

**Презентация урока по английскому языку
в 11 классе**

**По теме «Изобретения. Высокие технологии»
К учебнику В.П. Кузовлева «English 10-11»**



**Программа:
Примерные программы
по иностранным языкам
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УРОК СОВЕРШЕНСТВОВАНИЯ РЕЧЕВЫХ УМЕНИЙ в 11 классе по УМК В.П. Кузовлева

Цель:

- **познавательный аспект** - знакомство с мнениями людей о высоких технологиях;
- **развивающий аспект** - развитие умения учащихся сотрудничать и работать в группе, самостоятельно оценивать себя и других в разных видах речевой деятельности;
- **воспитательный аспект** - формирование уважительного отношения к мнению другого человека;
- **учебный аспект** - развитие умения читать / аудировать с целью извлечения конкретной информации, понимать речь с разными стратегиями; совершенствование речевых навыков;
- **сопутствующая задача** - предварительный контроль уровня сформированное™ речевого
- **РЕЧЕВОЙ МАТЕРИАЛ:** материал цикла *monplace, invaluable, junk, reluctance*.
- **СРЕДСТВА:** раздаточный материал (рабочие карточки урока, карточки к игре, таблицы для контроля чтения, таблицы для контроля понимания; речи на слух, тематический тест); аудиокассета с записью текста.
- **ФОРМЫ:** коллективная, групповая, парная, индивидуальная.
- **МЕТОДЫ:** устный/письменный самоконтроль/ взаимоконтроль; сравнительный, продуктивный, творческий.

Reading (for specific information)

Different Opinions

Taking Science
And
Technology
Quiz

Speaking

Giving
opinions

Changing
opinions

Announcing
the survey

Explaining
what
you need

Discussing
arguments
for and
against

Asking
questions
to get the
information

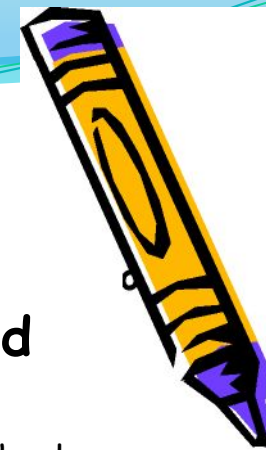
Ход

I. The Beginning of the Lesson. Greeting the Class. Teacher's Introduction to the Lesson. The Theme and the Aims of the Lesson.

Good morning ladies and gentlemen. Glad to see you.
You are sure to know wonderful inventions have been made in science and technology recently. They are changing the lifestyle of millions of people all over the world. Modern inventions are used in everyday life. Some of them have become so **commonplace** (seems to be a usual thing) that it is difficult to imagine them as inventions. In fact they brighten our life. It's great!

Do you agree?

Well, our theme for today is "Inventions. A High-Tech Life. Pros and Cons."
We'll revise some things you've learned before (concerning our topic).
We'll listen to and read about arguments for and against some inventions.
We'll have several tasks at the lesson. Some of them have been prepared by you at home. But the most of them weren't prepared.
We've got three groups of students.
I hope our lesson will be fun because some tasks will be a kind of competition. You have "Personal Cards". So you will assess yourselves as well as your classmates will assess you. (Приложение 5)



II. Warming up. Speaking.

Well, there are inventions which are **invaluable** (extremely useful) for us. And there are pieces of technology we can live without. If you ask me TV, a washing machine and a microwave oven seems the most important things for me. And what about you?

You've got lists of inventions we use in everyday life on your desks. You may peep / look in them. While answering questions try to use the following phrases:
(on the blackboard) (приложение 1)

I for one think / believe / suppose / consider (that) ...

To my mind ...

In my opinion .

As for me .

I'm sure ...

I should say ...

I must say ...

If you ask me ...

I'm absolutely crazy about ...

What gadgets / things you have got in the home are invaluable for you?

And for you? And for your mother? And for your father?

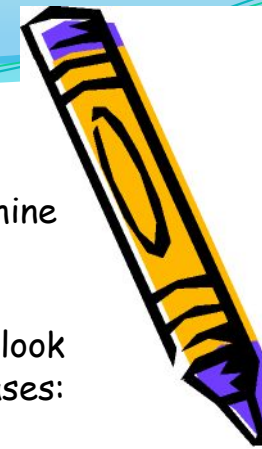
What inventions in your opinion can you live without?

