

Nouns and adjectives, comparisons, following and giving instructions, identifying things

1. NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

THE EIGHT PARTS OF SPEECH

There are eight parts of speech in the English language: noun, pronoun, verb, adjective, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The part of speech indicates how the word functions in meaning as well as grammatically within the sentence. An individual word can function as more than one part of speech when used in different circumstances. Understanding parts of speech is essential for determining the correct definition of a word .

THE NOUN

A noun is a word for a person, place, thing, or idea. Nouns are often used with an article (the, a, an), but not always. Proper nouns always start with a capital letter; common nouns do not. Nouns can be singular or plural, concrete or abstract. Nouns show possession by adding 's. Nouns can function in different roles within a sentence; for example, a noun can be a subject, direct object, indirect object, subject complement, or object of a preposition.

E.G : man... Butte College... house... happiness

The young engineer brought a very long letter from the teacher.

THE ADJECTIVE

Adjectives are words that describe the qualities or states of being of nouns: red, happy, slow, interesting, weird. They can also describe the quantity of nouns: many, few, thousands, ten. It usually answers the question of which one, what kind, or how many. (Articles [a, an, the] are usually classified as adjectives.)

The adjectives are words that come immediately before the nouns they modify. In addition, they can also act as verb complements or with the verb to be. These verbs that are followed by adjectives describe states of being or a sensory experience (feel, seem, sound).

The order of adjectives: Quantity or number, Quality or opinion, Size, Age, Shape, Color, Proper adjective (often nationality, other place of origin, or material) , Purpose or qualifier.

E.G : old... blue... smart

The young engineer brought a very long letter from the teacher.

A list of adjectives related to the word engineering:

1. **Innovative:** Introducing new ideas or methods.
2. **Creative:** Expressing originality and imagination.
3. **Technical:** Relating to specific knowledge or skills.
4. **Complex:** Intricately composed or organized.
5. **Precise:** Exact and accurate in details.
6. **Logical:** Following a sensible and rational approach.
7. **Problem-solving:** Skillful at finding solutions.
8. **Forward-thinking:** Anticipating and planning for the future.
9. **Versatile:** Adaptable and capable of various tasks.
10. **Integrative:** Combining diverse elements harmoniously.
11. **Cutting-edge:** Utilizing the latest advancements.
12. **Analytical:** Examining data and information methodically.
13. **Dynamic:** Constantly changing and evolving.
14. **Efficient:** Achieving maximum productivity with minimum waste.
15. **Futuristic:** Embracing forward-looking concepts and technology.
16. **Inventive:** Cleverly devising new inventions or approaches.
17. **Resourceful:** Skillfully finding solutions with available resources.
18. **Multidisciplinary:** Involving multiple branches or fields.
19. **Adaptive:** Capable of adjusting to different situations.
20. **Visionary:** Possessing foresight and imaginative ideas.

2. THE COMPARAISON

Used to compare differences between the two objects they modify (larger, smaller, faster, higher). They are used in sentences where two nouns are compared, in this pattern: Noun (subject) + verb + comparative adjective + than + noun (object). For example: Industrial engineering is better than civil engineering .

One syllable Adjectives

By adding *-er* to the two syllable adjectives. e.g.:

| Adjective | Comparative |
|-----------|-------------|
| Fast | Faster |
| Soft | Softer |
| Cheap | Cheaper |

Note that if a one syllable adjective ends in a single vowel letter followed by a single consonant letter, the consonant letter is doubled, e.g.: thin → thinner, big → bigger.

If an adjective ends in -e, this is removed when adding -er, e.g.: wide → wider.

If an adjective ends in a consonant followed by -y, -y is replaced by -i when adding -er, e.g.: dry → drier.

