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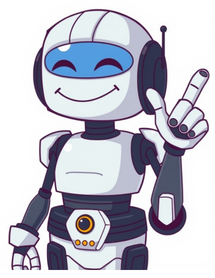

It is not informal to use "wh-words" like what, who, how, which, where in non-question sentences. These words have multiple uses that are valid at all levels of formality. Learning how to use them correctly is essential.Answers to your questions about specific sentences: Using "the oversupply and overconsumption of diesel than what is socially optimal" is grammatically incorrect because the presence of nouns "oversupply" and "overconsumption" does not warrant the use of the word "than." An alternative wording could be "We are dealing with a case of a negative externality of consumption, which results in oversupply and greater consumption of diesel than is socially optimal."The other sentence is grammatically correct as it is, but I agree with Jesper's suggestion to change "revolution in how" to "revolution in the way." The Google Ngram Viewer indicates that the second wording is more common: "A driving car makes a different sound than a car that is starting up." A driving car might purr if it's a good car, or hum or drone. If it's starting up, as you seem to indicate by your example sentence, rev or roar fits, though naturally roar would only work for some cars.The onomatopoeic vroom is usually used of a driving car, though as Will Hunting indicates, it's vague enough to be used in describing the car starting. You're right that whir doesn't fit (or at least is not used to describe) a car's noise. It may be used to describe its motion, e.g., "the car whirred past and sped down the road." For your example sentence, I would say: "The car's engine revved to life."Note that there's not much point in graphing earlier usage - hardly anyone knew/cared/wrote about contaminants in diesel exhaust until the late 70s. It was used adjectivally (in scientific contexts) a century before OED's first citation of particulate as a noun in 1960. That was the UK-based New Scientist, referring to nucleoproteins, coenzymes and cell particulates.Next they've got Nature (UK/US/global) in 1971 writing of airborne particulate (note the singular form). A few years later it was the word initially dominating usage in relation to diesel particulate (again, primarily as a singular noun, meaning "stuff composed of particles"). I'm not sure why particulates started being used for the particles themselves. Perhaps someone thought it was "prestigious/academic." But if that graph trend means anything, I doubt the usage will endure.EDIT: In light of a few downvotes, I've amended my chart to include the singular form, which has clearly always been more common. The problem is when people pluralise the term (which is what OP asks about). We don't normally speak of smokes around industrialised urban areas, or say ices are produced when water freezes.When people use the term diesel particulates, they're not normally thinking in terms of many "interdispersed" particulates from many separate instances of combustion - what they have in mind is the billions of tiny particles in the air produced from those sources. It's true that strictly speaking, diesel particles should mean tiny globules of (unburnt) diesel vapour. Quite possibly some people even think that's what the particulate consists of, I don't know.The point is usages such as small particulates are inherently "strange," since they lead people (including OP) to think particulates are some special kind of small objects suspended in gas/liquid. Although particulate is currently often as "shorthand" for a particle within a particulate in scientific/industrial contexts, it's actually quite rare to see a single particle referred to as, for example, a large particulate (most examples in that link quite clearly mean particulates made up of (relatively) large particles).I remain of the belief that technical usage will mainly stick with singular usage as a "mass noun," and popular usage will increasingly adopt diesel particles when they mean "bad stuff in the air caused by diesel combustion." This seems both logical, and consistent with the trends in my graph.The government placed restrictions on both diesel fuel and engines. Here I don't want to repeat the diesel. I am unable to write: The government placed restrictions on both diesel-fuel and engines because it would mean restrictions on diesel fuel and restrictions on all engines, a nonsensical meaning.1 There are many versions of this proverb, which suggests there are always several ways to do something. The earliest printed citation of this proverbial saying that I can find is in a short story by the American humorist Seba Smith - The Money Diggers, 1840: "There are more ways than one to skin a cat," so are there more ways than one of digging for money.Charles Kingsley used one old British form in Westward Ho! in 1855: there are more ways of killing a cat than choking it with cream. Other versions includeThe origins of the phrase 'more ways to skin a cat' are complex and multifaceted. First recorded in John Ray's collection of English proverbs in 1678, its evolution spans centuries. Mark Twain popularized it in A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthurs Court (1889), but earlier appearances can be found in writings such as Seba Smith's 'Way down East; or, Portraitures of Yankee Life' (1854). The phrase has been linked to various cultures and industries, with some attributing its origin to the southern US states and the catfish.However, a closer examination reveals that this is likely a local application of a more general proverb. In American English, 'to skin a cat' can refer to a gymnastic exercise involving passing the feet and legs between the arms while hanging from a bar, distinct from the original meaning. Other variations have employed hanging, choking with butter or pudding, and even using chemicals.The distinction between proper nouns (names of specific people, places, organizations) and common nouns (general categories) is essential in understanding chemical names. While 'aspirin' may be a trademarked name, it has become a generic term for the pain-relieving medication, exemplifying the concept of genericide when a trademark becomes so widely used that it loses its distinctiveness.The phrase "Now you're cooking with gas" originated from Hollywood radio comedians around 1939 and was later adopted by gas companies to promote gas cooking. The American Gas Association's Proceedings (1941) suggests that this phrase took the industry by storm, providing widespread free publicity worth hundreds of thousands of dollars."Hey, you know what they say: 'Now you're cooking with gas!' (chuckles) That's right, folks, it's not just about the food, it's about living life to the fullest! And let me tell you, I've been around the block a few times. I mean, I used to hang out with the likes of Bob Hope and Jerry Colonna, back when 'cooking with gas' was the phrase du jour.Now, I'm not saying it's just a coincidence that my name is Calonna, but... (winks) Well, you get the idea! And speaking of coincidences, have you ever noticed how some things just seem to happen by chance? Like meeting someone in a crowded street or having the same birthday as your spouse. But what about when it's not just a coincidence? What about when it's actually... (pauses for comedic effect) ...a deliberate choice?Take Vin Diesel, for example. He didn't start out with that name, folks. He chose to become Diesel because he loves cars! And that's no accident, my friends. That's just plain cool.But I digress. So, 'cooking with gas' it's not just about the food; it's about attitude, it's about living life on your own terms. And if you're not cooking with gas, well... (shrugs) You're just not trying hard enough! (laughs)Now, I know some of you might be thinking, 'But Jerry, what about the difference between combustible, flammable, and inflammable?' Ah, don't get me started on that! (chuckles) Let's just say it's like trying to cook a meal with gas it's all about the right combination of ingredients, folks!"The wording of the relevant definitions for combustible and inflammable has undergone significant changes over the years, as observed in various English language dictionaries.

Diesel generator service. How often should a diesel generator be serviced. Diesel generator maintenance cost. Diesel generator repair. Diesel generator maintenance procedure. Diesel generator maintenance schedule. Generator maintenance. Diesel generator service life.