

Практическое Занятие по Английскому Языку.

Преподаватель: Розанов Владислав Валерьевич

Специальность: 08.02.10 Строительство железных дорог, путь и путевое хозяйство

Курс: 1

Тема урока: Крупнейшие отраслевые выставки.

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 :
Перспект, 2015. – 288 с.

Крупнейшие отраслевые выставки.

Урок 20

TEXT

The Urals — the centre of Russian metal industry

The Urals — a borderline between Europe and Asia — are a mountain chain which appeared many years ago as a result of tectonic activity. As time went on, the mountains were being destroyed by the action of water, sun and air. As a result, the highest mountains are only one thousand metres high. One more consequence is that the greatest deposits of ores came to the surface of the Earth. The fact that they were easily accessible stimulated the development of plants.

The Ural mining industries began during the time of Peter the First. In the 18th century the Urals, with their high quality ores and rich forests (a fuel for plants) played the greatest role in the world industry. Russia exported metal even to Great Britain.

The modernisation of the Ural industry began with Magnitogorsk plant, built near the mountain Magnitnaya, rich in metallic ores. Later, many engineering plants were built in the region. The greatest plants are situated in Magnitogorsk, Nizhniy Tagil, Chelyabinsk and Novotroitsk.

At the beginning of the 20th century the Ural metal industry suffered a crisis because of the shortage of coal. But the delivery of coal from Kuzbass solved the problem.

It must be mentioned that about 70 metals and minerals were first discovered in the Ural mountains. Large deposits of iron, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, titanium, wolfram and many other metals characterise the region.

Nowadays some of the deposits are exhausted, and the plants work on the ores from the new layers (Kazakhstan, Siberia). But nevertheless, the Urals are the region with great history, traditions and experience, and hopefully it will have new stages of development.

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Active Vocabulary

accessible [æk'sesəbl] доступный	activity [æk'tɪvɪti] активность
action ['ækjən] действие	Asia ['eɪʃə] Азия
chain [tʃeɪn] цепь (<i>прям., перен.</i>)	metallic [mɪ'tæɪlɪk] металличе- ский
characterize ['kærɪktəraɪz] харак- теризовать	mineral ['mɪnərəl] минерал
coal [kəʊl] уголь	mining ['maɪnɪŋ] добывающий
consequence ['kɒnsɪkwəns] след- ствие	modernization [mɒdənaɪ'zeɪʃən] модернизация
copper ['kɒpə] медь	mountain [maʊntɪn] гора
crisis ['kraɪsɪs] кризис	nevertheless [nevəðə'les] тем не мнее
delivery [dɪ'lɪvəri] поставка	nickel ['nɪkl] никель
deposit [dɪ'pɒzɪt] месторождение, залежи	ore [ɔ:] руда
destroy [dɪ'strɔɪ] разрушать	plant [plɑ:nt] завод
development [dɪ'veləpmənt] раз- витие	region ['rɪdʒən] регион
discover [dɪs'kʌvə] открыть	result [rɪ'zʌlt] результат
Earth [ɜ:θ] Земля (<i>планета</i>)	role [rəʊl] роль
easily ['i:zɪli] легко	shortage ['ʃɔ:tɪdʒ] недостаток
Europe ['juərəp] Европа	Siberia [saɪ'bɪəriə] Сибирь
exhaust [ɪg'zɔ:st] истощать	(to be) situated ['sɪtʃueɪtɪd] быть расположенным
export [eks'pɔ:t] экспортировать	stage [steɪdʒ] стадия
forest ['fɒrɪst] лес	stimulate ['stɪmjʊleɪt] стимули- ровать
fuel ['fju:əl] топливо	suffer ['sʌfə] страдать
hopefully ['həʊpɪfʊli] надо наде- яться	surface ['sɜ:fɪs] поверхность
industry ['ɪndəstri] промышлен- ность	titanium [tɪ'teɪnɪəm] титан
iron ['aɪən] железо	Ural [juərəl] Урал, уральский
layer ['leɪə] слой	Urals [juərəlz] Уральские горы
lead [led] свинец	wolfram ['wʊlfrəm] вольфрам
mention ['menʃən] упоминать	zinc [zɪŋk] цинк

EXERCISES

1. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. Where are the Urals situated?
2. Why are these mountains not very high?
3. Why are the deposits of ores easily accessible?
4. When did the Ural mining industries begin? Did Russia export metal at that time?
5. Where did the modernisation of the Ural industry begin?

