ENGLISH FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS pdf

1: English for Engineers International Summer Programme â€" University of Leicester

Engineering English is a compulsory course for all the first-year students of engineering and technology studying at colleges affiliated to Anna University, Tamil Nadu, India. At the end of the third-year or at the beginning of the fourth-year, IT companies visit campuses to recruit candidates to their companies.

But before you enter the field as a professional engineer, some serious studying, a few late nights, and a few tips to get you through your first year are in order. Take good notes, and keep them all after your classes are over. Engineering textbooks can be dense, but endure through the tedium. Do your reading â€" all of it â€" and keep a highlighter and page markers handy. After the class is over, keep your most useful and well-written textbooks as reference. Your notes, annotations, and highlighting will be invaluable later on. Get to know your professors. Develop a relationship with your professors so you feel comfortable approaching them and asking for help. Get to know one or two key professors particularly well, and turn to them for help with your homework, insight into the industry, and even job or program references. Ask questions, both in class and out. Your professors want you to learn. Ask for additional examples to clarify difficult equations and concepts. More often than not, your fellow students will thank you for speaking up, and your professor will appreciate your active investment in the material. Try to solve a problem before asking for help. No one wants to do your homework for you. When you do seek help, be prepared to discuss what you tried already, and bring your scratch paper showing your attempts. Form a study group. Working alone can get exasperating if you find yourself stuck on a problem. Working with others will not only introduce other viewpoints to approaching a problem, it will also provide encouragement and camaraderie in the face of frustration. One of the most effective ways of ensuring you understand something is by explaining it to someone else. Before you move past a subject, make sure you not only answered the question but also can replicate and explain the process. Diversify your engineering classes. Take classes in all sorts of engineering, even if they are not your concentration. Understanding not only the subject matter, but also how other types of engineers approach and solve problems, will lend insight into your own field, from biomedical to mechatronics and robotics to chemical to environmental engineering and beyond. Take classes outside engineering, particularly design classes. The most successful engineers are insatiable learners, so seek to broaden your skill set generally. A design class can teach you how to represent information visually and how to talk about an idea from a big picture perspective. A writing class can hone your skills for communicating your ideas to others. A business class can prepare you for organizational tasks and leadership roles later in your career. Hone your communications skills, including conversation, writing, and presentation. The best and most innovative ideas in the world have no hope of growing past the drawing board if you are unable to communicate them effectively. And today, most technical communication between team members and leadership happens over email, which is a form of writing. Learn to present an argument simply and without agenda, and always read your emails through once or twice before sending. Engineering knows no political or cultural borders; engineers are in demand everywhere in the world. Want to build bridges in China? You should learn Mandarin. Participate in as many hands-on projects as possible, especially those outside the classroom. Future employers look for both coursework and relevant experience, and a well-organized and articulate portfolio will be invaluable during your job search. Get a summer internship. One of the best portfolio buildings blocks is the summer internship. Internships do more than build your resume; they demonstrate to potential employers that you can commit to a long-term role and work as part of a team. As a student, it is never too early to start your electrical engineering career. Do not wait until you need a job to start building professional relationships. In addition to getting to know your professors and peers, attend extracurricular lectures, workshops, and networking events, and get to know as many people working or studying in your field as possible. They were once neophyte engineers too! Scour the resources of professional engineering associations and companies. Professional engineering associations, such as the National Society of Professional Engineers, are an invaluable resource for jobs, advice, and networking. Identify organizations that share your values and interests, and make as many contacts as possible. Skip the honors class. In the engineering field, your GPA

