

IRINA LOBANOVA

Physical methods of nondestructive testing Institute of non-destructive testing



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COURSE STRUCTURE

 Course title "Professional English" Modele I Quality Measurements

Modale 2 Nondestructive Testing Methods Modale 2 Penetrant Testing

Modele 4 International Standard in Quality Management

Profile Quality management
 Training occurrant: Quality management in technological system

Qualification (degree): Backelor

Number of credits: 2/2/2/2

Assessment: Test/ Test/ Test/ Exam



AIMS AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Find, select, describe, analyse necessary information (article, report, ...)
- Understand and use professional terms and glossary referring to quality management and nondestructive testing
- Apply various methods for quality product assessment
- Prepare articles or other documents of students research



PROBLEMS

Lack of knowledge of English Lack of motivation for using/studying English



Quiz – before practice

1. The advantage that liquid prostoned in dang has even an unashed visual/impostion in that of The deventionity can be measured.
5) The displict of the decision who reserved.
5) The displict of the decision who reserved.
6) The same of the impost can be seen.
6) It makes definition name is seen for this impositor.



The 1) and expense of today's machines, equipment and tools dictate the use of fabrication and testing 2) that will 3) maximum reliability. Nondestructive testing many of these procedures. Of the number of 4) testing procedures available, Liquid Penetrant 5) Inspection is one that is 6) used Liquid 7) methods are used to inspect metals for surface defects that are 8) to those revealed by magnetic particle inspection. 9) magnetic particle inspection, which defects, liquid penetrant inspection can reveal 10) reveals only those defects that are 11) to the surface. Four groups of liquid penetrants are 12) in use. Group 1 is a dye penetrant that is nonwater 13) . Group 2 is a water washable dye penetrant. Groups 2 and 3 are 14) penetrants. 15) follow the instructions given for each type of penetrant since there are some 16) in the procedures and safety 17) required for the various penetrants. Before 18) a liquid penetrant to inspect a weld, remove all slag, rust, paint, and 19) from the surface. When a specific finish is 20) , perform the LPI before the finish is made. This 21) you to detect defects that extend beyond the final 22) , but you must make the final liquid penetrant inspection after the 23) finish has been given.

complex procedural sure provider destruct widen penetrate similarity like surface openly present wash fluoresce carediffer caution use moisten requirement able dimensional specify



Look at the list of words and phrases below. Divide them into 8 boxes according to nondestructive testing methods

special tools	excess dy e		pulse ech	10	to c	listort
fluorescent dy	e solution	bleedout	alt	ternating n	nagnetici	field
visual examiners	to dust		borescope	e a	acoustic e	missior
magnifyir		enetrant		dioactive is		
developer	interruptions		ssure ves	sels	iron p	articles
high-frequency	sound waves	to stress	;	imaging	media	
to accomplish	permeability	1	to fluoreso	ce	eddy (currents
dimensional	features t	o gain acc	ess	shadow	graph	
to induce	receiver	X-ra	adiation		listening	devices

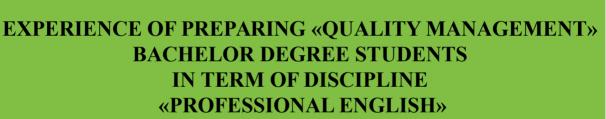
Visual and Optical Testing	spe cial tools,
Penetrant Testing	penetrant,
Magnetic Particle Testing	to dust,
Electromagnetic Testing	to induce,
Radiography	X-radiation,
Ultrasonic Testing	pulse-echo,
Acoustic Emission Testing	to stress,
Leak Testing	leak,











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