

Практическое Занятие по Английскому Языку.

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Специальность: 08.02.10 Строительство железных дорог, путь и путевое хозяйство

Курс: 1

Тема урока: Мировые достижения науки и техники

Тип урока: комбинированный

Цель урока: формирование ключевых языковых компетенций на уроке английского языка.

Задачи урока:

Образовательная: активизировать и совершенствовать актуальный словарный запас обучающихся, обеспечить усвоение и закрепление нового грамматического правила, отработать новый лексический материал, практиковать навыки и умения в чтении, переводе и письме английских предложений.

Развивающая: развить технику правильного перевода на русский и английский языки, развить коммуникативные навыки через разнообразные виды речевой деятельности (монологическая, диалогическая речь), развивать способность к рефлексии.

Воспитательная: воспитать интерес к изучению английского языка, к культуре речи, способствовать развитию культуры взаимоотношений при работе в парах, группах, коллективе, развивать настойчивость и умение преодолевать трудности для достижения намеченной цели.

Форма урока: практическая работа

Учебно-наглядные пособия, ТСО: Безкоровайная Г. Т., Койранская Е.А., Соколова Н.И., Лаврик Г.В. Planet of English. : учебник английского языка для СПО + CD диск. ФГОС. / Г. Т. Безкоровайная, Е.А. Койранская, Н.И.Соколова, Г.В. Лаврик. - 5-е изд., стер. - М. : Издательский центр "Академия", 2017, 2019. - 256 с.

Мировые достижения науки и техники

Active Vocabulary

age [eɪdʒ] век	lord [lɔ:d] господин
annual ['ænjʊəl] ежегодный	occur [ə'kɜ:] возникать
atomic [ə'tɒmɪk] атомный	periphery [pə'fɪəri] периферия
available [ə'veɪləbl] доступный	photo album [fəʊtəʊ 'ælbəm] фотоальбом
consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] следствие	progress ['prɒʊgres] прогресс
copy ['kɒpi] копия	realistic [riə'lɪstɪk] реалистичный
correct [kə'rekt] исправлять	relative ['relətɪv] родственник
crime [kraɪm] преступление	report [rɪ'pɔ:t] отчет
decade ['dekeɪd] десятилетие	simplify ['sɪmplɪfaɪ] облегчать
document [dɒkjʊmənt] документ	slave [sleɪv] раб
e-mail ['i:meɪl] (=electronic mail) электронная почта	social ['səʊʃl] социальный
enemy ['enəmi] враг	tear (oneself) away [teə ə'wei] оторвать(ся)
enter ['entə] вводить, входить	ticket ['tɪkɪt] билет
good [gʊd] добро	type [taɪp] печатать
impossible [ɪm'pɒsɪbl] невозможный	typewriter ['taɪpraɪtə] печатная машинка
influence ['ɪnfluəns] <i>n</i> влияние <i>v</i> влиять	virtual ['vɜ:tʃʊəl] виртуальный

Урок 24

TEXT

The role of technical progress

The scientific and technical revolution has changed our life very much. The computers, the mobile phones and other digital devices have entered our everyday life.

The atomic, space and energy age was followed by the age of computers. The tasks which had seemed eternal before have been solved one by one by computers. During the last decade many fundamental changes occurred because of electronic devices. It is even difficult to imagine the social and economic consequences of the microelectronic revolution.

The large use of computers has influenced our life in such a way that it was difficult to imagine 15 or 20 years ago. On the one hand, computers have simplified our life greatly. If you typed a text on the typewriter and made a mistake you had to type the whole page again. Making several copies of the same document used to be a difficult job too. But now it's quite different. Correcting mistakes is easy. Computer also helps us to buy goods, find information, book tickets, make presentations and annual reports, and make difficult calculations. Time is saved for leisure.

Leisure time is also influenced by computer and other periphery devices. You no longer go to the music shops — many things are available on the internet. You needn't write letters to your relatives or friends — you can send an e-mail. And your photo albums are on computer too.