matters. Learn when to lead and when to back down. Engineers often work in teams, and every team has one or more leaders. You should feel comfortable in both leading and following the directions of others. Hone your leadership skills and learn how to effectively influence group decisions, but recognize when your contribution should be to take orders and follow direction. Work on the problem before the team meets. The best results occur when a group discusses ideas that have already been fleshed out by individual members. Learn to do your own work and self-motivate. Always arrive at the team meeting with ideas in mind. What made you decide to study engineering? Who do you look up to in your chosen field? Learn about how individuals and companies have sought and found success, and replicate their behaviors. For new inspiration, check out these electrical engineering resources. Take heart and persevere. Engineering is a difficult course of study for everyone, no matter their IQ or test scores. Frustration can lead to feeling like an imposter. Every future engineer has struggled through seemingly impossible problem sets, cranky professors, and gut-wrenching exams. In the face of inevitable small failures, recognize that you are challenging yourself like never before, and push on through the difficult experiences. Not an engineering student yet? In that case, getting started is the most important tip we can offer for you! While it seems obvious, people can be reluctant to take the first step or not know where to begin.

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2: Tan - English Writing Program for Engineering Students (TESL/TEFL)

English for Engineering ESP is perhaps one of the most exciting areas of English training. With companies around the world requesting more and more specialist training in Engineering English, these creative lesson plans will help you to teach specialist English to Engineers and have fun at the same time.

English Writing Program for Engineering Students Hui Mien Tan Kung Shan Institute of Technology Taiwan Introduction As our current world has entered the era of international communication and advanced technology, there are more and more chances for engineers and technical professionals to convey technical information in English for various purposes. Therefore, besides learning general English as an international language, engineering students of colleges and technical institutes need to be equipped with adequate writing ability so that they can communicate technical information clearly on at least a basic level. A good English writing proficiency can be a contributing factor to their professional recognition and career prospect. This paper proposes a pragmatic English writing program for engineering students of colleges and technical institutes with intermediate ESL proficiency. It can be used as a writing course, or as part of a general English course. The program covers a syllabus outline and instructional approaches on basic writing skills with particular reference to technical writing. Georges [2] explains that the purposes of technical writing are to inform and persuade; the subjects are things and development; and its characters are direct, objective and specific. In short, this is a program which aims to train students in writing clear, concise and effective English. Syllabus Outline This program consists of four stages. Some engineering students may think that English writing is a very difficult task; yet they can still write comprehensibly if they know how to apply the basic grammar rules and make use of simple, concrete words. The ability to express their ideas in clear and understandable English is something they can acquire systematically. To start with, ask the students to write a few short essays on topics they are very familiar with such as self introduction, description of a family member, a close friend, daily living patterns or their own chosen topic. Chose a topic in which they have concrete content to write about. A few guidelines and vocabulary may be provided if students are of a low-intermediate level. Encourage them to use the words and structures they are familiar with. The writing process at this stage serves as a warm-up exercise. Let the students work on something they can easily handle as a way to help them experience some competence in freely expressing themselves. For the revision part, leave the common errors for the students to correct themselves by giving indicative symbols or abbreviations, and revise those awkward expressions. Respond to the content and write encouraging remarks whenever possible. The principle of this stage, however, is to let the students first get familiar with a few basic essential tools that can enhance their sentence clarity in technical writing. Other relevant constructions can be reviewed if time is available. Use of Subordinate Clauses Technical writing involves a lot of analytical writing. Subordinate clauses are powerful tools for analyzing the logical relationships among ideas such as a chronological development, a cause-effect relationship, a purpose relationship and a condition relationship. Students can get familiar with this kind of construction by the following steps. First, briefly explain the meaning of a subordinate clause. Then give the students a list of complex sentences. Ask them to identify the subordinate clauses and the subordinating conjunctions, as well as to explain the relationship expressed in each sentence. The next step is practice. Ask the students to combine two sentences or a set of isolated ideas into one sentence by using appropriate subordinating conjunctions. New racing bicycles have disc wheels. Wind resistance is reduced. It is used for electric wiring. It reaches a pre-set temperature. It is longer than a machine language version. It can run on many different computers. The cat jumped into the pool. The cat could not swim. Rodney rescued the cat. Use of Relative Clauses Technical writing often involves detailed definition or modification of a particular term. Relative clauses can be useful tools for defining and qualifying nouns instead of putting a long list of technical nouns or adjectives before a noun. In that case, the sentence can be less confusing. The "where" clause is also useful for describing the location of stages described in a process. Similarly, give students a list of sentences that contain clauses introduced by a relative pronoun. Ask the students to identify the relative clauses and explain their functions. Examples of restrictive and