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6. What was the reason for the crisis for the Ural metal industry?
 7. How many metals and minerals were first discovered in the Urals?
 8. What are the recent problems of the Urals?
 9. Does the author of the text hope that the region will have new stages of development? And what do you think?

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

1. Fifty years ago there was a ___ here. Then all the trees were cut and many ___ and factories were built.
2. The ___ are a ___ of mountains which divides our continent into ___ and ___.
3. The factory can't work. We have a ___ of copper. ___, we'll have a ___ of it soon.
4. ___ of gold in California were in the middle of the 19th century.
5. Gagarin was the first man who flew round the ___ in a spaceship.
6. The ___ of ores is very thick here. A plant can be built nearby.
7. The ___ of industry means that plants stop working. But all the problems can be ___.
8. The Elbrus is the highest ___ in Europe.
9. These mountains are the result of tectonic ___.
10. Irkutsk is ___ in Siberia.

3. Continue the following statements.

1. The Urals are a mountain range which ...
2. Mountains were being destroyed, and now the highest mountains ...
3. In the 18th century the Urals ...
4. The modernisation of the Ural industry began ...
5. The greatest plants are situated ...
6. At the beginning of the 20th century the Ural metal industry ...
7. About 70 metals and minerals ...
8. Nowadays some of the deposits are ...
9. Hopefully, the Urals will ...

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

5. Discuss the following topics.

1. The birth of the mountains.
2. Traditions and innovations in the Ural metal industry.
3. The role of the Urals in the world industry — the 18th century and the 21st century.

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.

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1. Natural resources — the wealth of our country.
 2. The history of the Ural metal industry.
 3. Problems of modern Ural.
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Урок 21

TEXT

Industrial electronics

Hundreds of electronic equipments are now used for scientific, industrial and everyday purposes. They help to do jobs better or more rationally than before and take over jobs that couldn't be done otherwise. So, industrial electronics undoubtedly plays a very important role today. You can easily find many electronic equipments at home: a tape recorder, a TV set, an MP3 player, a computer and many others.

The application and use of electronic equipments demands a good knowledge of their fundamentals.

In meters and lamps electricity flows in the wire. But inside any transistor or microchip (and previously, in radio tubes) electric current passes through the space (or semiconductor) separating certain parts in this detail. Such action is called electronic. It's not difficult to imagine it because the same happens in lightning. There you actually see how electricity jumps through space.

The first electronic equipments used radio lamps. They were: a radio set, a TV set, computing machines (predecessors of modern calculators), computers (which occupied big rooms), tape recorders.

The next stage came when transistors were invented. The devices became more powerful and much smaller. The number of devices increased greatly, some multifunctional devices appeared (radio + tape recorder). Computers and calculators became smaller: cassette recorders and video-cassette recorders appeared.

The next period was the period of microchips. They helped to reduce big parts of devices, computers and other devices.

The latest period of industrial electronics development is the period of total digitization of all electronic devices, making them compatible with the computer. Photos are no longer made on film but on memory cards, cassettes and video cassettes are out of use. Television is also becoming digital.

Industrial electronics is a great part of our leisure time, it makes people's lives easier, and reduces their working time.

