

Unit 8

Process 1 -

“Function and Ability ”

JEM/ENG

Mesleki Yabancı Dil

(Professional English)

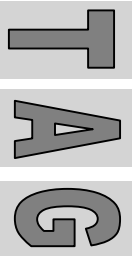
Dr. Veysel Işık

Professor

Ankara Üniversitesi

Mühendislik Fakültesi

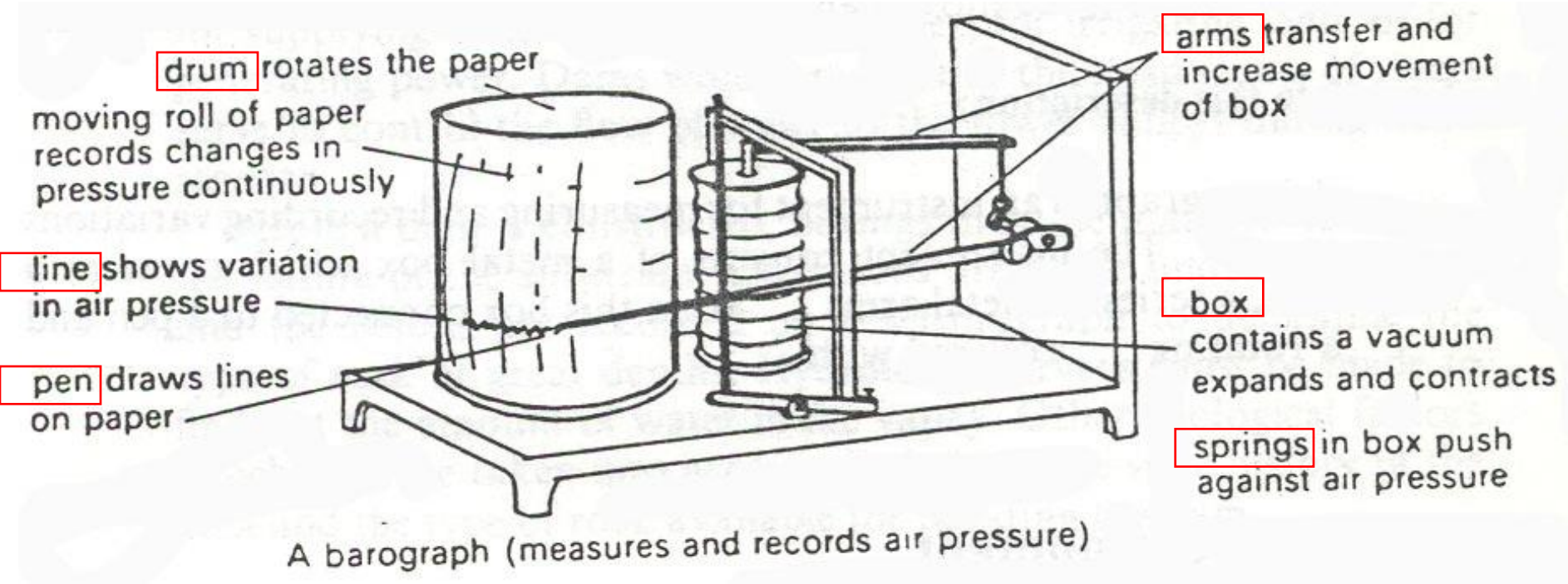
Jeoloji Mühendisliği Bölümü



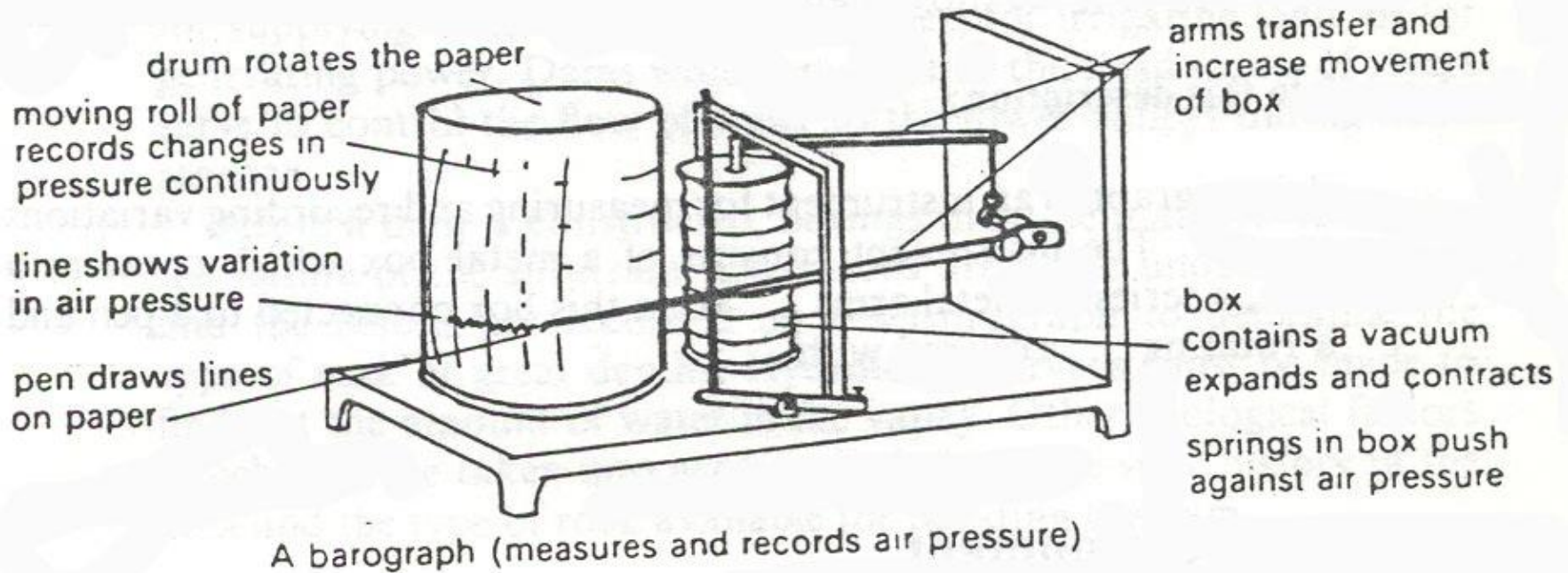
Process - "Function and Ability"

Function

Look and read:



T
A
G



Ask and answer questions like these:

What does a barograph do?

A barograph measures and records air pressure.

What do arms do?

The arms transfer and increase the movement of the box.

**T
A
G**

Look at these examples:

What is the *function of* a barograph?

The *function of* a barograph is to *measure and record* air pressure.

What does a barograph *serve to* do?

It serves to *measure and record* air pressure.

What is a barograph used for?

A barograph is used for *measuring and recording* air pressure.

T
A
G

What is *the function of* a barograph?

The function of a barograph is to measure and *record* air pressure.

What does a barograph *serve to do*?

It serves to measure and *record* air pressure.

What is a barograph used for?

A barograph is used for measuring and *recording* air pressure.

Now ask and answer similar questions
about the functions of
the metal box,
the arms,
the springs,
the pen and
the drum.

T
A
G

What is *the function* of the metal box?

The function of the metal box is to *expand* and *contract*.

What does the arms *serve to* do?

It serves to *transfer* and *increase* movement of box.

What is the springs *used for*?

The springs are used for *pushing* against air pressure.

What is *the function* of the pen?

The function of the pen is to *draw* lines on paper.

What does the drum *serve to* do?

It serves to *rotate* paper.

Look at this example:

A barograph *enables* the scientist to measure and record air pressure.

Now answer these questions:

- a-What enables the scientist to see the variation in air pressure?
- b-What enables the metal box to expand when the air pressure decrease?
- c-What enables the movements the arms to be recorded on the paper?
- d-What enables the movements of the box to be transferred to the recording instrument?
- e-What enables the roll of paper to move?
- f-What enables the recording to be continues?

a-What enables the scientist to see the variation in air pressure?

Line enables the scientist to show the variations in air pressure.

b-What enables the metal box to expand when the air pressure decrease?

A vacuum enables the metal box to expand when the air pressure decrease.

c-What enables the movements the arms to be recorded on the paper?

The box enables the movements the arms to be recorded on the paper.

d-What enables the movements of the box to be transferred to the recording instrument?

The arms enable the movements of the box to be transferred to the recording instrument.

e-What enables the roll of paper to move?

The drum enables the roll of paper to move.

f-What enables the recording to be continues?

The pen enables the recording to be continues.

Look at this example:

With the help of a barograph, the scientist can measure and record air pressure.

