

EXPERT

UPDATE

ENGLISH

Construction



FINN LECTURA

Sisällys

UNIT 1	Nice to Meet You	7
1 Who's who?	Teema: Itsestä kertominen	8
2 Small talk	Teema: Kevyttä keskustelua	12
3 Hobbies	Teema: Harrastukset	14
UNIT 2	Studies and work	17
4 How was your day?	Teema: Tavallisen koulu- tai työpäivän kuvaus	18
5 Studying in vocational college	Teema: Ammatillisessa oppilaitoksessa opiskelu	23
6 Education in Finland	Teema: Suomen koulujärjestelmä	29
UNIT 3	Tools and Equipment	33
7 Different tools	Teema: Työkaluja ja välineitä	34
8 Customer service	Teema: Asiakaspalvelu	37
9 Materials	Teema: Erilaiset rakennusmateriaalit	44
UNIT 4	Preparations and Foundations	49
10 The stages of building construction	Teema: Talonrakennuksen vaiheet	50
11 Preparations	Teema: Rakennustontin valmistelu	55
12 Foundations	Teema: Perustusten ja kehikon rakentaminen	59

UNIT 5	Building a House	63
13 Framework	Teema: Seinien ja katon rakentaminen	64
14 Interior finishing work	Teema: Talon sisäosien viimeistely	71
15 Finishing up	Teema: Viimeistelytyöt	78
UNIT 6	Safety at Work	81
16 Safety regulations	Teema: Turvallisuusohjeet	82
17 Workplace safety	Teema: Työturvallisuus	86
18 Occupational well-being	Teema: Työhyvinvointi ja terveelliset elämäntavat	90
UNIT 7	Working Life	95
19 Training at the workplace	Teema: Työpaikan esittely	96
20 CV and job application	Teema: Ansioluettelo ja työhakemus	99
21 Job interview	Teema: Työhaastattelu	106

Teemasanastot: WORD BANK	108
Minikielioppi	117
Liitteet	147
Aakkosellinen sanasto	150
englanti-suomi	150
suomi-englanti	158

Symbolit



Kuuntelutehtävä tai teksti, joka on äänitteellä



Paritehtävä



Portfolio-tehtävä

UNIT 5

Building a House

13 Framework

14 Interior finishing work

15 Finishing up

Tässä unitissa käsitellään seinien ja katon rakentamiseen liittyvää sanastoa. Käymme myös läpi muuraukseen ja laatoitukseen liittyvät työvaiheet. Lopuksi puhutaan talon sisäosien viimeistelystä ja kalustuksesta.



13 Framework

Walls

Sam interviews Mr Pekka Koskela, the teacher of construction.

Sam: What happens after the foundation of the house is ready?

Mr Koskela: Well, the walls have to be erected first. The framework of the building can be made in many different ways. It can be made of wood, blocks, bricks or concrete elements.

Sam: Can you tell me how the different materials are used?

Mr Koskela: Boards, bricks and blocks are usually used for wall covering in a detached house. The boards have to be painted or varnished every now and then. A brick exterior does not need a lot of maintenance and it can last over 100 years. The frame of the house is erected with the help of beams. They are used to support the walls and the ceiling. The exterior walls have to be insulated so that cold or heat cannot enter the building. Furthermore, the external sounds cannot be heard in the building. Prefabricated blocks have ready-made insulation inside. Summer houses are very often made of logs. Industrial buildings can be made of materials like concrete elements or metals.

Sam: Are there different types of walls, like exterior and interior walls?

