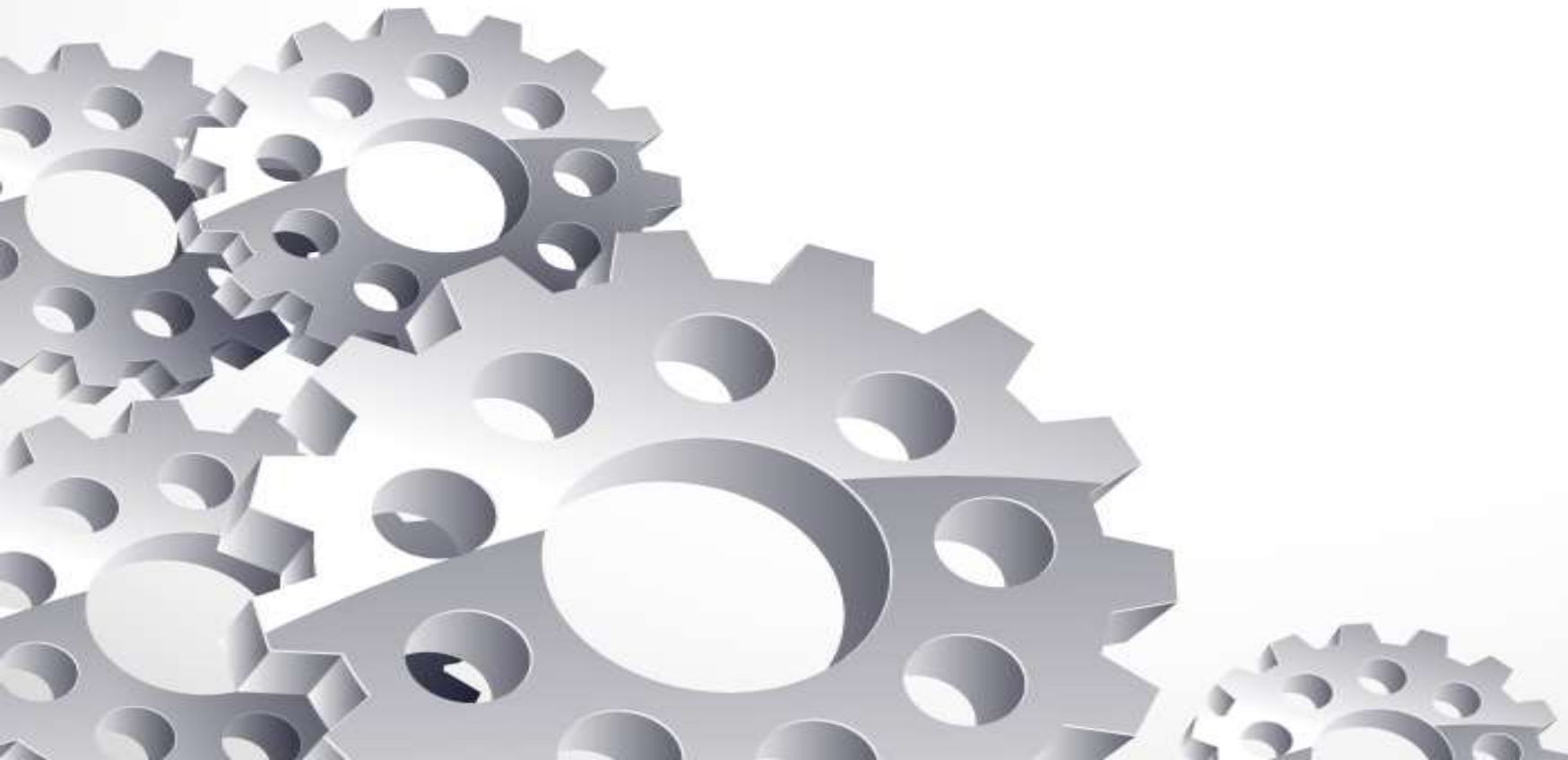


«Quantitative characterization of structure.  
Prepositions.»



## 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 «Quantitative characterization of structure. Prepositions.» 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.

