

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ ПРИМОРСКОГО КРАЯ
краевое государственное автономное профессиональное образовательное учреждение
«Лесозаводский индустриальный колледж»

МАТЕРИАЛЫ ДЛЯ ДИСТАНЦИОННОГО ОБУЧЕНИЯ
по английскому языку
группа 2.2, профессия 13.01.10. Электромонтёр по ремонту и обслуживанию
электрооборудования

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Не оставляйте выполнение заданий на последнюю неделю, придется делать слишком много!!!!

Занятия №1-4 (26.03, 1.04.)

Тема: История Электрификации Российской Федерации.

Источники:

1. https://www.daviddarling.info/encyclopedia/H/history_of_electricity.html -
История электричества.
2. <https://trendxmexico.com/obrazovanie/81198-kogda-povavilos-elektrichestvo-istoriya-vozniknoveniya.html>

Задания:

1. Выписать лексику в тетрадь и перевести на русский язык.
2. Прочитать и перевести текст (письменно).
3. Просмотреть видео файл и написать основные этапы изучения электричества.

Exercise 1. Write down the words into your copybook and translate them into Russian language.

Power station, infrastructure, engineer-technologist, feat, festive illumination, was launched, Investors of the project, phenomena, amber, electric shock, being rubbed.

Exercise 2. Read and translate the text.

History shows us that at least 2,500 years ago the Greeks were already familiar with the strange force (as it seemed to them) which is known today as electricity. Generally speaking, three phenomena made up all of man's knowledge of electrical effects. The first phenomenon was the familiar lightning flash - a dangerous power which could both kill people and burn or destroy their houses. The second manifestation of electricity was more or less familiar to people: a strange yellow stone which looked like glass was sometimes found in the earth. On being rubbed, that strange yellow stone - amber - obtained the ability of attracting light objects of a small size. The third phenomenon was connected with the so-called electric fish which possessed the property of giving more or less strong electric shocks which could be obtained by a person coming into contact with it.

Nobody knew that the above phenomena were due to electricity. People could neither understand their observations nor find any practical applications for them.

As a matter of fact all of man's knowledge in the field of electricity has been obtained during the last 370 years. It took a long time before scientists learned how to make use of electricity. Most of the electrically operated devices, such as the electric lamp, the refrigerator, the tram, the lift, the radio are less than one hundred years old. In spite of their having been employed for such a short period of time, they play a most important part in man's everyday life all over the world. In fact, people cannot do without them at present.

So far, humans have not named the scientists who contributed to the scientific research on electricity as centuries passed. However, famous names are connected with its history and among them we find that of Phales, the Greek philosopher. As early as about 600 B. C. the Greek philosopher Phales discovered that when amber was rubbed, it attracted and held minute

light objects. However, he could not know that amber was charged with electricity owing to the process of rubbing. Then Gilbert, the English physicist, began the first systematic scientific research on electrical phenomena. Rediscovered that various substances possessed the property similar to that of amber or, in other words, they generated electricity when they were rubbed. He gave the name "electricity" to the phenomenon he was studying. He got this word from the Greek "electron" meaning «amber».

Many learned men of Europe began to use the new word «electricity» in their conversation as they were engaged in research of their own. Scientists of Russia, France and Italy made their contribution as well as the Englishmen and the Germans.

But there is one more version when it appeared in Russia. From a legal point of view, this date is the thirtieth of January 1880. On this day in the Russian Technical Society appeared the first electrical department. His duties were to supervise the introduction of electricity in everyday life. In 1881 Tsarskoe Selo became the first European city, which was completely illuminated.

Another landmark date is the fifteenth of May 1883. On this day, the Kremlin was illuminated for the first time. The event was timed to coincide with the accession of Alexander III to the Russian throne. To illuminate the Kremlin on the Sophia embankment, electricians installed a small power station. After this event, the lighting first appeared on the main street of St. Petersburg, and then in the Winter Palace.

The first power station in Russia appeared in 1912, and the initiator of its creation was the same as the "Society of Electric Lighting."

The place of construction of such an important infrastructure was the Moscow province. The station was called "Power Transmission". Her founding father is engineer-technologist Robert Classon. The power station, which operates today, bears his name. At first, peat was used as fuel. The class personally chose a place near the pond (water was needed for cooling). The extraction of peat was headed by Ivan Radchenko, who also became known as a revolutionary and a member of the RSDLP.

The history of electricity in Russia owes a lot to the German industrialist Werner von Siemens. In 1883, he worked on the festive illumination of the Moscow Kremlin. After the first successful experience, his company (which will later become known as a world-class concern) created a lighting system for the Winter Palace and Nevsky Prospekt in St. Petersburg. In 1898, a small power station appeared in the capital on the Obvodny Canal. The Belgians invested in a similar enterprise on the Fontanka embankment, and the Germans - in another one on Novgorodskaya street.

The history of electricity was not limited to appearance of stations. The first tram in the Russian Empire appeared in 1892 in Kiev. In St. Petersburg, this newest form of public transport in 1907, was launched by the power engineer Heinrich Graftio. Investors of the project were Germans. When the war with Germany began, they withdrew capital from Russia, and the project was frozen for a while.

Exercise 3. Watch the video and write down the main periods of electricity development

<https://yandex.ru/video/preview/?filmId=305231856974897581&from=tabbar&parent-reqid=1586048979659486-675502380372524752600280-prestable-app-host-sas-web-yp-192&text=the+history+of+electricity+of+russia>