**Конспект уроку з англійської мови, 10 клас**

**«Inventions and Investigations»**

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**Мета:**

* **систематизація лексичного матеріалу з теми «Inventions and**

**Investigations».**

**Очікувані результати:**

* **підвищення рівня культури мовлення, розвиток навичок мислення, уяви та слухового контролю;**
* **розвиток вміння групового обговорення проблем, коментування побаченого і почутого;**
* **розвинення навичок висловлювання власної точки зору та власної думки, стосовно теми уроку іноземною мовою**

**Обладнання: ноутбук, мультимедійний проектор, мультимедійна презентація, CD диски, наочність, роздатковий матеріал.**

**Хід уроку**

**Teacher**: The topic of our lesson today is “Inventions and investigations”. We`ll work as usual according to the plan of the lesson which you can see on the board.

Plan of the lesson: 1. Greeting and aim

2. Warm up

3. Vocabulary practice: Museum of science and technology

progress

4. Checking homework: pupils` investigations

5. Homework: write a message to your friend

Today, we`ll be able to remember the inventions we use every day and at the end of our lesson we try to answer the main question if we need inventions and modern technology and can we live without them. Nowadays it is difficult to imagine our life without inventions because they make our life easier and more comfortable. Many things didn`t appear, they were invented.

Technology and different kinds of devises are around us. So, tell me, please, what do you usually use when you want to, for example:

- enjoy listening to music ( a radio )

- get useful information ( computer )

- travel fast ( plane )

- be treated with antibiotics ( medicines )

- watch films ( TV )

- connect to someone ( phone )

- have a travel and stop where you want ( car )

So, we can say that all these things we can refer to technology. And what is technology?

Tell me, please, what is the best place to know more about inventions?

**Pupil 1** : I think it is the museum of scientific and technological progress.

**Teacher**: Yes, you are right. So, I propose you to visit such museum with the help of our guides. You are welcome.

**Pupil 1**: You know, I`m interested in technology and inventions.

**Pupil 2**: I also read a lot about inventions and discoveries. They are appearing every day and make our life easier, longer and warmer.

**Pupil 1**: The 20-th century has given us a plenty of things that improve our lives.

**Pupil 2:** Yes, that`s really true. TV, calculators, mobile phones, CDs. It has also given us some household objects that make our lives easier and more comfortable.

**Pupil 1**: The 1-st and one of the most important inventions is the telephone. It was made by the American Alexander Graham Bell. It was a wonderful invention which changed the way people communicate.

**Pupil 2**: But in my mind, the most important invention of all time is the automobile. By 1860, the gasoline engine had been invented in Europe and in 1885, Karl Benz introduced the 1-st automobile. His car ran on 3 wheels, had no pedals and could hold 2 people.

This invention makes our life easier and faster, so we have more free time.

**Pupil 3**: I know that a Russian engineer Vladimir Zvorykin emigrated to the USA and there in 1931 produced an apparatus that later became known as a television set.

**Pupil 4**: The first TV station was locate on the Empire State Building in New York City. The programmes could be watched only by those who lived not far farther than 60 miles from station.

**Pupil 3**: Also, I would like to tell you some words about video. In 1975 the Japanese corporation JVC made it possible to record films and TV programmes at home. The system was known as VHS ( video home system ).

**Pupil 4**: It is very interesting to know that the first computers were huge. They were used for scientific purposes. Sinclair ZX 80 was the 1-st computer used by ordinary people. Psion Organiser of 1990s shifted computers off the desktop.

**Pupil 5**: As for me I would like to tell you about such great invention as Internet. The global network was designed for serious scientific purposes. In 1962 the US scientists started to build a network between the leading scientific centers of the USA. In 1969 this network joined four universities. In 1972 the first e-mail with the symbol @ was sent.

**Pupil 6**: Nowadays, we can`t imagine our life without mobile phones, so my short presentation will be about it. Mobile phone now used by millions of people, appeared in 1973. The American Martin Cooper invented the first mobile phone- Motorola Dyna - Tec. It weight a kilo. But it took five years to draw in a commercial operator from Bahrain. Now mobile phones have made a massive impact on social and working activities and changed the way we communicate.

**Pupil 7**: So, we have already said about such important inventions as telephone, automobiles, TV sets, video, internet, but we didn`t say anything about computers. I want to say I can`t imagine my life without computer.

Computers save a lot of time. They seldom make mistakes. It`s much faster and easier to surf in the Internet than to go to the library. Computers play a very important part in our life. They help people in their work and study. They save us a lot of time. Computers give access to a lot of information. It is possible to find data and descriptions, chapters from necessary books to make a long story short, everything you need.

