**Дата 18.12.20.**

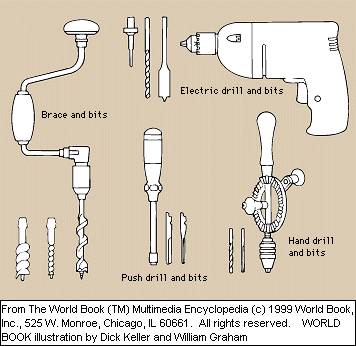
**Группа 19-СЗС-1д**

**Дисциплина Английский язык**

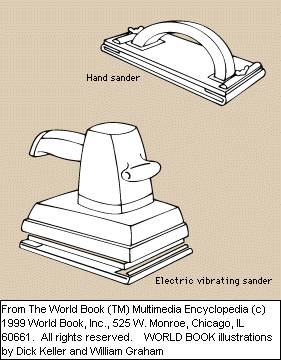
**Тема: Детали из дерева, преимущества и недостатки**

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| --- | --- |
| **архитектура** | architecture |
| **ацетон** | acetone |
| **балка, брус** | beam; girder |
| **батарея (отопления)** | radiator |
| **бетон** | concrete |
| **бетономешалка** | concrete mixer |
| **болт** | bolt; screw-bolt |
| **булыжник** | cobble; cobblestone; sett |
| **бульдозер** | bulldozer; dozer |
| **ведро** | bucket; pail |
| **веранда** | veranda(h); gallery |
| **верстак** | workbench |
| **вертикальный** | vertical; perpendicular |
| **верхний свет** | skylight; fanlight |
| **взрыв** | explosion; burst |
| **влага** | moisture; wet; damp |
| **влажность** | humidity; humidness; dampness; moistness |
| **водосточная канава** | gutter; trough |
| **ворота** | gate |
| **гайка** | nut; screw-nut |
| **газосварка** | gas welding |
| **галогеновая лампа** | halogen bulb |
| **гипс** | plaster; gypsum |
| **гипсокартон** | gypsum plasterboard |
| **грохот** | grate; grating |
| **грузовик** | truck (AmE); lorry (BrE) |
| **грунтовка** | primer |
| **дверь** | door |
| **демонтаж** | dismantling |
| **дерево** | wood |
| **дизайн** | design |
| **дом** | house; building |
| **доска** | board |
| **древесина** | lumber; timber |
| **дрель** | drill |
| **дренаж** | drain; drainage |
| **дуга** | bow; arc |
| **душ** | shower |
| **дымоход** | smokestack; stack |
| **дыра** | hole |
| **дюбель** | dowel; dowel pin; joggle |
| **железобетон** | reinforced concrete |
| **жилье** | housing; lodging; living accommodations |
| **забор** | fence; fencing |
| **заклепка** | rivet |
| **замазка** | putty |
| **запорный кран** | stopcock; cock; turncock |

**Woodworking** is the forming and shaping of wood to make useful and decorative objects. It is one of the oldest crafts and ranks as a popular hobby and an important industry. A skilled woodworker with a well-equipped home workshop can build items as simple as a birdhouse or as complicated as decorative furniture. Tools for a workshop can be purchased at hardware and department stores. Lumber retail stores and hobby shops sell a wide variety of wood.  
  
The construction industry employs carpenters who construct the wooden framework of buildings. Other kinds of woodworkers include finish carpenters and cabinetmakers. Finish carpenters do the inside trim work around windows, cabinets, and other features that must fit exactly. Cabinetmakers design, shape, and assemble furniture, built-in cabinets, and stairways.



The history of woodworking goes back to about 8,000 B.C., when people first used an ax as a woodworking tool. In the Middle Ages, woodworkers and other craftworkers formed organizations called guilds. The guilds were similar in some ways to today's labor unions.  
  
In 1873, electric power was used to drive machine tools for the first time. Through the years came the development of the power tools now used for woodworking. The first practical hand drill was patented in 1917. By 1925, woodworkers could buy electric portable saws for their home workshop. Today, power tools can be used in most woodworking operations, but many people enjoy shaping wood with hand tools instead.  
  
**Steps in woodworking**  
  
Woodworking projects, together with plans for their construction, can be found in books, magazines, and manuals in bookstores and public libraries. There are five main steps in woodworking: (1) planning and design, (2) cutting, (3) drilling, (4) fastening, and (5) sanding and finishing.  
  
Planning and design. Careful planning can prevent mistakes and save time and materials. A scale drawing of the object being built should be made before starting any woodworking project. This drawing includes the exact measurements of the object. The craftworker marks the measurements on the wood with a pencil and lists all the steps to be followed in the project.



A woodworking tape and rule are used to measure dimensions. A square can also be used for measuring and for making straight lines and angles. Various gauges make marks and parallel lines for the woodworker to follow when cutting joints and attaching hinges.  
  
The parts of the finished object will fit together properly if the drawing has been prepared correctly and if measuring and construction have been done accurately. A well-designed object is both attractive and the right size for its purpose. For example, a birdhouse must have an entrance that is large enough for the birds that will use it.  
  
Cutting wood to the right size and shape can be done with a variety of hand and power tools, including saws, chisels, and planes. The largest and most familiar handsaws are the crosscut saw and the ripsaw. Crosscut saws cut across the grain of the wood, and ripsaws cut with the grain.  
  
