Урок английского языка по теме: " Известные ученые и их открытия"

Преподаватель Гаврилова Светлана Григорьевна

**Тема:** Известные ученые и их открытия

**Авторский медиапродукт:**  презентация (среда POWER POINT)

**Целесообразность использования медиапродукта на занятии:**

1. эффективность работы учащихся на данном этапе урока (продуктивная самостоятельная творческая деятельность, развитие творческих способностей);
2. интенсификация  учебного процесса, а в частности автоматизация процесса запоминания и использования слов по пройденной теме;
3. развитие наглядно-образного мышления за счет повышения уровня наглядности;
4. повышение мотивации к изучению английского языка;
5. формирование навыков коммуникативного взаимодействия.

**План урока:**

Части-блоки урока (краткое содержание деятельности учителя и учащихся)

**Ход урока:**

1. Организационный момент. Создание мотивации.
2. Постановка задач.
3. Актуализация опорных знаний, их коррекция. Тренировочные вопросно-ответные упражнения (речевая зарядка).
4. Речевые интерактивные упражнения.
5. Самостоятельное применение знаний. Чтение и перевод текстов в презентации POWER POINT
6. Подведение итогов, рефлексия.

**Ведущие методы:** коммуникативный, частично-поисковый.

**Урок:** закрепление знаний и способов действий

**Цели урока:**

1. Повышение и развитие коммуникативных способностей учащихся, умения вести монологическую и диалогическую речь.
2. Развитие  речевых умений учащихся по теме, проведение скрытого контроля уровня развития речевых умений.
3. Развитие творческих способностей учеников, формирование навыков самостоятельной работы и работы в группе.
4. Развитие положительной мотивации и познавательного интереса к изучаемому материалу и процессу учебной деятельности.

**Предметное содержание речи:**

1. Знакомство учащихся с известными учеными и их открытиями, а также достижениями, которые используются в повседневной жизни, как в России, так и странах изучаемого языка.

**Задачи урока:**

I. Образовательные:

1. Активизировать употребление лексики по теме «Известные ученые и их открытия»;
2. Практиковать учащихся в устной речи;
3. Совершенствование навыков работы с компьютером в среде POWER POINT с использованием английского языка;
4. Совершенствование слухо-произносительных навыков, в том числе применительно к новому языковому материалу;
5. контроль уровня сформированности грамматических навыков.

II. Развивающие:

1. развитие творческих  способностей учащихся, образного мышления, памяти;
2. развитие умений участвовать в беседе на знакомую тему, осуществлять запрос информации, выражать свое отношение к высказыванию партнера, свое мнение;
3. развитие умений делать сообщения, содержащие наиболее важную информацию по теме, рассуждать  о фактах, приводя примеры и высказывая свое мнение, а также развитие умения строить предположения относительно хронологии предложенных изобретений;
4. развитие информационной (готовность к работе с информационными источниками) и образовательной (готовность к самообразованию, в т.ч. способность к получению знаний из различных источников) компетентности учащихся.

III. Воспитательные:

1. формирование коммуникативных умений, умений саморегуляции и саморегулирования своей учебной деятельности;
2. формирование социальной (готовность к взаимодействию, освоению новых способов деятельности, умение работать в команде) и коммуникативной (готовность и способность осуществлять устную и письменную коммуникации) компетентности.

*Сопутствующая задача* – развитие умения читать с детальным пониманием содержания и с целью извлечения конкретной информации, развитие умения работать в парах.

**Оборудование:**

1. Компьютер
2. Презентация

**Речевой материал**:

*рецептивный: лексический* – built-in-flash, film loading, film advance, to assemble, safe, luxury, westerner, radar, submarine, navy, sledge;  
*продуктивный: лексический -* ballpoint pen, Microsoft, satellite, to clone, penicillin, Scotch tape, apparatus, improvement, digital (stereo sound system), commonplace, to patent, to perfect, car assembly line, laser, electric/solar cell, telegraph, telescope, canned/frozen food, steam engine, match, typewriter, diesel, manufacturer, to launch. to operate, to brighten, automatic, compact, essential.

