Методическая разработка урока

Предмет: Иностранный язык

Преподаватель: Позднякова С.П. Багдасарьянц И.В

Тема: Сельскохозяйственная техника.

Тип занятия: Урок повторения, обобщения и систематизации знаний.

Вид занятия: Самостоятельная работа. Презентация результатов самостоятельной работы с элементами творческого отчета.

Цель: систематизировать знания студентов по теме с/х машины.

Задачи

Образовательная:

- обобщение и проверка знаний лексического материала;
- совершенствование навыков монологической и диалогической речи.
- Развивающая: (развить)
- творческие и познавательные способности;
- навыки исследования;
- умения выразить себя.

Воспитательные: (воспитывать)

- умение работать в команде;
- самостоятельность, взаимопомощь.

Межпредметные связи:

- русский язык,
- с/х машины,
- трактора и автомобили.

Оборудование и оснащение урока:

- тематические пособия - плакаты с заданиями;
- раздаточный материал (кроссворды, тематические тексты);
- проекты с/х машин (тракторы будущего).

Студент должен знать:

- лексический материал темы;
- типы вопросительных предложений;

Студент должен уметь:

- применять полученные знания на практике.

План занятия

I. Организационный момент.

1. Приветствие.
2. Раппорт дежурного.

II. Вводная часть:

1. Сообщение темы и цели занятия.

2. Фонетическая зарядка.

3. Актуализация знаний и мотивация с использованием различных методических форм и приемов: устный опрос, групповая работа, индивидуальная, коллективная работа, самостоятельная работа, проговаривание.

3.1. Найти русские эквиваленты;

3.2. Составить предложения в правильной последовательности;

3.3. Вставить нужные слова в пропуски в данных предложениях;

3.4. Обмен кроссвордами (домашнее задание), заполнить;

3.5. Раздаточный материал - тексты каждой группе: прочитать и извлечь нужную информацию, вопросы прилагаются (названия текстов: с/х машины и орудия труда, с/х трактор, гусеничный трактор).

III. Основная часть.

1. Подготовка и презентация проекта в каждой микрогруппе.

2. Оценка экспертов, обобщение результатов.

IV. Заключительная часть:

1. Комментарии оценки экспертов.

2. Подведение итогов урока преподавателем.

V. Домашнее задание

Подготовить перевод текста “Сельскохозяйственные машины будущего”. (Раздаточный материал)

Ход занятия

I. Организационный момент. (метод словесный)

1. Приветствие.

2. Раппорт дежурного (число, день недели, погода, готовность группы к уроку)

II. Вводная часть. (метод словесный)

1. Сообщается тема и цель занятия.

2. Фонетическая зарядка: (совместная деятельность преподавателя и студентов)

2.1. Повторение лексики по теме: “С/х машины и орудия труда”

agriculture, ploughs, harrow, combine, roller, engine, labor, steel, uproot, implement, operate, reduce, to thresh, steam, mighty pulling power, internal combustion engine, front axle, centre of gravity, three – point linkage.

2.2. Give the English equivalents (дать английские эквиваленты)

1. мощная тягловая сила – mighty pulling power
2. преодолевать - to pass through
3. гусеничный трактор - caterpillar
4. система передач - transmission system
5. центр тяжести - centre of gravity
6. вал отбора мощности - p. t. o. shaft
7. пропашной трактор - row – crop tractor
8. общий тип трактора - standard type tractor, general purpose tractor
9. двигатель - engine
10. передавать - transmit
11. скорость - speed
12. трех – точечное навесное устройство – three – point linkage.

3. Актуализация знаний и мотивация.

