

Joining Techniques, B1+

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1. Listen to the article. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)?

- a. Non-permanent joints can be damaged when taking them apart. _____
- b. Screws and bolts can be fully or partially threaded. _____
- c. Joints using bolts are stronger than riveted joints. _____
- d. Welding is used more than riveting in aircraft. _____
- e. The tool you use to solder things is called a soldering iron. _____
- f. Lower temperatures make stronger soldered joints. _____

2. Choose the correct option in the sentences below.

- a. Bolts and screws can be made *of / from / by* different materials.
- b. Stainless steel is very strong and will keep *a / it / its* strength *at / in / to* very high or low temperatures.
- c. The easiest way *for / how to / to* join two materials together is to use screws.
- d. In the past, rivets *was used / were used / used* to build bridges and ships.
- e. Welders *have / must / must to* keep strict safety rules.
- f. *Although / However / Unlike* welding, soldering does not involve melting the metal parts.

3. Listen to the part about riveting. Underline the incorrect information and correct it.

- a. Rivets fasten metal plates together using heat. _____
- b. Riveting is often replaced by soldering. _____
- c. Nowadays, riveted joints are still used in electronics. _____
- d. Aluminium, which is used for the construction of aircraft bodies,
gets stronger when exposed to heat. _____
- e. Riveted joints are as strong as ones made using screws and bolts. _____

4. Listen to the part about soldering and fill in the missing words. Use up to three words.

- a. Soldering is used in plumbing, _____ and metalwork.
- b. It's used to join different types of _____ by melting solder.
- c. A soldering iron is an _____.
- d. The solder has a lower _____ than the joined metal parts.
- e. Hard (silver) soldering _____ a temperature above 450°C.