**Методическая разработка по английскому языку**

**Тема «Виды, свойства и функции современных строительных материалов»**

**План**

1. Введение и отработка в речи новых лексических единиц (30).
2. Работа с текстом «Стекло/ Glass», чтение и перевод текста профессиональной направленности на русский язык, ответы на вопросы по содержанию текста.
3. Изучение профессиональной лексики, активизация ЛЕ в речи.
4. Чтение и перевод текста профессиональной направленности **-** Plastics materials
5. Изучение профессиональной лексики, активизация ЛЕ в речи, выполнение лексико-грамматических упражнений.
6. Подготовка монологического высказывания «Материалы из пластика/Plastics materials».

**1.Изучите лексику**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| float glass - | полированное листовое стекло | dice-like pieces | кусочкикубиками |
| soda lime glass - | силикатное стекло | railing- | перила |
| clear glass - | бесцветное стекло | partition - | перегородка |
| anneal - | обжигать | batch | партия, серия |
| molten glass - | расплавленное стекло, стекломасса | tinted glass - | тонированноестекло |
| rupture - | разрушение,повреждение | toughened glass- | закаленноестекло |
| take a punch - | выдержать удар | distortion - | искажение |
| transparency - | прозрачность | canopy - | козырек |
| transparent - | прозрачный | chromatic glass - | цветное стекло |
| glare | блеск, сияние, блик | skylight- | мансардное окно |
| double-glazed | стеклопакет | shatterproof | безосколочное, |
| foamed glass - | пеностекло | moisture - | влага |
| laminated glass - | ламинированное стекло, триплекс | impermeability | непроницаемость |

**Прочитайте и переведите текст «Стекло»** **Glass.**

 Glass is a substance made from sand, limestone, and soda, which are combined and heated to 1500 degrees Celsius. As the mixture cools, it becomes very thick and eventually becomes solid. Historians believe that the ancient Egyptians invented glass. Archeologists have found 5,000-year-old glass beads there. About 100 B.C., Syrian craftsmen learned how to make hollow pots or vases by blowing air into molten glass through a long, narrow iron tube.

 The Romans used this glass-blowing technique to create beautiful artwork. They also found a way to make glass for windows. After the fall of the Roman Empire, glass-making declined for several centuries. It was revived in the 8th century in the Middle East and soon spread to other parts of the world. In the 15th century, glassmakers in Venice, Italy, discovered how to make clear glass (crystal). Until then, glass had impurities in it. Venice became famous for its exquisite glass bottles and still is today.

 Several Venetian craftsmen took their trade to other parts of Europe, such as Germany, where beautiful Bohemian glassware is made. In the 17th century, lead crystal glass was invented. This much-improved material was used in optical lenses, telescopes, and microscopes. Machines that could make glass bottles began to appear in the late 1880s. In 1907, Michael Owens, an American, invented a machine that produced 2,500 bottles every hour. Since then, many scientific  discoveries have improved the quality of glass and how it is produced and have found new uses for it.

 Today, glass is used for things such as windows and light bulbs, kitchenware, insulation , and sophisticated scientific equipment. Thousands of products, from wine to cosmetics, are packaged in glass containers. Fortunately, because it takes less energy to melt recycled glass than to make new glass, glass is considered to be an environmentally friendly material.

 **Questions**

1. Do you know how glass is made?
2. Who do you think invented glass?
3. What does an archeologist do?
4. Do you know what city is world famous for its beautiful glass-making?
5. What is an “environmentally friendly” product?

**2.Изучите лексику по теме Материалы из пластика**

**Topical Vocabulary**

- to play a great part in smth. играть большую роль в чем-либо

raising one’s standard of living повышение чьего-либо уровня жизни

to be used limitlessly неограниченно использоваться

to be durable быть прочным

to be simple in production быть простым в производстве

- to become the raw material стать сырьем

footwear обувь

building materials строительные материалы

textiles текстиль, ткани

to be manufactured from smth. производиться из чего-либо

- to be produced from smth. производиться из чего-либо

coal уголь

to possess different qualities обладать различными свойствами

a soft film мягкая пленка

a non-conductor of electricity непроводник электричества

- to require no finishing не требовать обработки

**Прочитайте и переведите текст Plastics** **materials**

Many of us cannot imagine our life at present without plastics. But we cannot realize what a **great part** they **play in raising our standard of living**.

You cannot go through a single day without some association with plastics. Your toothbrush, the cap of your toothpaste tube, your comb, the handle of your table knife, your pen, the door knob... These are but few examples. Plastics are everywhere. No other material can **be used** as **limitlessly** as plastics. Very few materials **are** as **durable** and **simple in production** as plastics.

Plastics have **become the raw material** only since 1928. But during that short period of time furniture, **footwear, building materials, textiles**, etc. **have been manufactured from** plastics.

Almost all plastics **are produced from coal**, air and water. But each material **possesses different properties**. Knowing the structure of plastics you can, for instance, produce from polyvinyl chloride a hard sheet or a **soft film**. Nylon is a **non-conductor of electricity** and that is very important in electrical industry.

Unlike metals, plastics **require no finishing**.

**Ответьте на вопросы Answer the questions:**

1. What part do plastics play in raising our standard of living?
2. What are the properties of plastics?
3. What is manufactured from plastics?
4. What are the properties of different kinds of plastics?

**Translate into English:**

1.Пластмасса играет большую роль в повышении нашего уровня жизни.

2.Использование пластмасс безгранично.

3.Пластмасса прочна и проста в производстве.

 4.Различные виды пластмасс обладают различными свойствами.

 5.Пластмасса - хороший изолятор.

 6.Пластмасса не требует обработки.

**Выучите фразы и составьте монологическое высказывание на тему Plastics materials**

1. Plastics play a great part in raising our standard of living.
2. Plastics can be used limitlessly.
3. Plastics are durable and simple in production.
4. Different plastics possess different properties.
5. Plastics are non-conductors of electricity.
6. Plastics require no finishing.