**15.11.2021. группа 2СТМ 3 пара**

**Дисциплина ОГСЭ.03 Иностранный язык**

**Преподаватель Романюта Маргарита Вадимовна**

**Тема**: «**Дизель. История создания. Использование**»

**Цель занятия**: Развить навыки устной и письменной речи по теме «Дизель. История создания. Применение»

**Задачи:**

1.Образовательная: совершенствовать лексические навыки по теме «Дизель. История создания. Применение»

2.Развивающая: развивать умения письма по теме «Дизель. История создания.Применение»; развивать творческие способности студентов.

3.Воспитательная: повышать мотивацию к изучению английского языка и

интерес к выбранной специальности.

**Литература**

 1. Шляхова А.В. Английский язык для студентов автомобилестроительных специальностей средних профессиональных учебных заведений: Учеб. пособие/В.А. Шляхова. – М.: Высшая школа, 2018. – 120 с.: ил.

 2. Агабекян И. П., Коваленко П. И. Английский для технических вузов. Феникс, Ростов-на/Д, 2019.

Дополнительные источники:

1. Ионина И., Саакян А. Английская грамматика. Теория и практика. – М.: Академия, 2018.
2. Бережная О. О. Сборник новых тем современного английского языка. Донецк, 2019.

Справочники:

1. Мюллер В. К. Англо-русский и русско-английский словарь. – М.: ЭКСМО, 2019.

Интернет-ресурсы:

1. Портал по изучению английского языка.

Форма доступа: http//www.englishlanguage.ru.

1. Сайты для изучения английского языка.

Форма доступа: http://www. study.ru – English Info

http://www.native-english.ru

http://www.study.ru

<http://www.homeenglish.ru>

**1.Работа с текстом.**

**1.1.** **Прочитайте** **и переведите на русский язык текст «Rudolf Diesel, Inventor of the Diesel Engine».**

***Early Life***

Rudolf Diesel was born in Paris, France, in 1858. His parents were Bavarian immigrants. At the outbreak of the Franco-German War, the family was deported to England in 1870. From there, Diesel went to Germany to study at the Munich Polytechnic Institute, where he excelled in engineering. After graduation he was employed as a [refrigerator](https://www.thoughtco.com/history-of-refrigerator-and-freezers-4072564) engineer in Paris, at Linde Ice Machine Company, beginning in 1880. He had studied thermodynamics under Carl von Linde, head of the company, in Munich. His true love lay in engine design, however, and over the next few years he began exploring a number of ideas. One concerned finding a way to help small businesses compete with big industries, which had the money to harness the power of [steam engines](https://www.thoughtco.com/history-of-steam-engines-4072565). Another was how to use the laws of thermodynamics to create a more efficient engine. In his mind, building a better engine would help the little guy, the independent artisans, and entrepreneurs.

In 1890 he took a job heading the engineering department of the same refrigeration firm in its Berlin location, and during his off time (to keep his patents) would experiment with his engine designs. He was aided in the development of his designs by Maschinenfabrik Augsburg, which is now MAN Diesel, and Friedrich Krupp AG, which is now ThyssenKrupp.

***The Diesel Engine***

Rudolf Diesel designed many heat engines, including a solar-powered air engine. In 1892 he applied for a patent and received a development patent for his diesel engine. In 1893 he published a paper describing an engine with combustion within a cylinder, the[internal combustion engine](https://www.thoughtco.com/who-invented-the-car-4059932). In Augsburg, Germany, on August 10, 1893, Rudolf Diesel's prime model, a single 10-foot iron cylinder with a flywheel at its base, ran on its own power for the first time. He received a patent there for the engine that same year and a patent for an improvement.

Diesel spent two more years making improvements and in 1896 demonstrated another model with the theoretical efficiency of 75 percent, in contrast to the 10 percent efficiency of the steam engine or other early internal combustion engines. Work continued on developing a production model. In 1898 Rudolf Diesel was granted U.S. patent [#608,845](https://patents.google.com/patent/US608845) for an internal combustion engine.

***His Legacy***

Rudolf Diesel's inventions have three points in common: They relate to heat transference by natural physical processes or laws, they involve markedly creative mechanical design, and they were initially motivated by the inventor's concept of sociological needs—by finding a way to enable independent craftsmen and artisans to compete with large industry.

That last goal didn’t exactly pan out as Diesel expected. His invention could be used by small businesses, but the industrialists embraced it eagerly as well. His engine took off immediately, with applications far and wide that spurred the Industrial Revolution's rapid development.