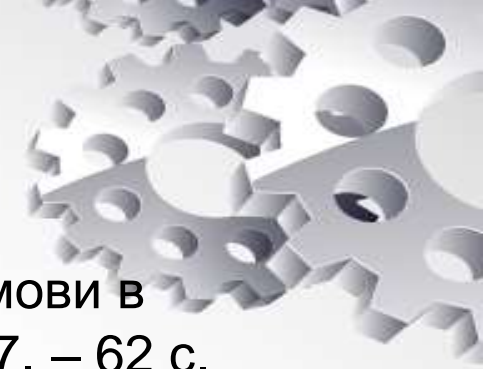
Task 4. Complete the following sentences.

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

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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 summary of the text in English.
- Read text 1 and fill in the blanks (1-10) with the appropriate words (a-j)



## Text 1

- a) located
- b) techniques
- c) materials
- d) to obtain
- e) sizes
- f) electron
- g) progress
- h) words
- i) internal
- j) obtained





Images of the elements of microstructure of metals can be (1) with required precision by modern imaging techniques such as transmission electron microscopy (TEM), scanning

(2) microscopy (SEM), secondary-ion mass spectroscopy (SIMS), X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS). Examples of applications of these (3) are shown in Fig. 1. Modern computer aided methods can be further used (4) a quantitative description of the microstructure of a studied material. These methods take advantage of the (5) made in recent years in the field of image processing, mathematical morphology, and quantitative stereology.

Characterization of the microstructure of (6) involves identification of the main microstructural elements present and a quantitative description of their (7), shapes, numbers and positions within the specimen of the studied material. In other (8) this is a process that answers the following questions [7]:



1. what are the elements in the (9) structure of a given material that distinguish it from other materials of that kind (of say similar chemical composition);
2. where are these elements (10) and in what quantity;
3. what is their size and shape?

Answers to all these questions provide a comprehensive description of the material microstructure that can be used to explain its properties and to gain better control over its technological usage. However, the first of these questions is a domain of material physics. In fact, microstructural elements such as dislocations and grain boundaries by themselves have become subjects of extensive theoretical studies. In the present text the focus is placed on the two last questions.





**6) Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first.**

**1** Why is it useful to have a car?

What are the advantages of having a car?

**2** I don't intend to apply for the job.

I have no intention of.

**3** Helen has a good memory for names.

Helen is good at.

**4** You probably won't win the lottery. You have little chance.

You have little chance of.

**5** Did you get into trouble because you were late?

Did you get into trouble for?

**6** We didn't eat at home. We went to a restaurant instead.

We went to a restaurant instead of.

**7** We got into the exhibition. We didn't have to queue.

We got into the exhibition without.

**8** Amy is 90 years old, but she's fit and healthy.

Amy is fit and healthy despite



**7) Complete the sentences using by -ing. Choose from these verbs:**

borrow   ~~break~~   drive   press   put   stand

- 1** The burglars got into the house *by breaking* a window.
- 2** I was able to reach the top shelf ..... on a chair.
- 3** You turn on the computer ..... the button at the back.
- 4** Kevin got himself into financial trouble ..... too much money.
- 5** You can put people's lives in danger ..... too fast.
- 6** We made the room look nicer ..... some pictures on the walls.



**8) Complete the sentences with a suitable word. Use only one word each time.**

- 1 We ran ten kilometres without stopping.
- 2 Dan left the hotel without ..... his bill.
- 3 It's a nice morning. How about ..... for a walk?
- 4 You need to think carefully before ..... an important decision.
- 5 It was a long trip. We were tired after ..... on a train for 36 hours.
- 6 I'm not looking forward to ..... away. I'd prefer to stay here.
- 7 I was annoyed because the decision was made without anybody ..... me.
- 8 After ..... the same job for ten years, Ellie felt she needed a change.
- 9 We got lost because we went straight on instead of ..... left.
- 10 I like these pictures you took. You're good at ..... pictures.
- 11 Can you touch your toes without ..... your knees?
- 12 We've decided to sell our car. Are you interested in ..... it?



**9) For each situation, write a sentence with I'm (not) looking forward to.**

**1** You are going on holiday next week. How do you feel?

I'm looking forward to going on holiday.

**2** A good friend of yours is coming to visit you soon. It will be good to see her again. How do you feel?

I'm

**3** You're going to the dentist tomorrow. You don't enjoy visits to the dentist. How do you feel?

I'm not

**4** Rachel doesn't like school, but she's leaving next summer. How does she feel?

**5** Joe and Helen are moving to a new apartment soon. It's much nicer than where they live now.

How do they feel?

# Thanks for attention