Ability and capacity

Look at these examples:

Can an elephant breathe?

Yes, an elephant can breathe

Can an elephant speak?

No, an elephant cannot speak

Corral *can* grow.

Corral *is able to* grow.

Corral *has the ability to* grow.

Corral *has the capacity to* grow.

Corral *is capable of* growing.

Reading passage

Dams

A dam is a wall-constructed across a valley to enclose an area in which water is stored. This area is called a reservoir and may be used for supplying water to towns or factories, for irrigating land, or for generating power. Dams which are built in the headwaters of rivers serve to control the flow of water to the lower valleys during flood season.

Before a dam is constructed, borings must be made to determine the nature of the substrata. Explosions are made under the surface and the results are recorded on a seismograph to determine the type of rock at great depths. Hydrologic surveys must be made to find out the amount of water in the valley. Other geological factors which must be taken into account include the seismic history of the area and type of rock available for building the dam.

Answer the following questions, using the words in brackets:

What is the function of the reservoir? (*serve to*)

What does a dam near the source of a river do? (*the function of*)

Why are borings made? (*enable the geologist to*)

What surveys must be made and for what purpose? (*the purpose of*)

What is the function of a seismograph in dam-building?
(*used for*)

What is the purpose of the explosions? (*the purpose of*)

Dams

A dam is a wall constructed across a valley to enclose an area in which water is stored. This area is called a reservoir and may be used for supplying water to towns or factories, for irrigating land, or for generating power. Dams which are built in the headwaters of rivers serve to control the flow of water to the lower valleys during flood season.

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Answer the following questions, using the words in brackets:

What is the function of the reservoir? (serve to)

The reservoir serve to suply water to towns or factories, to irrigate land and to generate power.

What does a dam near the source of a river do? (the function of)

The function of dam near the source of a river is to control the flow of water.

Why are borings made? (enable the geologist to)

Borings enable the geologist to determine the nature of the substrata.

What surveys must be made and for what purpose? (the purpose of)

The purpose of surveys is to find out the amount of water in the valley.

What is the function of a seismograph in dam-building? (used for)

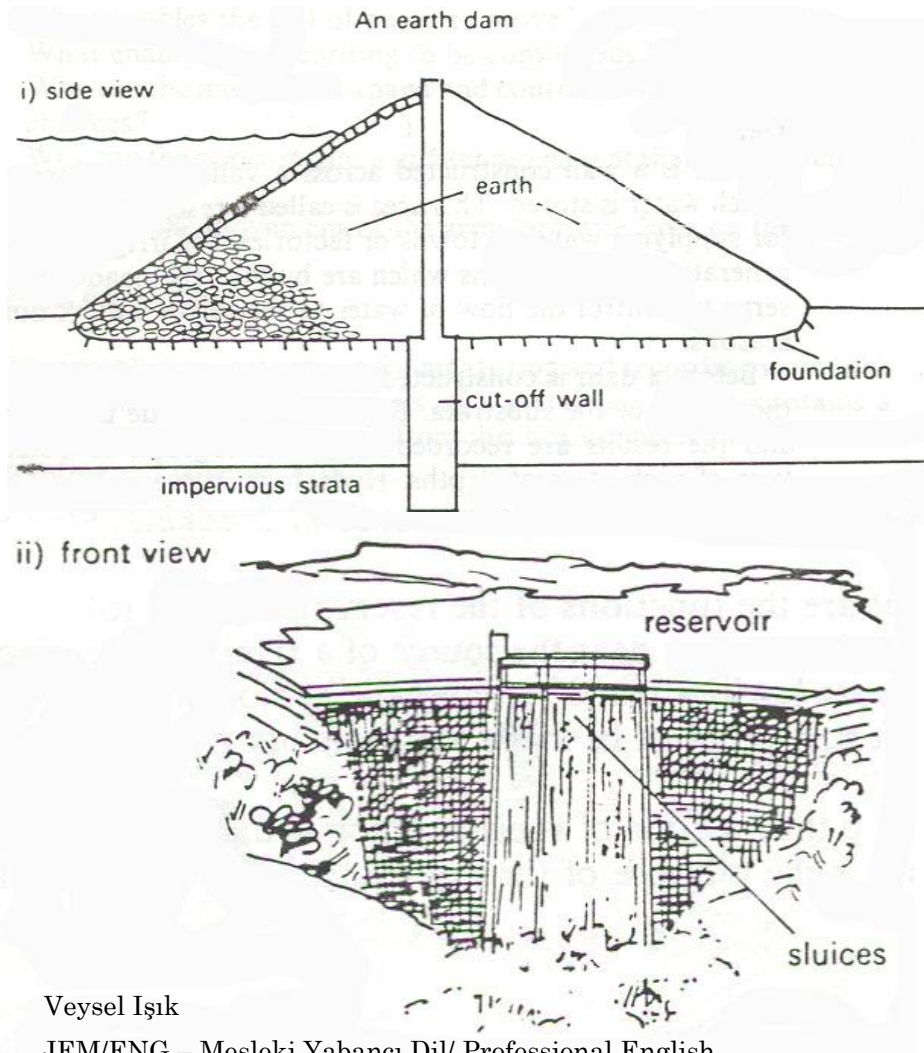
The seismograph is used for determining the type of rock at great depths.