Mr Koskela: Yes, of course. There are basically two or three types of walls in any building. First of all, there are supporting walls which are designed to support the weight of the roof, upper floors and other walls. Secondly, there are walls which are designed to separate the building into rooms. They are called partition walls. Some walls are designed to stop fire moving through the building. These walls are built where there is an escape route out of the building.

a framework

to erect

a block

wall covering

to varnish

exterior

maintenance

a beam

to support

to insulate

runko

pystyttää

harkko

seinän päälystys

lakata

ulko-, ulkopuoli

hoito, huolto

palkki

tukea

eristää

to enter

a prefabricated block

insulation

a log

a supporting wall

designed

to separate

a partition wall

an escape route

päästä sisään

elementiharkko

eriste

hirsi

kantava seinä

suunniteltu

erottaa

väliseinä

hätpoistumistie

1. Vasta kysymyksiin englanniksi vihjeiden mukaan. Haastattele sitten pariasi.

1. What kind of materials can be used when building exterior walls?

(Ulkoseinissä käytetään lautaa, tiiltä, harkkoja, hirsia, betonia ja metallia)

2. Why do the walls have to be insulated?

(Seinät pitää eristää kylmyyttä, kuumuutta ja melua vastaan)

3. What types of walls are used in houses?

(Taloissa on kantavia seiniä ja erottavia väliseiniä sekä joskus paloturvallisia seiniä)

2. a) Mitä nämä seinissä käytettävät materiaalit ovat? Suomenna sanat.

Beam _____

Block _____

Board _____

Brick _____

Log _____

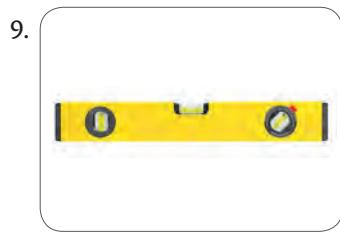
b) Täydennä lauseet englanniksi ja suomenna ne.

Apua saat edellisen tehtävän sanoista.

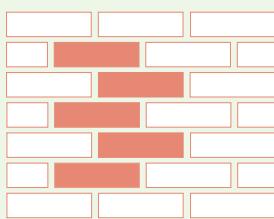
1. _____ are often used in detached houses. They are usually painted or varnished.
2. _____ are sometimes used for wall covering. They don't need much maintenance.
3. _____ are used to erect the framework of the house and to support the ceiling.
4. Prefabricated _____ have ready-made insulation inside.
5. Summer houses are very often made of _____.

3. Tools for masonry. Nimeä muuraustyökalut englanniksi. Apua saat laatikon sanoista.

bricklayer's hammer brickline bucket float jointer mason's trowel
masonry mortar mixing paddle spatula spirit level tape measure



DID YOU KNOW?



The stretcher bond is the most used brick bond.
Juoksulimitys on yleisimmin käytetty tiilikilimitys.

4. a) Yhdistä englanninkielinen sana suomenkaiseen.

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| 1. bond | _____ asettaa |
| 2. brick | _____ kerros |
| 3. course | _____ kestävä |
| 4. decide | _____ kuivata |
| 5. dry | _____ laasti |
| 6. durable | _____ lasta |
| 7. hammer | _____ levittää |
| 8. layer | _____ limitys |
| 9. mortar | _____ naputella |
| 10. place | _____ päättää |
| 11. spirit level | _____ rivi |
| 12. spread | _____ tiili |
| 13. tap | _____ vasara |
| 14. trowel | _____ vatupassi |



- b) Kuuntele Maria Jonesin muurausohjeet ja täydennä puuttuvat sanat englanniksi.
Apua saat edellisen tehtävän sanoista. Suomenna lauseet.

Maria's instructions for bricklaying

1. First, you have to _____ what kind of brick _____ will be used for the wall.
2. Spread a layer of _____ on the surface where you will place the first _____ of bricks.
3. Place a brick on the _____ of mortar and tap it into place with a _____.
4. Use the _____ to scrape away excess mortar.
5. Then use the trowel again to _____ mortar onto the end of another _____.
6. _____ the second brick alongside the first and _____ it into place with the hammer.
7. Continue to add courses of bricks to the wall. Use a _____ to make sure that the wall is level.
8. When the wall is _____, leave the mortar to dry. This will ensure that the new wall is strong and _____.

to scrape
alongside
level

raaputtaa
vierekkäin
tasainen, linjassa



Roofs

When the walls are in place, it is time to raise the roof. To construct the roof, the builders use longer and thicker sections of timber called beams. They make the roof trusses, and the highest part of the roof, the ridgepole, is raised. The timber roof trusses provide support for a roof. In Finland the most common roof type in detached houses is the pitched roof. Other popular roof types used are mansard and hipped roofs. They are usually built with a slope of about 30 degrees. Flat roofs are most often used in commercial and other big buildings. There can be problems with rain water and snow accumulating on this type of roof. Nowadays most flat roofs are built with a slope of about 5–10 degrees. This is why rain gutters are installed to allow the water flow down along the drain pipe.