Computer games are probably also a part of your free time. They became more and more realistic and complicated, and for many people it becomes impossible to tear themselves away. This means that electronic devices, such as computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment and consume most of the time that could be spent on work, going for a walk and sleeping. Man becomes a slave of the devices which were designed to make him stronger.

Is there a way out? In fact, there is, but many people don't know it and are still slaves. The best decision is not to give these equipments place in your heart. They should do their work. And when you have a rest, prefer real communication to virtual one and living an active life to watching films about crime. Then electronics will be not our lord or enemy but our friend!

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. The technical revolution has changed our life very much, hasn't it?
2. What were the predecessors of computer age?
3. Do computers make our life easier and simpler? In what way?
4. Computers influence our free time too, don't they?
5. Can you get music and video on the internet? What other information can you get there?
6. What devices became compatible with computer during the last years?
7. Can you communicate with your friends on the Internet? Do you like such communication or you prefer real one?
8. In what way do computer games influence the people?
9. Do electronic devices take all our free time?
10. Is man a slave of the devices which were designed to make him stronger?
11. Does the author suggest a way out?
12. What is the way out in your opinion?

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2. Study the Active vocabulary. Insert the missing words.

1. ___ helps you to send letters quickly.
2. If there is an interesting program on TV, it's difficult for a person to ___.
3. During the last two ___ scientific progress and digitization took place.
4. For some people a computer is an equivalent of a ___: a device for printing and editing documents.
5. Do you have many ___? — Yes, I have parents, grandparents, two sisters and three brothers.
6. I don't buy ___ any more, all my photos are on my computer.
7. Computer is a multifunctional device. So the ___ is that it can be used both for work and for leisure.
8. ___ age was followed by a microelectronic one.

3. Continue the following statements.

1. The atomic, space and energy age was followed by ...
2. It's difficult to imagine the social and economic consequences ...
3. Computers have simplified ...
4. Computer helps us to buy goods, find information ...
5. Leisure time is also influenced ...
6. You no longer go to the music shops ...
7. You needn't write letters to your relatives ...
8. Computer and TV set are used mostly for entertainment ...
9. The best decision is not to give these equipments ...
10. When you have a rest, prefer real communication ...

4. Make a plan of the text and retell the text looking in your plan.

5. Discuss the following topics.

1. The fundamental changes caused by technical revolution.
2. The use of computer for work.
3. Electronic devices which are used mostly for entertainment.

6. Find a short article in English on the topic of the lesson in one of the scientific magazines or on the Internet. Study and discuss the article in class.

7. Write an essay on one of the following topics.

1. Computer and leisure time.
2. Man: a slave or a master of electronic devices.
3. Electronic slavery: is there a way out?

PAST PERFECT
[had] + [past participle]

Past Perfect употребляется:

а) для выражения действия, завершившегося до какого-либо момента или другого действия в прошлом:

He had read the book by 10 o'clock yesterday. — Он прочел книгу до десяти часов (к десяти часам) вечера;

When we came to the airport the plane had already landed. — Когда мы приехали в аэропорт, самолет уже приземлился;

б) в предложениях, в которых одно действие завершилось до другого действия, длящегося в прошлом:

He had read the book and was watching TV when I came. — Когда я пришел, он уже прочитал книгу и смотрел телевизор.

Формы глагола в Past Perfect

Утверждение	Отрицание (полная форма)	Отрицание (краткая форма)	Вопрос
Единственное число			
I had done.	I had not done.	I hadn't done.	Had I done?
You had done.	You had not done.	You hadn't done.	Had you done?
He/she/it had done.	He/she/it had not done.	He/she/it hadn't done.	Had he/she/it done?
Множественное число			
We had done.	We had not done.	We hadn't done.	Had we done?
You had done.	You had not done.	You hadn't done.	Had you done?
They had done.	They had not done.	They hadn't done.	Had they done?