(фронтальная проверка знаний студентов)

3.1. Look at the blackboard and find Russian equivalents.

1. agriculture – гидравлическая система
2. to cultivate - междурядный
3. harrow - с/х культура
4. implement - управлять
5. track layer – орудия труда
6. to pull - культивировать
7. drawbar - тянуть, буксировать
8. to operate - с/х
9. hydraulic system - инструмент
10. row crop - гусеничный
11. tool - приводное устройство
12. crop - борона

Answers:

1. agriculture - с/х
2. to cultivate - культивировать
3. harrow - борона
4. implement – орудие труда
5. track layer - гусеничный
6. to pull - тянуть, буксировать
7. drawbar – приводное устройство
8. to operate - управлять
9. hydraulic system – гидравлическая система
10. row crop - междурядный
11. tool - инструмент
12. crop - с/х культура

3.2. Put the necessary words:

crops, pulling, engines, internal - combustion, horse - power

1. Ploughs and cultivators are ... implements.
2. Nearly all farm tractors are fitted with ... engines.
3. Tractors with engines of 10 to 23 ... are considered small farm tractors.
4. Some small orchard tractors are fitted with single - cylinder...
5. Row - crop tractors are designed for working on row...

Answers:

1. Ploughs and cultivators are pulling implements.
2. Nearly all farm tractors are fitted with internal - combustion engines.
3. Tractors with engines of 10 to 23 horse - power are considered small farm tractors.
4. Some small orchard tractors are fitted with single - cylinder engines.
5. Row - crop tractors are designed for working on row crops.

3.3. Write the proper order of words.

1. can, under, the crawler, for, operate, conditions, unsuitable, tractors, wheeled;
2. the most, tractor, popular, is, the general purpose tractor, type, of;
3. it, usually, powered, is, a gasoline, with, engine, Diesel, or;
4. is, the tractor, very, for, important, today, the agriculture;

5. may be, wheeled tractors, types, into, row - crop, subdivided, standard, and.

Answers:

1. The crawler can operate under conditions unsuitable for wheeled tractors.
2. The most popular type of tractor is the general purpose tractor.
3. It is usually powered with a gasoline or Diesel engine.
4. Today the tractor is very important for the agriculture.
5. Wheeled tractor may be subdivided into standard and row - crop types.

3.4. Exchange your crosswords, and make up the tasks. (индивидуальная, самостоятельная работа студентов; взаимоконтроль)

Look the supplements 1, 2, 3.

3.5. Read the text and answer the questions. (выборочное чтение)

Каждой группе дается по одному тексту, прочитать и извлечь нужную информацию, вопросы прилагаются.

Look the supplements 4, 5, 6.

III. Основная часть.

(объяснительно-иллюстрированный метод, словесно-устное изложение)

1. All, right. We know, the tractor can be wheeled or caterpillar type. And wheeled tractors may be further subdivided into standard and row - crop types. What can you say about your own tractor, the tractor of your dream?

Look the supplements 7, 8, 9, 10.

Каждая группа защищает свой проект.

2. Создана экспертная группа из студентов старших групп, которые оценивают проекты, с помощью наводящих вопросов, таких как

1. What is the advantage of your future tractor over all - purpose tractors?
2. What is the future tractor designed for?
3. Why is the small turning radius necessary for your type of tractor?

Также оценку проектов экспертная группа производит и по следующим критериям: “Самый смелый проект”, “Самый ценный”, “Самый актуальный”, “Самый обоснованный”.

IV. Заключительная часть. (метод словесный)

1. Комментарии оценок.

2. Подведение итогов урока преподавателем.

