

Практическое Занятие по Английскому Языку.

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Специальность: 08.02.10 Строительство железных дорог, путь и путевое хозяйство

Курс: 1

Тема урока: Современные компьютерные технологии.

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:

Агабекян И. П.

А23 Английский язык для ссузов : учебное пособие. – Москва : Проспект, 2015. – 288 с.

Современные компьютерные технологии.

Active Vocabulary

accountant [ə'kauntənt] бухгалтер	compatibility [kəmpraɪ'tɪbɪlɪti] совместимость
account [ə'kaunt] v. эд. объяснять	crowd [kraʊnd]: to crowd it all в довершение всего
actually [ˈæktʃʊəli] в сущности	data [ˈdeɪtə] данные
almost [ˈɔːlməʊst] почти	database [ˈdeɪtəbeɪs] база данных
amount [ə'maʊnt] количество	deny [dɪ'naɪ] отрицать
breakage ['breɪkɪdʒ] поломка	design [dɪ'zaɪn] проектировать
browse [braʊz] бродить (<i>по Интернету</i>)	disk [dɪsk] диск
browser ['braʊzə] обозреватель (<i>компьютерная программа</i>)	disk drive дисковод
calculation [kælkju'leɪʃən] вычисление	DVD (Digital Video Disk) видео-диск
check [tʃek] проверять	effort ['efət] усилие

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enormous [ɪ'nɔːməs] огромный	page [peɪdʒ] страница
entertain [entə'teɪn] развлекать	practically ['præktɪkli] практически
equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] оборудование	presentation [prezn'teɪʃən] презентация
etc. (<i>от лат. et cetera</i>) и т. д.	prey [preɪ] добыча; fall prey (<i>to</i>) пасть жертвой
everywhere ['evriweə] везде	print [prɪnt] печатать
experience [ɪks'pɪəriəns] 1. опыт 2. впечатление	problem ['prɒbləm] проблема
famous ['feɪməs] известный	processor ['prəʊsesə] процессор
font [fɒnt] шрифт	remain [rɪ'meɪn] оставаться, оставлять
function ['fʌŋkʃən] функция	resistance [rɪ'zɪstəns] сопротивление
greatly ['greɪtli] <i>adv.</i> очень	resource [rɪ'sɔːs] ресурс
hardware ['hɑːdweə] аппаратное обеспечение	search [sɜːtʃ] искать
hospital ['hɒspɪtl] больница	size [saɪz] размер
immediately [ɪ'mɪdiətli] немедленно	software ['sɒftweə] программное обеспечение
job [dʒɒb] работа	solve [sɒlv] решать
joke [dʒəʊk] шутка	soon [suːn] вскоре
let [let] позволять	sphere [sfɪə] сфера
library ['laɪbrəri] библиотека	style [stɑɪl] стиль
machine [mə'ʃiːn] машина	top [tɒp] верх
model [mɒdl] модель	TV set [ti:'viː set] телевизор
moreover [mɔː'reʊəvə] более того	user ['juːzə] пользователь
multifunctional ['mʌlti'fʌŋkʃənəl] многофункциональный	video ['vɪdiəʊ] видео
office ['ɒfɪs] офис	virus ['vaɪərəs] вирус
oneself [wʌn'self] себя	waste [weɪst] тратить
operating system ['ɒpəreɪtɪŋ 'sɪstəm] операционная система	web [web] сеть (<i>прям., перен., комп.</i>)
own [əʊn] собственный	

Functions of computers

Computer is one of the inventions of the 20th century that changed the world greatly. The first computers of the 1940s were enormous. But now they are almost in every family and in every office building.

Most machines do only one job, some are multifunctional (e.g. a TV set + DVD player). But no device is as multifunctional as computer. The parts of the machine (or its hardware) remain the same, you change only the program (software) and your computer immediately learns to do various things. A browser program is designed to look at pages on the Internet (you can also say to browse, this accounts for the word browser). A word processor program lets you to print text and then change styles of fonts and sizes of

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pages. A database program is used for searching and sorting records. Such program is used in shops, libraries, hospitals, accountant offices, and so on. They make work with great amounts of data much quicker.

Computers are found everywhere and used in every sphere of life. In a plant one can make a computer model of a car or plane and check its resistance to stress. Such calculations without a computer could have taken several months. Computer is used at school: children watch films, presentations and web pages. This helps them to study effectively.

Computers also have some disadvantages. There is a famous joke that computers are designed to solve problems but half of the time they are the problem. As computer is a complicated device, one small breakage may stop its work. Moreover, the equipment is soon out of date.

Besides, there is a problem of compatibility. First of all, there are hardware devices which can't work with the old operating systems, such as a processor, a hard disk drive, a video card, etc. Then, there are programs which need more resources than computer actually has.

Thirdly, computers become more and more complicated, and much effort is required to learn how to work with them. Fourthly, computer viruses cause a lot of trouble — they can spoil, remove or steal computer data, and every user knows it well from his experience.

And on top of all, computer is a multifunctional device, as we already know, so it can be used both to do work and to entertain oneself. Children often fall prey to computer and Internet: they play computer games, spend their free time chatting with friends on the Internet and doing practically nothing. This aspect can't be denied.

To crown it all, computer is a good device like many others, designed to help people. But it's our own free will that lets us use it in order not to waste time but to get best results.

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. When was computer invented?
2. Were there many computers in the middle of the 20th century? Why do you think so? Find the possible explanation in the text.
3. Is computer a multifunctional device?
4. What types of programs for computer can you name?
5. In what spheres of life can computers be used?
6. Computers have many disadvantages, don't they?
7. What are the main disadvantages? Are there any that happened with your computer?
8. What are the relations between children and computer? Is there any danger?

