«Solving Problems. The Participle.»

Objectives:

- to learn new vocabulary;
- to practice grammar structures;
- to enable st’s to talk and write on the topic;
- to instil the idea that learning languages is necessary and essential;
- to encourage st’s to go on learning English at the next level;
- to lay the foundations for future study in terms to basic structures, lexis, language functions and basic study

Plan:

1.Vocabulary activity.

2.Discussing of the topic «Solving Problems. The Participle.» Grammar revision

3.Listening, reading, writing, speaking.

4.Grammar activity.

5.Communicative activities :

Task 1. Give the English equivalents the following words and word combinations.

Task 2. Answer the questions to the text.

Task 3. Fill in the blanks with the necessary words from the active vocabulary.

Task 4. Complete the following sentences.

Task 5. Put in the right order. The underlined word is the beginning of the sentence.

Task 6. Translate the following sentences into English.

Home task: Reading an additional text on the topic

References:

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Хід заняття (Procedure)

1)Learn the new words and word combinations.

2)Make some questions on the text.

3)Read the text and translate into Ukrainian in the written form.

4)Make summery of the text in English.

Engineers and scientists approach materials and materials processing by attempting to solve problems important to society or industry. One good example of a current materials research problem is how cars are designed and built. Right now in the United States materials scientists and engineers are working on how to build a lighter car that will be more fuel efficient and constructed of recyclable materials. This “new” car must have a frame and body as strong as current automobiles. The materials used in its design and manufacture will be revolutionary. That’s a problem. A big problem!

How do they go about solving it? First, the auto industry has called in materials experts. In the past, the auto industry’s research laboratories have based most of their research around metals, because they always built cars from metal; but now, to design future cars, the laboratories have had to recruit scientists and engineers who are experts in working with ceramics, polymers, and composites. These experts gather together and brainstorm over what kinds of new materials they might be able to fabricate, what new processes they need to manufacture the new materials, and what kind of new procedures they need to test new materials.

From this “pool of ideas” created by brainstorming the auto industry decides which materials to research, fabricate, and test. These are not all new and revolutionary ideas, however, because some scientists and engineers have been working on similar problems with aerospace crafts for many years. Their expertise proves invaluable in hastening some new materials that will be integrated into future cars.

Before you read the text, match these key terms (1-7), which all refer to types of changes in company structure, with their definitions (a-g). If necessary, consult the glossary.

Constitutional amendment consolidation acquisition of controlling shares voluntary liquidation merger sale of substantially all assets compulsory winding-up

a) the liquidation of a company after a petition to the court, usually by a creditor

b) the combining of two companies to form an entirely new company

c) liquidation proceedings that are supported by a company's shareholders

d) a change in a company's name. capital or objects

e) the purchase of shares owned by shareholders who have a controlling interest

f) the acquisition of one company by another, resulting in the survival of one of them and dissolution of the other

g) a form of acquisition whereby all or almost all assets and liabilities of a company are sold

5) Put the verb into the correct form.

1 I was very tired. I tried ...to keep... my eyes open, but I couldn't. (keep)
2 I tried ..... the shelf, but I wasn't tall enough. (reach)
3 I rang the doorbell, but there was no answer. Then I tried ..... on the window, **but there was still no answer. (knock)**
4 We tried ..... the fire out, but without success. We had to call the fire **brigade. (put)**
5 Please leave me alone. I'm trying ..... **. (concentrate)**
6 Sue needed to borrow some money. She tried ..... Carl, but he didn't have **any. (ask)**
7 Mr Bennett isn't here right now. Please try ..... **later. (call)**
8 The woman's face was familiar. I tried ..... where I'd seen her before. **(remember)**
9 If you have a problem with the computer, try ..... it. (restart)

6) Which is right?

1 We spend too much time sitting down. We need ~~getting~~ / to get more exercise. **(to get** *is correct***)**
2 These clothes are dirty. They all need washing / to wash.
3 My grandmother isn't able to look after herself any more. She needs looking / to look after.
4 I can't make a decision right now. I need thinking / to think about it.
5 Your hair is getting very long. It will need cutting / to cut soon.
6 I need a change. I need going / to go away for a while.
7 That shirt looks fine. You don't need ironing / to iron it.
8 That shirt looks fine. It doesn't need ironing / to iron.

7) Put the verb into the correct form.

1 I don't like him, but I can't help ***feeling*** sorry for him. (feel)
2 I've lost my phone. Can you help me ..... for it? (look)
3 They were talking very loudly. We couldn't help ..... what they said. (overhear)
4 He looks so funny. Whenever I see him, I can't help ..... **(smile)**
5 The fine weather helped ..... it a really nice holiday. (make)
6 Did you help ..... the meeting? (organise)
7 I think about what happened all the time. I can't help ..... about it. (think)
8 I can't help you ..... a job. You have to find one yourself. (get)

8) Write sentences about yourself. Do you like these activities? Choose from these verbs:

like / don't like love hate enjoy don't mind

1 (flying) ***I don't like flying*** or ***I don't like to fly***
2 (playing cards) .....
3 (being alone) .....
4 (going to museums) .....
5 (cooking) .....
6 (getting up early) .....

9) Write sentences using *would … to have (done)*. Use the verbs in brackets.

1 It's a shame I couldn't go to the party. (like) I would like to have gone to the party
2 It's a shame I didn't see the programme. (like) .....
3 I'm glad I didn't lose my watch. (hate) .....
4 It's too bad I didn't meet your parents. (love) .....
5 I'm glad I wasn't alone. (not / like) .....
6 We should have travelled by train. (prefer) .....

Thanks for attention