English for Construction

Vocational English Course Book







Evan Frendo Series editor David Bonamy





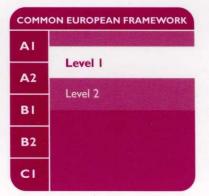
English for Construction is part of the Pearson Longman Vocational English series. It is designed for students in vocational education and for company employees in training at work. Written by industry practitioners, it combines a strong grammar syllabus with the specialist vocabulary and skills that learners need to succeed in their chosen field.

Level 1 *English for Construction* is designed for students with a basic knowledge of general English who now require an elementary (CEF level A1–A2) English course in this specific field. It includes:

- topics that reflect the latest developments in construction, making them immediately relevant to students' needs.
- clearly defined language and function objectives which are backed up by comprehensive on-the-page language boxes.
- essential online support for teachers including teacher's notes, fully editable tests and multilingual glossaries.
- student CD-ROM with interactive glossaries in both British and American English and full course book audio in MP3 format.

Other titles in the series include:

English for Banking & Finance
English for Information Technology
English for Nursing
English for Oil and Gas





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1

The construction industry

- introduce yourself and others
- talk about jobs in the construction industry
- describe types of construction
- · understand a house plan

Introductions



a roofe	er 🧸	an architect	a crane operator	a plumber
Vocabulary	1	Match photos A–E to texts 1–5.		
		 Hello, I'm Kamal Boukhaled, fr I'm Isabelle Roux, from France Hi, my name's Santiago Cruz. I 	e. I'm an architect	
		4 Hi, I'm Karol Nowacki. I'm fron5 Hello there. My name's Jun Tainspector		
Listening	2	02 Complete these conver answers.	sations. Then listen and con	npare your
			ashi, from the Ministry. (1) Isabelle Roux. I'm	n from (2)

_	COIL	piete these conversations. Then instell and compare your
an	iswers.	
1	Jun:	Hi! I'm Jun Takahashi, from the Ministry.
	Isabelle:	Hi, Mr Takahashi. (1) Isabelle Roux. I'm from (2)
		I'm the architect on this project.
	Jun:	Ah, I'm a building (3)
	Isabelle:	Pleased to (4) you.
2	Karol:	Hi! Karol Nowacki.
	Santiago:	Santiago Cruz.
	Karol:	What do you do, Santiago?
	Santiago:	I'm a crane (5) And you?
	Karol:	Me? I'm a(n) (6)
3	Kamal:	Hi! My (7) is Kamal Boukhaled.
	Santiago:	Hi, Kamal. I'm Santiago.
	Kamal:	(8) are you from?
	Santiago:	From Caracas, Venezuela.
	Kamal:	Ah, Caracas. A beautiful city. I come from (9)
4	Kamal:	Hello. (10) name's Kamal Boukhaled.
	Karol:	Hi, Kamal. I'm Karol Nowacki. And this is Isabelle Roux.
	Vamale	Hollo Japhalla

Kamal: Hello. (10) ______ name's Kamal Boukhaled.
Karol: Hi, Kamal. I'm Karol Nowacki. And this is Isabel
Kamal: Hello, Isabelle.
Isabelle: Pleased to meet you.
Karol: What do you (11) ______, Kamal?
I'm a plumber.
Karol: I'm a roofer. And Isabelle designs buildings.
Kamal: She's a(n) (12) _____?
Isabelle: Yes, that's right.

Reading 3 Read this text and underline the verbs.



Harun Rashid is 35 years old. He comes from Alexandria, but lives and works in Cairo.

Harun is a general contractor. He hires subcontractors to work on building projects. He also organises the material and equipment. Harun has a lot of experience in the construction industry.

Harun always works hard. Sometimes he has meetings with clients. Sometimes he visits construction sites. And sometimes he deals with suppliers. He is always busy.

But Friday is different. Harun never works on Fridays. Friday is a day off.

