



Lycées de Fécamp
Descartes Maupassant

ETLV

1 STIDD

Describing a process

Mrs CALLEJON/ M. LELIEVRE

Year 2025 / 2026

1- Nuclear reactor

1.1 - Learning vocabulary

Match the English vocabulary with the French equivalent:

Réacteur	●	●	Release
Instable	●	●	Tremendous
Rompre	●	●	Turbine
Libération	●	●	Smaller
Frapper	●	●	Break up
Plus petit	●	●	Unstable
Continuer	●	●	Inserted
Tige de contrôle	●	●	Hit
Inséré	●	●	coolant
Se mettre en route	●	●	Reactor
Enorme	●	●	get underway
Liquide de refroidissement	●	●	Control rod
Turbine	●	●	Go on

1.2–Nuclear reactor :

- Fill in the blanks with the following words:

processus, coolant, control rods, reactors, tremendous, break up, unstable, smaller .

The fuel used in nuclear is a type of uranium made up of atoms that are naturally ; they will and release particles known as neutrons.

When these neutrons hit other atoms, atoms are formed, energy is released and so are more neutrons. If the mass of uranium is big enough, this reaction goes on, releasing vast amounts of energy. In the nuclear reactor, are inserted into the uranium to control the neutrons. With all the control rods in position, the gets under-way.

heat is produced which is carried by gas or liquid and is used to drive a turbine that then generates electricity.

1.3- How does a nuclear reactor work?

- Answer the questions:

a. What is uranium made of?

b. What characteristics do these elements have?

c. When are they formed?

d. What happens, then?

e. What elements control the neutrons?

f. How do they do it?

g. How is electricity generated?

2- Drip coffee machines

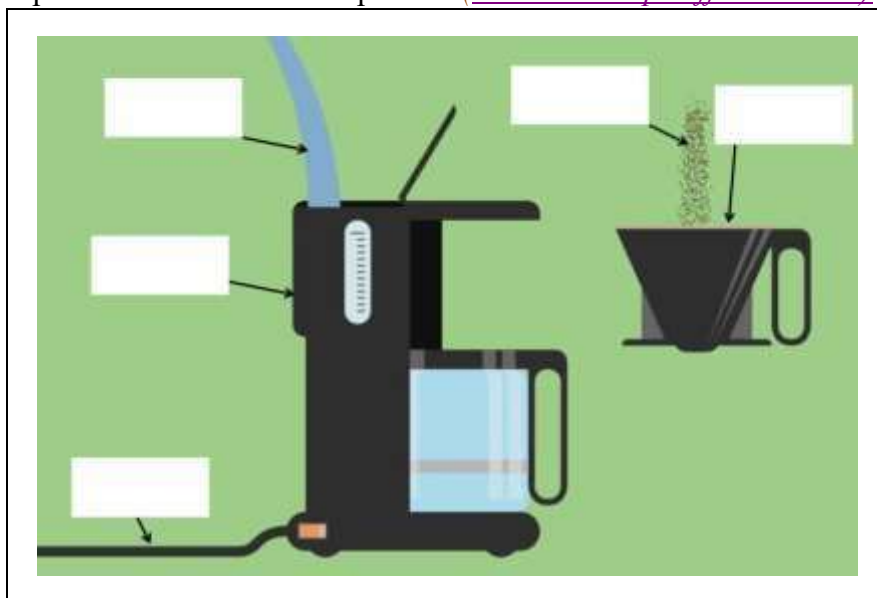
2.1 - Learning vocabulary:

