

# 9 Take care

## Safety hazards

- 1 Where could you see a notice like this?  
Do you have any similar safety precautions\* where you work or study?

A precaution is something you do now to avoid hazards and danger, and to stop problems in the future.

### Workshop safety precautions

- 1 Wear goggles and ear protectors.
- 2 Do not leave things lying on the floor.
- 3 Wear short-sleeved shirts or roll up shirt sleeves.
- 4 Do not remove safety guards from machines.
- 5 Do not use electric tools when the work area is wet. Make sure plugs are earthed\*.

earthed **BrE** – grounded **AmE**

- 2 Match these hazards to the correct precaution in 1.



a Trips and falls



b Electric shocks



c Cuts



d Eye injuries and hearing damage



e Clothing getting caught up in machinery

- 3 Listen to two conversations. Match each one to a hazard in 2.

- 4 Listen again and complete the sentences.

- 1 You ..... roll up your sleeves.
- 2 You ..... leave these boxes here.
- 3 Someone ..... trip over them and hurt themselves.

Complete the rule. Write *should*, *shouldn't*, and *could* in the correct space.

### *should, shouldn't, and could*

We use ..... to talk about future possibilities.  
We use ..... to say what's right or correct.  
We use ..... to say what's wrong or dangerous.

- 5 Which hazards are these conversations about? Complete the sentences with *should*, *shouldn't*, or *could*. Then read them with a partner.

- 1 A The floor's wet.  
B Did someone spill some water?  
A Someone ..... slip. We ..... clean it up right away.  
B Yes, and we ..... turn off all the machines. Someone ..... get a shock.
- 2 A You ..... use this machine without goggles. You ..... injure your eyes.  
B I don't know where they are.
- 3 A Who took the guard off this machine? Someone ..... have a nasty accident.  
B It takes longer to clean if it's on.  
A But you ..... remove it. You ..... cut yourself, or even lose a finger.



- 6** Find these things in the picture and write the letters in the boxes.



# Instructions

- 1** How do you change the oil and oil filter in a car?  
Look at the diagrams and explain what you have to do.



- 2** Here are the instructions, but they are muddled up. Match each instruction to the correct picture.

- ☐ Then locate the oil filter.
- ☐ Lower the car to the ground slowly and pour new oil into the engine. Check thoroughly under the car for any leaks and clean up any spilt oil.
- ☒ 1 Check the handbrake is on and jack up the front of the car. Place a shallow pan on the ground under the engine.
- ☐ Screw in the new filter, rotating clockwise this time. Don't screw it too tightly.
- ☐ Repeat this process regularly to keep your engine running well – every 5,000 kilometres is recommended.
- ☐ Unscrew the drain plug and wait for the oil to drain completely. It will flow out easily. Replace the plug and do it up tightly with a wrench.
- ☐ Remove the drain pan and carefully pour the old oil into a container you can seal for disposal.
- ☐ Make sure that it's directly underneath the engine's drain plug.
- ☐ Remove the filter by rotating it gently anti-clockwise. Pour any oil from the filter into the pan.

- 3** Work with a partner.

- 1 Where should you put the drain pan?
- 2 How do you remove the old oil from the engine?
- 3 How should you put the drain plug back on?
- 4 Should you screw in the new oil filter tightly?
- 5 What should you do with the old oil?
- 6 How often do you need to do this?

## Adjectives and adverbs

Adjectives describe things:

a *shallow* pan, the *old* oil, the *new* filter

Adverbs describe actions – they answer the question 'How do you do it?'

Rotate it *gently*.

Check *thoroughly*.

Do it up *tightly*.



- 4 Complete these sentences with words from the list. Use each word once.

thorough/thoroughly      tight/tightly  
careful/carefully      slow/slowly  
easy/easily

Example

*It's icy outside, so please drive carefully.*

- 1 I can't unscrew this nut. It's too .....
- 2 It's very ..... to operate. A child could do it.
- 3 I don't want any mess, so make sure you clean up .....
- 4 Make sure you screw the lid on ..... We don't want any gas to escape.
- 5 Be ..... not to touch any of these parts. They're very delicate.
- 6 I don't have broadband. I'm using a 56k modem so it's very .....
- 7 I was well prepared for the test and answered all the questions .....
- 8 What caused the accident? We need a ..... investigation.
- 9 You need to lose weight ..... to stay healthy. Try to lose just half a kilogram a week.

### Forming adverbs

You can make adverbs from most adjectives by adding -ly.

quick → quickly      gentle → gently

But some common adverbs are irregular.

Adjective	Adverb
good	well
hard	hard
fast	fast

- 5 Write down two things that you:

- 1 do badly
- 2 do well
- 3 do fast
- 4 work hard at.

Work with a partner. Read the things in your list in a different order. See if they can guess which adverb you are talking about.

- 6 What are these people doing? How can you do these tasks? Which things can you do: quickly, slowly, carefully, accurately, firmly, gently, evenly, tightly, thoroughly, regularly, safely, carelessly, poorly, etc?



What different tasks do you need to do in your work? How do you need to do them?

- 7 Play a game with the class. Each person needs two small pieces of paper.
- 1 On one piece of paper, write an action. On the other piece, write an adverb. Put all the actions in one pile and the adverbs in another. Keep the actions and adverbs separate.
  - 2 Each student takes one action and one adverb from the piles. They have to act out the action in the manner of the adverb. The class must guess what the action and the adverb are.