

STUDY MODULE DESCRIPTION FORM		
Name of the module/subject Introduction to Engineering		Code 1011101111011120150
Field of study Safety Engineering - Full-time studies - First-	Profile of study (general academic, practical) (brak)	Year /Semester 1 / 1
Elective path/specialty -	Subject offered in: Polish	Course (compulsory, elective) obligatory
Cycle of study: First-cycle studies	Form of study (full-time, part-time) full-time	
No. of hours Lecture: 30 Classes: 15 Laboratory: - Project/seminars: -		No. of credits 5
Status of the course in the study program (Basic, major, other) (brak)		(university-wide, from another field) (brak)
Education areas and fields of science and art		ECTS distribution (number and %)
Responsible for subject / lecturer: prof. dr hab. inż. Edwin Tytyk email: edwin.tytyk@put.poznan.pl tel. 61-665-33-77; 61-665-33-74 Faculty of Engineering Management 60-965 Poznań, ul. Strzelecka 11		Responsible for subject / lecturer: mgr Katarzyna Szwedzka email: katarzyna.szwedzka@put.poznan.pl tel. 61-665-34-08; 61-665-33-74 Faculty of Engineering Management 60-965 Poznań, ul. Strzelecka 11
Prerequisites in terms of knowledge, skills and social competencies:		
1	Knowledge	Basic knowledge of secondary school.
2	Skills	ability to solve simple tasks
3	Social competencies	group work, interest in science
Assumptions and objectives of the course: -Students should obtain the knowledge of the main problems connected with technology development. They ought to recognize of the logic of changes in production techniques and conjunction of human with the technology and environment. The systemic character of that conjunction is accented. Letting know of students with the contemporary trends in technology development is important for their ability to recognize, evaluation and describing of existing technical means in production and work conditions.		
Study outcomes and reference to the educational results for a field of study		
Knowledge:		
1. has orderly, theoretically supported general knowledge of technical security - [[K1A_W08]]		
2. has basic knowledge of products, equipment, technical systems - [[K1A_W19]]		
3. knows elementary notions connected with reliability and security in maintaining technical equipment, objects and technical systems - [[K1A_W20]]		
4. knows basic methods and techniques of work organisation - [[K1A_W22]]		
5. . knows basic methods, techniques, tools and materials used in technology, that are designed to improve quality - [[K1A_W23]]		
6. knows basic methods, techniques, tools and materials used in dealing with simple engineering tasks - [[K1A_W25]]		
Skills:		

<p>1. can acquire, integrate, interpret data from literature, database or other properly matched sources, both in English or other foreign language accepted as an international language of communication within Security Engineering, as well as to draw conclusions, formulate and justify opinions - [[K1A_U01]]</p> <p>2. has self-study ability and comprehends it - [[K1A_U05]]</p> <p>3. can make use of analytic, simulation and experimental methods to formulate and solve engineering problems - [[K1A_U09]]</p> <p>4. can, while formulating and solving engineering tasks, discern their systemic and non-technical aspects and also socio-technical, organisational and economic approach - [[K1A_U10]]</p> <p>5. can conduct a critical analysis of the ways in which technical solutions function and assess, by means of Security Engineering, the existing technical solutions, in particular machines, equipment, objects, systems, services and processes - [[K1A_U13]]</p> <p>6. can identify and formulate the specification of simple engineering tasks, that are of practical nature, typical of Security Engineering - [[K1A_U14]]</p>
<p>Social competencies:</p> <p>1. understands the need and knows means how to self-study (first, second and third cycle studies, postgraduate studies, qualification courses)- improving professional, personal and social competence; can argument the need to learn for the whole life - [[K1A_K01]]</p> <p>2. is aware of the relevance of the study and understands non-technical aspect as well as the consequences of engineering activity, including its impact on environment and taken responsibility of his decisions - [K1A_K02]]</p>

Assessment methods of study outcomes		
<p>-Written and oral exam, written test</p> <p>Formative assessment:</p> <p>In regards to practicals - current check of the acquired knowledge and skills learnt during maths and graphics exercises</p> <p>Collective assessment:</p> <p>In respect to practicals - final exam on skills learnt during maths and graphics exercises</p> <p>Considering a lecture, a test based exam within exam session</p>		
Course description		
<p>-Chosen elements of the history of technology on a background of human evolution and social development. Technological methods concerning materials (e.g. plastic working, founding, machining, heat- and thermo-chemical treatment), energy and information and their technical equipment. Technology in different areas in human activity. Technology and human work. The main problems of the contemporary civilization. Ethical problems of users and creators of technology means and technical devices.</p>		
Basic bibliography:		
<p>1. Wprowadzenie do techniki, Edwin Tytyk, Marcin Butlewski, Wyd. Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań, 2009</p> <p>2. Wprowadzenie do techniki - materiały do ćwiczeń i wykładów, Zbigniew Tomaszewski, Wyd. Politechniki Poznańskiej, Poznań, 2002</p> <p>3. Encyklopedia technik wytwarzania stosowanych w przemyśle maszynowym, Tom I, Jerzy Erbel (red.), Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Warszawskiej, Warszawa, 2001</p> <p>4. Encyklopedia technik wytwarzania stosowanych w przemyśle maszynowym, Tom II, Jerzy Erbel (red.), Oficyna Wydawnicza Politechniki Warszawskiej, Warszawa, 2001</p>		
Additional bibliography:		
<p>1. Technologia maszyn, Stefan Okoniewski, WSiP, Warszawa, 1999</p> <p>2. Powszechna historia techniki, Bolesław Orłowski, Oficyna Wydawnicza Mówią Wieki, Warszawa, 2010</p> <p>3. Dawne wynalazki, Peter James, Nick Thorpe, Świat Książki, Warszawa, 1997</p>		
Result of average student's workload		
Activity	Time (working hours)	
1. Participation in lectures	30	
2. Attendance and active participation in practical classes	15	
3. Preparation for the final credits	15	
4. Preparation for the final exam	10	
Student's workload		
Source of workload	hours	ECTS

Total workload	100	5
Contact hours	45	4
Practical activities	15	1