Сучасні досягнення науки.

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**Мета:**

* Ввести та активізувати лексику теми в текстах та мовних вправах.
* Практикувати учнів в читанні текстів за темою. Навчати непідготовленому висловлюванню за темою уроку.
* Розвивати мовну здогадку та мовленнєву реакцію.
* Формувати почуття відповідальності та поваги до відомих людей та їх робіт.

Хід уроку.

1. **Warm-up.**

* Do you like watching TV?
* Do you know when, where and how TV was invented?
* What famous people in the world do you know?

1. **Writing. Vocabulary.**

* An appliance- прилад
* Current - сучасний
* Electricity - електрика
* To mend - полагодити
* To repair - ремонтувати
* To unplug – відключити, вимкнути
* A branch of science – галузь науки
* An invention - винахід
* An inventor -винахідник
* A theory- теорія
* To discover- відкрити

1. **Reading.**

**Archimedes of Syracuse** (Greek: Ἀρχιμήδης) (c. 287 BC – c. 212 BC) was a Greek mathematician, physicist, engineer, inventor, and astronomer. Although few details of his life are known, he is regarded as one of the leading scientists in classical antiquity. Among his advances in physics are the foundations of hydrostatics, statics and the explanation of the principle of the lever. He is credited with designing innovative machines, including siege engines and the screw pump that bears his name. Modern experiments have tested claims that Archimedes designed machines capable of lifting attacking ships out of the water and setting ships on fire using an array of mirrors.

Archimedes is generally considered to be the greatest mathematician of antiquity and one of the greatest of all time. He used the method of exhaustion to calculate the area under the arc of a parabola with the summation of an infinite series, and gave a remarkably accurate approximation of Pi. He also defined the spiral bearing his name, formulas for the volumes of surfaces of revolution and an ingenious system for expressing very large numbers.

P2:

**Alexander Graham Bell** (3 March 1847 – 2 August 1922) was an eminent scientist, inventor and innovator who is widely credited with the invention of the telephone.

His father, grandfather and brother had all been associated with work on elocution and speech, and both his mother and wife were deaf, profoundly influencing Bell's life's work. His research on hearing and speech further led him to experiment with hearing devices that eventually culminated in Bell being awarded the first U.S. patent for the invention of the telephone in 1876. In reflection, Bell considered his most famous invention an intrusion on his real work as a scientist and refused to have a telephone in his study. Upon Bell's death, all telephones throughout the United States "stilled their ringing for a silent minute in tribute to the man whose yearning to communicate made them possible."

Many other inventions marked Bell's later life including groundbreaking work in hydrofoils and aeronautics. In 1888, Alexander Graham Bell became one of the founding members of the National Geographic Society.

P3:

**Albert Einstein** (14 March 1879 – 18 April 1955) was a German-born theoretical physicist. He is best known for his theory of relativity and specifically mass–energy equivalence, expressed by the equation E = mc2. Einstein received the 1921 Nobel Prize in Physics "for his services to Theoretical Physics, and especially for his discovery of the law of the photoelectric effect."

Einstein's many contributions to physics include his special theory of relativity, which reconciled mechanics with electromagnetism, and his general theory of relativity, which was intended to extend the principle of relativity to non-uniform motion and to provide a new theory of gravitation. His other contributions include advances in the fields of relativistic cosmology, capillary action, critical opalescence, classical problems of statistical mechanics and their application to quantum theory, an explanation of the Brownian movement of molecules, atomic transition probabilities, the quantum theory of a monatomic gas, thermal properties of light with low radiation density (which laid the foundation for the photon theory), a theory of radiation including stimulated emission, the conception of a unified field theory, and the geometrization of physics.

Einstein published over 300 scientific works and over 150 non-scientific works. Einstein is revered by the physics community, and in 1999 Time magazine named him the "Person of the Century". In wider culture the name "Einstein" has become synonymous with genius.

**Post-reading.**

* What means the word “Inventor”?
* What inventors do you know?
* What are they famous for?

**Home work**: Шановні учні, опрацюйье конспект урок. Дайте відповіді на питання усно. Запишіть слова у словник і вивчить їх. Прочитайте тексти про відомих винахідників і дайте письмово відповіді на питання після тексту. Чекаю виконання на Human.