V. Домашнее задание:

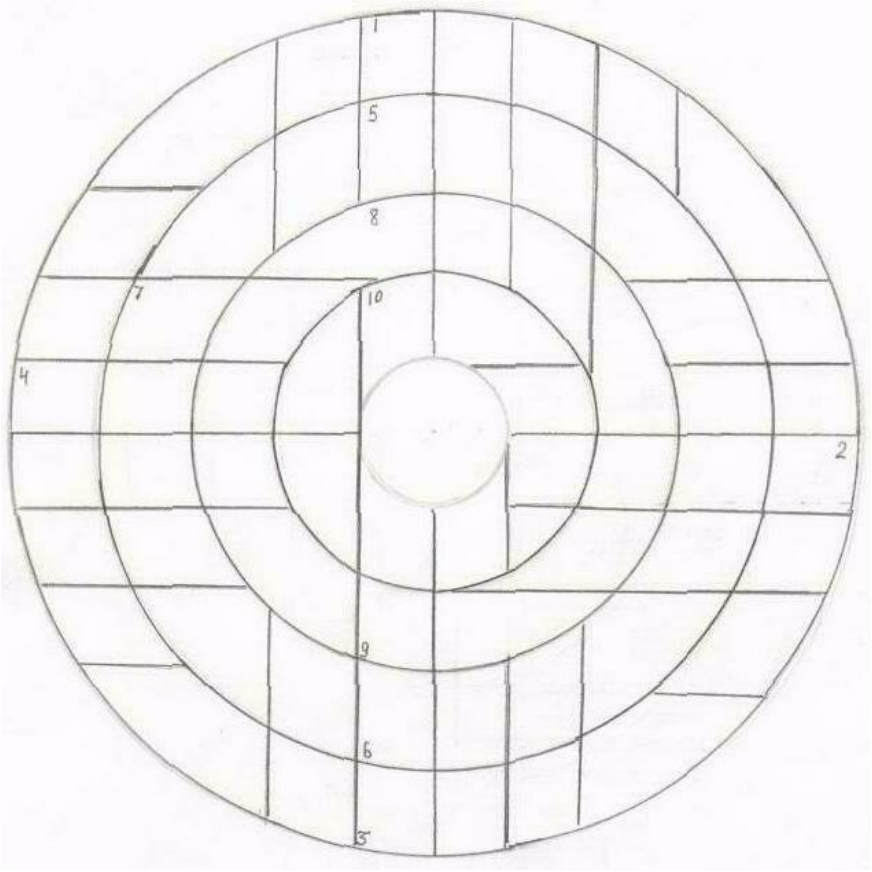
Подготовить перевод текста “Сельскохозяйственные машины будущего”.

Приложение 1

1. С/х машина.
2. Для чего предназначен трактор?
3. На каком топливе работает трактор?
4. Самый мощный трактор?
5. Трактор со стальными колесами?
6. Устройство, предназначенное для превращения химической энергии топлива в механическую энергию?
7. С помощью чего современный трактор может поддерживать мощь, управляя трактором?
8. Для чего служит трехточечное устройство?
9. Кто в старину заменял трактор?
10. Что обеспечивает трактору низкий центр тяжести?

Answers:

1. tractor
2. sowing
3. diesel
4. wheeled
5. caterpillar
6. engine
7. p. t. o.
8. operate
9. horse
10. stability