nonrestrictive clauses should be included for the students to find out how differently they function. The following type of sentence completing exercise can help the students understand and apply relative clauses, for example: Introduce the possibility of replacing relative clauses by infinitives or participles after the students have become acquainted with relative clauses. Use of Parallelism Parallelism is the principle that units of similar content and function should be expressed in equal form. Repetition of the same structure allows the reader to recognize the ideas more readily. Long sentences can be made clearer and easier to understand if they are grammatically parallel. This is also a useful tool when writing comparison and contrast. Illustrate the concept of parallelism by giving a list of sample sentences, which use different grammatical constructions like prepositions, conjunctions, clauses, infinitives to make similar ideas parallel. Then ask the students to practice by rewriting sentences parallel. We are looking for engineers with realistic decision-making capabilities, who can think logically, and who have the ability to analyze situations carefully. Use of Comma and Semicolon Correct uses of comma can eliminate sentence confusion and avoid misinterpretation of the intended meaning. Highlight some common rules of using comma, as well as the use of semicolons in separating two closely related independent clauses in a compound sentence, and in separating very long phrases or sentences where the use of comma will lead to ambiguity. Illustrate the uses with examples. First, it works as a transition stage for the subsequent composition stage. When students write summaries, they can focus more on the practice of language skills without worrying too much on the content part, provided that the chosen text is not too difficult to comprehend. In addition, the chosen texts can also serve as sort of model writing, grammar guides and sources of new vocabulary. Second, summary writing requires good skills on concise writing; otherwise, only a small portion of the original ideas can be expressed in a limited number of words. Third, it is appropriate to introduce paragraph characteristics at this stage as the students have to start writing in paragraphs. Before they start writing summaries, introduce the following techniques. Conciseness This is a world of information explosion. The reader has so much to read. Efficiency and conciseness in informative writing can save personal time and social cost. Concise writing is a skill, which can be achieved by applying the general guidelines into the writing practice. Illustrate the general guidelines with example phrases and sentences. Let the students notice the differences between wordy and concise phrases. Then they can do some exercises on rewriting concise phrases and sentences. Unity and Coherence Another learning focus of this stage is to understand paragraph characteristics like unity and coherence. A paragraph is unified if every sentence in the paragraph is relevant to the general topic of that paragraph. All sentences should be logically related in one paragraph. Coherence is achieved by using transition words or phrases, pronouns that refer to nouns in previous sentences, or repetition of words previously mentioned. Illustrate the effects of coherence by comparing example paragraphs with coherence destroyed with the ones that are written coherently. Then ask the students to fill in appropriate transition words missed in a given text as a practice. How to Write a Summary Students tend to copy sentences exactly from the original article and put them together when they write summaries. In that case, they will lose the opportunity in fully utilizing their practice of writing skills. Furthermore, it is unlikely that they can include all the important ideas mentioned. A summary should be clear and balanced so that the reader can grasp the main ideas of the original article without reading it. Following that, link the sentences into coherent paragraphs. Suggest the students to write a topic sentence for each paragraph so as to help them stay focused on the main idea of that paragraph.. Finally, edit their work and check if the number of words used is within the stated limit. Greaney[4] found that students wrote more focused summaries with more complex sentence structure than they had used in their earlier, longer summaries on the request of writing the one-sentence summary. As a practice of more complex and syntactically sophisticated sentences, students may try to write very short summaries approaching the end of this stage. Topics appropriate to their proficiency and background are suggested for each type of writing. Students can share some ideas and vocabulary during group discussion as a pre-writing activity. Write Definitions of Objects One major method of organizing technical writing is definition, which includes the single-sentence definition and the extended definition. The single-sentence definition defines an object by giving the category and the distinguishing characteristics, and it is useful in defining something concrete. Students can practice the one-sentence definition on a tool or machine that is frequently used, for instance:

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They can also add extra information to write an extended definition. Strategies used to write extended definitions are use of examples, analogies, description of physical characteristics, components and functions. Some suggested topics for extended definition are electricity, television, electric coffee pot, refrigerator, microwave oven, and building. Write a Process A process is written to instruct or to inform. A clear description of a process involves sequencing the stages, locating the stages, describing what happens at each stage and explaining what happens at each stage. Most operational process descriptions follow a chronological order, which can be shown by using sequence words like first, next then, subsequently, at this point, later, afterwards, finally and so on. The warm gas passes through the condenser, where it heats the surrounding and cools down [3]. For the part in describing and explaining what happens in each stage, think of the answers to " What happens? Describe the process of getting cash from an automatic teller machine Describe the process of sending or retrieving an e-mail Describe the process of performing a laboratory practice Describe the process of fixing a piece of DIY furniture Describe the process of changing components of appliances or vehicles Describe the process of operating the washing machine Describe the process of arranging a vacation trip C.

3: English for Engineering | ESL Right Now

Abstract: Proficiency in English is very important for students of Engineering and other professional courses because it is the medium of instruction in higher academics besides being the lingua Franca of all global.

4: 20 Tips for Engineering Students Â» Electrical â€‹Engineering â€‹Schools

Some engineering students may think that English writing is a very difficult task; yet they can still write comprehensibly if they know how to apply the basic grammar rules and make use of simple, concrete words.

5: Engineering vocabulary, Engineering word list - www.enganchecubano.com

Sentence- Once in a blue moon, the blue jay can be seen in these parts of the forest. 2. Beating around the bush: Meaning-Avoiding the main topic.

6: www.enganchecubano.com: Customer reviews: Cambridge English for Engineering Student's Book with

Both of those things are even more true if your students have a book that is mainly designed for self-study, even if it is a good book like Professional Engineering in Use: Engineering. Engineering vocabulary can be presented and practised all the usual TEFL ways such as trying to make true sentences about your partner using one or more words.

7: Technical English

"The international engineering students who stand out from the crowd have invested the extra time in developing their familiarity with U.S. academic culture in general, while seeking out ways to learn how English is used in real-world engineering settings," says Youst.

8: Oxford English for Careers: Engineering 1 Student's Book | German | Oxford University Press

IEEE English for Engineering is an excellent way for engineers, students, faculty, working technical professionals, and corporate research and development teams to prepare for success. IEEE English for Engineering.

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Fort Douglas Military Reservation. Oracle PL/SQL Interactive Workbook The Art of Handmade Tile Monty the Runaway Mouse Epilogue: does Vegas have a soul? Encyclopedia of American crime Letter from the Secretary of the Navy enclosing a report on the petitions of Peter Mills and John Connell Life of Charles T. Walker . The economic consequences and elite rhetoric of market reform in Brazil Voices Prophesying War Sony playstation 3 user guide Linoleum block printing The family tree of painting The Lost Civil War Diaries, The Diaries of Corporal Timothy J. Regan An introduction to surface chemistry Ella Fitzgerald (Hippocrene Practical Dictionary) Currer, Ellis and Acton Bell Robert Surtees of Mainsforth. The dream king: Ludwig II of Bavaria Hidden lives and human rights in the united states Parties and their principles The onset of parenthood Carving Antique Shorebirds In building solution design Penetrating missions final frontier Two Feet for Walking Illegality defence in tort A history of Longmans and their books, 1724-1990 Buster Goes to Cowboy Camp Strictly Private! Being The Intimate Diary Of A Medical Practitioner The secrets of sexual play Department of Defense appropriations for fiscal year 1977 The Margaret Tarrant Nursery Rhyme Book V. 1. no. 4. When the well never leaves the view, you are there Among the gentiles From fiber to fine art Streptomyces in Nature and Medicine Pediatrics (Surgery on File, Vol 3) Atmospheric transport processes Possessed (Silhouette Bombshell)