Active Vocabulary

application [æplɪ'keɪʃən] приме-
нение; приложение

calculator ['kælkjuleɪtə] калькуля-
тор

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cassette ['kæset] кассета

certain ['sɜ:tən] определенный

compatible [kəm'pæɪtəbəl] совме-
стный

computing [kəm'pjʊtɪŋ] вычисли-
тельный

current ['kʌrənt] ток

demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] требовать

detail ['di:teɪl] деталь

digitization [dɪdʒɪtaɪ'zeɪʃən]

переход на цифровой формат

electric [ɪ'lektrɪk] электрический

electricity [ɪlek'trɪsɪti] электриче-
ство

electronics [ɪlek'trɒnɪks] электро-
ника

everyday ['evrɪdeɪ] каждодневный

film [fɪlm] 1. пленка 2. фильм

flow [fləʊ] *v* течь *n* поток

fundamental [fʌndə'mentl] *n*

основа *adj* основополагающий

imagine [ɪ'mædʒɪn] представить

increase [ɪn'kri:s] увеличиваться

inside [ɪn'saɪd] внутри

jump [dʒʌmp] прыгать

lamp [læmp] лампа

leisure ['leɪzə] отдых, развлечение

lightning ['laɪtnɪŋ] молния

occupy ['ɒkjʊpaɪ] занимать

otherwise [ˈʌðəwaɪz] иначе

pass [pɑ:s] проходить

powerful ['paʊəfʊl] мощный

predecessor ['pri:desəsə] предше-
ственник

previously ['pri:vɪəslɪ] прежде

purpose ['pɜ:pəs] цель

radio ['reɪdɪəʊ] радио

rational ['ræʃənl] рациональный

reduce [rɪ'dju:s] уменьшать

scientific [saɪən'tɪfɪk] научный

semiconductor [semɪkən'dʌktə]

полупроводник

space [speɪs] пространство

tape [teɪp] лента, **tape recorder**

[teɪp rɪ'kɔ:də] магнитофон

television ['telɪvɪʒən] телевидение

total ['təʊtl] полный

transistor [træn'zɪstə] транзистор

tube [tju:b] трубка

undoubtedly [ʌn'daʊtɪdli] несо-

мненно

video-cassette recorder ['vɪdɪəʊ

kæ'set rɪ'kɔ:də] видеоманито-

фон

wire [waɪə] провод

1. Answer the following questions to the text.

1. For what purposes are electronic equipments used now? What do they help us to do?
2. Industrial electronics plays an important role today, doesn't it?
3. What electronic equipments are usually found at home? What can you find at home?
4. What is the difference between electric and electronic devices?
5. Where do you actually see how electricity jumps through space?
6. What were the first electronic equipments based on?
7. Did the first computers look like modern ones?
8. Did the next stage come when transistors or cassettes were invented?
9. Why did computers become smaller when microchips were introduced?

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10. How is the latest period of industrial electronics development called?
11. What devices became compatible with computer?
12. What does electronics mean in our life?
13. Do you think that electronics does only good to people?
14. What will be the next period of industrial electronics development, in your opinion?

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

1. In lighting electricity ___ through ___.
2. What do you like more: watching ___ or listening to the ___?
3. I can't ___ how people lived without ___ devices.
4. Do you have any ___ at home? No, I have only disks. I'm for ___.
5. Does this camera have much ___? No, this camera is not digital. It has a 5-millimetre ___.
6. Devices which have ___, and not tubes are much smaller and much more powerful.
7. The number of digital devices ___ every year. We depend on ___ more and more.
8. Many electronic devices are used for ___, not for work.
9. Computers and digital cameras are ___ devices. It means that they can exchange information.

3. Continue the following statements.

1. Electronic equipments are used for ...
2. You can find many electronic equipments at home: a TV set ...
3. Inside any transistor electric current passes ...
4. In lightning you actually see ...
5. The first electronic equipments used ...
6. The devices with transistors become ...
7. Microchips helped to reduce ...
8. The latest period of industrial electronics development is ...
9. Photos are no longer made on 5-millimetre film, but ...
10. Industrial electronics makes people's life ...

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

5. Discuss the following topics.

1. The fundamentals of electronics.
2. The first electronic equipments.
3. Transistors and microchips and their influence on the size and productivity of the electronic equipments.

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.

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

1. The role of industrial electronics in modern society.
2. Digitization and its influence on people's leisure time.