Ход урока

* 1. **Teacher’s Introductory Word. Aims.**

T: Good morning, dear pupils! I’m glad to see you. I hope that you are ready for the lesson and your mood is good. I invite you to take part in the lesson devoted to inventions and inventors. You’ll learn a lot of useful information about achievements of scientists from different countries. Also you’ll have plenty of practice in translation. I hope that by the end of the lesson you’ll improve your translation skills. How are you? And what about you? Who is absent today? What day is it today? And what date is it today?

1. **Warm up.**

The subject of today lesson is “Great scientists and their achievements”. We continue to speak about science & famous people just to improve your English & your knowledge about our topic.

Now we can focus on our main topic. Your homework was to prepare information about the life and research work of famous scientists. You can see the portraits of the scientists, tell us what you know about their life and their works. Listen very attentively to each other & then you’ll do tasks after your reports.

**Marie Sklodowska Curie**

Marie Sklodowska Curie was a Polish and naturalized-French physicist and chemist who conducted pioneering research on radioactivity. She was the first woman and only woman to win twice, and the only person to win a Nobel Prize in two different sciences. She was part of the Curie family legacy of five Nobel Prizes. She was also the first woman to become a professor at the University of Paris, and in 1995 became the first woman to be entombed on her own merits in the Panthéon in Paris.

Her achievements included the development of the theory of radioactivity (a term that she coined), techniques for isolating radioactive isotopes, and the discovery of two elements, polonium and radium. Under her direction, the world's first studies into the treatment of neoplasms were conducted using radioactive isotopes. She founded the Curie Institutes in Paris and in Warsaw, which remain major centres of medical research today. During World War I she developed mobile radiography units to provide X-ray services to field hospitals.

Marie Curie died in 1934, aged 66, at a sanatorium in Sancellemoz (Haute-Savoie), France, of aplastic anemia from exposure to radiation in the course of her scientific research and in the course of her radiological work at field hospitals during World War I.

**Alexander Fleming**

Alexander Fleming, the discoverer of penicillin, was born in Scotland in 1881 at a farm. He began to go to school when he was five. In 1895 he went to London and decided to dedicate his life to medicine. At first Fleming wanted to become a surgeon but soon he got interested in bacteriology and decided that he was to find his future in research. Sir Alexander Fleming did not have the life which was outwardly very exciting. He spent his working hours in hospitals and laboratories. He went from home to his laboratory every morning and went home from his laboratory every night. He sat in front of his fire and talked to his wife. He taught his son to swim and to fish. It was life that did not seem to be different from the life of the bank manager or the office worker. But it was not so. The great work that he did was done for the benefit of sick men and women. His discovery of penicillin did more to help suffering mankind than anything else for centuries. When he died in 1955 his old friend said: "…by his work he relieved more suffering than any other living man."

**Louis Braille**

Louis Braille was a French educator and inventor of a system of reading and writing for use by the blind or visually impaired. His system remains virtually unchanged to this day, and is known worldwide simply as braille.

Blinded in both eyes as a result of an early childhood accident, Braille mastered his disability while still a boy. He excelled in his education and received a scholarship to France's Royal Institute for Blind Youth. While still a student there, he began developing a system of tactile code that could allow blind people to read and write quickly and efficiently. Inspired by the military cryptography of Charles Barbier, Braille constructed a new method built specifically for the needs of the blind. He presented his work to his peers for the first time in 1824.

In adulthood, Braille served as a professor at the Institute and had an avocation as a musician, but he largely spent the remainder of his life refining and extending his system. It went unused by most educators for many years after his death, but posterity has recognized braille as a revolutionary invention, and it has been adapted for use in languages worldwide.

