

How something works

1 Complete the descriptions of how these objects work with the correct form of the words and phrases in the boxes. In some cases, more than one answer may be possible.

1. A thermostat

adjust bend connect contain contract cool down
disconnect expand heat up turn off

A thermostat *contains* a strip or coil of steel and a strip or coil of copper, one on top of the other. As the strip / coil , the metals , but one does it faster than the other. The strip / coil and with a switch, which the power supply. When the strip / coil , the metals and the switch is The thermostat is using a dial or other control.

2. A disc player

convert decrease hear increase insert replace spin
strike view

A disc player (for example, in a computer) has several component parts. A disc is into the player and begins to At the same time, a thin beam of light called a laser the disc and digital signals into sounds or images, which can be through speakers or on a screen. Volume or brightness can be or by means of a button, knob or other control. Nowadays, discs are largely being by storage devices like memory sticks, which have no moving parts.

3. An aerosol

compress expand leave mix open push release

In an aerosol, liquid and gas are in a metal and / or hard plastic tube. This can be from the tube by a button, which a valve. When the liquid-gas combination the tube and with oxygen, it rapidly

4. An aircraft

accelerate create flow form made move pull produce

Most aircraft are of aluminium, and require two forces to allow them to fly: thrust and lift. As the aircraft forward on the ground under the power of its engines, air over the wings. As it faster, more thrust, a vacuum is over the wings. This lift. The aircraft is into the air by the force of this lift.

5. A digital camera

adjust consist control download enter hit open press
record store

A digital camera of two main parts: a body and a lens. When a button is on the body, a window in the lens called a *shutter* and light the camera. The amount of light going into the camera is by both the speed of this shutter, and a smaller window called an *aperture*. Both the shutter speed and the size of the aperture can be by the person using the camera. The light a sensor in the body of the camera, which the light as a digital image. The image is on a memory card in the camera, and this can later be on to a computer.