And what about you?

Which inventions you consider are **junk** (useless)?

What thing would you like to have? And you?

And what is your opinion? Do you think the same?



III. Group Work. Speaking. Work in groups. Here are your tasks. (2-3 minutes) Read the tasks. Use the table in your books. Revise and discuss.

Group 1. Say how often some gadgets are used. The best invention is a ...

Use the table on page 228-229. The most dangerous ...
We think a . is seldom used. The most expensive ...

A ... is used more often than a The most amazing ...
And a . is used very often. The oldest .

The most ordinary .

Group 2. Say which thing is the most important. The most surprising ...

Say which thing is the least useful.
Why do you think so?

Explain your choice.

Use the table on page 228-229

We think that a ... is the most important thing in the home.

We can ...

We should say some of the inventions, for example, a . , is less important.

We must say that we don't often use a

We are sure we can do without a . .

And we never use a . .

Group 3. Role-Play.

Imagine you are in a shop.

Student 1 Student 2

You want to buy a thing. You are a salesperson.

You don't know the exact word for it. Help the customer.

Explain to the salesperson what you need. Ask the customer about

Ask for advice. his/her preferences.

Thank the salesperson. Respond to thanks.

Don't forget to put marks to the classmates of your group. (group assessment) The leaders are responsible for fair marks. (Приложение 2)



IV. Writing. (Making Choice).



Now I want you to work in groups again. We'll try to consider a short survey.

- Write three things that you can hardly live without.

You are given one minute.

- Write three things that you can sacrifice without too much **reluctance** (regret).

Again one minute.

- Compare your list with the lists of your classmates.

One minute.

- Be ready to say which things were named most often in the first and in the second categories. What is the result of the survey?

Who will announce it?

We think that we can hardly live without a

And we are sure we can sacrifice a ... without too much reluctance.

V. Reading / Listening / Taking Note V. Reading / Listening / Taking Notes

- 1) Listen to some opinions about some pieces of technology.
- 2) Do a short test and consider if the statements are true or false? (page 231 Ex.3)
- 3) These are the keys: 1T 2T 3T 4T 5F 6T 7T 8T 9T 10F 11T 12T

4) These are the keys: 1T 2T 3T 4T 5F 6T 7T 8T 9T 10F 11T 12T

5) What arguments are given for and against the computer, the car, the phone?

- 6) Look through the text once again and fill in the table. Cooperate in groups.

7) Your time is five minutes. Checking key send: (Приложение 2)



VI. Giving the Hometask.

Your hometask will be to do Ex.6 (in R) and you are to learn the phrases of agreeing / disagreeing. The tables of Ex.2-5) at page 243 will help you.

A key list: Photocopier - G. C. Beidler - USA - 1903

Diesel -Rudolf Diesel -Germany - 1892 Laser - Theodore H. Maiman -USA - 1960

Kodak camera - George Eastman - USA - 1888

Colour Television - John Lodgie Baird - Scotland - 1928

Telegraph -Samuel F. B. Morse -USA - 1837

Steam engine - James Watt Scotland - 1765

Dynamite -Alfred Nobel - Sweden -1867

Frozen food - Clarence Birdseye -Canada -1914-1917

Video cassette tape recorder system -Sony - Japan -1975

Digital stereo sound system - the BBC - Great Britain - 1990

Match -John Walker -England -1827

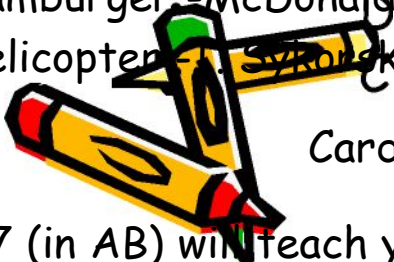
Instant coffee -"Nestle" -Sweden -1937

Hamburger -McDonald -USA -1954

Helicopter -I. Sikorsky - Russia -1939

Cards: (Приложение 4)

x.7 (in AB) will teach you to express
Who was lucky to get the right answers to three questions? What is your card number? Tell us the story of your attitude toward a thing.