Most roofs in Finnish detached houses are made of tiles or corrugated sheet. Flat roofs are often covered with roofing felt or bitumen sheet. The choice of roof type and material very much affects how the house will look.

a roof truss
a ridgepole
a pitched roof/gable roof
a mansard roof
a hip/hipped roof
a slope
a degree
a flat roof
commercial

kattotuoli
katonharja
harjakatto
mansardikatto
aumakatto
kaltevuus
aste
tasakatto
kaupallinen

to accumulate
a gutter
a drain pipe
a tile
corrugated sheet
roofing felt
bitumen sheet
to affect

kerääntää
ränni, sadevesikouru
syöksytorvi
kattotili
aaltopelti
kattohuopa
bitumikate
vaikuttaa



5. Vastaa kysymyksiin englanniksi vihjeiden mukaan. Haastattele parisi englanniksi.

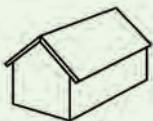
1. How are beams used? (Palkkeja käytetään kattotuolin ja katonharjan rakentamiseen)

2. What is the ridgepole? (Katonharja on katon korkein kohta) _____

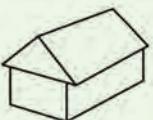
3. What kinds of roofs are there? (yleismpiä kattotyyppejä ovat harjakatto, mansardikatto, aumakatto ja tasakatto) _____

4. What kind of materials can be used for roofing? (katon päälysteenä voidaan käyttää kattotiiliä, aaltopeltiä, huopaa tai bitumia) _____

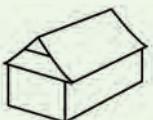
Types of roofs



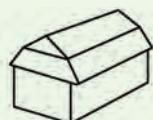
1. harjakatto



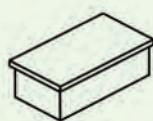
2. aumakatto



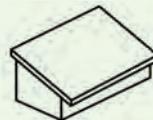
3. hollantilainen aumakatto



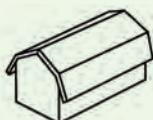
4. mansardikatto



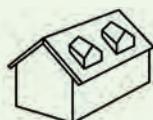
5. tasakatto



6. pulpettikatto



7. taitekatto



8. ikkunallinen katto

6. Suomenna sanat.

1. to raise _____
2. timber _____
3. a slope _____
4. to accumulate _____
5. a rain gutter _____
6. to flow down _____
7. a drain pipe _____
8. to cover _____
9. to affect _____

14

Interior finishing work



When the house is nearly ready, the professionals install the floor materials, paint the exterior and interior walls, as well as place the tiles and the wallpapers. The ceilings can be painted, panelled with boards or plastered. The type of the used material depends on the type of room, for example, soft materials in the bedroom and waterproof materials, like plastic or tiles, in the bathroom.

