GT Sport's storage space is twice larger than the Roadcaster's
- 8 GT sport is 50% less expensive than the Roadcaster

6.3 Write eight more sentences about the cars in 6.1 using the prompts. Modify your comparisons in a general or specific way as appropriate.

1. The Roadcaster's acceleration is worse than the GT sport's
2. The GT Sport c Roadcaster.
3. None of them is unstable
4. The GT Sport is less comfortable
5. Roadcaster's engine is two thirds powerful than GT Sport's
6. The Roadcaster accelerates one and a half times faster than the GT Sport.
7. The storage space of the Roadcaster is the half of the GT Sport's
8. The GT sport is 30% more expensive than the Roadcaster.



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