The 1-st electronic computer were developed between 1940and1945 in the UK and USA. Originally they were the size of a large room, consuming as much power as several hundred modern personal computers.

**Pupil 8**: I want to tell you about such necessary things as a compact disk. Compact disc from the 1980s brought an end to vinyl records and revolutionized the storage of computer data. Digital Watch appeared in 1970 on Roger Moore`s wrist in the Bond film “Live and let die”. It brought computer technology into everyday life.

Also, I want to say some words about contact lenses. The first contact lenses were made from plastic in 1936 in New York. But only thanks to new materials and developed technologies there appeared soft lenses that let oxygen to the eyes.

**Pupil 9**: Do you like sport? So, you can`t go in for sport without trainers. Trainers were designed by Adolf and Rudolf Dessler right after the 2-nd World War. Canvas and rubber soles were used to make them. Later the brothers went each his own way. In 1949 Adolf patented his trainers under the name “Adidas”. This is the world famous firm now. The first three letters stand for Adi- a short form of Adolf and he last three letters represent the beginning of the surname. The second brother established his own company “Puma”.

**Teacher:** Now let`s check up your home task. Today your home task was to make your own investigations devoted to different problems which are the most important to your point of view. So, let`s start and don`t forget to tell us the topic/ problem of your investigations.

**Pupil 1:** As you know I study at Gymnasium 5 in the 11-th form. It is a deadline when pupils can choose their future profession. So, I decided to make a survey about what professions my classmates chose. So, 83 pupils took part in my research. At first I asked our male part of pupils. I wasn`t surprised that the most popular institution would be a Marine Academy here they will study the main elements of marine specialization. Other friends want to choose the way of lawyers. The answers of female contingent were more variety: the leading position was taken by the language specialization. Someone wants to be journalists, engineers, doctors etc. Here you can see the statistic of the survey:

As for me, I would like to be a programmer, because I think that our future will be connected with computers.

**Pupil 2:** Health is the greatest treasure we have. There are certain laws of health which deserve particular attention and they are very simple to learn. Fresh air and cleanliness are necessary to good health.

I think food is the most essential to our body. But unfortunately nowadays young people prefer to eat fast, cheap and tasty. So, they often choose junk food cafes such as McDonalds, Burger king and so on. We all know that it is harmful and that is why I decided to devote my investigation to food which my generation prefer. So, I asked pupils of my class which food do they usually eat: 1. Junk food 2. Healthy food 3 . Mixed food

After calculating the results I`ve made a conclusion that most of our pupils prefer eating mixed food, the next place- junk food and the last one is healthy food. You can see that in general we don`t eat healthy food. As for me, I try to eat healthy meals, but more often I eat mixed and junk food. In a conclusion I must say, we must remember that moderation in eating and drinking is a foundation of our health and long life.

**Pupil 3:** (Presentation on a note book). My presentation is devoted to computer language. So, Welcome to Weblish!

New technology always brings changes and new additions to the language. New words such as *webcast*, are entering the language all the time to put a name to concepts that haven`t existed before, and existing words are being used in a new way. For example, the words *access* and *text*, previously used only as nouns, are now commonly used as verbs in phrases such as *to access the* *Internet* and *to text someone*.

In addition, many of these English words have spread outside of the English- speaking world and become part of a global language of technology. Thanks to the influence of the American computer industry, users of British English have abandoned some British spellings in favour of their American equivalents, such as *program* instead of *programme* and *disk* instead of *disc*.

Finally, the style and tone of the language itself is changing. Although they are written forms of communication, the immediacy of emails and text messages means that their language is usually much more informal than a letter would be, even in business context, and, to the certain of many people, spelling and punctuation are becoming much more unusual.

The senders of text messages have invented a unique language of abbreviations in order to shorten writing. Here are some of the most common:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CU | See you |
| GR8 | Great |
| L8R | Later |
| MSG | Message |
| NE | Any |
| R | Are |
| THX | Thanks |
| TXT ME BAC | Text me back |
| U | You |
| UR | Your/you`re |
| WAN2 | Do you want to…? |
| Y | Why? |
| 2DAY | Today |
| 2MORO | Tomorrow |

Look at the text message abbreviations on the screen, read it. Rewrite it in full using standard English.



**Teacher:** Well done! I think you cope with your task excellent. You were active during the lesson, work hard, your projects were perfect, so I put you only excellent marks. By the way, your home task for the next lesson will be to write a message to your friend using standard English, in order the next lesson change the messages and rewrite them using abbreviations.

Now I propose you to imagine that you appeared on a desert island. What kind of technology would you miss most of all/ what 3 kinds of invention would you take with you? ( Pupils` answers ) .

And at the end of the lesson let`s answer the question if we can live without inventions and modern technology. ( Pupils` answers ).