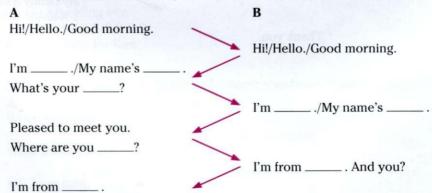
4	Correct these sentences.
_	Correct these sentences.

- 1 Harun Rashid is a plumber.
- 2 He hires clients to work on building projects.
- 3 He has a lot of experience in the tourist industry.
- 4 He never visits construction sites.
- 5 He always works on Fridays.

Language

We use be to say who somebody is or what something is.	I'm Santiago Cruz. He's Harun Rashid. This is a construction site. We're roofers
We use be to ask personal questions.	What's your name? My name's Karol.
Present simple: regular verbs	
We use the present simple to talk about routines,	We work in an office.
	We work in an office. Water freezes at 0°C. Harun Rashid never works on Fridays.

Speaking 5 Work in pairs and introduce yourselves. Use this model to help you.



Finding out more

Listening

1 Listen and repeat the letters of the alphabet.



The alphabet
A, H, J, K
B, C, D, E, G, P, T, V, Z (American English)
F, L, M, N, S, X, Z (British English)
I, Y
O
Q, U, W

- 2 Listen and write the surnames you hear.
 - 1 Robert ____
 - 2 Carlos _____
 - 3 Sasha _____

Speaking

3 Work in pairs. Student A look at the information on this page. Student B look at the information on page 68.

Student A

Read the letters to Student B. Write the letters Student B says. What do the letters mean?

HVAC rpm AC JCB

HVAC = heating, ventilation and air conditioning

rpm = revolutions per minute

AC = alternating current

JCB = JC Bamford Excavators Limited (a construction equipment manufacturer)

4 Practise this conversation with your classmates. Write the names.

What's your name?

How do you spell that?

Jun Takahashi.

My first name is Jun – J-U-N. My family name is Takahashi – T-A-K-A-H-A-S-H-I.

Thank you.

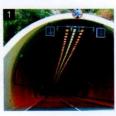
1 Ahmed:	Listening 5	Listen to three con-	versations. Write	the jobs you hear for each perso
2 Tariq:			West Boller	P. 1. The product a succession
A Luis: A Luis: A Luis: B Antonio: To Kim: A A Natonio: To Kim: A A Natonio: To Kim: A Natonio: What, Where, How). What's your name? What do you do? He's on site today. → Is he on site today? To page 72 and underline to questions in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in the conversations. To Complete these sentences with What, Where or How. He is on site today. → Is he on site today? To page 72 and underline to questions in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in the conversations. To page 72 and underline to questions in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to page 72 and underline to page 7 and underl				
## Luis:				
## A guestions ## Questions begin with a question word (e.g. What, Where, How). ## We use what when we want to know about something. ## We use what when we want to know about something. ## We use where to ask about places. ## We use how to ask about the way to do something. ## We use how to ask about the way to do something. ## We reverse the order of the verb be to form a question. ## Is on site today. If he on site today? ## Is he on site today. ## Is he on site today? ## Is he on site today? ## Is he on site today? ## Is he on site today. ## Is he				
Where questions begin with a question word (e.g. What, Where, How). We use what when we want to know about something. What's your name? What do you do? We use where to ask about places. Where do you work? How do you spell that? Questions with be We reverse the order of the verb be to form a question. He is on site today. → Is he on site today? 6 Read the three conversations in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in the conversations. 7 Complete these sentences with What, Where or How. 1 do you live?	Language	4 Luis:	8	Antonio:
We use where to ask about places. We use how to ask about the way to do something. How do you spell that? Duestions with be We reverse the order of the verb be to form a question. He is on site today. → Is he on site today? 6 Read the three conversations in audio script 5 on page 72 and underline to questions in the conversations. 7 Complete these sentences with What, Where or How. 1		with a question word (e.g. What	, Where, How).	
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questions in the conversations. 7 Complete these sentences with What, Where or How. 1 do you live?	We reverse the order of	f the verb be to form a question.	He is on site too	day. → Is he on site today?
a) He's a crane operator. b) I'm a plumber. c) On a building site. d) C-H-E-S-T-E-R-T-O-N-S. e) I'm looking for Kim. f) Yes, I am. Speaking Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about the people in A B What does Kim do?	8 projecta (house	2 do you do? 3 are you? 4 's your address? Put the words in 1–6 in the conceptions to answers a–f. 1 what / he / do / does / 2 can / you / help / I / ? 3 how / spell / you / that 4 where / work / you / do 5 what / you / do / do / ?	6 7 8 orrect order to m ? t/do/?	old are you? is the site? are you from?
Speaking 9 Work in pairs. Take turns to ask and answer questions about the people in A B What does Kim do?		a) He's a crane operator.b) I'm a plumber.c) On a building site.d) C-H-E-S-T-E-R-T-O-N-S.e) I'm looking for Kim.		
What about Tariq?	Speaking 9	Work in pairs. Take turns to A What does Kim do?		

