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| План-конспект урока английского языка для студентов 2 курса технических специальностей на тему: «Наука и техника» |

**Оборудование:** раздаточный дополнительный материал: карточки для индивидуальной и групповой работы, карточки с текстами и тестами, электронный словарь ABBYY Lingvo, презентация по теме

 **Время:** 1 час 20 мин

**Межпредметные связи:** физика, информатика, история.

**Цель урока:** развитие коммуникативной и социолингвистической компетенции учащихся.

**Задачи урока:**

*Практическая:* совершенствовать навыки чтения и перевода на материале предлагаемых текстов, активизировать мыслительную деятельность учащихся, направленную на правильное употребление специальной терминологии; практиковать употребление словообразовательных моделей.

*Развивающая:* развивать языковые способности учащихся делать сообщения по речевой ситуации и готовность к коммуникации; развивать навыки поискового чтения.

*Образовательная:* расширить лингвистический кругозор учащихся путем привлечения дополнительного материала, формирование умения использовать и применять техническую терминологию.

*Воспитательная:* воспитание толерантного отношения к мнению других, умение работать в группе

**Ключевые слова урока:** computer, hardware, software, processor, device, keyboard, calculating machine, computerized economy, computer communication, e-mail, the Internet, «Microsoft».

 **Основные этапы урока**

1. Организационный момент. Постановка задач.

Разминка - речевая зарядка.

1. Работа с текстом. Чтение с целью поиска конкретной информации.
2. Актуализация знаний: активизация знаний на основе научно-технического квиза
3. Ознакомление с терминологией по теме: «Компьютер в нашей жизни».
4. Чтение с полным пониманием содержания
5. Работа по индивидуальным заданиям.
6. Закрепление лексики. Русско-английский перевод.
7. Тестирование.
8. Заключение. Рефлексия
9. Итоги. Домашнее задание.

**The procedure of the lesson**

1. **Warming-up**

science - наука

technology – техника

scientific-technical progress - научно-технический прогресс

scientist – ученый

founder – основатель

development – развитие

 **Read the text and answer the questions:**

1. Who was an innovator in many fields according to the text?
2. Lomonosov regarded heat as a form of motion, didn’t he?
3. Why did Lomonosov help in founding Moscow State University?
4. When did Lomonosov publish the fist history of Russia?
5. **Science and technology quiz**

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

1. As you know Bill Gates created the first software – the programs that help personal computers process different information. As founder of Microsoft Inc., he is now one of the richest men in America. Read the text and find the information about:

- Bill Gates was active in his teenage years.

- He and his friend developed disk operating system.

- Bill Gates foresaw the significance of computers in the future.

- Bill Gates’ predictions came true.

Bill Gates, The Software King

Most of the computers in the world use software invented by Bill Gates, the founder of Microsoft Inc. of Redmond, Wash. Software is the set of programs that make computers – whether business or personal – perform various tasks.

Gates was born in Seattle, Wash., in 1955. As a boy, he was bright and curious. He was active in Scouting, reaching Life Scout rank in Troop 186. He especially loved hiking, camping and other outdoor adventures.

But Gates was obsessed with computers. While a student at Harvard University in 1975, Gates and a friend, Paul Allen, developed a computer language for an early version of the personal computer. Microsoft was born. Gates went on to develop operating systems, such as MS-DOS, and software programs.

Thanks to Microsoft, Gates is now one of the richest men in America. He is worth more than $8 billion.

A technical wizard and a fierce business competitor, Gates sees great things ahead for computers. He says they «are really going to change a lot of things in the world – the way we work, the way we play and entertain ourselves and even the way we are educated».

1. **Scan the text «The Fundamentals: hardware and software» and find the equivalents of the following words:**

клавиатура, принтер, устройство, жёсткий диск, программное обеспечение, процессор, память, существенный, немедленно.

A computer consists of a screen, a keyboard and a boxlike case with the “brains” of the system. For most tasks you’ll also need a printer and, perhaps, a pointing device called a mouse. This equipment is called hardware.

By itself, hardware is like a cassette player without tapes. A computer needs programms, or software, which usually includes one or more computer discs and a printed instruction manual.

The price depends on the hardware’s brain power—the type of processor and the size of its memory. How much power do you need? That depends of the software you’ll use. In general, words and numbers demand less from a computer than pictures and sound.

Sufficient power is important because a computer works interactively. With hardware that isn’t up to the job, you might have to wait 30 seconds for an on-screen thesaurus to look up a word. But with the right system the entry would appear instantly.

1. **Match the words on the left with their definitions on the right.**

1)      modem a) a system that allows messages to be sent from

 one computer to another

2)      software b) feeling certain

3)      e-mail c) a piece of electronic equipment that allows information

 to be sent from one computer to another

4)      confident d) a piece of news

5)      hard disk e) the study or use of computers and other electronic equipment

6)      information f) a part inside a computer that can store technology,

 Information

7)      message g) the programmes that you put into computer to make them do

 the job they want

1. **Homework.**

 Write an essay «The most famous scientist»