a professional
wallpaper
to panel

ammattilainen
tapetti
paneloida

to plaster
waterproof
plastic

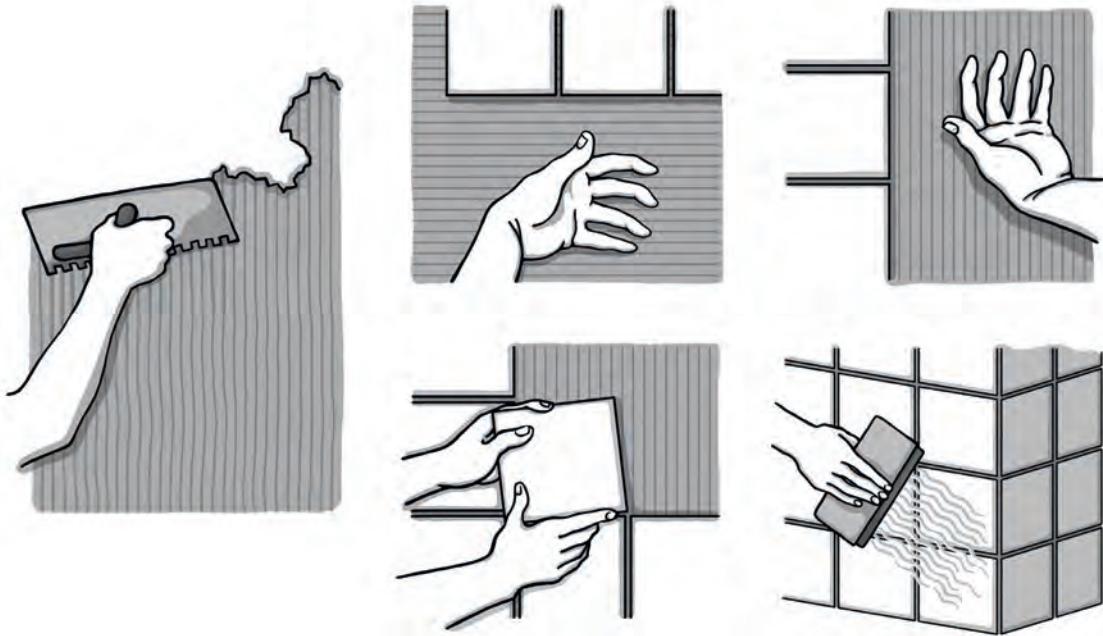
rapata
vedenkestäävä
muovi

Tiling

The tilers can do both wall and floor tiling, for example in bathrooms. They need to know how to measure and cut the tiles, and how to choose the right kind of adhesive. They also have to prepare an even wall and surface before beginning the work.

Sam reads the instructions for tiling a wall.

1. Prepare the walls to be tiled. Start by washing down the walls and wait for them to dry completely. Take down any wallpaper and fill the holes in the wall.
2. Next you can select a pattern for the tiling. Use a spirit level to make horizontal and vertical lines.
3. Then spread an even layer of adhesive onto the wall with a spreader. The adhesive is used to hold the tiles to the wall.
4. If the adhesive sticks to your fingers, it's OK and you can press the tiles onto the wall.
5. Then, apply the first tile. Carefully press it into the adhesive.
6. Continue adding tiles. Work your way along the wall, following the pattern, and add adhesive and tiles to fill up the space.
7. To fill the spaces between the tiles, spread grout over the tiles with a sponge. Then wipe it off again.
8. Finally, clean off the tiles. Use a large sponge soaked in water to carefully wipe down the surface of the tile.



to prepare	valmistaa	to stick	tarttua kiinni
to select	valita	to press	painaa
a pattern	kuvio, malli	to apply	lisätä
horizontal	vaakasuora, vaakasuuntainen	to continue	jatkaa
vertical	pystysuora, pystysuuntainen	space	tila
adhesive	kiinnityslaasti, liima	grout	saumauslaasti
a spreader	laastikampa, levitin	a sponge	sieni
even	tasainen	to wipe off	pyyhkiä pois
a layer	kerros	a surface	pinta

7. a) Suomenna laatoitukseessa tarvittavat välineet ja aineet.

1. a spirit level _____
2. adhesive _____
3. a spreader _____
4. a tile _____
5. grout _____
6. a sponge _____

b) Kirjoita viisi omaa lausetta englanniksi edellisen tehtävän sanoista.

Esim. We place tiles on the wall.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

8. Sijoita talon osien nimitykset kuvaan numeroilla.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| 1. bathroom | 11. hall |
| 2. garage | 12. cellar/basement |
| 3. ceiling | 13. terrace |
| 4. kitchen | 14. toilet |
| 5. living room | 15. stairs |
| 6. bedroom | 16. storey/floor |
| 7. balcony | 17. wall |
| 8. study | 18. attic |
| 9. dining room | 19. roof |
| 10. corridor | 20. chimney |