What is the purpose of the explosions? (the purpose of)

The purpose of the explosions is to make seismological records.

Look and read:

Types of dam



There are several kinds of dam. One kind is called an earth dam. This consists of a large bank of earth with step sides. Along the length of the base of the dam a cut-off wall is constructed and this extends down to an impervious stratum. *The function of the cut-off wall is to make the foundation watertight.*

Openings are made in the base of the dam to allow water to escape, thus controlling the level of water in the reservoir and providing a regular supply of water. These openings are called sluices.

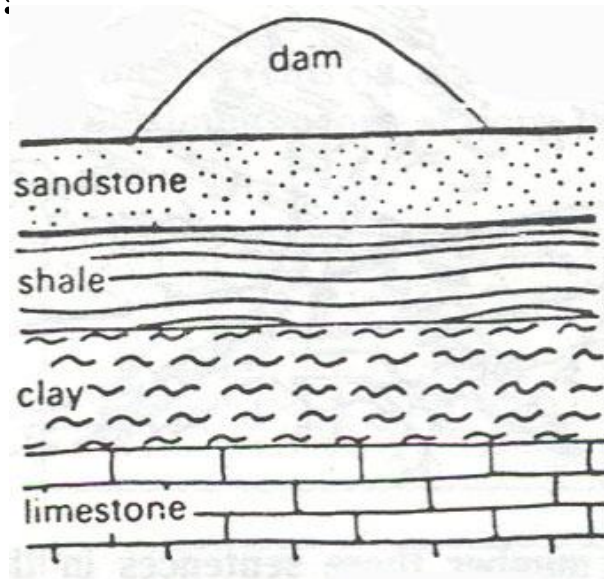
There is one disadvantage with this kind of dam. The material does not become watertight until the reservoir is full of water.

Now answer these questions:

a- What is the function of the dam?

b- The core and the cut-off wall have a similar function.

What is it?



c- How far down would you build the cut-off wall? Why?

d- What is the function of the full reservoir?

Now answer these questions:

a- What is the function of the dam?

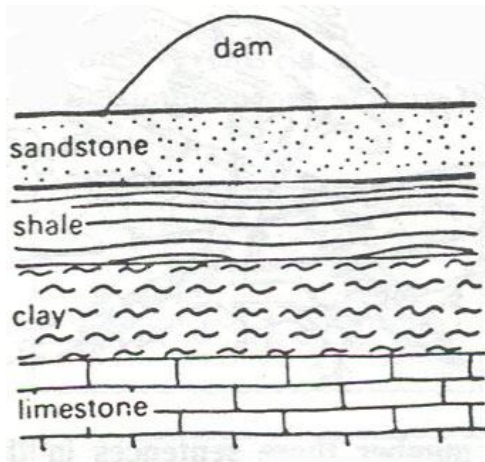
The function of the dam is to store water.

b- The core and the cut-off wall have a similar function. What is it?

The function of the cut-off wall is to make the foundation watertight.

c- How far down would you build the cut-off wall? Why?

