

Тема: Тренувальні вправи, переклад тексту

Мета:

Практична: Практикувати учнів у писемному та усному мовленні.

Активізувати вживання лексичних одиниць теми та граматичного матеріалу «Passive Voice». Розвивати навички аудіювання. Практикувати учнів у переглядовому читанні. Тренувати учнів у вживанні пасивного стану в усному та писемному мовленні. Вчити учнів співпрацювати у групах; вести дискусію; складати діалог – розпитування.

Освітня: Сприяти розширенню філологічного світогляду та збагаченню знання учнів з теми «Винаходи та винахідники»

Розвиваюча: Розвивати слухову пам'ять учнів, слуховий контроль, коротко - та довготривалу пам'ять, здатність самостійно планувати мовний вчинок; логічно, послідовно висловлювати думки **англійською мовою**.

Виховна: Виховувати культуру спілкування, повагу до оточуючих, здатність до співпраці, інтерес до вивчення іноземної мови.

Хід уроку

I. Початок уроку. Організація класу. Повідомлення теми та мети уроку учням

T.: Good morning, friends! I hope you are doing well.

You know, I am so absent-minded. I need your help. Look at the blackboard and try to guess the topic of our lesson.

Today we are going to learn more about inventors and inventions, we'll refresh our active vocabulary and the grammar material concerning Passive Voice and its usage, have a discussion. At the end of the lesson you are to make up dialogues about your attitude to inventions.

II. Warm- up

T.: Have a look at the blackboard. *Tastes differ*

What do you think of this proverb? Do you agree with it? Why (not)?

Sure, we all are different. Some of us are optimistic and cheerful, honest and sincere, others are shy or jealous. And some of us are good actors or doctors, sportsmen or dancers. And we all have different ideas concerning science and inventions.

You know I am so absent –minded today and I can't make head or tail with these quotations! I cut them by mistake and no need your help to complete the quotes. Here are some cards!

It is better	to understand	a little,
than to	misunderstand	a lot.
Imagination	is more important	than knowledge.
Necessity	is the mother of	inventions.

Work in groups and give short comments upon!

Let's have fun. Guess the names of the name of the inventor or scientist!

- a person who invented a phone (Alexander Bell);
- people who decoded the structure of DNA (Francis Crick and James Watson);
- a person who designed the first practical 4-weeled car (Karl Benz);
- a person who developed the theory of relativity (Albert Einstein);

T.: You see, if you try hard – you succeed. So the motto of our lesson is:

Noone is perfect

but

“Where there is the will – there is the way”

III. Check on homework

T.: What inventions do you know?

T.: I am eager to listen to your projects concerning inventions or inventors. Be ready to comment upon the works of your groupmates and give the marks!

IV. Grammar review

T.: We notice that many of you used Passive Voice in your stories. So you see it is really important to know its peculiarities. Besides, it's quite convenient! Let's practice a bit! Here are some cards. ... and will work individually. Read the assignment and say if it's clear to you. ... will work at the blackboard. The rest of the pupils should be attentive and smart while doing the exercise!

Complete the sentences using the proper form of Passive Voice! Pay attention to the word order!

1. Lettersby the postman at 8 every day. (deliver)
2. This bag in the bus yesterday. (find)

3. The dress in hot water. (cannot wash)
4.your motorbike yet? (repair)
5. The message tomorrow. (send)

Картка для індивідуальної роботи 1.

Complete the sentences using the proper form of Passive Voice! Pay attention to the word order!

1. These offices now. (clean)
2. This reportin time if you didn't help me. (not finish)
3. Why the TV ? (turn on)
4. This building since the 1930's. (not reconstruct)
5. Bags in the cloakroom. (must leave)

Картка для індивідуальної роботи 2.

Complete the sentences using the appropriate variant .

1. Everybodyby the terrible news yesterday.
a. is shocking b. shocked c. was shocked
2. He the girl's name now.
a. has remembered b. remembers c. is remembered
3. The secretary to her new boss yesterday.
a. was introduced b. is introduced c. introduced
4. Detroitas the first capital city of Michigan, but now Lansing is the capital city of Michigan.
a. have been chosen b. was chosen c. chosen
5. The university of Michigan is one of the best universities in the United States and it in Ann Arbor.
a. is located b. location c. located

V. Listening. Speaking

T.: Do you know much about scientists? Who are the greatest, to your mind? Let's learn more about outstanding scientists, so listen to the text of ex.6, p.142 and be ready to do the task!

T.: Let's check! By the way, Can you correct the false statements?

VI. Reading

'It's not the idea, it's the implementation that counts.'