Приложение 2

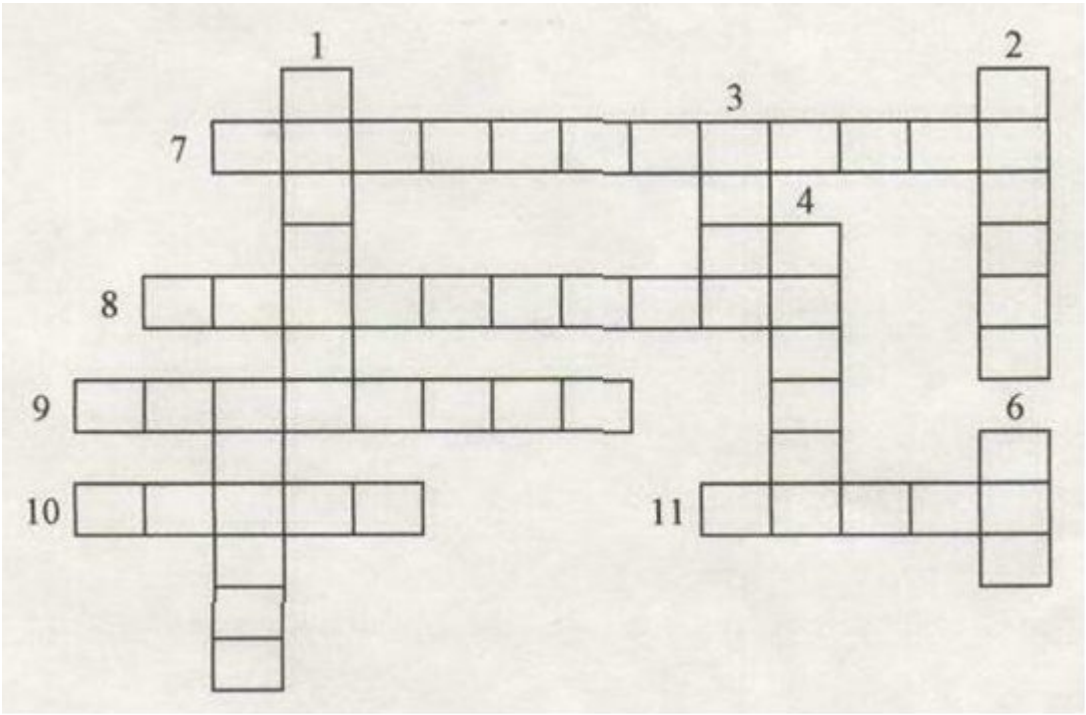
По вертикали:
1. Одна из самых важных машин в с/х?
2. Сердце трактора?
3. Обрабатывают трактором … ?
4. «Труд» по – английский.
5. Топливо трактора.
6. Этим трактор приводит в движение рабочие органы сеялок.

По горизонтали:
7. Этой системой трактор приводится в движение.
8. Кроме колесного так же существует … трактор.
9. С помощью этой системы трактор управляет орудиями труда.
10. Трактор это … конь.
11. Кроме заднего моста трактор имеет … мост.

Answers:

По вертикали:
1. tractor
2. engine
3. soil
4. labour
5. diesel
6. p. t. o.

По горизонтали:
7. transmission
8. caterpillar
9. hydraulic
10. steal
11. front



Приложение 3

По горизонтали:

1. Важнейшая машина в с/х?

3. Что дает мощность трактору?

4. Какое орудие труда тянет трактор?

6. Что пашет трактор?

10. Какое орудие труда прикрепляют к трактору после посевных работ?

11. К чему крепится двигатель?

12. Гидравлическая …

13. Что понимают под названием «Кротовый»

По вертикали:

9. Чей труд вытеснил трактор?

5. Что заменил плуг?

7. На каком топливе работает трактор?

8. Одна из молотильных машин?

2. Один из синонимов «гусеничный трактор»?

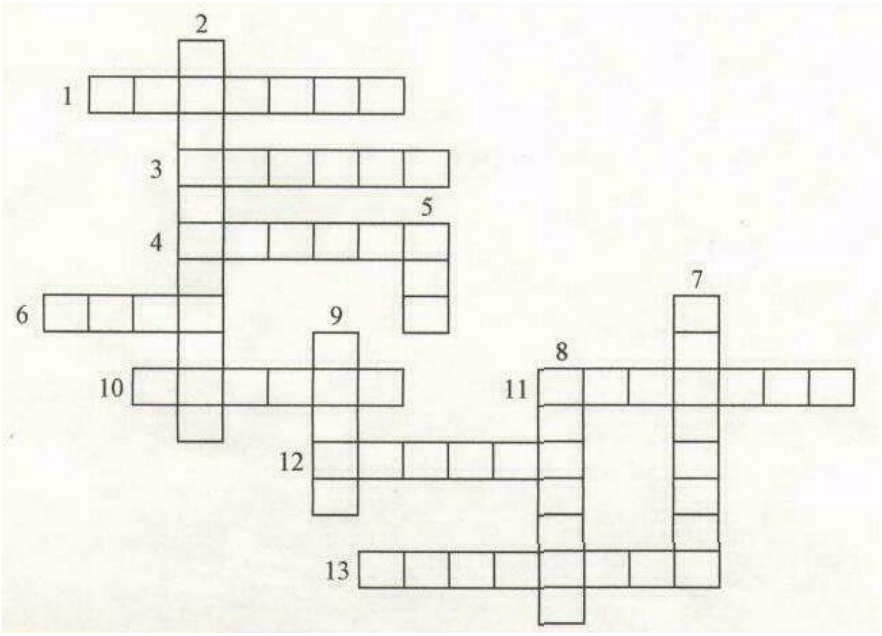
Answers:

По горизонтали:

1. tractor
3. engine
4. plough
6. soil
10. harrow
11. chassis
12. system
13. drainage

По вертикали:

9. horse
5. hoe
7. gasoline
8. combine
2. caterpillar



Приложение 4

WHEELED TRACTORS

Wheeled tractor occupies an important place on the farm as a source of power and on many farms they, together with trucks, have entirely displaced horses for farm work. An advantage of tractor power over the horse is that the tractor can be used, continuously for heavy work. In addition to pulling implements like ploughs and cultivators, a wheeled tractor may be used with implements for bush-clearing, ditch - tilling, and land-levelling. Small tractors of from 1 to 10 horse-power, fitted with single-or twin-powerder petrol engines, may be used for garden and orchard work.

Wheeled tractors may be further subdivided into standard and row-crop types. Standard wheeled tractors are used for general farm work and do not have the special features associated with row-crop tractors. Row-crop tractors can be used for all ordinary purposes, but in addition they are specially designed for working, on root and other row crops.

Question:

1. What is the advantage of tractor power over horse power?

Приложение 5

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY AND IMPLEMENTS.

At the dawn of history the man used the most elementary method of cultivating the soil. Their cultivating devices were very primitive. The greatest mechanical advance during these early clays of agriculture was the evolution of the plough from the primitive hoe. The man begun to supplement his labour by animal power. It was one of the great land-marks of agricultural progress. During the middle ages the variety of implement had advanced but little.

In 18 th and 19 th centuries appeared, new agricultural machines, replacing manual labour. A. threshing machine was invented in the 18 th century. It was driven by water and wind and later by steam. In recent times the inventor of internal combustion engine brought mechanization to the arm. Really a new source of power on the farms is electricity.

Agricultural implements and machines are now very numerous. We may divide them into 5 groups:

1) prime movers, i.e. engine of all kinds, tractors, etc;
2) cultivating machinery, such as ploughs, harrows, rollers, cultivators, drills;
3) harvesting machinery, including mowers, threshing-machines, combines, elevators, potatodiggers;
4) stationary or barn machinery such as foodpreparing machines;
5) dairy machinery, including milking machines, separators, etc.

Question:

1. What agricultural machinery and implements do you know?

Приложение 6

TRACKLAYER TRACTOR

The main difference between the general purpose tractor and the tracklayer is the replacement of the four wheels by the endless tracks. These tracks transmit the power and the weight of the tractor to the soil and it is therefore able to pull or push very heavy loads. The weight of the crawler is distributed over a large track area and this keeps damage to a wet soil to minimum and allows a tracklayer to operate under conditions unsuitable for wheeled tractors. It is steered by controlling the speed of one track relative to the other. Hydraulic power is available for the operation of external equipment but p. t. o. and three-point linkage is seldom fitted. Also, the work, it can perform on the farm is limited and therefore tracklayers are used as farm tractors only on heavy land arable farms, where they can work in conditions unsuitable for wheeled tractors. They are used for heavy tasks such as mole drainage end earth moving.

