Examples of exercises (Academic Skills EIT exam)

a **Label the diagrams using the prepositions in the box.**

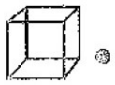
~~above~~ adjacent to alongside around below beneath beside inside outside over underneath within

a  above

b  _____

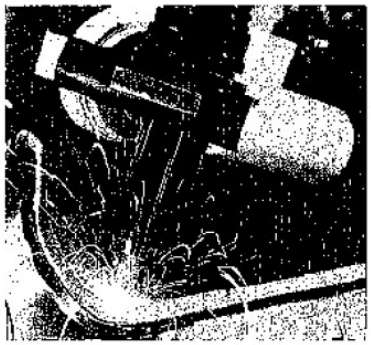
c  _____

d  _____

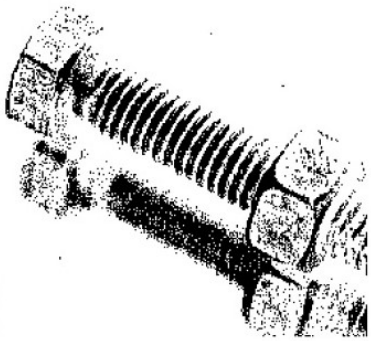
e  _____

f  _____

c **Label the photos (1–6) with the words in Exercise 10b.**

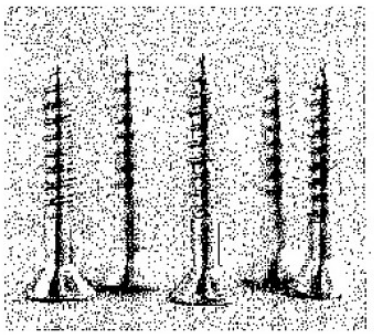


1 weld

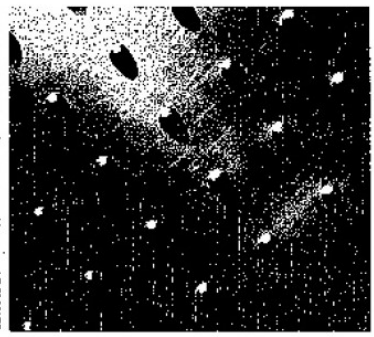


2 _____

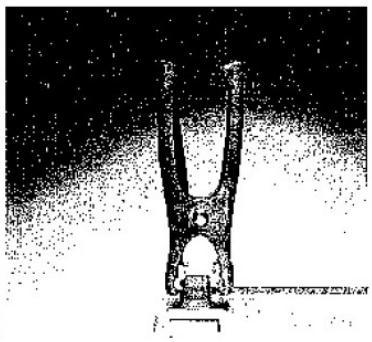
3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____

Match the types of connection in the box to the following groups.

bolting bonding ~~connecting~~ fixing gluing joining riveting welding

1 connecting _____ _____ = describes any kind of connection.
2 _____ _____ = describes mechanical connections only.
3 _____ _____ _____ = describes non-mechanical connections only.

Complete the following definitions using the types of drawing in the box.

cross-section elevation exploded view note ~~plan~~ schematic specification

1 A plan gives a view of the whole deck, from above.
2 An _____ gives a view of all the panels, from the front.
3 An _____ gives a deconstructed view of how the panels are fixed together.
4 A _____ gives a cutaway view of the joint between two panels.
5 A _____ gives a simplified representation of a network of air ducts.
6 A _____ gives a brief description or a reference to another related drawing.
7 A _____ gives detailed written technical descriptions of the panels.

Which two types of drawing in Exercise 2b are examples of general arrangement drawings, and which two are examples of detail drawings?

Complete the following table using the words in the text in Exercise 6b audioscript 4.3 on page 89.

	Name of dimension	Large dimension	Small dimension
1	What's the _____?	Is it _____?	Is it short?
2	What's the width?	Is it _____?	Is it narrow?
3	What's the _____?	Is it high?	Is it low?
4	What's the thickness?	Is it _____?	Is it thin?
5	What's the _____?	Is it deep?	Is it shallow?

Examples of exercises (Academic Skills EIT exam)

Complete the following definitions using the types of drawing in the box.

cross-section elevation exploded view note ~~plan~~ schematic specification

1 A plan gives a view of the whole deck, from above.
2 An _____ gives a view of all the panels, from the front.
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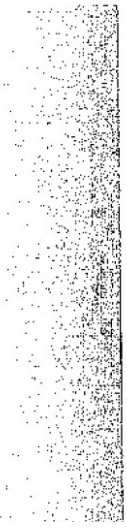
4 A _____ gives a cutaway view of the joint between two panels.
5 A _____ gives a simplified representation of a network of air ducts.
6 A _____ gives a brief description or a reference to another related drawing.
7 A _____ gives detailed written technical descriptions of the panels.

Which two types of drawing in Exercise 2b are examples of general arrangement drawings, and which two are examples of detail drawings?

Read the technical advice web page and answer the following questions.

1 How is a superflat floor different from an ordinary concrete floor?
2 What accuracy can be achieved with ordinary slabs, and with superflat slabs?
3 What problem is described in high bay warehouses?



Superflat Floors: FAQ

What is a superflat floor?

Compacting and finishing the surface of wet concrete is an inherently imprecise process. For an ordinary concrete slab to be laid within tolerance, engineers can only realistically expect the surface to be finished to plus or minus 5mm. By contrast, superflat concrete floors are finished to meet extremely close tolerances, being accurate to within 1mm across their upper surface.

Where are superflat floors used?

Floor surfaces with extremely tight tolerances are frequently specified in warehouses where Automated Guided Vehicles operate. Uneven floors are especially problematic in high bay warehouses, which use automated forklifts with a vertical reach of 30 metres or more. At such a height, slight variations in floor level are amplified in the form of vertical tilt, causing inaccurate manoeuvring at high level. If these variations are outside tolerance they can lead to collisions with racking elements, or cause items to be dropped from pallets.