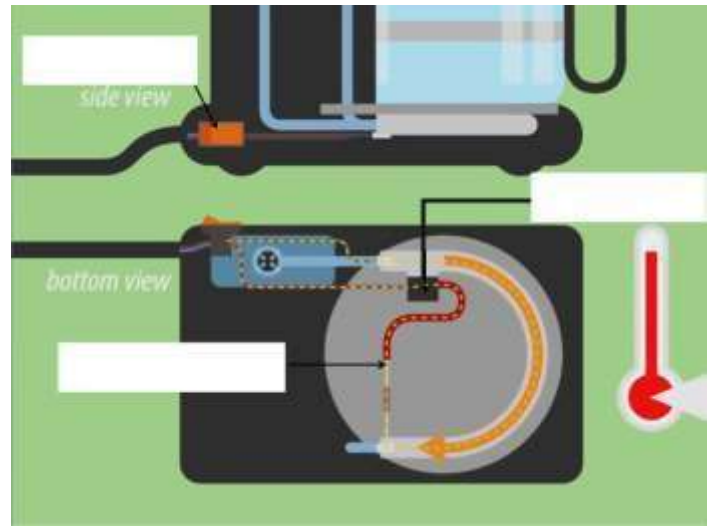
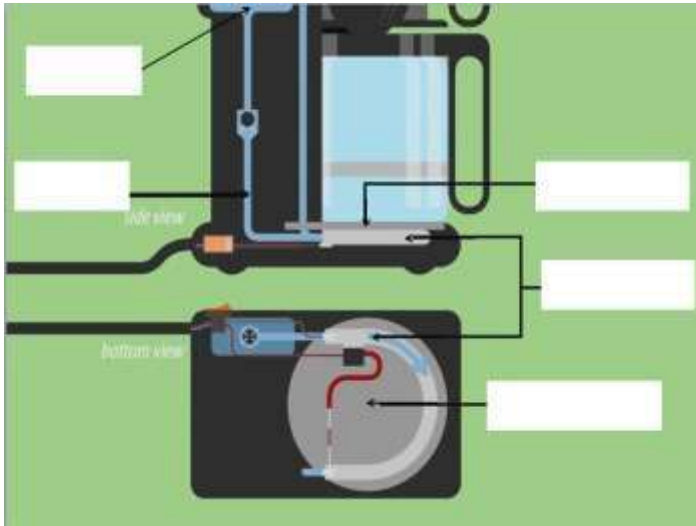
Match the English vocabulary with the French equivalent:

Remplir	●	●	The bottom / the top
Un réservoir	●	●	Big enough
Un flux	●	●	A valve
L'élément chauffant	●	●	To boil
La tuyauterie	●	●	The tubing
Brancher/mettre en marche	●	●	A tank
Le panier	●	●	The basket
Un courant électrique	●	●	The road/ the way
Un capteur	●	●	To check
La température	●	●	To fill up
Tester	●	●	Into the pot
Bouillir	●	●	A flow.
La route/ le chemin	●	●	To plug
Une valve	●	●	A filter
Assez grand	●	●	An electric current
La pomme de douche	●	●	The heating element.
Etre distribué	●	●	The shower head
Le bas / le haut	●	●	To be distributed
Un filtre	●	●	The temperature
Dans la verseuse	●	●	A sensor

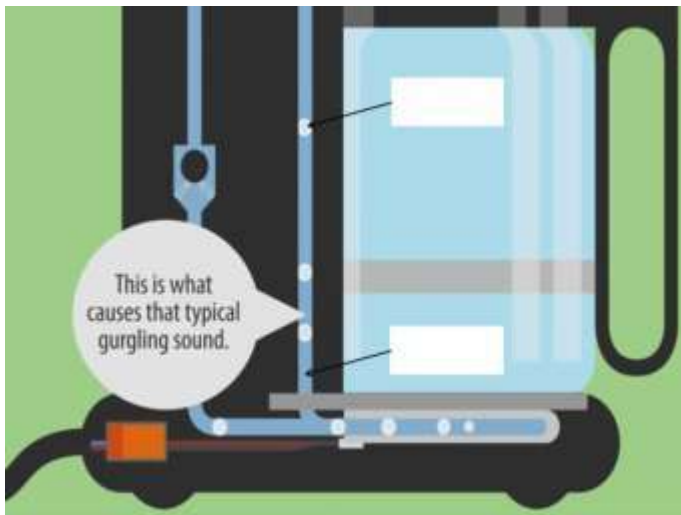
2.2 - Analyse the process:

- Fill in the pictures and describe the process. *(3-Process drip coffee machine)*