Gottlieb Daimler is born on 17 March 1834 in Schorndorf. After training as a gunsmith and working in France, he attends the Polytechnic School in Stuttgart from 1857 to 1859. After completing various technical activities in France and England, he starts work as a draftsman in Geislingen in 1862. At the end of 1863, he is appointed workshop inspector in a machine tool factory in Reutlingen, where he meets Wilhelm Maybach in 1865. In 1872, he becomes Technical Director of the gas engine manufacturer Deutz Gasmotorenfabrik, where he becomes familiar with Otto's four-stroke technology. After differences with the Managing Director, he leaves the company in 1882. Daimler sets up a development workshop in his greenhouse at his Cannstatt villa to concentrate on developing petrol-driven four-stroke engines. Working with Wilhelm Maybach in 1884, he develops an internal combustion engine known today as the 'Grandfather Clock'. With its compact, low-weight design, the machine forms the basis for installation in a vehicle. The costs of trial operations soon consume Daimler's entire fortune, however, so he is obliged to find business partners. He founds 'Daimler-Motoren-Gesellschaft' on 28 November 1890 together with Max Duttenhofer and his business partner Wilhelm Lorenz. But while Duttenhofer wants to produce stationary engines, Daimler prefers to focus on vehicle production, and a dispute ensues.

After Wilhelm Maybach resigns in 1891 due to unacceptable terms of contract, Daimler resorts to a ruse. He continues to build engines with Maybach, but the patents are all in his name. The increasingly tense relationship with Duttenhofer and Lorenz lead them to exclude Daimler as a shareholder. A deterioration in finances leads to stagnating technical development, which prompts DMG to attempt to reinstate Maybach in 1895. He refuses, pointing out that he would not come back without Daimler. In the end, commercial pressures result in both of

them returning to the company. Thanks to the Phoenix engine built by Maybach, the Daimler engine gains popularity abroad. A group of English industrialists are prepared to pay 350,000 Marks for licensing rights. Maybach is appointed Technical Director of DMG, and Gottlieb Daimler receives a position on the Technical Board and becomes the Inspector General of the Supervisory Board. The return of both men to DMG is an unexpected boost for the company. Gottlieb Daimler enjoys this rapid development for only a short period of time. He dies of heart disease on 6 March 1900.

VII. Discussion

T.: What invention is the most significant for the humanity? We see that we all have different ideas. Let's discuss. Work in groups. Here are some cards.

Isaac Newton	Albert Einstein	Alexander Bell
Isaac Newton	Albert Einstein	Alexander Bell

Take a card and organize groups according to the information in it. Discuss what inventions are the most important for people. You may use the questions provided in ex.1b, p.136!

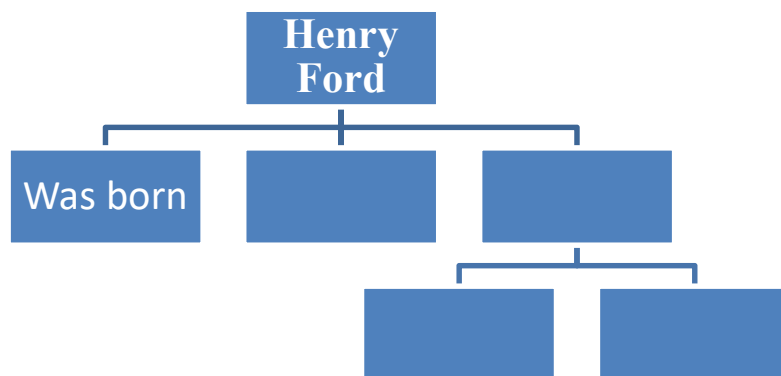
T.: When you are ready, raise up your hand, please!

VIII. Watching and discussing the Video. Dialogues

T.: Who is the inventor of the first car? And who was the first to produce cars? Do you remember his name? Watch the video to learn more about him:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iLbmXSfBAag>

and make notes. Then be ready to discuss the information and complete the scheme! Brainstorm!



Complete the sentences about Henry Ford!

1. Henry was born on.....
2. But he didn't like....
3. His first car was produced in...
4. The first cars were.....
5. The price of Ford's car was....

T.: So, Speak about your attitude to inventions! Work in pairs! Let's imagine that one of you is a reporter who interviews a teenager! Use the questions of ex.7a, p.134. Is everything clear?

T.: Who wants to be the first? Try to be emotional! Here are the microphones for you!

IX. Homework

T.: At home you are to do ex.2a, p.145. Is the task clear to you?

X. Summing up. Assessment

T.: What have we done at the lesson? What did(n't) you like? Why (not)?

...., please, assess and comment upon the work of your groupmates.

Tick to choose the appropriate variant. Try to be sincere!

I wasat	bad	OK	Good	Very good
Speaking				
Writing				
Reading				
Writing				

T.: The lesson is over! See you! Have a nice day!