VIII. Checking Hometask. Speaking.

Each group had a special

task. Group 1 Draw up a commercial naming the thing. (one minute)

Group 2 Make up an ad without naming the thing. (one minute)

Group 3 Convince your parents to buy something you want very much.

Task for the rest of the

students: Listen to the commercials and fill in the table.

You should answer the questions:

What thing is being advertised?

What are pros? What is good about the thing?

What are the arguments? Why should you have it.

IX. Extra Time / Task.

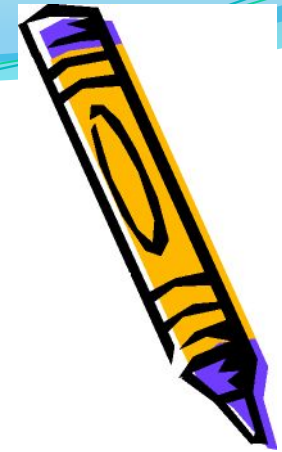
Welcome to a "Science and Technology

Quiz"

(Приложение 4)



Mutual assessment. Keys: 1a 2b 3a 4b 5a 6b 7a 8c 9c c 12a 13a 14c



Приложение-1

Writing Reading / Listening for specific information

Device	For	Against
a computer	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- is like a typewriter and address book- is a source of information- you can play and learn on it	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- people are getting too much dependent on it- replaces seeing your friends
a car	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- means convenience (удобство)- you can travel freely and comfortably whenever you want	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- causes problems:<ul style="list-style-type: none">pollutionaccidents therush hour
a phone	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- you can get in touch with your friends- you can call the police or an ambulance- saves time	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- (a mobile) is too expensive- (a mobile) is dangerous for help (causes headaches)- (a cordless phone) wouldn't work if there is some problem with electricity

Приложение-2

A camera

A microwave
oven

A mobile
telephone

A vacuum
cleaner

A video

A videophone

A TV set

A cordless
phone

A computer

A talking
alarm clock

A solar
powered
calculator

A sewing
machine

A TV remote-
control unit

A mower

A body
building
machine

A fax machine

Roller blades

A dishwasher

A toaster

An Iron

A mixer

A car

A bicycle

A walkman

A fridge

A hairdryer

Приложение

Card N1	Card N2	Card N3	Card N4	3 Card N9	Card N10	Card N11	Card N12
Photocopier	Diesel	Telegraph	Steam engine	Kodak camera	Digital stereo sound system	Match	Colour TV
1. T.H.Mftiffli (laser)	1, G.C Bieider (photocopier)	1 J L Baird (colour TV)	1 R. Diesel (diesel)	1. Sony (Video cassette tape recorder system)	1 Birdseye (frozen food)	1. "Nestle" (instant coffee)	1. The BBC (Digital stereo sound system)
2, Great Britain (digital stereo sound system)	2. Switzerland (instant Coffee)	2, USA (Kodak camera)	2. Scotland (colour television]	i 1 2. USA (laser)	2. USA (hamburger)	2 Germany (diesel)	2. Japan (Video cassette tape recorder system)
3. 1802 (diesel)	3, 1960 (laser)	3 1337 (telegraph)	3 1867 (dynamite)	3 1973 (Video cassette tape recorder system)	3. 1939 (instant cotlcc)	3, 1914-1917 (frozen food)	3. 1939 (helicopter)
Card N5	Card N6	Card N7	Card N8	Card 1~	Card 14	Card 15	
Dynamite	Frozen Food	Laser	Vidro cassette tape recorder system	Hamburger	Instant (offer	Helicopter	
1 G. Eastman (Kodak camera)	1 S. FB, Morse (telegraph)	1 A. Nobel (dynamite)	1 James Wan (steam engine)	1 John Walker (match)	1, L. Sykorsky (Russia)	L McDonald (hamburger)	
2 USA (telegraph)	2, Scotland (steam engine)	2, USA (photocopier)	2. Sweden (dynamite)	2, Russia (helicopter)	2, Canada (frozen food)	2. England {match}	
3, 1903 (photocopier)	,3, 1923 (colour TV)	IN° (steam engine)	3. 1 № (Kodak camera)	3. 1954 (hamburger)	3 1827 (match)	3. 1990 (digital stereo sound system)	

Приложение

Science and technology quiz

Think you know everything about science and technology?
Test your knowledge by taking this quiz.