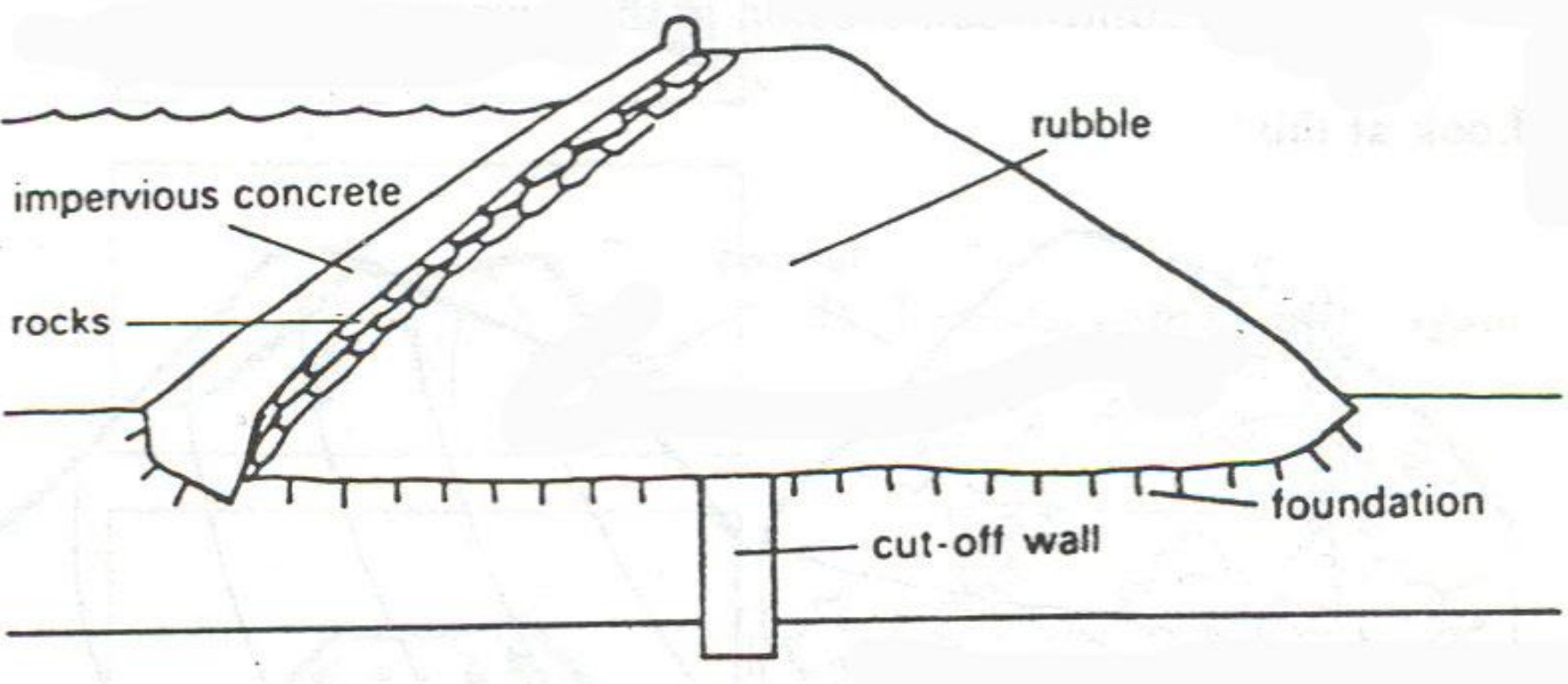
The cut-off wall would be constructed along the length of the base of the dam because of an impervious stratum.



d- What is the function of the full reservoir?

The function of the full reservoir is to become watertight.

Look at this figure of another kind of dam:



Now make sentences from this table:

<p>A*The dam is not watertight B*On top of the rock C*The concrete prevents D*The centre of a rock-fill dam consists of E*Sluices enable F*A cut-off wall extends G*This rubble serves as H*The full reservoir serves I*The function of this wall</p>	<p>there is rubble. until the reservoir is full of water. a base for the concrete. water from entering the dam. down to an impervious stratum. a heap of rock. the amount of water in the reservoir to be controlled. is to make the foundation watertight. to make the dam completely watertight.</p>
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Now make sentences from this table:

A*The dam is not watertight	(B) there is rubble.
B*On top of the rock	(A) until the reservoir is full of water.
C*The concrete prevents	(G) a base for the concrete.
D*The centre of a rock-fill dam consists of	(C) water from entering the dam.
E*Sluices enable	(F) down to an impervious stratum.
F*A cut-off wall extends	(D) a heap of rock.
G*This rubble serves as	(E) the amount of water in the reservoir to be controlled.
H*The full reservoir serves	(I) is to make the foundation watertight.
I*The function of this wall	(H) to make the dam completely watertight.