Power tools can do a job far more quickly, easily, and accurately than hand tools. For example, a circular saw has a toothed disk that spins at great speed. Different blades can be attached for a variety of cutting operations, such as crosscutting and ripping.  
  
A common hand tool for cutting joints is the backsaw, which has a thin rectangular blade for fine work. The blade has a metal bar along its back to make it stiff. Chisels, which can cut deeply into the surface of wood, can be used for making joints or for trimming and carving. A portable electric router has attachments called bits that can be used to trim or shape wood and to make joints and decorative cuts. A hand tool called a coping saw consists of a metal frame that holds a narrow blade used for cutting curves in wood. Jigsaws and saber saws, power tools that cut curves, have a thin blade that moves up and down at great speed.  
  
Mechanical planes, called jointers, and hand planes have sharp blades that smooth and shape wood. A wood-turning lathe shapes wood into rounded forms by rapidly spinning it against a cutting edge held by the operator. A file shapes wood in places where a sharper cutting tool does not fit. Files can also sharpen tools.  
  
Drilling enables a woodworker to connect sections of wood with screws, metal plates, and hinges. Drilling may also be required when constructing some joints. Braces and hand drills have bits to make holes of different sizes for various purposes. Portable electric drills and drill presses also use bits to drill holes. They have attachments for sanding and other purposes.  
  
Fastening. Sections of wood are fastened together with metal fasteners, such as screws and nails, and with adhesives. Tools for fastening include screwdrivers and hammers. Screwdrivers insert screws that connect sections of wood and hold hinges and metal plates. Hammers are used to drive in nails and a variety of other types of metal fasteners.  
  
Gluing is one of the oldest methods of fastening sections of wood, and a variety of adhesives are used in woodworking. Polyvinyl resin emulsion glue, or white glue, can be applied directly from the bottle. It should not be used if it will come in contact with water or high temperatures. Urea-formaldehyde resin glue and resorcinol formaldehyde resin glue both must be mixed by the user. Urea glue can resist cold water for short periods, but it cannot withstand high temperatures. Resorcinol glue is waterproof and heat resistant. After gluing, wood should be put into clamps for as long as 12 hours. The length of time depends on the temperature, kind of wood, and type of glue. Clamping holds the wood in place and spreads the glue into the pores.  
  
Sanding and finishing. Sanding removes tool marks and makes wood surfaces smooth for finishing. Sanding should not begin until the wood has been cut to its final size. Most abrasive paper manufactured for use by hand has rough particles of the minerals flint or garnet. Aluminum oxide is a common sanding material used in such machines as a portable belt sander or a vibrating sander. Portable belt sanders work better than vibrating sanders on large wood surfaces.  
  
Woodworkers use a variety of finishes to protect wood and to bring out the beauty of the grain. A stain is a dye that colors wood without hiding the pattern and feel of the grain. Paint covers the grain of the wood and provides a color of its own. Varnish, shellac, and lacquer add a hard, glossy finish while exposing the beauty of the wood. Wax protects varnish and has a smooth, shiny finish when polished. Enamel is a type of glossy paint.  
  
Tool care and safety  
  
Tools are made to be safe when used correctly. They can be preserved--and accidents can be prevented--by using the right tools for the job and keeping them clean and sharp. A woodworker must use extra pressure with a dull tool, and injury could result if the tool slips. Many tools can be sharpened on the rough surface of an oilstone. A broken or damaged tool does not work properly and should not be used.  
  
Whenever possible, wood should be held in a vise or by clamps, so that both hands are free to handle the tool being used. Floors should be kept clean of such substances as sawdust and finishing materials, which are slippery and also could catch fire. Safety glasses should always be worn during cutting and boring operations in order to protect the eyes from flying particles of wood. Loose clothing and jewelry that could get caught in a machine should not be worn in a woodworking area.  
  
A craftworker can prevent accidents by holding a portable power tool until all the moving parts have stopped. A machine should never be left running unattended. In addition, a machine should be disconnected when not in use. The hazard of receiving an electric shock can be reduced by connecting ground wires to machines that have not been previously grounded.  
  
Wood for woodworking  
  
Woodworkers classify wood as hardwood or softwood, depending on the type of tree from which it comes. Most hardwood trees are deciduous--that is, they lose their leaves every autumn. Most softwood, or coniferous, trees have narrow, pointed leaves and stay green the year around. This classification system does not indicate the hardness of wood, because various softwoods are harder than some hardwoods. However, the two types of wood have other characteristics that are important to the woodworker.  
  
Hardwoods have beautiful grain patterns and can be used to make fine furniture. Some hardwoods have large pores and must be treated with a paste or liquid called filler before being covered with a finish. Wood to be finished with paint does not need a fancy grain to be attractive because the paint covers the pattern. Hardwoods used in woodworking include birch, mahogany, maple, oak, and walnut.  
  
Most softwoods can easily be sawed, planed, chiseled, or bored. They are used mainly for structural work, but such softwoods as Douglas-fir, ponderosa pine, redcedar, and white pine can be used for woodworking and furniture.  
  
Hardwood or softwood can also be used to make a type of manufactured board called plywood. Plywood consists of an odd number of thin layers of wood glued together. It is lightweight and strong and can be purchased in many sizes and wood patterns.

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