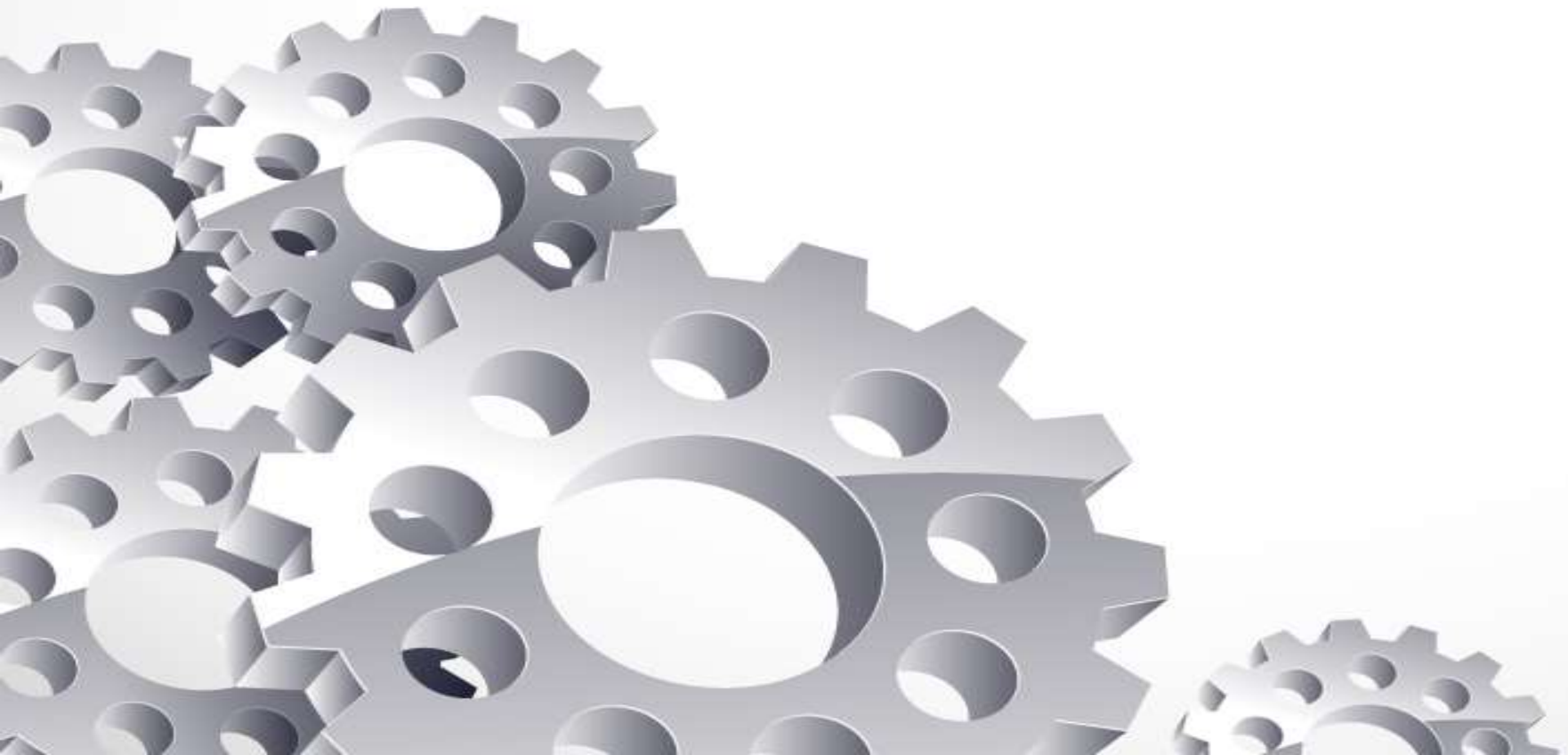


«Thermoplastics. Non-Finite forms of the  
verb. The infinitive. »



# 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 «Thermoplastics. Non-Finite forms of the verb. The infinitive. »  
Grammar revision
3. Listening, reading, writing, speaking.
4. Grammar activity.