1. Who discovered the law of gravity when an apple fell on his head?
a) Isaac Newton
b) Michael Faraday
c) Archimedes
2. How many chromosomes are there in a human cell?
a) 4 b) 46 c) 406
3. Who discovered radium and later died from the effects of experiments with X-rays?
a) Marie Curie
b) Albert Einstein
c) James Maxwell
4. What travels at 2,997,924,580 metres per second?
a) sound
b) light
c) Concorde
5. The name of the first cloned sheep was
a) Dolly b) Molly c) Billy
6. Who created the periodic table of the elements?
a) Michael Lomonosov
b) Dmitri Mendeleev
c) Konstantin Tsiolkovsky
7. Who made a great discovery while having a bath?
a) Archimedes
b) Hippocrates
c) Democritus
8. Where was the first nuclear-powered ice-breaker built?
a) in Germany b) in the USA c) in Russia
9. What is Johann Gutenberg's famous invention?
a) computer b) television c) printing machine
10. Who discovered penicillin?
a) Alexander Fleming
b) Louis Pasteur
c) Dmitri Mendeleev
11. What substance has the chemical formula H_2O ?
a) oxygen b) helium c) water
12. Where do veins bring blood?
a) to the heart
b) from the heart
c) to and from the heart
13. Who invented the telephone?
a) Bell b) Baird c) Babbage
14. What is Alfred Nobel's famous invention?
a) steam engine
b) telegraph
c) dynamite

law of gravity [ˈlɔː əv ˈɡrævɪti] закон тяготения
Isaac Newton [ˈaɪzək ˈnjuːtən] Исаак Ньютон
Michael Faraday [ˈfærədeɪ] Майкл Фарадей
Archimedes [ˈɑːkɪmɪdɪz] Архимед
chromosome [ˈkrɒməsəʊm] хромосома
cell [sel] клетка
radium [ˈreɪdiəm] радий
X-ray [ˈeksreɪ] рентген
Marie Curie [ˈmæːriː ˈkjʊːri] Мария Кюри
Albert Einstein [ˈælbət ˈaɪnstəɪn] Альберт Эйнштейн
James Maxwell [ˈdʒeɪmz ˈmæksweɪl] Джеймс Максвелл
periodic table [ˈpɪəriədɪk ˈteɪbl̩] периодическая таблица
Hippocrates [ˈhɪpəkrətɪz] Гипократ
Democritus [dɪˈmɒkrɪtəs] Демокрит
nuclear-powered [ˈnjuːklɪəˈpaʊəd] атомный

ice-breaker [ˈaɪsˌbreɪkə] ледокол
Johann Gutenberg [dʒəʊˈhæn ˈɡuːtnɜːɡ] Иоганн Гутенберг
printing machine [ˈprɪntɪŋ məˈʃiːn] печатный станок
penicillin [ˈpenɪsɪlɪn] пенициллин
Alexander Fleming [ˈflemɪŋ] Флеминг
Louis Pasteur [ˈluːi ˈpæːstɜː] Пастер
substance [ˈsʌbstəns] вещество
oxygen [ˈɒksɪdʒən] кислород
helium [ˈhiːliəm] гелий
vein [veɪn] вена
Alfred Nobel [ˈælfɾəd nəʊˈbeɪl] Альфред Нобель
steam engine [ˈstiːm ˈendʒɪn] паровой двигатель
telegraph [ˈtelɪɡrɑːf] телеграф
dynamite [ˈdaɪnəmaɪt] динамит

Приложение -5

PERSONAL CARD

Theme: "Inventions. A High -Tech Life. Pros and Cons"*

Group N		Name				
! Speaking Opinion / Role Play	Listening for specific informatio n Pros and Cons	Reading for specific informatio n Pros and Cons	Hometask Speaking Ads	Listening for the main idea /for specific information Commercials	Test Science and Technology Quiz	LEVEL REACHED
	g/a	s / a	g/a	c / a	t / a	m / a

s / a - self- assessment (самооценка) g/a -
group assessment (оценка группы) c / a -
class assessment (оценка класса)

m/a - mutual assessment (AMnMCCA+HlvZ.) t/a
- teacher's assessment (оценка учителя)