11th form. Lesson 53.

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| 1) **What are these gadgets and machines used for?**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | A mower  A camera  A telephone  A typewriter  A calculator  A talking alarm clock  A dishwasher  A microwave oven | is for | To wake up people, to cook food, to carry calculations, to tell the time, to cut and collect the grass, to type information, to wash dishes, to take photographs, to receive and make calls. | |
| 2) Read the information. Open the brackets.  **Card 1** 1821 г. Michael Faraday is the 1)……. (invent) of the electric motor. Without this, we would not have the 2)……. (technology) appliances we take for granted today. Faraday’s face used to be on the British 20 pound note from 1991 to 2001.  **Card 2** 1829 г. George Stephenson 3) ……. (design) a steam train locomotive called the “Rocket”. It was a great success and encouraged the 4) ……. (grow) of railways, which played a very important part in the 5) ………(industry) Revolution in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Many of the items we use today were invented during that time.  **Card 3** 1837 г. Charles Babbage is considered by most to be the “Father of Computing”. By 1834, he had invented the “analytical engine” which established the 6) ….. (base) principles of computing. Although he never completed any of his 7) …. (computer) machines, his detailed 8) ….. (draw) were used to build a model of his Difference Engine № 2 at the London Science Museum. It was completed in 1991, and it performed mathematical 9) …… (calculate) very accurately.  **Card 4** 1925 г. John Logie Baird worked hard to transmit the first real television images, a dream of many 10) …. (science) for decades before. His first “TV set” could be made from everyday objects such as a biscuit tin, cardboard and string! Later, others 11) ….. (take) Baird’s ideas and 12) ….. (slow) developed TV as we know it today. |
| 2) p. 214 ex.3. Read the dialogue. Answer the questions. |
| 3) Read the text and answer the questions  **CHILDREN AND COMPUTERS**  One of the greatest advances in modern technology has been the invention of computers. They help us, fascinate us and occasionally scare us. The latest fear concerns children and computers. Some experts claim that brothers and sisters are starting to play more with computers than with one another, and that computers are distancing children from their parents.  Most computer games are violent. Adult computer addicts are familiar figures: pale people who sit in front of green screens hour after hour. That is their choice. But the idea of a child living in front of a flashing green screen is less acceptable. Canadian child psychologist James Norton explains: “These are children with few friends, afraid of making conversation. They cannot concentrate for long periods of time except in front of the screen. If the computer games they play are violent,” she adds, “they become indifferent to violence.”  James Norton sees a good number of troubled children. They usually persuade their parents to buy them a computer by saying it will help their education. Computers, after all, are a central part of education today. Some educationalists enthusiastically look forward to the day when every child will have a personal computer in the class room and the class teacher will be nothing but a technician. That is not particularly appealing either, although with the current lack of teachers someone may decide it makes good economic sense. James Norton disapproves of such an attitude, “it is relationships with the teacher and the other pupils that make you learn”.  We may be at a sort of crossroads. It is a question of whether we use the machines wisely or stupidly in bringing up children. “The computer”, says the child psychologist, “is only a surface problem, but the real problem is not computers. It is parents who have forgotten how to be parents; or don’t have confidence. I wish them to start worrying about what is happening”.  NOTES  Advances – достижения, except – кроме как (только), Fascinate – очаровывают few – мало, Scare –пугают troubled – проблемные, Fear – опасение, страх persuade – убеждают, Claim –утверждают a good number of – большое количество, To distance – отдалять to appeal – привлекать, Adult – взрослые to disapprove - не одобрять, Addicts – зависимые sense – смысл, Familiar – знакомые bringing up – воспитание, Less acceptable – менее приемлема a surface problem – поверхностная проблема, Don’t have the confidence – не уверены в себе,  1.People are worried that children’s dependence on computers may result in  1) serious learning difficulties. 2) serious problems with health.  3) families having communication problems. 4) permanent anxieties.  2. The idea of computer-dependent adults is acceptable because  1) they can control their violent imaginations easily. 2) they are old enough to make their own decisions. 3) they cannot stop looking at the flashing screen. 4) they don’t only use the computers for game.  3. Computer-dependent children  1) can concentrate in front of the screen for short periods only. 2) become violent or aggressive. 3) find it hard to communicate with other children. 4) stammer more often then other children.  4. Some experts believe that in the future  1) every child will have a PC in the classroom 2) it will be too expensive to give each schoolchild a computer. 3) children will be educated at home using computers. 4) most teaching will be done by computers.  5. What is the real problem behind children’s dependence on computers according to the child psychologist?  1) Children’s learning can be slowed down. 2) Parents do not participate in their children’s education. 3) Children regard computers as toys, not tools. 4) Parents don’t have confidence when using computers. |