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9. Can you name any other functions of computer?
10. Can you add anything to the list of the drawbacks of computer?
11. Computer can be used both for good and bad purposes, can't it?
12. Name other things that can be misused, like computer. (For example: an atomic energy, a gun, television...)

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

1. The ___ of my computer stopped the whole work of a company.
2. Yesterday my brother bought a ___ device: it's a printer, a scanner and a fax.
3. If you want to look at the library collection, open this ___ program.
4. To install the driver, insert the CD into the ___ and follow the instructions of the computer.
5. If you have problems with your hardware or ____, ask my friend Igor. He is a famous specialist, he has great ____, he can ___ any problem.
6. The hottest place in your computer is a ___.
7. Check your computer for ___. They can spoil your ___.
8. What ___ do you have? — Are there many? — Yes, there are. But there is only a problem of ___ of software.
9. He uses the Internet only to ___ himself: he listens to the music, watches films and installs programs.
10. Computer can make ___ quicker than any calculator.

3. Continue the following statements.

1. The first computers of the 1940s were ...
2. A browser program is designed to ...
3. A word processor lets you ...
4. A database program is used in shops ...
5. Computers are used everywhere: in a plant one can make ...
6. Computer is also used at school: children watch ...
7. There is a joke that computers are designed to solve problems but ...
8. There is a problem of compatibility ...
9. Computers become more and more complicated, and much effort ...
10. Computer viruses cause a lot of ...
11. Children often fall prey to computer ...
12. It's our own free will that lets us use the computer in order ...

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

5. Discuss the following topics.

1. Multifunctional devices around us.
2. Different types of computer programs.
3. Spheres of life where computers are indispensable nowadays.
4. The problem of compatibility.
5. Computer viruses and their influence on our lives.

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. Advantages and disadvantages of the computer.
2. Computer as a multifunctional device.
3. Newer and newer hardware and software: modernisation of computer which has no end.
4. Children and computer: any problems?

FUTURE PERFECT

1. [will have] + [past participle]

2. [am/Is/are] + [going to have] + [past participle]

Future Perfect употребляется для выражения действия, которое будет происходить до определенного момента или другого действия в будущем и завершится или прекратится до него.

I will have written the letter by 10 o'clock tomorrow. — Я напишу письмо к 10 часам завтра (действие завершится к определенному моменту времени в будущем).

Формы глагола в Future Perfect

Утверждение	Отрицание (полная форма)	Отрицание (краткая форма)	Вопрос
Единственное число			
I will have done.	I will not have done.	I won't have done.	Will I have done?
You will have done.	You will not have done.	You won't have done.	Will you have done?
He/she/it will have done.	He/she/it will not have done.	He/she/it won't have done.	Will he/she/it have done?

Окончание

Утверждение	Отрицание (полная форма)	Отрицание (краткая форма)	Вопрос
Множественное число			
We will have done.	We will not have done.	We won't have done.	Will we have done?
You will have done.	You will not have done.	You won't have done.	Will you have done?
They will have done.	They will not have done.	They won't have done.	Will they have done?

Exercises

24.1 Read about Andy. Then tick (✓) the sentences which are true. In each group of sentences at least one is true.

Andy goes to work every day. He leaves home at 8 o'clock and arrives at work at about 8.45. He starts work immediately and continues until 12.30 when he has lunch (which takes about half an hour). He starts work again at 1.15 and goes home at exactly 4.30. Every day he follows the same routine and tomorrow will be no exception.



At 7.45

- a he'll be leaving the house
- b he'll have left the house
- c he'll be at home ✓
- d he'll be having breakfast ✓



At 12.45

- a he'll have lunch
- b he'll be having lunch
- c he'll have finished his lunch
- d he'll have started his lunch



At 8.15

- a he'll be leaving the house
- b he'll have left the house
- c he'll have arrived at work
- d he'll be arriving at work



At 4 o'clock

- a he'll have finished work
- b he'll finish work
- c he'll be working
- d he won't have finished work



At 9.15

- a he'll be working
- b he'll start work
- c he'll have started work
- d he'll be arriving at work



At 4.45

- a he'll leave work
- b he'll be leaving work
- c he'll have left work
- d he'll have arrived home

24.2 Put the verb into the correct form, **will be (do)ing** or **will have (done)**.

- 1 Don't phone between 7 and 8. We'll be having dinner then. (we / have)
- 2 Phone me after 8 o'clock. _____ dinner by then. (we / finish)
- 3 Tomorrow afternoon we're going to play tennis from 3 o'clock until 4.30. So at 4 o'clock, _____ tennis. (we / play)
- 4 A: Can we meet tomorrow?
B: Yes, but not in the afternoon. _____ (I / work)
- 5 B has to go to a meeting which begins at 10 o'clock. It will last about an hour.
A: Will you be free at 11.30?
B: Yes, _____ by then. (the meeting / end)
- 6 Ben is on holiday and he is spending his money very quickly. If he continues like this, _____ all his money before the end of his holiday. (he / spend)
- 7 Do you think _____ the same job in ten years' time? (you / still / do)
- 8 Lisa is from New Zealand. She is travelling around Europe at the moment. So far she has travelled about 1,000 miles. By the end of the trip, _____ more than 3,000 miles. (she / travel)
- 9 If you need to contact me, _____ at the Lion Hotel until Friday. (I / stay)
- 10 A: _____ Laura tomorrow? (you / see)
B: Yes, probably. Why?
A: I borrowed this DVD from her. Can you give it back to her?