Tariq is a

OK. Your turn.

The construction industry

Listening 6 Listen and write the missing letters.



t_nn_l



 $r_{-}d$



br_d__



h__s_



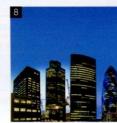
 s_h_l



_osp_t_l



 $a_a_t m_t$



o_fic_b_o_k

2 507 Listen and write the types of construction you hear.

Choose a role card. Introduce yourself to other students. Use the model below Speaking to help you.

Name: Kasia Katolsky Job: building inspector

Typical projects: factories, schools

From: Katowice, Poland

Name: Thomas Smith

Job: roofer

Typical projects: residential projects (houses,

apartments)

From: Toronto, Canada

Name: Mohamed bin Ali

Job: site manager

Typical projects: hospitals

From: Dubai, United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Name: Park Ji-Wung Job: crane operator

Typical projects: bridges, flyovers

From: Seoul, Korea

Hi! I'm _____ My name's _

What do you do?

What types of construction do you work on?

Where are you from?

В

Hi! I'm Raja Anand./My name's Raja Anand.

I'm a general contractor.

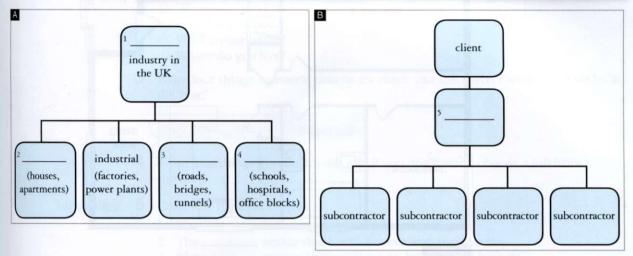
We build apartment blocks.

I'm from Mumbai, India.

Reading 4 Read this text and complete charts A and B.

The construction industry in the UK consists of four different sectors. The residential sector deals with houses and apartments. The industrial sector deals with big projects like factories and power plants. The infrastructure sector is for

projects like roads, bridges and tunnels. The commercial sector is for things like schools, hospitals and office blocks. The client pays for the project and hires general contractors to deal with subcontractors, equipment and materials.



- **Vocabulary** 5 Work in pairs. Take turns to draw different types of construction and say what they are.
 - **6** Complete these sentences with the verbs in the box.

a	are consists of deal with hires pays for
1	The general contractor subcontractors.
2	General contractors subcontractors, equipment and materials
3	The team a site manager, three roofers and a plumber.
4	Roads, bridges and tunnels infrastructure sector projects.
5	The client the project.

Language

Plurals	
We add -s, -es, or -ies to make a noun plural.	apartment → apartments box → boxes factory → factories

- 7 Read the text in 4 again and underline the plurals.
- **Speaking 8** Work in groups. Think about the construction industry in your area. List examples of the following.
 - 1 clients
 - 2 general contractors
 - 3 subcontractors
 - 4 residential sector projects
- 5 infrastructure sector projects
- 6 commercial sector projects
- 7 industrial sector projects