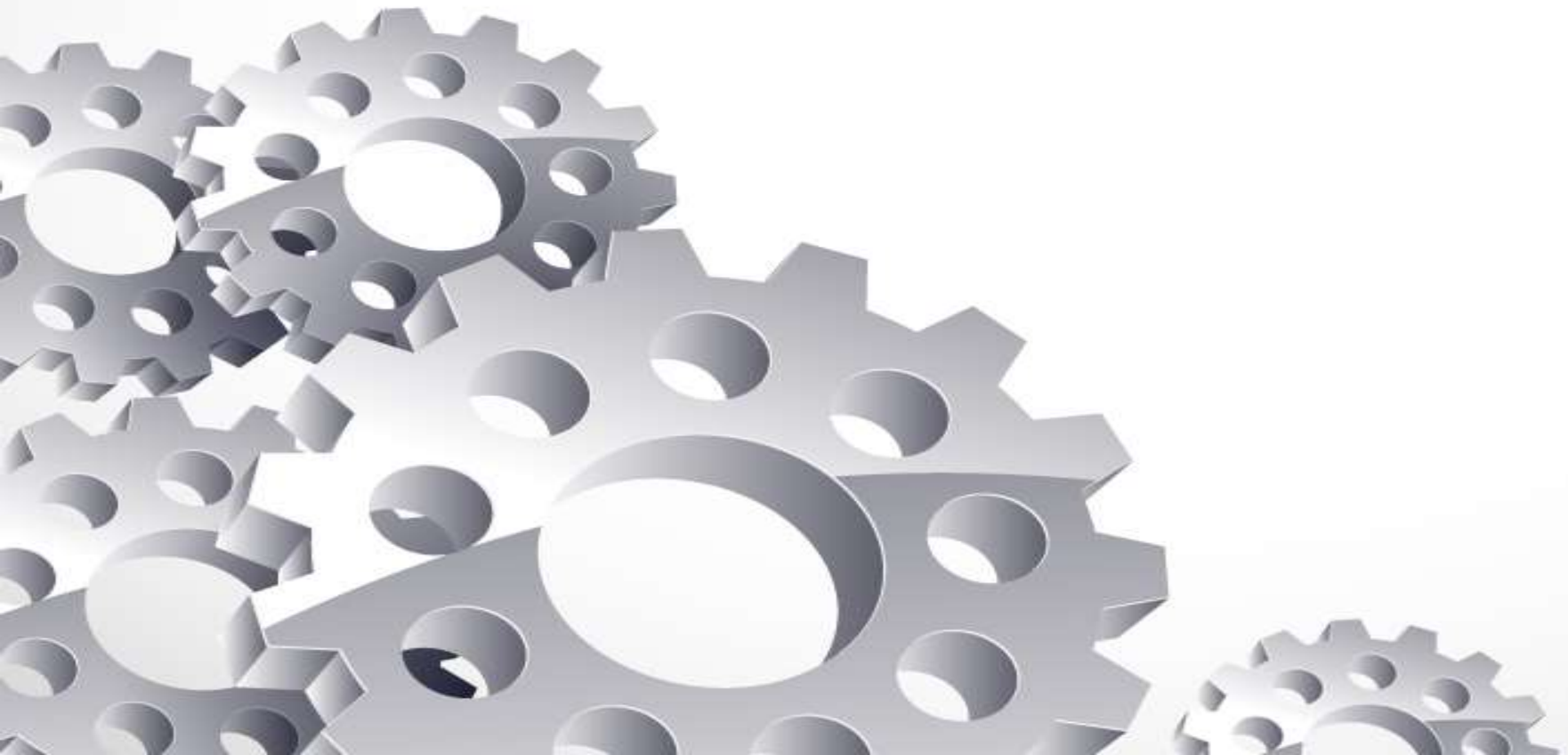


«Stereology. Past Perfect Continuous.»



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 «Stereology. Past Perfect Continuous.» Grammar revision
 3. Listening, reading, writing, speaking.
 4. Grammar activity.
 5. 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)

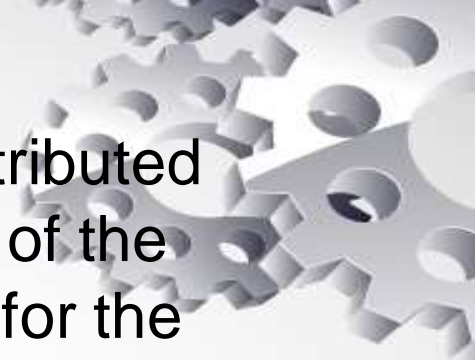


- 1) Learn the new words and word combinations.
- 2) Make some questions on the text.
- 3) Read the text and translate into Ukrainian in the written form.
- 4) Make summary of the text in English.
- 5) Read text 1 and fill in the blanks (1-10) with the appropriate words (a-j):