**Charles Babbage**

British mathematician and inventor, who designed and built mechanical computing machines on principles that anticipated the modern electronic computer. Babbage was born in Teignmouth, Devon, and educated at the University of Cambridge. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1816 and was active in the founding of the Analytical, the Royal Astronomical, and the Statistical Societies.

In the 1820s Babbage began developing his Difference Engine, a mechanical device that could perform simple mathematical calculations. Although Babbage started to build his machine, he was unable to complete it because of a lack of funding. In the 1830s Babbage began developing his Analytical Engine, which was designed to carry out more complicated calculations, but this device was never built, too. Babbage's book, «Economy of Machines and Manufactures» (1832), initiated the field of study known today as operational research.

**5. Закрепление полученных знаний**

And now read the famous quote «You can’t teach anybody anything, only make them realize the answers are already inside them». Whom does it belong to? Учащиеся делятся на 2 команды: разгадывают кроссворд, в котором зашифрованы имя (для первой команды) и фамилия (для второй команды) выдающегося ученого.

1 team

1BABBA**G**E

2PAR**A**CHUTE

3PENICIL**L**IN

4DARW**I**N

5B**L**AZEDELL

6M**E**NDELEEV

7POP**O**V

2 team

1BABBA**G**E

2PAR**A**CHUTE

3PENICIL**L**IN

4DARW**I**N

5B**L**AZEDELL

6M**E**NDELEEV

7TS**I**OLKOVSKY

**1 team**

1. The first mechanical computer was created by this mathematician and philosopher (Babbage)

2. Leonardo da Vinci painted a sketch of it in 1483 (parachute)

3. It was discovered by Alexander Fleming (penicillin)

4. He introduced his revolutionary theory of evolution in his book (Darwin)

5. He developed the Zippo lighter (Blazedell)

6. He arranged the 63 known elements into a periodic table based on atomic mass (Mendeleev)

7. He invented radio (Popov)

**2 team**

1. The first mechanical computer was created by this mathematician and philosopher (Babbage)

2. Leonardo da Vinci painted a sketch of it in 1483 (parachute)

3. It was discovered by Alexander Fleming (penicillin)

4. He introduced his revolutionary theory of evolution in his book (Darwin)

5. He developed the Zippo lighter (Blazedell)

6. He arranged the 63 known elements into a periodic table based on atomic mass (Mendeleev)

7. His drawings and calculations became the basis of practical space flights (Tsiolkovsky)

Разгадав кроссворд, представители каждой команды выходят к доске и заполняют кроссворд, выделяя правильный ответ (GALILEO GALILEI). Записывают выражение и автора в тетрадь.

**6. Отработка полученных знаний.** Your task is to put Names, Country&Occupation, Inventions in right order.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Country&Occupation | Invention |
| 1. Alexander Fleming | 1. an American entrepreneur | 1. the first mechanical computer |
| 2. Dmitri Mendeleev | 2. an English naturalist | 2. penicillin |
| 3. Leonardo da Vinci | 3. a Russian chemist | 3. his drawings and calculations became the basis of practical space flights |
| 4. Konstantin Tsiolkovsky | 4. a Scottish biologist | 4. a sketch of parachute |
| 5. George Blazedell | 5. а Russian physist | 5. the theory of evolution |
| 6. Charles Babbage | 6. an Italian scientist, mathematician, engineer, inventor, anatomist, sculptor and architect | 6. the periodic table |
| 7. Alexander Popov | 7. а Russian scientist | 7. the Zippo lighter |
| 8. Charles Darwin | 8. a mathematician and philosopher | 8. the radio |

1/4/2

2/3/6

3/6/4

4/7/3

5/1/7

6/8/1

7/5/8

8/2/5

**7. Инструктаж по выполнению домашнего задания.**

**8. Рефлексия. Оценки.**

**9. Заключительный этап урока**

T: People have invented a lot of useful things to make their life more comfortable. Almost every day a new technique or product appears in the world. But we always need something more useful, more effective and more comfortable. If you could invent anything you like, what would it be? What do you know about such inventions?