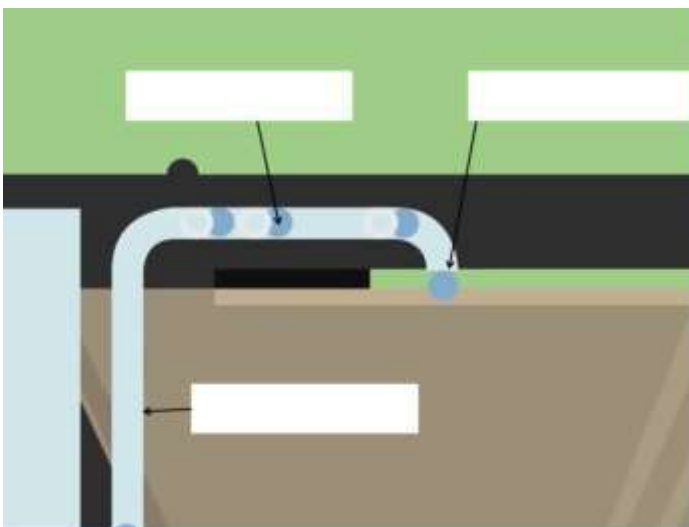
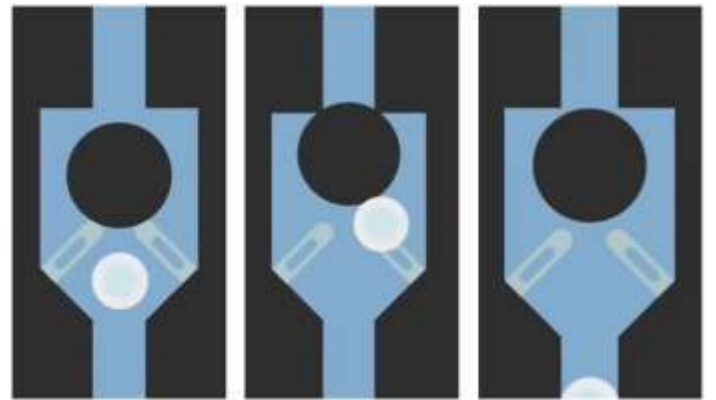




What is the ideal brewing temperature?



What causes that typical gurgling sound?



Who invented the coffee filter and when?

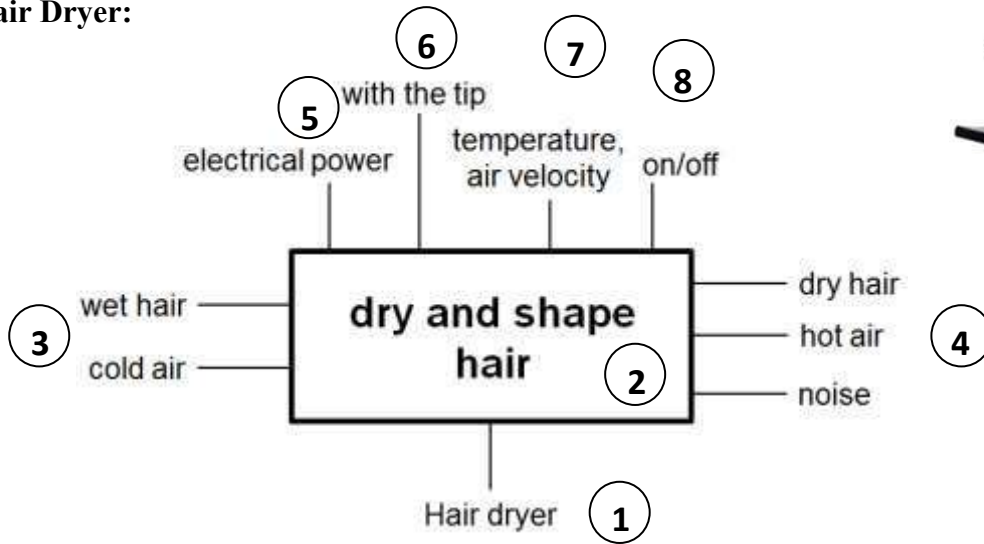


3- Describing a process With Actigramme

3.1- Create an actigramme:

- Look at the example given to you: [\(4-Actigrammes\)](#)

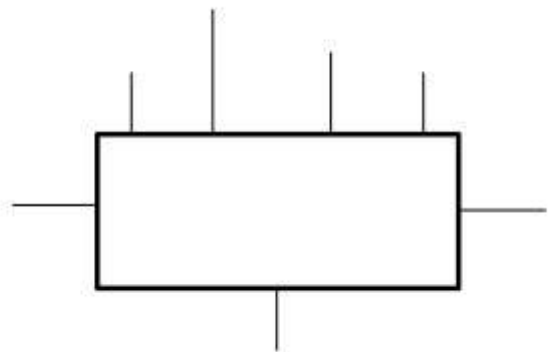
Hair Dryer:



- Tell about the different parts in the “actigramme”
- List the necessary parts to make a good “actigramme”

- | | |
|----|----|
| 1- | 2- |
| 3- | 4- |
| 5- | 6- |
| 7- | 8- |

- Create the actigramme of a drip coffee machine.



3.2 - Activity time:

In groups of two, the goal of this activity is to present to the class the description of the process to create something.

- Choose one of the following device,
- Capture images from the movie to create a slideshow to explain the process, - On the last slide, create the “actigramme” of your device.
- Prepare your text and learn it,
- Present it, during 5 minutes, to the class.