Text 1

- a) past
- b) methods
- c) studied
- d) properties
- e) elements
- f) developed
- g) extend
- h) number
- i) progress
- j) descriptio



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- The elements of a microstructure (1) into 3 dimensions and are distributed over the volume of the specimen. This means that characterization of the microstructural (2) should be based on some 3-dimensional model for the material studied. On the other hand, in an experimental approach they are commonly (3) on 2-dimensional cross-sections or via examination of thin slices. . On the other hand, a large (4) of properties are related to microstructural elements which are distributed over the volume of the material. In this situation, the required 3-dimensional (5) of the microstructure is inferred from the 2- dimensional images by means of the (6) of quantitative stereology. A quantitative description of the (7) of two-dimensional images of microstructures is a prerequisite for the quantitative inference of the properties of the 3-dimensional microstructure. In the (8), a number of methods have been (9) that allow an appropriate quantitative characterization of two- dimensional images by means of simple counting methods. Some details of such methods are given in Fig. 2. In recent years significant (10) has been made in developing automatic computer-aided procedures.



6) Read the situations and write sentences using the words in brackets.

1. There was a picture lying on the floor.
(It / fall / off the wall) *It had fallen off the wall.*
2. The people sitting next to you on the plane were nervous. It was their first flight.
(They / not / fly / before) *They hadn't flown before.*
3. You went back to your home town recently after many years. It wasn't the same as before.
(It / change / a lot) *It*
4. Somebody sang a song. You didn't know it.
(I / not / hear / it / before) *I*
5. I invited Rachel to the party, but she couldn't come.
(She / arrange / to do something else)
6. You went to the cinema last night. You got to the cinema late.
(The film / already / start)
7. Last year we went to Mexico. It was our first time there.
(We / not / be / there / before) *We*
8. I met Daniel last week. It was good to see him again after such a long time.
(I / not / see / him for five years)
9. I offered my friends something to eat, but they weren't hungry.
(They / just / have / lunch)
10. Sam played tennis yesterday. He wasn't very good at it because it was his first game ever.
(He / never / play / before)



7) Put the verb into the correct form, past perfect (I had done) or past simple (I did).

- 1 Paul wasn't at the party when I arrived. *He'd gone* (He / go) home.
- 2 I felt very tired when I got home, so (I / go) straight to bed.
- 3 The house was very quiet when I got home. Everybody (go) to bed.
- 4 Mark travels a lot. When I first met him, (he / already / travel) **round the world.**
- 5 Sorry I'm late. The car (break) down on my way here.
- 6 We were driving along the road when (we / see) a car which (break) down, so ...



8) Which is right?

1 It was noisy next door last night. Our neighbours were having / ~~had been having~~ a party. (were having is correct)

2 At the end of our journey we were extremely tired. We were travelling / We'd been travelling for more than 24 hours.

3 James was on his hands and knees on the floor. He was looking / He'd been looking for his **contact lens**.

4 Sue was sitting on the ground. She was out of breath. She was running / She'd been running.

5 John and I went for a walk. He was walking / He'd been walking very fast and I had difficulty keeping up with him.

6 I was sad when I sold my car. I've had it / I'd had it for a very long time.

7 I was sad when my local cafe closed. I was going / I'd been going there for many years.

8 I'm running a marathon next month. I've been training / I'd been training for it every day.

9 I had arranged to meet Kate, but I was late. When I finally arrived, she was waiting / she'd been waiting for me. She was annoyed because she was waiting / she'd been waiting such a long time.

10a Joe and I work for the same company. He joined the company before me. When I started a few years ago, he was already working / he'd already been working there.

10b I started working at the company a few years ago. At the time I started, Joe was already working / had already been working there for two years.

10c Joe still works for the company. He's been working / He'd been working there a long time now.



9) Read the situations and make sentences using the words in brackets.

1 Tom was very tired when he got home.

(He / work / hard all day) *He'd been working hard all day.*

2 The children came into the house. They had a football and they were both very tired.

(They / play / football)

3 I was disappointed when I had to cancel my holiday.

(I / look / forward to it)

4 Anna woke up in the middle of the night. She was frightened and didn't know where she was.

(She / have / a bad dream)

5 When I got home, Mark was sitting in front of the TV. He had just turned it off.

(He / watch / a film)

6 The people waiting at the bus stop were getting impatient. The bus was very late.

(They / wait / a long time)

Thanks for attention

