**Предмет: Английский языка.**

**Дата проведения: 26.01.2022г (5ч)**

**Группа 4-5 Эксплуатация и ремонт с/х машин.**

**Тема урока: Работа над текстом» SAFETY ENGINEERING»**

 **Изучение проф. лексики.Вопросно-ответная работа.**

**Задание на (2ч)**

Запишите новые слова. Отработайте их чтение.

*safety engineering* - техника безопасности

*accident* - несчастный случай

*safety rules* - правила техники

*lack* - нехватка, отсутствие безопасности

*training workshop* - учебный цех (мастерская)

*to ensure* – обеспечивать

1. Замените русское слово на английское. Используйте новые слова.

This was *несчастный случай.*

All people should keep *технику безопасности.*

Do you know *правила техники*?

We work in *мастерской.*

I *обеспечиваю* safety engineering.

1. Прочтите текст.

**SAFETY ENGINEERING**

Accidents to people in industrial enterprises are called industrial traumatism (injury). They occur when workers have not acquired the requisite for skill and lack the necessary experience in handling tools and equipment. Accidents are also caused through neglect of safety rules and regulations in the factories and training workshops.

The purpose of safety engineering is to prevent acci­dents and to create such conditions of work in industry which will ensure maximum productivity of labour.

When taking up new duties or when first going to work at any industrial enterprise each worker is obliged to acquaint him thoroughly with, and to master the safety instructions.

1. Ответьте письменно на вопросы
* How are the accidents to people in industrial enterprises called?
* When do the accidents to people occur?
* What must one do to prevent accidents?
* What is the purpose of safety engineering?
* What is a worker obliged to do when taking up new duties?
1. Составьте план пересказа текста.
2. Перескажите текст по плану от первого лица.
3. Составьте с новыми словами свои 6 предложений.

**ЗАДАНИЕ на ( 2 ч)**

1. Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. quantity а. жесткий (жесткость)
2. alloy b. углерод
3. carbon с. растяжение
4. substance d. поломка
5. tough(ness) е. количество
6. hard(ness) f. ковкость
7. ductility g. разрыв
8. malleability h. прочность
9. tension i. вязкость
10. compression j. сплав
11. rupture k. твердый (твердость)
12. strength l. сжатие
13. braking m. вещество

2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:

metal, industry, industrial, absolutely, laboratory, steel, elastic, mechanical, result, atom, atomic, structure, special, temperature.

3. Прочтите текст и выполните следующие за ним упражнения:

**METALS**

1. Mankind has used metals for centuries in gradually increasing quantities but only now they are employed in really great quantities.

2. Today we know more than seventy metals, the majority of which are used in industry.

3. Of all the metals iron is the most important one. Absolutely pure iron is never prepared except for laboratory purposes. The irons and steels in use today are really alloys of iron, carbon and other substances. They can be made elastic, tough, hard, or comparatively soft.

1. Mechanical properties of metals are the result of their atomic structure. They include hardness, ductility and malleability which are of special importance in engineering.
2. Ductility is the capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking.

Malleability is the capacity of a metal to be permanently deformed by compression without rupture.

1. These properties are similar to each other but not the same. Most metals increase these properties at higher temperatures.
2. The strength of a metal is the property of resistance to external loads and stresses.
3. These mechanical properties are of great importance in industrial purposes because all parts and units made of iron and steel must meet up-to-date demands.
4. Переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 3,4,5 и 7.
5. Найдите соответствующие ответы на вопросы и напишите их в той последовательности, в которой заданы вопросы:

*Вопросы*

1. What is the most important metal?
2. What mechanical properties of metals do you know?
3. What is strength?
4. What is ductility?
5. What is malleability?

*Ответы*

a. The capacity of ametal to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking.

b. Iron.

c. The capacity of a metal to be deformed by compression without rupture.

d. The property of a metal to resist to external loads.

e. Hardness, ductility and malleability.

6. Закончите предложения, выбрав соответствующий вариант окончания:

*1. The most important metal in use today is....*

a) carbon

b) iron

c) some other metal

1. *Ductility is the capacity….*
2. *Malleability is the capacity of a metal....*
3. *The strength of a metal is the property....*

a) to be permanently deformed in tension without breaking

b) to be permanently deformed by city of compression without rupture

c) to resist to external loads and stress

**Задание на ( 1ч)**

1.Найдите в правой колонке русские эквиваленты английских слов и словосочетаний:

1. ferrous metals а. проводимость
2. cast iron b.углеродистая сталь
3. carbon content с. износостойкость
4. alloy steel d прочность.
5. carbon steel e. обрабатываемость (на станке)
6. strength f. жесткость.
7. hardness g. железо
8. ductility h. сплав
9. machinability i. черные металлы
10. resistance to wear j.чугун
11. conductivity k. содержание углерода
12. iron 1. ковкость
13. silicon m. легированная сталь
14. alloy n. кремний
15. rust-resistant о. нержавеющий

2. Переведите на русский язык встречающиеся в тексте интернациональные слова:

metal, element, industry, steel, material, industrial, electronic, magnetic, type, chemical, mechanical, rocket, automobile.

3. Прочтите текст и переведите на русский язык в письменной форме абзацы 1,4,5,6.

**FERROUS METALS AND STEELS**

1. Ferrous metals consist of iron combined with carbon, silicon and other elements. But carbon is the most important element in ferrous alloys.
2. Ferrous metals are used in industry in two forms: steel and cast iron, which differ in the quantity of carbon content.

3. Alloys consist of a simple metal combined with some other element. Steel is a ferrous material having some carbon content. There are two kinds of steel: carbon steel and alloy steels.

1. Carbon steel should contain only iron and carbon without any other alloying element.
2. Alloy steels are those in which in addition to carbon an alloying element is present. These alloying elements have an effect on the properties of steel. They increase its strength and hardness, for example, high percentage of chromium makes steel rust-resistant, and we call it "stainless steel".

6. Strength, ductility and machinability are the most important industrial and commercial properties of steel. Such properties as resistance to wear, electrical conductivity, and magnetic properties are important in special uses of metals.

7. According to their chemical and mechanical properties steels may be used in different branches of industry, for example, in machine building, rocket engineering, automobile industry, etc.

 Ответы прошу прислать на почту : jalilovanur@yandex.ru

 В удобном для вас формате

 с указанием группы и ФИО.