Question:

1. What is the main difference between the general purpose tractor and the tracklayer?

Приложение 7

It is a project of our group's tractor. It represents the newest machine in mechanical engineering. We can practically fit all the agricultural implements to this type of tractor. In front of the tractor there are different agricultural implements. They are for harvesting. Behind the tractor there are agricultural implements such as for ploughing and sowing. Other items of interest are a sugar - beet harvester fitted with both squeeze wheel and share - lifting attachments which make it possible to pick beet quickly in both wet and dry conditions. I want to add that this tractor can plough the soil after the harvesting. The feature of our machine is it can be used both for stationary and field work. This is designed to perform a wide range of tasks. We know agricultural implements and machines are very numerous. We may divide them into 5 groups:

1) tractors
2) cultivating machinery
3) harvesting machinery
4) stationary or barn machinery
5) dairy machinery

They are in our tractor. You see our tractor is the universal machine.

Приложение 8

Today the protection of the environment is a universal concern. More and more factories, cars, trucks add their bad breath to the air. And scientists are looking for ways to make factories and cars run cleaner. Cars are the world's biggest air polluters. But scientists are trying to invent cars that pollute less. Farmers in Illinois in USA are trying a fuel in their tractors made from soybeans. And there are electric minivans being used in at least six U.S. cities.

We must be very active to create a serious system of ecological security. That is why our group has designed a modem tractor, a cleaner machine of future.

Our modem tractor will be fitted with the solar batteries. But in other respects the tractor has no any changes.

Our tractor having a mighty pulling power, can pass through any difficult ground and usually powered with a solar batteries. It is used to draw and work agricultural implements for ploughing, sowing, harvesting and a large variety of other jobs. This tractor is also used to cut roads, dig ditches and pits, uproot etc. In addition to pulling implements like ploughs and cultivators, the tractor may be used with implements for bush - clearing, ditch - filling and land - leveling. It has a low centre of gravity to give stability and reduce the risk of over turning. Some people can ask: «Can this machine work at night or on overcast weather? » Yes of course. Our tractor has storage battery with reserve of solar energy. That is why, this machine can work at night or on overcast weather

Приложение 9

The project of this modem tractor is made by our group. It includes automatical tractor, which are mounted with Diesel engine. This tractor is used to draw and work agricultural implement for ploughing, sowing, harvesting and a large variety of other jobs. The tractor is also used to cut roads, dig ditches and pits, uproot slumps etc. There is a winnower complex in our machine.

Perhaps the most promising machine of the future is the agro - robot - the automatic plough - which might be a major step towards the "'push - button" farm of tomorrow. This unique ploughing unit permits the agriculturist to go to bed after pushing a button on the robot have a good night's rest, and wake up in the morning to see his land perfectly ploughed.

The main components of the agro - robot are a diesel engine mounted on two wheels, an oil hydraulic drive and operating device, two ploughing units, and two feelers. One of the wheels, the 'furrow wheel", is run in the furrow.

Control is realized automatically through a specially designed spool - type control valve which starts and stops motion, steers, and reverses motion. When the agro - robot is in automatic operation the control valve is automatically actuated by a solenoid valve.

Приложение 10

The peculiarity of our future tractor is a half crawler motion. We think it will be the most promising machine of future. It is "two in one". Half crawler motion is intend for pass through any difficult ground and for improve any quality of the tractor. Half crawler motion transmits the power and the weight of the tractor to the soil and it therefore able to pull or push very heavy loads. The weight of this crawler is distributed over a large track area and this keeps damage to a wet soil to minimum, and allows a tracklayer to operate under conditions unsuitable for wheeled tractors. More than two hundreds different machines and implements are intended for works with this tractor. The main setting of this machine is the complex mechanization of tilling and harvesting. This tractor is used to draw and work agricultural implements for ploughing, sowing, harvesting and a large variety of the jobs. The tractor is also used to cut roads, dig ditches and pits, uproot stumps etc. the crawler and wheeled tractor are in one. That is why we can say they are two in one.