**Урок з англійської мови МГШМ 22**

**25.03.2020**

 **«Науково-технічний прогрес».**

**Повторення та систематизація знань.**

I**. Мовна розминка. Актуалізація лексики з теми. (Let us have a brainstorm activity) Fill in the mind map.**

Робота проводиться фронтально як «мозковий штурм»( **brainstorm activity**),той хто називає свій варіант останнім, являється переможцем. Please, make up a kind of a brainstorm.

So, we are going to speak about…new technologies. We should revise where computers are used for. Put down as many variants as you can. ми будемо говорити сьогодні про…нові технології. The last pupil, who tells his variant, will be the winner. Please come to the blackboard and put down your ideas.

**Computers are used for:**

1. searching for information 6. Using social networks

2. typing and keeping information 7. Downloading information

3. listening to music 8. Watching films

4. reading books 9. Printing documents

5. chatting with friends and relatives 10. Using e-mail

II. **A computer quiz**. Answer the questions. Work in pairs. Use the words in the box. Take these stripes with the questions from your desks and answer them.

( робота в парах, надається час для осмислення відповідей на питання , потім кожна пара надає свої відповіді, доповнюючи, або виправляючи своїх однокласників).

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| **access(1), crash(2), database(3), E-mail(4), floppy disk(diskette)(4), hard disk(5), hardware(6),laptop(7), multimedia(8),** **software(9), the Internet(10), virtual(11), reality(VR)(12), virus(13), web site(14), World Wide Web(15)** |

1. What computer system makes it possible to send letters very quickly?

2. What system allows computer users around the world to send or to obtain information?

3. What programs provide colourful pictures and sound?

4. What is the name of computer- created “world”, which seems almost completely real?

5. What is the special term, which means “to obtain ”stored information from the computers memory?

6. What do we call a disk on which a large quantity of information can be stored?

7. What do we call a sudden, unexpected computer failure?

8.What is the term for the electrical or electronic components of a computer?

9. What do we call a large collection of data that is stored in a computer system?

10. What is the term for the set instructions secretly put into the a computer that destroy the information stored in it and stops it from working normally.

11. Where on the Internet can you look for information about products and services offered by a company or organization?

12. What is www?

13. What store of information can you easily put into your pocket?

14. What do we call a set of computer programs to control the operation of a computer?

15.What kind of computer can you use on the plane?

**Ш. Things I could live without.**

**1.** I am not really into computers, gadgets and things like that and I have to admit I really can imagine life without my iPOD! Today a cordless phone and a mobile phone can’t surprise anybody...

2. I am a complete techno freak, so it’s hard to pick just three things I could live without! I can live without DVD player…

3. I am in the 11-th form. So I suppose it goes without saying that I really could live without my laptop and PDA…

 4. 50 years ago people didn’t even heard of computers, and today we cannot imagine life without them. They help to diagnose illness, find minerals, identify criminals. Some people say that computers are dangerous and I agree with them…

**IV. Your will ask you some questions about your favourite gadgets, modern inventions, appliances, machines.**

 **Make up short dialogues.**

**Dialogue 1.**

**1. A ------What is the best gadget in the world?**

 **B--------It is a very difficult question. Perhaps it is a TV-set. It is a wonderful source of information. It allows everybody to follow the events in far away countries without visiting them.**

**2. B---Do you agree with me?**

 **A--------I cannot agree with you. I think the best gadget is a computer. I cannot imagine my life without it. I use my computer to find the latest information in the Internet. I think it is the best way to know everything…**

**Dialogue 2.**

**A .Is it possible to break into the house easier nowadays?**

**B.-----Technology has made life more comfortable. In the past, it was quite simple for a burglar to break into the house. Nowadays burglar alarms fitted with laser beams and front door video cameras, make homes much safer. Technology is also important for security reasons…**

**Dialogue 3.**

**A. ---Where do we use modern technologies in our everyday life?**

**B.------To my mind we use them at work, for communication, transportation, learning, manufacturing, securing data and so much more…**

**Dialogue 4.**

**--A.----I think that technological progress has more advantages, than disadvantages.**

**Do you agree with me?**

 **Dialogues 5.**

**--A.---Do we need scientific researches?**

**-B.-----Scientific research is very costly. We are spending a lot of money on a “project” which results are uncertain while mankind in the third world are suffering from poverty…**

 **V. Домашнє завдання:**  **Test: Do you know the famous inventors of the world?**

Заполните пропуски в предложении. Выберите один правильный ответ а), в) или с)

1. Alexander Bell worked at inventing ………….

a) radio-set

b) tape-recorder

c) telephone

2. ……………….. was a [Scottish](http://library.kiwix.org/wikipedia_en_wp1/A/Scottish%20people.html) [engineer](http://library.kiwix.org/wikipedia_en_wp1/A/Engineer.html) and [inventor](http://library.kiwix.org/wikipedia_en_wp1/A/Inventor.html) of the world's first working [television](http://library.kiwix.org/wikipedia_en_wp1/A/Television.html) system.

 a) John Logie Baird

 b) Benjamin Franklin

 c) Edward Jenner

3. Karl Benz produced the wold’s first petrol-driven motorcar in ……….

in 1885.

1. Italy
2. Japan
3. Germany

4. The Lumière brothers patented the [cinematograph](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cinematograph) in ……………

 a) 1844

 b) 1885

 c) 1925

5. The [phonograph](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phonograph), the [motion picture camera](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Movie_camera), [light bulb](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Light_bulb) are ………. inventions.

 a) Michael Faraday’s

 b) Thomas Edison’s

 c) William Gilbert’s

6. In 1945 the Nobel Prize was given to Alexander Fleming for ……………

 a) solar cell

 b) penicillin

 c) telescope

7. The first Russsian’s …………. was designed by P. Frez and E. Yakovlev.

 a) camera

 b) electric cell

 c) automobile

8. …….. …….. was an American inventor, salesman and janitor who invented the first commercially successful portable electric vacuum cleaner.

 a) James Murray Spangler

 b) Ian Wilmut

 c) Humphry Davy

9. …………… mathematician Charles Babbage designed a form of computer in the mid-1830s.

 a) French

 b) German

 c) British

10. ………….. was the first to use assembly line production for his Model T car in 1908.

 a) Ernest Rutherford

 b) Henry Ford

 c) Robert Hooke

11. Nicéphore Niépce was a French [inventor](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inventor), now usually credited as the inventor of ……………. and a [pioneer in that field](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_photography).

 a) [photography](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Photography)

 b) airplane

 c) motorcar

12. Sergei Korolev designed the first artificial satellite in ……………

 a) 1947

 b) 1957

 c) 1970

13. Alexander Mozhaysky was [aviation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aviation) pioneer, researcher and designer of first …………………

 a) aeroplane

 b) steamship

 c) steam locomotive

14. Satori Kato was a ………….. [chemist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chemist) and inventor of the first soluble [instant coffee](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Instant_coffee).

 a) American

 b) Brazilian

 c) Japanese

15. Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen was a German [physicist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physics), who produced and detected [electromagnetic radiation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Electromagnetic_radiation) in a [wavelength](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wavelength) range today that was known as ……………. or Röntgen rays.

 a) [X-rays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-ray)

 b) [Y-rays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-ray)

 c) [Z-rays](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/X-ray)