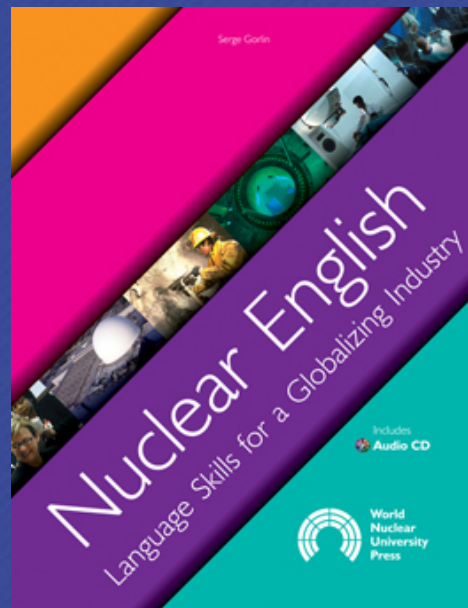


Nuclear English Workshop



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What is Nuclear English?

- **English for specific purposes course**
 - Assumes that Nuclear English is a genre like Legal English or Banking English
 - Contains authentic and scripted texts, allowing users to learn in context the language used by nuclear professionals (Prior to Nuclear English - only glossaries)
- **Incorporates best elements of professional English courses**
 - Activities to practise professional situations, such as meetings, presentations and negotiations
- **Self-study tool**
 - Answer Key
 - Language Orientation Test
 - Transcripts of listening materials
 - Glossary of key terms
- **Resource for teacher-led learning**
 - Reading and Writing (active skills)
 - Set of Teacher's Notes (free download)



Nuclear English Training Course
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Expressing Figures

- *An earthquake of magnitude 6.8*
 - \$2.49 billion
- *China plans a five-fold increase in nuclear to 40GWe by 2020*
- *It will only increase its prices to customers by 6-8%*
- *The seven-unit plant had to be closed down*
 - Five-year project; three-volt battery; ten-tonne truck
- *One-tenth of Argentina's electricity comes from nuclear*
 - $\frac{3}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{5}{8}$

Meeting Role-play - Situation

Syldavia developed nuclear power in the 1960s and 1970s. Then, at the end of the 70s, it discovered indigenous supplies of fossil fuels (oil and gas). This, together with the accidents at TMI and Chernobyl, led to the cancellation of the reactor construction programme.

Today, oil and gas supplies are declining and Syldavia has become a net importer of oil and gas. The countries that export oil and gas are not considered stable countries. Moreover, the NPPs are old and are being shut down one by one.

What should Syldavia do?

Meeting Role-play - The Characters

- President - He is neutral about nuclear power; however, he does not want his government to pay for new NPPs
- Minister of Environment - Opposed to nuclear power; believes that conservation, renewables and clean coal are the answer
- Minister of Trade and Industry - Supports nuclear power; industry needs to have a reliable source of baseload power; electricity demand is increasing nationally
- Minister of the Economy - Not a big supporter of nuclear energy; remembers the last time his country built NPPs, when there were technical problems and delays; the government lost a lot of money
- Head of a Private Electricity Company - Interested in investing in NPPs, however only on condition that the government gives some incentives and that the planning process is made easier (in the past long delays caused by environmental groups)

President decides the policy at the end of the meeting