## 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.
- 5) Read text 1 and fill in the blanks (1-10) with the appropriate words (a-j):

a)engineering

b)heated

c)moulds

d)cooling

e)polycarbonate

f)thermosets

g)times

h) force

i)material

j)vehicle



# Thermoplastics



Thermoplastics can be melted by heat, and formed in shaped containers called (1). After the liquid plastic has cooled, it sets to form a solid (2). A thermoplastic is a type of plastic that can be heated and moulded numerous (3). Examples of thermoplastics that are common in (4) include: acrylonitrile butadiene styrene (stiff and light, used in (5) bodywork); (6) (used to make strong, transparent panels and vehicle lights); polyvinylchloride (a cheaper plastic used for window frames and pipes).

Thermosetting plastics, also called (7), can be heated and moulded like thermoplastics.

They may also be mixed from cold ingredients. However, during (8) or mixing, a chemical reaction occurs, causing thermosets to cure. This means they set permanently, and cannot be moulded again. If a thermoset is (9) after curing, it will burn.

Two more categories of polymer are engineering plastics and elastomers. Engineering plastics are mostly thermoplastics that are especially strong, such as ABS and polycarbonate.

Elastomers are very elastic polymers which can be stretched by (10) to at least twice their original length, and can then return to their original length when the force is removed.



**6) Complete the sentences. Use a suitable verb.**

- 1 Don't forget to lock ..... the door when you go out.
- 2 There was a lot of traffic, but we managed ..... to the airport in time.
- 3 We couldn't afford ..... in London. It's too expensive.
- 4 I can't play a musical instrument, but I'd like to learn ..... the guitar.
- 5 I don't want Mark to know what happened. I decided not ..... him.
- 6 We were all afraid to speak. Nobody dared ..... anything.

**7) Put the verb into the correct form, *to ...* or *-ing*. (See Unit 53 for verbs + *-ing*.)**

- 1 When I'm tired, I enjoy watching ..... TV. It's relaxing. (watch)
- 2 I've decided ..... for another job. I need a change. (look)
- 3 I'm not going anywhere! I refuse ..... (move)
- 4 I'm not in a hurry. I don't mind ..... (wait)
- 5 Tina ran in a marathon last week, but she failed ..... (finish)
- 6 I wish that dog would stop ..... It's driving me crazy. (bark)
- 7 They didn't know I was listening to them. I pretended ..... asleep. (be)
- 8 We were hungry, so I suggested ..... dinner early. (have)
- 9 Hurry up! I don't want to risk ..... the train. (miss)
- 10 David is very quiet. He tends not ..... much. (say)





## 8) Make a new sentence using the verb in brackets.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 I've lost my keys. (seem)                | I <u>seem to have lost my keys</u> ..... |
| 2 Tom is worried about something. (appear) | Tom appears .....                        |
| 3 You know a lot of people. (seem)         | You .....                                |
| 4 My English is getting better. (seem)     | .....                                    |
| 5 That car has broken down. (appear)       | .....                                    |
| 6 Rachel is enjoying her job. (seem)       | .....                                    |
| 7 They have solved the problem. (claim)    | .....                                    |

## 9) Which is right?

- 1 You aren't allowed take / to take pictures here. (to take is correct)
- 2 I'm in a difficult position. What do you advise me do / to do?
- 3 The film was very sad. It made me cry / to cry.
- 4 Lisa's parents always encouraged her study / to study hard at school.
- 5 Please don't interrupt me. Let me finish / to finish.
- 6 You can't make people do / to do things they don't want to do.
- 7 You can't force people do / to do things they don't want to do.
- 8 Sarah won't let me drive / to drive her car. She doesn't trust me.
- 9 Why did you change your decision? What made you change / to change your mind?
- 10 If you enter a country with a tourist visa, you are not allowed work / to work there.



**10) Complete the questions. Use *do you want me to ... ?* or *would you like me to ... ?* with these verbs (and any other necessary words):**

- 1** Do you want to go alone, or *do you want me to come with you* ..... ?
- 2** Do you have enough money, or do you want ..... ?
- 3** Shall I leave the window open, or would you ..... ?
- 4** Do you know how to use the printer, or would ..... ?
- 5** Did you hear what I said, or do ..... ?
- 6** Can I go now, or do ..... ?

# Thanks for attention

