

Тема занятия: «Концепция магнитного поля. М. Фарадей»

Цель занятия: Развитие навыков устной и письменной речи.

Уважаемые студенты! Ознакомьтесь с материалами практического занятия на тему «Концепция магнитного поля. М. Фарадей». Конспект практического занятия выполняйте **в рабочей тетради письменно, обязательно указывая дату занятия, тему занятия, номер упражнения.** Ответы предоставить преподавателю на проверку **до 18. 03. 2024 г.** в электронном виде (**фотоотчёт**) на e-mail mikagol2605@mail.ru. Телефон преподавателя для консультации и возникающих вопросов: +79591415816.

С уважением, Голодюк Марина Викторовна.

- 1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст «Faraday puts electricity to work».**
- 2. Дайте письменно ответы на вопросы к тексту.**
- 3. Кратко перескажите текст по абзацам (устно).**
- 4. Выполните письменно грамматические упражнения.**

1. Прочитайте и устно переведите текст:

Faraday puts electricity to work

Michael Faraday, who was born in 1791 and died in 1867, gathered together and set in order all the work of the scientists who had worked on electrical problems before him.

In 1823, he discovered how to make an electrical motor. In 1831, he build the first generator, then called it dynamo. The modern car has both a starting motor and the generator. The starting motor draws electric current from the car battery to start the powerful gasoline engine. The generator is driven by the gasoline engine

to recharge the battery and to furnish electric power for all the electrical conveniences in the car.

In 1833, Faraday discovered the effect of passing an electric current through certain solutions. He called these effects the laws of electrolysis. This has made possible the refinement of metals, silver and gold plating, and the manufacture of many chemical products.

As a result of Faraday's work, Morse was able to invent the electro-magnetic telegraph, Bell – the telephone, and Edison – the electric light.

2. Дайте письменно ответы на вопросы:

1. Was Faraday a true scientist?
2. He lived in the 19th century, didn't he?
3. Why did he work at passing an electric current through certain solutions?
4. Was Faraday's work useful only for chemistry or for any other inventions?

3. Кратко перескажите текст по абзацам (устно).

4. Выполните письменно грамматические упражнения.

1. Вставьте в предложения *some/any/no*.

1. There is _____ tea in the crystal glass, but it is very hot.
2. There is _____ fresh milk in the fridge. I can't make porridge.
3. Are there _____ tasty apples in the bag?
4. There isn't _____ jam on the round plate.
5. There are _____ bananas on the wooden table. They are yellow.
6. There is _____ butter on the plate.
7. There is _____ cheese on the table, but there're _____ cheese sandwiches.
8. There isn't _____ sausage on the table.
9. There are _____ potatoes in the bag.

2. Выберите одно из двух слов

1. Is there *some/any* butter in the fridge?
2. There isn't *any/no* bread in the bag.
3. There are *some/any* cucumbers on the table.
4. There are *any/no* potatoes in the box.
5. There *is/are* some cheese on the shelf.

3. составьте вопросы к данным ответам

1. Yes, there're some yellow tomatoes in the fridge.
2. No, there isn't any hot chocolate in the cup.
3. Yes, there are some cheese sandwiches on the round plate.
4. No, there is no salt on the shelf.

4. Откорректируйте предложения.

1. Are there any milk in the fridge?
2. There is no tomatoes in the salad.
3. Is there some sugar in this coffee?
4. There are some hamburger on the menu.
5. I'd like any potatoes, please.
6. There are some jam on the bread,
7. There's some fly in my soup.
8. We've got some banana.
9. There isn't some money in my pocket.
10. There is some posters on the wall.
11. Is there a salt in this soup?