Following his death, diesel engines became common in automobiles, trucks (starting in the 1920s), ships (after World War II), trains (starting in the 1930s), and more—and they still are. The diesel engines of today are refined and improved versions of Rudolf Diesel's original concept.

His engines have been used to power pipelines, electric and water plants, [automobiles and trucks](https://www.thoughtco.com/automobile-history-1991458), and marine craft, and soon after were used in mines, oil fields, factories, and transoceanic shipping. More efficient, more powerful engines allowed boats to be bigger and more goods to be sold overseas. Diesel became a millionaire by the end of the 19th century, but bad investments left him in a lot of debt at the end of his life.

***His Death***

In 1913, Rudolf Diesel disappeared en route to London while on an ocean steamer coming back from Belgium to attend the "groundbreaking of a new diesel-engine plant—and to meet with the British navy about installing his engine on their [submarines](https://www.thoughtco.com/submarines-history-1992416)," the [History Channel](https://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/inventor-rudolf-diesel-vanishes) says. He is assumed to have drowned in the English Channel. It's suspected by some that he committed suicide over heavy debts, due to bad investments and poor health, information that didn't come out until after his death.

However, theories immediately began that he was helped overboard. A newspaper at the time speculated, "Inventor Thrown Into the Sea to Stop Sale of Patents to British Government," the [BBC](https://www.bbc.com/news/business-38302874) noted. World War I was at hand, and Diesel's engines made it into Allied submarines and ships—though the latter were primarily for World War II.

Diesel was a proponent of vegetable oil as fuel, putting him at odds with the ever-growing petroleum industry and leading, the BBC says, to the theory that Diesel was "Murdered by Agents From Big Oil Trusts." Or it could have been coal magnates, yet others speculated, because steam engines ran on tons and tons of it. Theories kept his name in the papers for years and even included an assassination attempt by German spies to prevent his sharing details about the development of the U-boat.

**1.2. Задайте 5 вопросов с охватом основного содержания текста.**

**1.3.Составьте предложения со словами, выделенными синим цветом.**

**2.** **Упражнения на времена английского глагола.**

**2.1.Упражнение 1. Join the two parts of sentences.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **1. Fred plays tennis...****2. Fred is playing tennis...****3. Fred has played tennis...****4. Fred played tennis...****5. Fred was playing tennis...****6. Fred will play tennis...** | **a) every Monday.****b) for several times.****c) at the moment.****d) at that time.****e) next Monday.****f) when he was 15.** |

**2.2. Copy the sentences and note if they refer to the present, past or future. Write the tense against each sentence.**

*Example: He cut his finger with a knife. (Simple Past)*

1. He often cuts himself.
2. What time did John arrive?
3. I never forget anything.
4. Are you sitting comfortably?
5. We drank a lot of Coke at the party.
6. It was raining all night.
7. The train will leave in a few minutes.
8. I put on a clean shirt yesterday.

**2.3.Put the following sentences into the correct tense:**[*Simple Past*](http://grammar-tei.com/past-simple-pravila-obrazovaniya-i-sluchai-upotrebleniya/)*,*[*Simple Present*](http://grammar-tei.com/present-simple/)*,*[*Present Continuous*](http://grammar-tei.com/present-continuous/)*or*[*Past Continuous*](http://grammar-tei.com/past-continuous/)*, Present Perfect.*

1. I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (listen) to the radio while Mary \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (cook) dinner.
2. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) this book yesterday?
3. Last Friday Jill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) home early because she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (want) to see a film.
4. When your brother usually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (get) home in the evening?
5. Jane always \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (bring) us a nice present.
6. What those people \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (do) in the middle of the road?
7. You \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (read) this book?
8. While Fred \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), Judy \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (watch) TV.
9. When I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) young, I \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) Mary  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (be) nice — but now I  \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (think) she’s fantastic.
10. Jill \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (walk) home when she \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (see) her husband’s car outside the cinema
11. Look there! Sue and Tim \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (run) to school.
12. Jack’s father \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not work) in London — he \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (not speak) English.
13. Joe \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (buy) a car yesterday.
14. Their father often \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (go) to rock concerts.
15. While you \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (sleep), mother \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (arrive).

**Домашнее задание:**

**1.Выполнить письменно упражнение 1.2. и 2.3.**

**Срок выполнения задания до 16.11.2021.**

**Все работы выполнять в рабочих тетрадях, фотографировать и отправлять на адрес преподавателя** Романюты М.В. rita.romanyuta@mail.ru