Two syllable Adjectives

| Adjective | Comparative |
|-----------|-------------|
| Simple | Simpler |
| Fancy | Fancier |
| Happy | Happier |

Two syllable adjectives ending in -ed, -ing, -ful, or -less always form the comparative with more, e.g.:

| Adjective | Comparative |
|-----------|--------------|
| Careful | More careful |
| Useless | More useless |
| Titled | More titled |

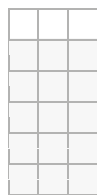
Three or more syllable Adjectives

Adjectives which have three or more syllables always form the comparative with MORE.

**The only exceptions are some three syllable adjectives which have been formed by adding the prefix -un to another adjective, especially those formed from an adjective ending in -y. These adjectives can form comparatives by using more or adding -er, e.g.: unhappy – unhappier.

| Adjective | Comparative |
|-----------|----------------|
| Important | More important |

| | |
|-----------|----------------|
| Dangerous | More dangerous |
| Expensive | More expensive |



Irregular Adjectives

| Adjective | Comparative |
|-----------|-------------------|
| Good | Better |
| Bad | Worse |
| Little | Less |
| Much | More |
| Far | Further / Farther |

3. FOLLOWING AND GIVING INSTRUCTIONS

Manufacturing work instructions are a list of directions or procedures that help teams better build, package, label, and ship products that meet specifications. Whether you are mass producing a single product or switching between goods, creating clear and accurate work instructions is critical.

Manufacturing work instructions are great at helping workers better understand the sequence of steps to assemble, disassemble or repair products.

Work instructions are also beneficial when switching between different product models. The manufacturing process for producing new products may require modifications to the assembly line. That's why it's important to have up-to-date work instructions to prevent mistakes and maximize productivity.

In short words, work instructions are put in place to help employees understand exactly how to complete a process or procedure. They are used to break complex procedures down into their simplest form, and detail how to complete each step safely and correctly.

Some of the benefits include:

- Saves time and boosts efficiency
- Distributes key knowledge to workers

- Eliminates defects with added quality control
- move away from the risk or hazard of making mistakes or approximations

Who follows instructions carries out the operations to deadlines. **By following the instructions provided, he is more efficient, faster** and better at problem solving. His readiness and performances thus contribute to increase production.

All good work instructions should include:

- The goal or expected results of the process or procedure
- The person or persons responsible for completing the task
- The materials, equipment, and skill set needed
- Detailed, visual, or multi-media reference material that helps workers understand exactly what to do
- Safety and compliance concerns that are outlined and clearly visible

4. IDENTIFYING THINGS

| | |
|---|---|
| WRENCH: used to tighten bolts and nuts. |  |
| RATCHET: used to fasten or loosen nuts and bolts. |  |
| SCREWDRIVER: used to turn screws with slotted heads. |  |
| PLIERS: used to hold and grip small articles. |  |
| FUNNEL: used to guide liquid or powder into a small opening. |  |
| HAMMER: used to drive nails. |  |
| CAR JACK: used to lift heavy loads. |  |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>AIR COMPRESSOR: used to chill the air.</p> |  |
| <p>JUMP STARTER: used to jump start vehicles.</p> |  |
| <p>MECHANICS GLOVES: used to protect hands.</p> |  |
| <p>ZIP TIES: used to bundle cables, wires and tools together.</p> |  |
| <p>FLASHLIGHT: used to provide a light source.</p> |  |
| <p>SAFETY GLASSES: used to provide eye protection.</p> |  |
| <p>WRECKING BAR: used to pen nailed wooden crates.</p> |  |

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>PRESSURE WASHER: used to clean dirt from surfaces and objects.</p> |  |
| <p>TAPE MEASURE: used to measure the length of a room.</p> |  |
| <p>UTILITY KNIFE: used to cut materials.</p> |  |
| <p>LEVEL: used to determine whether a surface is horizontal (level) or vertical (plumb).</p> |  |
| <p>POWER DRILL: used to make holes in material or surface.</p> |  |
| <p>SAW: used to cut through material.</p> |  |
| <p>BOLTS: used to hold two objects.</p> |  |
| <p>NAILS: used to join pieces of different materials, usually timber.</p> |  |